

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BUNDI, 1969 - 1970

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Simbai, volume 5.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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



NUMBER OF REPORTS: 12.

[illegible]

MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

SIMBAI-USINO-BUNDI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>SIMBAI</u>		
1-69-70	P.J.Kraehenbuhl, (PO)	Lower Gainj Area
2-69-70	D.C.Lindsay, (ADC)	Western Schraderr Census Division
3-69-70	G.D.Pike, (ADC)	Lower Gainj Area
5-69-70	G.D.Pike, (ADC)	Kaironk Census Division
<u>USINO</u>		
1-69-70	P.L.Ingram, (ADO)	Sumau-Garia Census Division
2-69-70	P.L.Ingram, (ADO)	Upper Ramu
3-69-70	O.H.Rheeny, (PO)	Dumpa-Kaigulan Census Division
4-69-70	J.A.Gough, (APO)	Naho-Rawa Census Division
5-69-70	N.G.Ahe, (PO)	Urigina-Kesawai C.D.
6-69-70	J.A.Gough, (APO)	Part Urigina-Keesawai C.D.
<u>BUNDI</u>		
1-69-70	T.J.Hubbard, (PO)	Part Bundi L.G.C. C.D.
2-69-70	T.J.Hubbard, (PO)	BUNDI Census Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **1 of 1969 - 70**

Subdistrict..... **RAMU**

District..... **MADANG**

Type of Patrol..... **ANNUAL CENSUS**

Patrol Conducted by..... **Patrol Officer A.J. HUBBARD.**

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.)  
**WARDS 2 to 14 of BUNDI L.G. COUNCIL**

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
**BUNDI L.G.C. CLERK - J.D. NUKUITU**  
**2 MEMBERS - R.P.N.G.C.**  
**1 HOSPITAL ORDERLY**

Duration of Patrol—from **1** / **7** / **69** To **16** / **8** / **69**

No. of Days..... **15 1/2 days**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : **AUGUST 1968**

Date **30-7-68 to 13-8-68** Duration **14 days**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION.**  
**COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION**  
**ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **3196(M) + 2812(F) = 6008**

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

*See Long Press*

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*Hubbard 17/8/69*

District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
-----

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

6th October, 1969  
.....

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

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

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

The following information has been extracted  
from Patrol Report/~~Area Study~~ No. **Bundi - 1-69/70**  
covering **Portion of Bundi Local Government Council area**  
**Ramu** ..... Sub-District, .....  
**Madang** ..... District.

The period of patrol : **July, 1969** .....

~~Extract~~ Precise.

Kennecott Explorations have been working over the past 4 years mainly near **YANDERA Village** on copper exploration. There has been little activity in past year but the Company is known to be returning shortly with a diamond drill to finally assess the extent of the copper deposit.

Should copper be located in commercial quantities then it can be expected that the Company would move in in force. It is reported that such a move would be welcomed by the people because they are well aware that it would mean employment for many as well as opening of many roads to isolated villages.

At the Mining Warden's hearing in Mid July at Bundi the local reaction to the prospecting was most favourable.

*T.W. Ellis*  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator.



67-7-4

17th September, 1969

The District Commissioner,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL NO. HUNDI 1/1969-70.

Your reference 67-2-4 of 2nd September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. T.J. Hubbard, P.O., to part HUNDI Local Government Council Census Division.

This is an informative report. The features of the area are clearly described, and the problems of limited opportunity for economic development and distance from marketing outlets for cash crops are brought out.

Your comments, together with those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Namu, give added emphasis to the principal points raised in the report.

Following the recent visit to your District by Mr. A.K. Jackson, Principal Officer (Lands) a submission covering resettlement was placed before the Land Development Board. There has been no decision as yet.

A good report of an effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

cc:

Mr. T.J. Hubbard,  
Patrol Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
HUNDI. Madang District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



67.7.4(19)

There appears to be an implication, probably unintentional, in paragraph 8, page 7, that people are being made to pay tax when an exemption should have been issued - people entitled to an exemption cannot be called defaulters. In the case of the Bundi Council, with its low income, it is possible that over-zealous Councillors could apply excessive pressure to collect tax, and this situation should be watched as it could, in time, poison the present good relations between the Council and people, which would be a disaster.

It is somewhat a relief to know that Kennecott Explorations in their search for copper in the Bundi area are genuinely accepted by the Bundi people. I personally attended the Mining Warden's hearing at Bundi in mid-July, and the local reaction to the prospecting was most favourable. It is to be hoped that radio news items concerning the Rorovana dispute have not affected their outlook - I note (on page 4 of the report) that there is an average of one radio per village.

(D.C. LINDSAY)  
Assistant District Commissioner  
(Ramu)

MINUTE:

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

The above comments adequately cover the Report submitted by Mr. T. Hubbard P.O. on the patrol to part of the Bundi Council Area.

The Area Study and Situation Report highlights the need and desire of these energetic highland people to find an outlet for their initiative. Volunteer work on the construction of the Bundi/Ramu Rd; enthusiastically performed by these people, indicates that this outlet is expected to be found in developing Ramu Valley land on a planned resettlement basis.

Within the Bundi area the outlook for a viable cash economy is bleak. Poor soils, land-tenure and social problems, long distances from marketing outlets, all militate against the Bundi people finding economic fulfilment in their home area.

Census figures give a natural increase of 5.2%, surely one of the highest in the Territory. The population pressures now building up make even more urgent the finalization of plans to provide outlets in the Ramu for a rapidly increasing population. Our recommendations have been made on this matter, we merely require Headquarters' interest and authority to proceed with planning.

Mr. Hubbard has submitted a good report, on a well conducted patrol.

D. Clifton-Bassett  
(D. Clifton-Bassett)  
District Commissioner.

2/9/69

Refer to P.O. (Chang)  
Mr. Hubbard  
Land Dev. Comm.



(18)

Dept. of the Administrator,

R67-2-4

MADANG.

DCL:JS

22nd August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. BUNDI 1-69/70

Attached herewith are 4 copies of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. T. Hubbard, P.O., together with patrol maps and Village Population Register. No copies of claim for camping allowance have been received, and Mr. Hubbard advises that they will be forwarded at a later date.

The patrol covered Wards 2-14 of the Bundi Council area, and the remaining 5 Wards will be covered in a further patrol due to depart Bundi on 11th August, 1969.

The report is marred by typing errors which make it difficult to read in places. Mr. Hubbard has been advised that, when typing, words should not be split onto two lines, and whilst I do not suggest "padding" the report, a little less brevity would make the report more readable.

Local Courts should not be convened on Sundays, as indicated in the diary, nor is it desirable to conduct census on Sundays although this does not preclude the officer from compiling his census figures etc.

The "Goroka District" referred to in the introduction should read "Eastern Highlands District".

The absentee rate does cause difficulties with Council finances and construction works in the home area, but as nearly all of the absenters have left home of their own volition I can see no solution to this problem except to make the home area more attractive by way of increased opportunities. The opening of road links to Chimbu and Madang may help the situation somewhat as Bundi people will feel less cut-off and may lose some of their desire to "get out of the bush". The situation can be a vicious circle - the more people leave the area, the more the area becomes depressed leading to greater incentive for even more people to leave. The drain of tax money to larger councils is unfortunate, but if Bundi people are living in, say, Goroka, and taking advantage of Goroka Council services, it is only fair that they pay Goroka Council for the services. It could perhaps be born in mind that the drift to the towns is not confined to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

It is unfortunate that the Bundi people have an aversion to entrepreneurs, as communal cash crop plantings rarely succeed, particularly when the profits have to be equitably distributed.

....2/





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

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

Department of District Administration.

Patrol Post,  
BUNDI:  
via Madang.  
10th August 1969:

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Ramu Sub - District,  
MADANG:

re PATROL No 1 of 1969-70.

Herewith please find 5 copies of the above report which comprises an Area Study and Situation Report covering Wards 2 to 14 of the Bundi Local Government Council.

Only ~~three~~<sup>two</sup> copies of the village population registers are attached there were no other forms available at Bundi for completion of more copies.

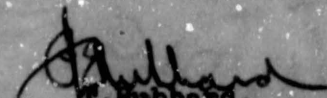
It is realised that this report is overdue and this is due to a rather busy period since return from the patrol up until now.

It would be appreciated if you could arrange for more copies of the registers to be made in Madang ( if they are required ) and if you could forward a quantity of the forms to Bundi for future reports.

As you are aware it is proposed to cover the remaining 5 wards of the Bundi Local Government Council in another patrol leaving Bundi on 11-8-69.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

Claims for camping allowance will be submitted at a later date, also copies of contingencies for payment of carriers.

  
F. Hubbard.  
Officer-in-Charge.



DIARY OF PATROL No 1 of 1969-70.

(16)

- 1-7-69: Departed Bundi Station at 1000 hrs and walked 2½ hours to BUNDIKARA.  
Heavy rain stopped census work in the afternoon.  
Complaints and Local court convened late afternoon.  
Overnighted at BUNDIKARA.
- 2-7-69: Whole morning spent on census revision and tax collection at BUNDIKARA.  
Noon to 3:00PM - general discussions with villagers.  
Departed Bundikara at 1500 hrs and walked 2 hours to KURINOGGBU in pouring rain.  
Overnighted at KURINOGGBU.
- 3-7-69: 0830 - 1230. Census revision and tax collection - KURINOGGBU  
1300 - 1430. Census revision and tax collection - MENDI  
1430 - 1530. Discussions with assembled villagers on Council projects, roads, Council Rules and H of Assembly.  
1530 - 1800. Census revision and tax collection - BONONI.  
Overnighted at KURINOGGBU.
- 4-7-69: 0800 - 1130. Numerous complaints and minor disputes settled.  
Local court convened.  
1130 - NOON. Visit to pidgin school and talks with pupils.  
NOON - 1400. Departed Kurinogobu and walked to KARISOKERA  
1500 - 1700. Minor disputes and complaints - Local Court convened.  
Overnighted at KARISOKERA.
- 5-7-69: 0800 - 1230. Census revision of KARISOKERA, GOGONBAGU and DINDINOGOI and tax collection of each.  
1330 - 1430. Discussions with villagers.  
1430 - 1530. Departed Karisokera and walked to YANDERA.  
Overnighted at YANDERA.
- 6-7-69: SUNDAY - 3 local courts convened in the afternoon.  
Overnighted at YANDERA.
- 7-7-69: 0800 - NOON. Census revision and tax collection - YANDERA.  
Casual talks with villagers for 1 hour.  
1300 - 1530. Walked to KARAMUKE.  
Informal talks with villagers during the late afternoon.  
Overnighted at KARAMUKE.
- 8-7-69: 0800 - NOON: Census revision and tax collection - KARAMUKE.  
1300 - 1500. Minor disputes and complaints - 3 Local courts convened.  
1500 - 1700. Informal talks with the villagers.  
Overnighted at KARAMUKE.
- 9-7-69: 0800 - 1000. Walked to ONGOMA.  
1100 - 1430. Census revision and tax collection - ONGOMA.  
1500 - 1630. Minor complaints heard and settled - followed by informal discussions with villagers.  
Overnighted at ONGOMA.
- 10-7-69: 0730 - 0930. Walked to KINDERUPA.  
1000 - NOON. Discussions with Village Officials.  
1300 - 1630. Minor disputes heard and settled - Local Courts convened.  
Overnighted at KINDERUPA.
- 11-7-69: 0800 - NOON. Census revision and tax collection of MARUM, KINDERUPA and BAUI.  
1330 - 1530. Informal discussions with the villagers.  
1530 - 1800. Local Courts convened.  
1900 - 2230. Minor disputes heard and settled.  
Overnighted at KINDERUPA.
- 12-7-69: 0730 - 1000. Walked to GUIEBE  
1030 - NOON. Discussions with village officials.  
1300 - 1600. Minor disputes heard and settled.  
Overnighted at GUIEBE.



DIARY OF PATROL No 1 of 1969-70. Cont.

- 13-7-69: 0800 - NOON. Census and tax collection of GUIEBE. Local Courts heard in the afternoon. Overnighed at GUIEBE.
- 14-7-69: 0700 - 0930. Walked to BOGAI.  
NOON - 1500. Census revision and tax collection - BOGAI.  
1500 - 1630. Informal discussions with the villagers.  
1630 - 1730. Minor disputes heard and settled.  
Overnighed at BOGAI.
- 15-7-69: 0700 - 0930. Walked to EMEGARE.  
NOON to 1500. Census revision and tax collection - EMEGARE.  
1500 - 1700. Informal discussions with the villagers.  
1700 - 1800. Complaints and minor disputes heard and settled.  
1900 - 2000. Complaints and minor disputes heard and settled.  
Overnighed at EMEGARE.
- 16-7-69: 0630 1015. Walked from EMEGARE to PISINGAI.  
1015 - 1100. To Bundi by Land Rover.

END OF PATROL

A copy of the Village population register is attached, a steady increase is recorded but an alarming indication of the number of able-bodied males absent from the home area in employment elsewhere is also more strain on the already depleted area with regard to voluntary assistance to Council projects. The complete breakdown of family patterns where the women are left alone with all the problems of rearing the family often without any physical or financial assistance from the husband. In the 14 wards, a total of 910 adult males were recorded as employed outside the area, many of them do not return for years at a time.

The villages of Bundi, Kandi, Kumbhoga, Kumbhoga and Yandari are all situated along the Bundi - Yandari road which could, with a little effort, be opened to motor cycle traffic and with more effort, assistance with capital could be opened to light vehicular traffic. Work on this road over the past year, however, has been neglected because of demands for the United Labour Force on construction of the Bundi - Yandari road.

The high level of absenteeism, as I have indicated above, is a serious problem. The staff of the Bundi L.S. Council to become a more efficient and effective working unit. The strain of taxes in this year has been the heaviest of larger Councils, amounts to more than £10,000 per year. A local Bundi Council member in addition the loss of manpower for voluntary work has meant that the same few people are left to do the work without any breaks which could be a detriment to any energetic individual to people in the area. The village members are becoming increasingly restless because they are being asked to depend on other people for assistance in the cultivation of clearing, garden sites, house building etc., and it is easier to adopt the position of need or want to a man in the village rather than face the uncertainty caused by the husband's long absence.

All villages within the area patrolled are of the same type and are situated in a similar manner to those in the area.



14

# INTRODUCTION:

The entire area patrolled comprises Wards 2 to 14 of the Bundi Local Government Council, these wards are situated the lower Bismarck mountain range some 60 air miles South-west of Madang between 3 and 6000ft ASL; and bordering the northern boundaries of the Chimbu and Goroka Districts.

The terrain is mountainous, rugged and fairly cold with a high rainfall averaging over 210 inches annually. Consequently the soil is leached and subjected to severe erosion and in its natural state is covered with dense rain forest and heavy mosses and lichens.

Access is by walking track only between villages, Bundi can be reached either overland from Gembogl Patrol Post ( 27 miles ) or from Usino Patrol Post ( 37 miles ) or by air - the Station is serviced by a 2,200 feet runway capable of accommodating Category 'B' air craft with limited loadings. The only outlet to the Sub-District Headquarters is by air (60 miles) to Madang.

The area has been under Administration control for about 30 years by patrols mounted from the Highlands but more constantly under control since the establishment of Bundi Administration Patrol Post in 1957 staffed and administered by Madang District Headquarters.

The general attitude of the people is one of complete acceptance toward the Administration and toward Local Government. There are no indications of cargo cult or other disturbing movements, within the area. The people closely resemble other Highlanders in features and build but are probably shorter in stature - they have close ties with the people of the Upper Chimbu valley and reciprocal marriages are common, their language is similar to that spoken by the Chimbu people.

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS:

A copy of the Village population Register is attached, a steady increase is recorded but an alarming increase in the number of able-bodied males absent from the home area in employment threatens to add an more strain on the already depleted area with regard to voluntary assistance to Council projects not to mention the complete breakdown of family patterns where the woman is left to cope with all the problems of rearing the family often without any physical or financial assistance from the husband. In the 14 wards censused a total of 956 adult males were recorded as employed outside the area, many of whom do not return for years on end.

The villages of Bundikara, Mendi, Kurinogobu, Karisokera and Yandera are all sited along the Bundi - Yandera stock route which could, with a bit more effort be opened to motor cycle traffic and with much more effort and assistance with explosives be opened to light vehicular traffic. Work on this road over the past year, however, has been neglected because of demands made on the limited labour force on construction of the Bundi - Ramu road.

The high rate of absenteeism, on which I have commented above, is severely restricting the efforts of the Bundi L.G. Council to become a successful and effective governing unit. The drain of taxes in this poor area to the pockets of larger Councils amounts to more than \$3,000:00 per year - a loss Bundi can ill afford. In addition the loss of manpower for volunteer works has meant that the same few people are left to do the work without any breaks which would be a deterrent to any energetic individual to remain in the area. Polygamous marriages are becoming increasingly common where they were once rare - any mother who is deserted by her husband for a year or more is forced to depend on other males for assistance in the routine duties of clearing garden sites, house building etc., and it is easier to adopt the position of second or third wife to a man in the village rather than face the uncertainty caused by the husbands long absence.

## SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

All villages within the area patrolled are of the one social and linguistic groupings which is closely affiliated with the



upper Chimbu Valley peoples. Clan ties are very strong and there may be as many as 3 or 4 different clans within a village. The language spoken throughout is ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ GENDIKA dialect which is also used in the upper Chimbu.

The villages of Emegare and Karisokera have very strong ties dating back to before the white man's arrival when those two groups would unite to attack all the other villages. Despite the fact that the combined strength of all the Bundi villages far exceeded that of Emegare and Karisokera the latter were always victorious and feared by all others. This can be attributed to the better vantage points taken up by the Emegares and Karisokeras who would take a stand on the high ridges near their present villages where they managed to repel the most pressing attacks by rolling stones down on their opponents and - when the opposition had exhausted their supplies of weapons the Emegares and Karisokeras would then pursue the others back to their villages. They also have a reputation as dawn attackers when they would surround a village before dawn and attack while the villagers were still in a stupor.

Similarly all the other villages were bound together in a common cause - theirs was mainly for defence reasons.

Trading within villages was quite common - at Yandera a rather long story is told of how many years ago a severe earthquake flattened everything for miles around but left the village of Yandera unscathed. After the tremor an old lady went to her garden and found a very large excreta presumably belonging to a spirit. She collected this excreta and dried it to a white powder. She sprinkled a small amount of the powder on the food of some young pigs and it appears the pigs grew very large in a short while. The word spread and since then people from as far as Kerowagi still make the journey to Yandera where they can still buy the white substance which now is dug from the ground. People from all of the Bundi area still purchase the powder - trading would have contributed greatly to the unification of the Bundi villages.

Migration from village to village within Bundi and the upper Chimbu is quite common.

#### LEADERSHIP:

It is difficult to establish who the recognized leaders are in this area - certainly the most influential is GENE MANAGI from YANDERA who inherits his leadership qualities from his father who is still living and must be over 80 years of age. Gene is himself about 58 - 60 years old and he, as did his father, had impressive reputations as fight leaders in the Yandima clan. Gene was a luluai and when the Bundi Local Government Council commenced served for 4 years as Vice President. He declined nomination at the last elections in August 1969 in favour of a younger man. There has been a notable decline in that village since Gene left the Council which seems to confirm the respect he is accorded. I cannot find any other men who would fall into Gene's category but consider that KORONGIA TONGIA of BONONI, MANGAUA TUGO of GUIEBE, KOIMA KURAME of KARISOKERA and OPOTIO RIMORU of KARAMUKE could all be classed as leaders in their own rights, probably through their long association with the Bundi Local Government Council and the experience derived therefrom. None of those listed have had any form of education, all have at some stage been employed away from the area in minor capacities only and all are past middle age. All are enthusiastic supporters of the Administration and their Council and all have been before the court only once and that on a minor gambling offence. Only KORONGIA adheres now to the Catholic faith, Gene never was indoctrinated but all others were - MANGAUA was a highly thought of catechist for many years but lost his position and the faith when he took on three wives. The others are all ex-Catholics for the same reason. It is felt that Korongia would also yield to the temptation but for the fact that he is President of the Council and therefore chooses to settle for one wife and by doing so retain a degree of cooperation between Council and the Mission.

President KORONGIA is without doubt the most progressive of those listed, he is presentable, holds his position with the dignity it deserves, assists greatly in the organisation and execution of the Works Programme and generally sets an example worth following.



With such a high absentee rate it is difficult to assess whether there are other recognised leaders who may be absent from the area. I would say that of what remains the persons listed on page 2 of this study are the cream of the area.

There is a hard core of the older generation who will not readily accept a youthful person as a leader of any consequence and who would regard any aspiring young male with the utmost scorn and suspicion.

Moreover, as most of the young males are more or less permanently absent from the village it is not likely that the leadership pattern will alter significantly for some time yet.

#### LAND TENURE AND USE:

The traditional system of land ownership on a clan holdings basis still exists - land rights pass from father to sons and no females hold land ownership rights.

Cash cropping in the way of coffee only has been introduced, these are individual plantings only and there are definitely no instances of communal effort being applied to individually owned land. The nature of these people is such that they go out of their way to prevent the individual from succeeding or endeavouring to raise himself above the level of the average villager. Land is not in short supply but arable ground suited to coffee production is considered limited.

#### LITERACY:

The St. Francis of Assisi Boarding School at Bundi and the trial boarding school at Kinderupa are the only schools within the area patrolled. Both are operated by the Catholic Mission and are adequate for the educational requirements of the area. There are no Administration, Council or other denominational schools. A breakup of students is set out below:-

GRADE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
STD 6	27	5	32
.. 5	18	10	28
.. 4	16	10	26
.. 3	21	10	31
.. 2	24	10	34
.. 2 UE	19	7	26
.. 1	32	6	38
TRANSITION	29	7	36
PREP RED	26	6	32
PREP BLUE	12	12	24
	231	82	319

The above covers St. Francis of Assisi Boarding School at Kinderupa which is a trial school only at present there are a further 74 pupils of which 50 are in Preparatory and the remaining 24 in STD. 1. If the people continue to support that school it will eventually be registered and the Mission will then proceed to involve itself on a larger financial scale.

It is unlikely that more than 10 people semi-literate in GENDIKA dialect or more than 150-200 in pidgin (literate) and no more than 3 or 4 literate in English and living in the villages. There are no persons who have received a higher education and who are living in the villages.

Listed below are names of people from the area who are receiving higher education:-

NAME	SEX	STUDYING	WHERE
John Yama	m	Agriculture	Campbelltown N.S.W
Joseph Koroma	m	..	Gympie Qld.
Joseph Yongour	m	..	Armadale N.S.W.
John Tawi	m	..	Inverloch N.S.W.
Maria Anika	f	General	Katoomba Qld.
Katerina Yombi	f	..	.. Qld.

In addition 11 males are in teacher training at Goroka, Madang and Mt. Hagen, 6 at Kap Seminary, Sek, 1 at the Forestry School, Bulolo and 3 boys and 1 girl in intermediate at Tusbab, Madang and 1 male at the Sogeri Higher School of Education.



There is probably an average of one radio per village and a surprising amount of news is picked up from the pidgin stations, of these Radio Wewak is the more popular. The Council Clerk does on occasions send news to that station for broadcast and it is surprising just how many people do hear it.

Copies of 'Our News' and the Madang paper 'Madang TRU TOK' are distributed to Council members who take sufficient copies back to their villages for distribution.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING:

For the most part houses are still built on the ground level and because of the climate are completely lacking in ventilation - an internal fire is generally kept burning all night and over a period the tars in the smoke penetrate the kunai rooves ridding the rooves of destructive insects. The occupants sleep on a raised woven pit-pit matting platform some 6' to a foot above the ground. Quite often houses emulating those built on the coast are seen - no doubt the occupants of these sacrifice warmth and comparative comfort for style. Houses in the villages are well maintained in accordance with Council Rules, but often the village house is used only on meeting days in the village or when a patrol is expected. Many people still live in the bush in tiny round houses convenient to their gardens and pigs - hygiene and sanitation of such dwellings is of a quite questionable nature and it is in the bush houses that most sicknesses occur. Policing of Council rules would make it very difficult for Councillors if they were to include the bush houses in inspections. Most people maintain a house in the village and are encouraged to live there but not forced to. Each village house is equipped with a rubbish pit and a pit latrine.

Girls from the age of puberty to the time when courtship ends wear a woolen stranded front panel and a length of material at the rear and are generally bedecked in voluminous quantities of brightly coloured beads and face paints. After marriage they wear trade store skirts and blouses for special occasions and while at work in the garden usually wear a plain wool strand front panel and a length of material at the rear and no bright decorations, the wearing of attractive attire ceases after marriage.

All the young males wear shorts and shirts and occasionally the odd pair of long trousers and boots. The wearing of European type clothing merely indicates that at some stage the wearer has been employed on a plantation or elsewhere but does not indicate a certain standard attained in education as is the case in some other areas. I believe that the young males are generally embarrassed when wearing the traditional breech clout and tangket leaves at the rear. Surprisingly few of the older men in the villages are seen wearing traditional attire, they too tend to adopt European clothing which they no doubt receive from sons employed abroad.

Many of the village houses are surrounded by brightly flowering gardens in which marigolds, cosmos, dahlias, gladiolus, salvias and hibiscus are most common - all these flowers thrive in this climate as do roses. Flowers can often be seen in the food gardens too.

The traditional trading for food pots from the Usino area has practically ceased now that European saucepans and other utensils for cooking can be so readily obtained from trade stores.

The staple food diet consists of kaukau, taro and a wide variety of green leafy plants including ferns and a wide variety of European foods such as sweetcorn, potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and onions. Fruits are pawpaw and pineapple in the lower areas and bananas throughout.

Occasionally a possum, a green python, a wallaby or pig will graze the cooking pot - also eels or tortoises. There is quite a demand for tinned fish and meats which are also readily available in the trade stores.

There are no community centres in the area and no organisations other than the Bundi Sports and Social Club which attracts some 15 to 20 village men to the regular Saturday afternoon soccer game at Bundi Station. Two ~~vixi~~ inter Patrol Post matches



were arranged between Bundi and Gembogl which involved visits to both stations by two teams - Gembogl won on both occasions. Another visit is arranged for Stursday 23rd August to Usino Patrol Post.

#### MISSIONS:

The Catholic and Lutheran Missions are the only two operating in the area. It is likely that the two missions made contact with the people at much the same time but that the Catholic Mission patrolled and campaigned much more widely whereas the Lutheran Mission only concentrated on the three villages of BOGAI, EMEGARE and PISINGAM. Apart from the small Lutheran groups in the abovenamed villages the remaining villages are entirely Catholic. It is unlikely that the Lutheran Church will ever expand here as the numbers are not sufficient to warrant more than occasional visits by the Pastor at Sumburu in the Chimbu Valley who tends this area. All villages, including the above three identify themselves with the Catholic faith.

There have been instances where conflict has occurred, the first was when a new Catholic Priest went to the Lutheran sector of Pisingam village to encourage parents to send their children to the St. Francis of Assisi school - this was taken by some Lutherans to be an encroachment into Lutheran Territory and resulted in a sharp exchange of words followed by court action where the Lutheran mission Store keeper was fined for ~~being~~ behaving in a threatening manner.

Yet another incident occurred at Bogai village when the minority Lutheran group led by the Lutheran Councillor for that village decided that they would move their pidgin school from its present site some 500 yds from the village into the village proper not more than 30 feet from the long established Catholic pidgin school - it is felt that the proposed move was aimed at causing trouble between the two denominations and on occasions the same priest had become involved in angry exchanges of words. The matter was solved during the patrol by lengthy talk followed by a vote easily one by the group in favour of leaving the Lutheran pidgin school at its original site. It is considered now that the matter is settled.

The Catholic Mission provides the well equipped St. Francis of Assisi Boarding School as well as a strong system of village pidgin schools and the trial boarding school at Kinderupa.

In addition it handles the postal services and Commonwealth Savings Bank agency and a Territory Airlines agency, two trade stores and assistance to road construction in the area by way of two small crawler tractors and a compressor.

The Lutheran Mission provides a native pastor at Pisingam and pidgin schools at Bogai, Emegare and Pisingam, and a Trade store.

The Catholic Mission employs some 30 to 35 local males and 10 or more Europeans ( lay missionary and V.S.O. ) 3 European Sisters and 3 priests.

The Lutheran Mission employs a native pastor, 3 catechists and a storekeeper.

The general attitude of the indigenous population toward the missions is one of acceptance although of late there has been a noticeable drift from Catholicism by many males taking second and third wives.

The Catholic Mission is by far the more influential.

#### NON INDIGENES:

There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments ( apart from a bulk store at Pisingam operated by NAMASU ) and another trade store at present being built on a lease over Administration land near the Bundi Airstrip.

No local people are employed on either of the above ventures.

NAMASU purchases a quantity of coffee beans which it backloads on air charters carrying its trade goods into Bundi but the amount of coffee would not exceed 25 bags per year. At present the only outlet is by air but work continues on construction of a link road to the Ramu Valley and ultimately, Madang.



COMMUNICATIONS:

Roads: There are only 8 miles of vehicular roads at present in the area, and 17 trafficable by Motor cycle. All villages are connected by walking tracks which are reasonably well maintained.

Work is proceeding between Gembogl and Bundi on construction of a link road, about 200 Chimbu volunteers are engaged on that road each week, there remains to be formed some 12 miles of road before it is complete.

Work is also proceeding on construction of a link road from Bundi to the Ramu valley and ultimately to the Dumpu-Usino road which is in an advanced stage of construction. The total work force of Bundi numbers around 400 males who devote one week in every six to construction of this road. The road head is at present some 15 miles from Bundi but only 4 1/2 miles can at present be negotiated by car - the rest by motor cycle except for the lack of three bridges.

The Bundi-Yandera Stockroute could with a little effort be opened in its entirety to motor cycles but would require considerable effort and assistance with explosives before it could be upgraded to vehicular standards.

A further linkup from Yandera to Karamuke to Ongoma to, Guiebe to Bogai thence skirting the lower slopes of the Kobum range to join the Bundi-Ramu road at the upper Imbrum river crossing is being considered by Council but this is only in the thought stages at present and lies well in the future. Such a road is probably feasible and would provide access to almost the entire area patrolled.

Air:

The Bundi airstrip is 2200 ft long by 150 ft wide and is of category 'B' standard. There are two regular Administration Charters on Tuesdays and Fridays and Regular Passenger Trips on Wednesdays and Fridays operated by Territary Airlines. It is highly unlikely that the airstrip could be lengthened further as it lies the entire length of a ridge below Bundi already and can only be approached from one end.

Construction of an airstrip on a similar ridge at Bauai village some 1 1/2 days walk from Bundi at the farthest end of the area patrolled has been suggested to the Bauai people by the Catholic Mission priest at Kinderupa village nearby and a half hearted effort has been made to clear the ridge of trees and undergrowth. Levelling of the ridge would require a terrific amount of excavation and filling and is beyond the resources of the Bauai people at this stage as they are committed to assistance on the Bundi Ramu road which has top priority.

It would be possible to get a strip of probably 1800 feet length capable of accommodating the lighter Cessna aircraft but the amount of work involved is beyond these people at present.

Only one artisan is employed within the area, he is a self taught man from Mendi Village and is permanently engaged by D.D.A. as a Foreman Labourer at Bundi Station.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The fact that the Bundi people all speak the one dialect, that they are administered by Mission and the Administration as one group, that they are incorporated within the one Local Government Council and the fact that they are all in the same boat economically and communication wise appears to have a binding effect on them. The overall attitudes toward Missions, the Administration and to Local Government are favourable.

The Council is without doubt the body responsible in during the 1968 H.ofA elections for the block vote by Bundi people for the two successful candidates - Mr J.J.Garrett for Madang Regional and Mr Angmai Bilas for Mabuso Open. The support for these two was not without foundation, both members provided policies regarding roads and economic development which are Bundis most pressing problems today.

There is nothing to suggest that the Council is being used by factions at all - I am unaware of any factions within the area. The general attitude appears to be one of satisfaction - the Council is united in a common cause - that being to achieve a road link to the Ramu valley for economic advancement and ultimately a connecting road to Madang;

The people are aware of the two forms of government,

...../7



central and local, many Council members have attended Local Government Conferences within the District and it is proposed that the President of the Council will accompany the Regional Member for the Madang District to the August sittings of the house - this will be the first visit to the House by any member and should prove of benefit to the area in general.

A former Councillor and District Advisory Council representative, Mr Albert Bundikana of Bundikara village visited Australia several years ago in company with Mr Max David, lay missionary from the Bundi Catholic Mission and then the President of the Bundi Local Government Council.

#### THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

At the last census carried out by the Agricultural Assistant in late 1968 there were 24538 mature arabica coffee trees and 21194 immature arabica coffee trees - there are no other economic trees in the Bundi area.

VILLAGE	MAT.	IMM.	VILLAGE	MAT.	IMM.	VILLAGE	MAT.	IMM.
Bundikara	799	2999	Mendi	4280	744	Bononi	1378	1945
Kurincg.	4280	744	Karisok.	831	2694	Gogonbagu	8570	2735
Yandera.	1706	6948	Karamuke	77	825	Ongoma	189	600
Kinderupa	474	120	Marum	173	59	Bogai	1423	196
Emegare	348	585						

Total production is difficult to assess but is probably in the vicinity of 10,700 lbs weight and valued at \$1415.00. The above figures are arrived at from records of NAMASU and D.A.S.F. but it is known that some coffee is carried to the Upper Chimbu area and sold and that a considerable amount is left to rot on the trees.

There have never been co-operatives in the area and it is considered that the economy is insufficient to warrant or support one - no requests have been made for a co-operative or a similar organisation.

There are six native owned trade stores in the area patrolled but it is unlikely that any of these function with success - the usual hints on running stores were passed on to the owners throughout the patrol but one gets the impression that the storekeeper thinks he knows better and that advice is wasted. It seems that a storekeeper has to really run at a loss before he will learn a lesson. The difficulty of access to most of the stores is a serious handicap to owners who have to recoup their payments to carriers from the profits of the stores as well as make an income. The rather high bulk prices at Bundi, the rather excessive demands of carriers would call for the utmost integrity of owners and staff if a profit is to be realised.

An aged male, former Luluai for Kutinogobu village named KUNDA would probably be the most successful entrepreneur in Bundi. He and his wives have planted comparatively large plots of coffee over the years and he is now reaping the benefits of his work. He regularly carries in dried coffee beans for sale to D.A.S.F. and has a respectable bank balance as a result.

It would appear that in instances difficulty was encountered by some people in finding the \$3.00 tax for the Council in the villages of BUNDIKARA, MENDI, KURINOGOBU, BONONI, KARISOKERA, YANDERA, KARAMUKE, ONGOMA, GUEBE and BOGAI. The villages of BAUI, KINDERUPA, MARUM and EMEGARE had barely any defaulters - an interesting feature of this is that there are no Trade Stores within at least 2 hours walk from the four last named villages.

#### POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

There appears little possibility of expanding the economy of the area patrolled at present, the major obstacle is that of access - until some form of link road connects the villages with a center it is unlikely that present plantings will even be utilized to the fullest extent. There is no incentive to increase plantings an growing concern over the low price for coffee is causing concern.

Resettlement of some Bundi people in the Ramu valley could prove a greater boost to these people rather than any further expansive activities in their own potentially poor area.



**ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

The attitude of the Bundi people toward their Local Government Council is one of complete acceptance. It is looked to as their only hope for a general improvement of living standards. The people's attitude can be gauged to some extent by their willingness to co-operate with the Council on all Capital Works Projects and by the enthusiasm with which they have tackled the very big job of building an access road from Bundi to the Ramu Valley and ultimately to link with Madang. For the past two years each male has given one week in every six of his time to voluntary work on the road which is progressing at a pleasing rate. At these times when work is taking place as many as 400 to 450 males gather at Bundi and work together on the road. Such communal effort is indicative of their desire to get somewhere and is of the degree of co-operation of the people with the Council. The people have also urged the Council to concentrate all its effort and revenue on the road but it is unlikely that such a move would be adopted as the Council is anxious to continue improvements in Health services and Water Supply facilities, in the villages. It is considered that the Council's contribution toward roadwork is all that it can afford, money is being set aside in a Special Tractor Fund and each year an amount is allocated to roads construction. In addition, the amount of volunteer labour by the people is deemed far greater in value than any increase in revenue which could have been gained by an increase in taxes - an increase in taxation would have brought about a corresponding decrease in the amount of volunteer assistance.

**ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:**

The attitude of the Council toward the central government is a very pleasing one. Council depends heavily on the central government for financial assistance on the construction and has been fortunate over the past year in receiving a Minor New Works grant from the District Commissioner of \$2,000:00 in 1968-69 and a Rural Development Funds grant of \$4,750:00 for the current year. This assistance and the assistance of volunteer labour have now made the Bundi - Ramu road a reality.

Similarity, Larikere, Lomera and Marakau. It is an interesting fact that in each of the wards with two representatives there is always an energetic and enthusiastic member and invariably the other member lacks the necessary initiative or drive or any other attributes necessary to qualify as a successful member.

It is generally agreed throughout the Council area that the dual representation in these wards is a bad thing for the following reasons: a) There is an over-protective danger that conflicting views by members could split a village unit in two. b) The Council as a whole is a weak organization and the role of such a weak organization does not appeal to the average member and once the responsibility is gained by the other member interest is lost in Council affairs.

The positions of Office Bearers and the membership of the Executive, Finance Committee and Health Committee are filled with the recognised leaders, many of whom have been Council fillers for two or more terms. This experience combined with the personal nature of the President generally keeps the average member up to the mark. Attendance at meetings and the standard thereof has been commented on occasionally by visitors as very pleasing.

The active Executive and Health Committees and the considerable credit for the pleasing response to volunteer roadwork and for the generally good standard of hygiene and sanitation in the villages.

**DISCUSSION:**

Informal talks were given to each village and questions were invited. At each meeting the same question was asked, regarding what the Bundi people felt about representation in the House which will be discussed under the next heading.

Most of the matter was able to be discussed between local and central government and to keep the members for a long Open and Madang Regional to get to the House Bundi and the most pressing problems which are...



(6)

SITUATION REPORT - PATROL No 1 of 1969-70.

1. POLITICAL:

Local Government: The area patrolled forms Wards 2 to 14 of the Bundi Local Government Council, the first multi-racial Council in the Territory, which commenced in August 1965.

Local government appears to be solidly entrenched in the area and I am not aware of any ill-feeling toward the Council. The Council is poor financially and is entirely on voluntary assistance for the fulfillment of its Works programme.

The current tax rate stands at \$3:00 per adult male and no taxation of women. A high absentee rate of young males forces the Council to extract tax from the old men in the villages, most of whom would normally be exempt in more prosperous Council areas.

Nevertheless the aged males gave their tax willingly and not one incident was noted during the entire patrol which was accompanied by the Council tax collectors.

The people look to their elected representative as their voice in Council affairs and make good use of their members to carry their problems to the meetings. It is considered that a better class of representative was elected to the Council during the August 1968 elections which indicates that the people are beginning to realise the value of strong, influential members in the Council Chambers.

Councillors are assisted by two and often three Ward Committeemen who generally represent a clan within that group thus ensuring equal representation and participation in Council affairs.

Local Government Councillors:

The 14 wards patrolled are represented by 18 Councillors, there being two members for the larger wards of Bundikara, Karisokers, Yandera and Karamuke. It is an interesting fact that in each of the wards with two representatives there is always an energetic and enthusiastic member and invariably the other member lacks of seemingly lacks ~~any~~ initiative or drive or any other attributes necessary to qualify as a successful member.

It is generally agreed throughout the Council area that the dual representation in these wards is a bad thing for the following reasons:- a) There is an ever present danger that conflicting views by members could split a village unit in two to the detriment of that community and to the Council as a whole with regard to smooth administration and b) The role of second fiddle does not appeal to the average member and once the recognition is gained by the other member interest is lost in Council affairs.

The positions of Office Bearers and the membership of the Executive/Finance Committee and Health Committee are filled with the recognised leaders, many of whom have been Councillors for two or more terms. This experience combined with the forceful nature of the President generally keeps the average member up to the mark. Attendance at meetings and the standard thereof has been commented on occasionally by visitors as very pleasing.

The active Executive and Health Committees can take considerable credit for the pleasing response to volunteer roadworks and for the generally good standard of hygiene and sanitation in the villages.

House of Assembly:

Informal talks were given at each village and questions were invited. At each meeting the same question was asked, concerning what the Bundi people feel is poor representation in the House which will be discussed under the next sub-heading.

Most of the males are able to distinguish between local and central government and expect the members for Mabusu Open and Madang Regional to put to the House Bundis two most pressing problems which are :-



1. The shortage of able bodied males caused through the large numbers of males absent in other areas and the subsequent depletion of the work force for Council projects and the loss of revenue in form of taxes to other, larger Councils.

2. The necessity of road access into Bundi i.e. the Gembogl to Bundi to Ramu valley road link which will permit resettlement in the Ramu valley where economic development can take place.

#### House of Assembly Members:

The appointment of Mr Angmai Bilas - Member for Mabuso Open to the position of Ministerial member to the Dept. of Trade and Industry has been received badly by the Bundi people who voted as a block for him during the H of A elections in February 1968. No amount of explanation has been able to redeem the members standing in the eyes of the community - the position has been aggravated somewhat because he has only had the opportunity to visit Bundi once since the elections.

The general feeling is that Mr Bilas has neglected his duties as a member and has not represented the people interests in the House. This situation would not, I feel, be uncommon in the electorates of all Ministerial members.

The Regional Member for Madang - Mr J.J. Garrett earned the support of the people early in the piece when he provided a qualified surveyor free of charge to peg a route from Bundi to the Ramu valley. This road is still being constructed by volunteer labour and it is generally agreed that the route as pegged is quite feasible.

#### Political Education:

The appointment of Mr Bilas to a Ministerial position has brought home hard to the voters the necessity to find a candidate within their own area or within Usino area to stand for the next elections. This suggestion was put forward by quite a number of people during the informal talks. There was also some concern expressed over the composition of Mabuso electorate which would make it difficult for a local fellow to succeed in an election and therefore it was feared that inland voters would not enjoy adequate representation.

#### Preferential Voting:

Since 1964 the people of Bundi have faced the preferential voting system on five occasions. While the basic principles appear to be understood it would seem that implementation of the preferential counting process would seldom be necessary in any Bundi election - it is common knowledge that a certain person will be successful well prior to the commencement of the election and that a second and occasionally third or fourth candidate are nominated merely to make an election possible.

House of Assembly elections would provide a more realistic picture of the preferential system, however in the last elections the entire Bundi area voted as a block for the two successful candidates - it would have been very difficult to explain why, had either or both lost in spite of this support.

## 2. ECONOMIC:

#### General Rural Development:

Development within the area patrolled is severely restricted by the nature of the terrain - rugged mountain slopes, leached and easily eroded soils and a very high annual rainfall as well as virtually no way of access to the area except by walking tracks.

Coffee is grown with success but there is reluctance to increase holdings substantially because of the arduous journey on foot to Bundi station to sell the beans. People from the more distant villages allow the beans to rot on the trees rather than carry them in - it is felt in these cases that the returns do not warrant the effort.



The Bundi Catholic Mission introduced Red Poll Stud cattle into the area and gave herds of 5 or 6 beasts to 8 or 10 selected villagers between Bundi and Yandera. The herds flourished for several years with regular and reliable veterinary treatment by an experienced lay missionary at that time stationed at Bundi. However, it soon became apparent that clan jealousies led to a tighter restriction over usage of clan land by cattle holder, and the owners have been virtually starved out of the game. To make matters worse the terrain is very steep and a successful breeder would need to be constantly tending his herd - it has ~~xxx~~ been proved impossible to trust others to tend an owners cattle. The transfer of the lay missionary to other work in the Ramu valley has left a serious gap on the veterinary side and with a drop off in supplies of medicines by the Catholic Mission the cattle industry in Bundi, which could never have succeeded in the area due to the shortage of suitable grazing land - not to mention the clan jealousies and other restrictive influences.

The Mission continues to breed from a Red Poll registered Stud but the offspring are now transported to the Ramu valley where they are being crossed with Stud Brahman stock which should produce an ideal animal for Ramu conditions.

#### Activities of Development Departments:

Apart from the introduction of Arabica coffee to the area and follow up action in the way of provision of an Agricultural Assistant to supervise plantings and pruning and the purchase of dried beans from the growers, little else is done by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Several Councillors have planted cocoa on their own initiative and it has been proved that cocoa grows satisfactorily in the lower areas - 2000 ft ASL and below. It is proposed that the Council will shortly approach D.A.S.F., Madang and request seed cocoa for larger scale trial plantings.

#### Processing and Marketing:

The hand dried coffee beans are carried to Bundi where they are purchased by D.A.S.F. and occasionally by NAMASU (Native Marketing and Supply) who have a bulk store at Pisingan about 1 mile from the Bundi Station.

#### Village Cash Crop Extension:

In view of the lack of access roads and steep, poor nature of the terrain there is little incentive for the average villager to extend his plantings much more than they stand at present. There are isolated instances where an individual continues to expand his holdings but this is mainly his own idea - he receives the assistance of the Local Officer Agricultural Assistant permanently stationed at Bundi.

#### Non - Indigenous Development:

Over the past four years Kennecott Explorations have been engaged ~~xxx~~ in a search for copper, they have concentrated mainly in an area close to Yandera village where copper has been located but the quantities have not been proved to be of commercial value as yet. There has been little activity by that Company over the past year but it is known that they are to return shortly with a diamond drill in a last attempt to gauge the size of the deposit. If copper exists in commercial quantities Kennecott will move into the area in force - such a move would be welcomed by the people because they are well aware that it would mean employment for many as well as opening of roads to many of the villages situated between Bundi and Yandera.

Apart from another cattle scheme being implemented by the Catholic Mission at Brahman in the Ramu Valley (this will be elaborated on in a report covering that area later) and the operation of a Bulk Trade Store by NAMASU, a Trade Store by the Catholic Mission at Bundi and the likely opening of another European - owned Trade Store at Bundi, there is no other non-indigenous development in the area.



3. SOCIAL:

Education: The large, well equipped and ~~well trained staff~~ adequately staffed St Francis of Assisi Catholic Mission Boarding School more than caters for the present education requirements of the Bundi area. There are at present 319 students attending this school in Preparatory up to Standard 6 level - there are 5 European Teachers and 4 local teachers. Reluctance by many parents of children living more than a days walk from the School prompted the Catholic Mission to open another English speaking school at Kinderupa village which is two days walk from Bundi at the farthest point of the patrol. There are 74 students enrolled there and if it becomes apparent that the people will continue to support the School then it is likely that some effort will be made by the Mission to register it as a school and to give it financial assistance. Kinderupa school is staffed by a priest and two local teachers.

The St Francis of Assisi Boarding School is covered by the Bundi Local Government Council's Truancy rule. There are no other primary schools - neither is there a need for any - each village has a pidgin school operated by trained Catholic Mission catechists and these schools are surprisingly well attended and provide a basic education in pidgin for older or other children who for some reason have not bothered to attend the English schools.

Health: The general standard of health in the Bundi area is quite good and can be attributed to a congenial climate, adequate fresh, clean water, no apparent shortage of fresh foods, fairly adequate coverage of the area by Aid-Posts built by the Council and staffed by the Administration as well as quite regular patrolling by P.H.D. field staff. The Hospital at Bundi station is staffed by a Medical Assistant (L/O) and his nursing wife, 5 Hospital Orderlies and a Health Education Orderly and what cannot be handled at Bundi is forwarded to Madang for treatment.

Law and Order: Throughout the patrol 68 Local Court cases were heard and all but 6 of these were for contravention of Council rules relating to village hygiene and sanitation and maintenance of Council roads. The average daily total of detainees in the Bundi Corrective Institution for the three months of March, April and May was 9:5 which is fairly high for Bundi. This does not suggest that crime is on the increase, necessarily, it could be that the people are more familiar with the magistrate and therefore place themselves in his confidence more readily than before. The general trend of offences within the Bundi area can be listed as Gambling, adultery and minor assaults. The people seem to have a fair knowledge of the processes of the law.

Missions: The Catholic Mission was established in Bundi in 1937, 20 years before the establishment of the Bundi Administration Patrol Post. The area is predominantly Catholic with the exception of three small groups of Lutherans at Bogai, Emegare and Pisingam. The numbers of the latter remain static and there does not appear to be any bid made from either group to win over adherents of the other denomination. It is highly unlikely that the Lutheran community will expand, they do not enjoy regular visits by a pastor - the pastor responsible is based at Sumburu in the Chimu District whereas the Catholic adherents receive constant patrols from priests.

Postal and banking facilities are handled by the Catholic Mission who also provide trade store facilities at Bundi and at Koi some 10 hours walk from Bundi.

The Administration provides the usual police, health, law and agricultural services.

Community Education: No facilities exist for large scale community education but the proposed construction of a large indoor gymnasium which will incorporate sporting, meeting and theatre facilities should contribute greatly to the peoples development in this field.

The building should be complete before the end of 1970 and will also provide sleeping accommodation for villagers some distance from Bundi when visiting the Station.

The Bundi Women's Club continues to function

...../ 5



and at present has a membership of about 25, the majority are from the villages within 40 minutes walk from the station. Meetings are twice weekly and occasional visits by welfare staff from Madang help to retain interest of members. The Club is supported by the Loddon Valley group of the C.W.A. in Victoria who have in the past donated money for the purchase of sewing machines of which the Club has 4 - and who also from time to time send tea-chests of materials, wools, soaps, and sewing equipment for the Women.

Occasional film nights given by the Catholic Mission for adults and the regular monthly meetings of all volunteer workers on the Bundi - Ramu road are at present the only forms of adult education.

The Bundi Sports and Social Club boasts a membership of around 35 males who play soccer weekly. More than 2/3rds of its members are villagers and over the past year there have been 2 matches played against Gembogl - both were lost.

-----oOo-----



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. BUND 102-1969-70  
Patrol Conducted by T. G. HUBBARD Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled BUND - Via Census Div. L.G.C. LARN 1, 6, 7, 18, 19  
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
Natives -  
Duration—From 11/8/1969 to 20/8/1969  
Number of Days 9  
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Malaria Service Team  
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....  
Medical ...../...../19.....  
Map Reference Map ATTACHED  
Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Retrenchment  
3. Tax Collection + General Administration

Director of District Administration  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/10/1969

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

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

[Signature]  
11/10/69



Popula

GRATI  
In  
M F

OFF:IT

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

67-7-8

8th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL BUNDI NO. 2/69-70.

Your reference is 67-2-6 of 30th September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. T.J. Hubbard, P.O., to part Bundi Census Division.
3. This interesting, well compiled report gives a clear picture of the area patrolled. The need for increased political education is indicated.
4. Your detailed comments highlight the principal features of the report.
5. Mr. Hubbard has obviously conducted an effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. T.J. Hubbard, P.O.,  
Patrol Post,  
BUNDI  
Madang District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.7.8.

(9)

Telephone

Telex

Our Reference 67-2-6

If calling ask for WJK:JS

Mr.

Dept. of the Administrator

Department of District Administration,

MADANG.

30th September, 1969.



The Secretary,  
Dept. of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 2 - 1969/70

1. Copies of the above Patrol Report are forwarded. The Patrol was conducted by Mr. T.J. Hubbard P.O.
2. The isolation of the people within the wards patrolled, coupled with the absence of trafficable roads hinders the social and economic development of the area. The resettlement of a percentage of these people in the Ramu valley appears to be the only avenue for future progress. A final decision on a resettlement pattern is still being awaited.
3. The desire of the Bundi people for economic development is highlighted by the outstanding work, on a voluntary basis, which they are performing on the Bundi-Ramu Road. This road will give access to resettlement areas in the Ramu, and when resettlement does take place the transition from a highland to a lowland environment should be comparatively harmless, as there will be good road access between their old and new place of residence.
4. The dominant role of the Catholic Mission in the Bundi Patrol Post area is exemplified by the Boarding School at Bundi itself. This school, with excellent buildings and staff, caters for the children from all wards of the Bundi Council. Until recently the opportunity for their children to attend school was not taken by the parents residing in the wards patrolled. This apathy is now being overcome and a total of 13 children now attend the Catholic Mission Boarding School.
5. The level of political awareness is low among the people of these wards. Painstaking explanation and instruction on future patrols will be given. In addition, increased participation in Council affairs should do much to inform on the political machinery at a low level.
6. The Bundi situation as revealed by this report is one of pleasant stagnation. But the people are anxious to improve their economic lot. It is to be hoped that the Administration can resolve on a resettlement pattern for these people in the Ramu area, and that their keenness to improve can be directed into productive end.
7. Mr. Hubbard has been asked to submit a composite Village Population Register for the Census Division covered by this Patrol and Patrol No. 1 1969/70. This will be forwarded to you when received.

Encl.

*D. Clifton Bassett*  
(D. Clifton-Bassett)  
District Commissioner.



DIARY OF PATROL No. 2 OF 1969-70

(7)

- 11-8-69: 0900hrs - 1600hrs. Walked from Bundi Patrol Post to BRAHMAN.  
Overnighted at Brahman.
- 12-8-69: 0800hrs - 1100hrs. Census revision and tax collection of WAU Village.  
1300hrs - 1500hrs. Talks with villagers on Council projects and House of Assembly etc.  
1500hrs - 1700hrs. Brahman to TAUYA.  
Overnighted at TAUYA
- 13-8-69: 0800hrs - 1430hrs. Tauya to ISABI - discussions with MR. J. Antella (Lands) en route.  
Overnighted at Isabi.
- 14-8-69: 0800hrs - Noon. Census revision and tax collection of Isabi, Genari and Samiri villages which comprise Ward 19 of Bundi L.G.C.  
Walks with villagers on Council, Village Nygoine, House of Assembly etc.  
1300hrs - 1700hrs. Walked from Isabi to TAUYA.  
Overnighted at Tauya.
- 15-8-69: 0800hrs - 1130hrs. Census revision, tax collection and informal talks with villagers.  
Noon - 1600hrs. Walked from Tauya to YOMIKA - new village situated at Tubuma on the main walking track 2 hours closer than the old village site.  
Talks with village officials and people.  
Overnighted at Yomika.
- ~~15-8-69~~ 0800hrs - Noon. Census revision, tax collection and ~~tax~~ informal discussions with villagers.  
16-8-69 Noon - 1500hrs. Walked from Yomika to POROMESI (TOMO)  
1600 hrs - 1800hrs. Census revision, tax collection and informal discussions with people.  
Overnighted at Poromesi.
- 17-8-69: 0630hrs - 1230hrs. Walked from Poromesi to BUNDI.  
Remainder of Sunday observed at Bundi.
- 18-8-69: 0800hrs - 1000hrs. Walked to BIUM.  
Census and tax collection of Bium and Omkwisi hamlets of the Bium ward.  
Discussions with villagers on Council matters and H of A.  
1500hrs - 1630hrs. Walked from Bium to BUNDI.
- 19-8-69: 0800hrs - 1600hrs. Partial census of Bundi ward.  
All examined by visiting malarial eradication team  
Infant Welfare Clinic conducted simultaneously by Sister O'Brien of P.H.D., Madang.
- 20-8-69: 0900hrs - 1330hrs. Completion of census and Infant Welfare clinic.

END OF PATROL No 2 of 1969-70.



(7)

AREA STUDY - PATROL No. 2 of 1969-70

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled comprises Wards 1, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Bundi Local Government Council. Wards 1, 16, 18 and 19 are situated in the lower foothills of the Bismarck Range and Ward 17 is situated on the Ramu Valley floor. Wards 18 and 19 form the Southern boundary between Madang and the Eastern Highlands District.

With the exception of Ward 17 the terrain is mountainous throughout, is of a fairly cold climate - most villages being sited between 3,000 and 4,200 feet above sea level. It is subject to a rainfall in the vicinity of 180 - 200 inches annually and is subject to erosion and soil leaching. Natural vegetation of the area is dense rain forest and bush. Ward 17 is on the Ramu Valley floor, is 600 feet above sea level and enjoys a hot, humid climate with an annual rainfall in the vicinity of 130 inches.

Access to all villages is by walking track only, the sparse population of the area makes the task of maintenance and upgrading of the roads virtually impossible, especially when the distance between villages sometimes is 5 or 6 hours. Consequently roads are of a very poor standard which is unlikely to improve without some outside assistance.

The Administration is accepted throughout as is the Bundi Local Government Council which only last August included the villages of Isabi, Genari and Samiri (Ward 19) and Yomka and Poromesi (Ward 18) in the Council thereby bringing the entire Bundi Administrative area under the Bundi Local Government Council.

There are no indications of cargo cult or other disturbing movements although Tauya village in Ward 17 has been known to have cargo cult tendencies in the past.

The people of Ward 17 are typically 'Ramu' in appearance, tall, thin, ~~with~~ with the elongated shaped head and a constant presence of grille. For the most part they confine their dealings with other Ramu villages but this is now changing and there are now many instances of marriages between Ramu and Bundi people. The people of Wards 16, 18 and 19 have close ties with villages in the Asaro area, languages spoken are similar and intermarriage is common.

The area has been patrolled for about thirty years from Highlands centres and more constantly since the establishment of the Bundi Patrol Post in 1957

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

A copy of the Village Population Register is attached, a slight increase is recorded and this could be attributed to a general improvement in medical facilities available to the people - constant medical treatment available to people of Wau and Kausi from the lay missionary stationed at Brahman and the establishment of a permanent materials Aid-Post at Tauya village which serves Wards 17, 18 and 19. Wards 1 and 16 are in close proximity to the Bundi General Hospital.

With the exception of Wards 1 and 16 - both of which suffer similar social problems as outlined in Patrol Report No 1 of 1969-70 - relatively few adult males are absent from the villages.

The sparse population of Wards 18 and 19 and the difficulty of access thereto restricts the amount of voluntary assistance to Council projects - the area is also very poor financially and the current tax rate is levied at \$1:00 per male. The isolated nature of the villages, together with the migratory habits of the people tends to discourage the Council from installing Council projects in the area and emphasis to date has been placed on encouraging the villagers to ~~amalgamate~~ amalgamate into one village unit rather than cling to the scattered hamlet system at present



or, alternatively, for the people to move their settlements closer to likely access roads and to consolidate themselves in order that Council could install projects in places which could be reached easily.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

The ward boundaries are so constituted that all residents within a ward speak the same dialect - each ward speaks a ~~simi~~ different dialect but these are all very similar to that language spoken in the Asaro area. Despite the fact that three villages speak a similar language and comprise a ward there is still a lot of suspicion between the villagers - these old fears and suspicions will have to be overcome before any significant steps toward unity within a ward can be taken.

Trading between wards 17, 18 and 19 is quite common, these wards have substantial plantings of betel nut which is carried into the Asaro area and sold - providing the only legitimate source of income to this area.

LEADERSHIP:

Perhaps the only noticeable leader of all groups is ASEI MOSE of the Wau - Kausi village group. He is the Councillor for Ward 17 and is influential within his village but this influence does not carry over into other villages.

No other outstanding leaders are apparent in other villages with perhaps the exception of TOBIAS KAVAGI the Councillor of Ward 16 who was a former patrol interpreter at Bundi Patrol Post, again, his influence does not extend outside his own village.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

Land is held by the clan and with the sparse population there are no shortages even though the land has virtually no economic value. This does not apply to land owned by the Wau, Kausi and Tauya groups, all of whom hold land on the Ramu Valley floor as well as limited holdings in the lower foothills. They too have a comparatively sparse population for such substantial holdings of land but as well they have a bright economic future - with the proposal to resettle people in the valley, these groups have already commenced cattle raising projects.

Very little coffee has been introduced to Wards 18 and 19 and little enthusiasm is shown by the people even though most would realise that coffee (which will grow well in the area) would provide some cash income, perhaps the thought of the difficult trek to Bundi to market the produce acts as a deterrent.

LITERACY:

A total of 11 males and 2 females attend the St Francis of Assisi Catholic Mission Boarding School at Bundi from Wards 16, 17, 18 and 19. There were no students from these wards prior to 1966. There are pidgin schools established in Wards 16 and 17 but none in Wards 18 and 19, no activities by any religious order are carried on in either of these wards. Literacy in any form is at a very low standard in these wards, there are no radios in the villages of Wau, Kausi, Tauya, Isabi, Genari, Samiri, Yomil and Poromesi but there would be several in the villages of Bundi and Bium.

Copies of 'Nius bilong Yumi' and 'Madang Tru Tok' are given to Councillors at each meeting but their literary worth - especially in wards 18 and 19 is doubtful.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

Houses in Wards 1, 16, 18 and 19 are for the most part built on the ground for warmth with occasional exceptions in Bundi and Bium where there are often square houses raised off the ground similar to coastal dwellings.



Houses of Wards 18 and 19 are of the round structure, with only a door opening and no other ventilation. A fire burns in the center of the earth floor and usually one side of the room has a raised plaited platform for sleeping.

In the Ramu valley houses are designed with no walls for the utmost in ventilation, raised off the ground with sago palm frond rooves. Most Ramu dwellers have mosquito nets.

Condition of housing throughout the area was fairly good, a Health Committee member who accompanied the patrol commented on the lack of toilet facilities and enlightened residents on Council rules relating to Hygiene and Sanitation and advised that court action would be taken by future patrols.

For the most part young women wear bright beads and a woolen front panel with a piece of cloth at the rear and bright face paints - after marriage all attractive items are replaced by a very plain woven panel, or, depending on the occasion, a trade - store blouse and skirt.

Young males mostly wear shorts except for a surprising number of males in Isabi, Samiri and Gena who still wear the traditional breech cloth, goldlip shell ornaments, long greasy hair and body grease.

Staple foods are kaukau, taro, tapioca, a wide variety of green leaves supplanted by European vegetables such as sweetcorn, cucumbers and onions.

With the exception of Wards 1 and 16 there are no community education centers or sports facilities servicing the areas.

#### MISSIONS:

With the exception of part of Pisingam hamlet of the Bundi ward (which is Lutheran), Wards 1, 16 and 17 are followers of the Catholic faith. Wards 18 and 19 do not adhere to any religion (Christian) neither does there appear to be any interest shown in these wards by any denomination at present, probably due mainly to the low population and difficult terrain. Nevertheless the Catholic Mission urges parents in Wards 18 and 19 to send their children to the pidgin school at Brahman but results to date have been disappointing with only three young male children from Isabi attending. Reluctance can be attributed to the peoples fear of malaria, of which they are free in the mountains. There are no instances of conflict between Missions.

Services provided by the Catholic Mission were described in Patrol Report No 1 of 1969-70. In addition the Catholic Mission has applied for a lease of 6,000 acres of land in the Ramu on which they propose to commence a cattle breeding scheme. Selected persons will work for a set period under the guidance of a trained lay missionary on the Mission lease during which time they will learn the basic fundamentals of herd management. They will be paid for their work in cattle. After a certain number of cattle have been earned the persons obligations to the parent project will cease and he will be able to commence farming on his own land - he will continue to receive advice and veterinary assistance from the Mission - a percentage of his heifer calves will go back to the parent project to set up new men. The parent project will eventually take on the form of an Agricultural College aimed at retaining the educated people in the area thus improving their own area rather than constantly drifting to the larger centers as at present.

The general attitude of people in Wards 1 and 16 toward the Mission is one of general acceptance, in Wards 17, 18 and 19 one of indifference although recently the Councillor of Ward 19 approached the Mission requesting a catechist to establish a pidgin school at Isabi - his request was rejected by the Mission - apparently because of a shortage of catechists and the desire that the people of Isabi move out of the hills and into the Ramu valley.

#### NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT:

None at all in the area.

...../ 4



COMMUNICATIONS:

All villages are connected by walking tracks only, with the exception of the road between Brahman and Tauya which has recently been upgraded to tractor traffic during the dry season.

The Bundi - Ramu access road which is at present under construction will provide a valuable link which will shorten the distance between Bundi and the Ramu valley floor. It is likely that a pilot road will be pushed through by December 1969 or early in the next dry season. Work is done on a voluntary basis, is supervised by the Council and financially assisted by the Administration in the form of Rural Development and Minor New Works grants. Apart from a road along the valley floor it is unlikely that any more could be done to improve road communications within Wards 18 and 19.

Air:

The only airstrip servicing the area is at Brahman was initially a Council project but the maintenance of it has now become the responsibility of the Catholic Mission. It is at present a private strip but present indications are that it will be upgraded to commercial standards for light aircraft in the near future. At present it is 2,700 feet long by 180 feet wide and has a well drained and grassy surface.

The strip has proved useful on many occasions to D.D.A. and Developmental Departments who have been engaged in land and soil survey work over the past six months.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

With the exception of Wards 1 and 16 the stage of political development is very low. The people are aware of both forms of government but have only a limited knowledge of the workings. Local Government is very new to Wards 18 and 19 both of which have been recently included within the Bundi Local Government Council.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

No figures are available as to how much coffee is being grown in the area. It is known, however, that there is little economic development in the area patrolled - the most notable activity in this field being the establishment of arabica coffee nurseries at Isabi and Yomika. Limited plantings of arabica in Wards 1 and 16 have not been counted as yet. There are no other cash crops in the area patrolled. There are no co-operatives, Trade-Stores or entrepreneurs.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

There appears little possibility of expanding the economy within the mountain villages, there exists, however, great possibilities for expansion in the Ramu Valley where a resettlement scheme undertaken by the Administration could prove the only answer to Bundi's dismal economic future.

ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The attitude is one of complete acceptance though not one of complete understanding. The people seem to look to the Council as its hope for an improvement in living conditions by the installation of Aid-Posts, Water Supplies and a roads system - which are among the most pressing needs of these people.

ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

The attitude is one of acceptance throughout, there was no evidence of anti-Administration attitude as mentioned in a report dated 1967 - although that attitude probably applied more to the villages of Kempeni, Kombobari and Kempenkubia, all of which are now administered by The Eastern Highlands District.



3

SITUATION REPORT - PATROL REPORT No 2 of 196970:

POLITICAL:

Local Government: The area patrolled forms wards 1, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Bundi Local Government Council, the first multi-racial Council in the Territory which commenced in August 1965.

Wards 1 and 16 were part of the initial Council, Ward 17 was included in 1966 and Wards 18 and 19 were added in August 1968.

Local Government is accepted throughout and there is no ill feeling toward the Council which is financially very poor and heavily dependant on voluntary assistance on all projects.

The taxation rate in Wards 1, 16 and 17 is \$3:00 and in Wards 18 and 19 is \$1:00 - all taxation refers to adult males only.

Each Councillor is assisted by two, sometimes three Ward Committee members which usually ensures thorough representation of all clans or groups within an electorate.

Local Government Councillors: The wards patrolled are each represented by one Councillor and it would appear that without exception the electors chose the most suitable representative for each ward.

House of Assembly: Talks about the House of Assembly were given at each village and it would seem that most of the males are aware of the Houses basic functions and that they have representatives in the House. I doubt, however, that many of the residents in the newly constituted Wards 18 and 19 would be able to identify their members. The people of these wards are very far behind the rest of the Bundi people in most ways, mainly due to their isolation.

House of Assembly Members: The people of these wards voted as a block for the present members, Mr J.J. Garret (Madang Regional) and Mr A. Bilas (Mabuso). This was not necessarily because they presented the best policies to the people but because a lay missionary went ahead of the patrol handing out literature for these two candidates.

Political Education: Talks are given on this subject by every patrol visiting these wards but it is obvious, especially in Wards 18 and 19 that the talks would need to be of a very simple nature, they will respond in good time and their inclusion in the Bundi L.G.C. will no doubt add greatly to their development.

Preferential Voting: Since 1964 Wards 1 and 16 have faced the preferential voting system on 5 occasions, Ward 17 on 4 occasions and wards 18 and 19 on three occasions. The basic principles would appear to be understood but the system is seldom used in a Bundi election where the successful candidate is known before a vote is taken - in most cases a second or third candidate are chosen as a mere formality to constitute an election. Discussions with several Councillors seems to point to the first past the post election system as a better system for these people in that it is simpler to understand.

ECONOMIC:

General Rural Development: Apart from the Wau - Kausi - Tauya ward in the Ramu Valley which ~~area~~ has a bright economic future in cattle and probably cash crops, the economic outlook for all other wards which are confined to the mountains bordering the Ramu valley. Coffee grows well but is restricted by the steep nature of the country and the difficult trek to Bundi to market the produce.

Activities of Development Departments: Arabica coffee was introduced to wards 1 and 16 several years ago - the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provides an Agricultural Assistant who assists in the maintenance, extension of plantings and advice in the processing of coffee beans as well as the purchase of produce at Bundi. Nurseries have been established at Yomika and Isabi for arabica coffee but little enthusiasm has been shown by the people.



(2)

SITUATION REPORT - PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1969-70.

PAGE 2.

Processing and Marketing: Bundi Patrol Post is the only market outlet for the area - D.A.S.F. purchases arabica coffee which is backloaded to Madang on Administration Air Charters. A small amount is bought by Native Marketing and Supply who fly the coffee back to the NAMASU base at Kundiawa.

Village Cash Crop Extension: Very few people in the area patrolled have any incentive to increase their holdings - any who are willing receive as much assistance as possible from the D.A.S.F. Assistant.

Non - Indigenous Development: Apart from the application by the Catholic Mission for a lease of 6000 acres on which they propose to establish a cattle project and ultimately an Agricultural College, at Brahman, there is no other non indigenous development.

Social: The St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Mission Boarding School at Bundi caters adequately for all education needs in the area but only 13 children from wards 17, 18 and 19 are in attendance. The Catholic mission also operates pidgin schools in wards 1, 16 and 17 and attendance at these is quite satisfactory.

Health: The general standard of health in the area is fair but could be much better when considering the facilities at present at the peoples disposal. The villages of Isabi, Samiri, Genari, Yomika and Poromesi are all within 5 hours walk of the Tauya Aid-Post, but people from these wards are reluctant to overnight at the Aid-Post because of old fears - this gives little chance for the Orderly to carry out complete treatment of patients. The populations of wards 18 and 19 are such as not to warrant an Aid-Post themselves. In addition excellent medical facilities are available at Brahman where the lay missionary probably spends at least 1½ hours daily on minor treatments. Wards 1 and 16 are both situated close to the Bundi Hospital. Implementation of Council rules relating to village hygiene and sanitation should improve the standard in wards 17, 18 and 19.

Law and Order: Only one Local Court was convened during the entire patrol and this reflects to me a general reluctance by the people to bring their problems to the patrol for settlement. This situation should not prevail, with increased contact through the Local Government Council it is likely that more and more cases will be brought before the court.

Missions: Apart from wards 1 and 16 comparatively little interest has been taken in the area by the Catholic Mission which was established at Bundi in 1937. The application for a lease of 6,000 acres at Brahman has brought about the establishment of a pidgin school there and church is conducted by the catechist weekly - there are no other Missions in the area.

Postal facilities, banking and trade store are provided by the Mission at Bundi.

Community Development: No facilities exist in this regard for wards 17, 18 and 19 but wards 1 and 16 being closer to the Bundi Patrol Post enjoy the Bundi Womens Club, The Bundi Sports and Social Club as well as occasional picture evenings at the Catholic Mission.







Usino P.P.

