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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Gumine

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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870-71/2

CHIMBU DISTRICT
PATROL REPORTS

1970-1971

GUMINE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-70-71 ✓	A.F.Mcneill	Wikauma Census Division.
2-70-71	A.J.MADDERN	Part Dom C/D. (Kundiewa S.D.) and part Wikauma Census Division (Gumine S.D)
3-70-71 ✓	A.F.McNEILL	SALT CENSUS DIVISION.
4-70-71 ✓	A.J.MADDERN	LOWER MARIGL.
5-70-71 ✓	A.J.MADDERN	MUL AREA OF MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION.
6-70-71 ✓	G.C.BLACK	Part Marigl Census Division.
7-70-71 ✓	B.STOTT	BOMAI AREA OF MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION.
8-70-71 ✓	S.J.DANIELS	WIKAUMA CENSUS DIVISION.
9-70-71 ✓	J.A.BAKER	PART OF MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION.
10-70-71 ✓	J.A.BAKER	MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION.
11-70-71 (A)	P.B.LAMING	SALT/NOMANE L.G.C.AREA./SALT AND NOMANE CENSUS DIVISIONS)
11-70-71 (B) ✓	J.SAUKA	Salt /NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....CHIMBLI..... Report No.....1 of 1970/71.....

Patrol Conducted by....A. E. McNeill A.D.C.....

Area Patrolled.....WIKAIMAKK CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans....Mr. T. Maddern A.P.O.

Natives.....3 B.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From...3./8./19.70 to...22./8./19.70..

Number of Days.....20 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....7./19.69.....

Medical /.....11./19.69.....

Map Reference.....Karinui Bourmil.....

Objects of Patrol...Collect Information for Area Study, Revise Census,.....

.....Political Education, Routine Administration.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Shea Study J...

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-18-11

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.

PAPUA.

23rd February, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-3 of the 13th January, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study Report by Mr. A.F. McNeill of the WIKAUMA Census Division.

This is an interesting report which has been adequately covered by your comments.

It is assumed that action has been taken by now at District level to correct the deficiencies in behaviour of Malarial Spray teams in the Census Division as mentioned by Mr. McNeill. If not, it should be followed up through the Council.

The marked increase in stealing in the WIKAUMA Census Division and other areas of the District is indeed a cause for concern and a topic which should be discussed at every opportunity with Councillors. It should also be included as an agenda item for Council Conferences.

I presume the people of the Oldali, Omdara and Genabona areas are really keen on the construction of the feeder road mentioned by Mr. McNeill. It would be advisable to ensure they are before anything further is done on it.

The problem in communication between electors and elected at Council level is one which is fairly common in other areas of the country and one which should be continually brought home to the people at every opportunity. As Mr. McNeill mentions, thorough training of Ward Committees appears to be the only real long term solution to it.

The most effective approach to Political Education at the patrol level is with small groups using a specific topic. Mr. McNeill has realised this and it is hoped the programme will be stepped up along these lines in the Gumine area.

Part of the census discrepancy could also have been caused by the large number of families moving to and from the Minj area over the last few years.

The solution to the problem is to assume Mr. McNeill's figures are correct and to reconcile the next census on this basis.

A thorough report which will provide an effective foundation for future field work in the WIKAUMA Census Division.

c.c.
Mr. A.F. McNeill,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE. Chimbu District.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-18-11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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



In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

13th January, 1971.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 1/70-71.

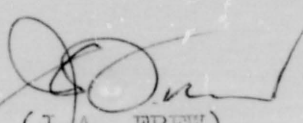
Attached please find copies of the above Gumine Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A.F. McNeill, Assistant District Commissioner, covering the census revision and area study of the WIKAUMA Census Division.

One major fault with Local Government in the District, which is a matter of concern to all Administration staff and has been commented on in reports from various Sub-Districts, is the lack of communications between the Councils and the electors. In this District, where the literacy rate amongst the adults is at a very low level, the dissemination of news and information is limited solely to word of mouth and it would appear that those local people who have a responsibility to inform those dependent on them are not capable of memorising and conveying other than the most significant details in abbreviated form. I foresee no improvement in the system until such time as the District has its own Broadcasting Station which is long overdue when considering the fact the District contains the largest single language group in the Territory.

Items in the report concerning Health and Agriculture have been passed to the appropriate Departments for information and action where necessary.

It would appear that the present Ward representation on Gumine Council should be amended and I expect the A.D.C. to submit his recommendations following a review of all Wards in the Gumine Council.

Mr. McNeill has provided a most comprehensive and informative report.


(J.A. FREW)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

30th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

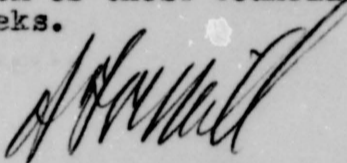
GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 1. of 1970/71 and the 1970/71 area study of the Wikauma Census Division. The patrol was conducted by myself.

By way of training Mr. Maddern, A.P.O., who accompanied me on the patrol, has also prepared a Report on the patrol. After I have finished commenting on this Report I will be forwarding a copy of it to yourself for your comments.

Claims for Camping Out Allowance are attached.

The five week delay in submission are due to Mr. Deasy's absence on special leave, during his absence I was the only Officer at Gumine able to hear Courts and I have also had to take over the responsibilities of Advisor to the Gumine and Salt/Nomane Councils. Both of these Councils have had meetings during the past two weeks.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE, GUMINE.

DISTRICT OF: CHIMBU.

SUB-DISTRICT OF: GUMINE.

REPORT No.: 1 of 1970/71.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A.F. McNeill, A.D.C.

AREA PATROLLED: WIKAUMA CENSUS DIVISION.

PERSONS ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Mr. A. Maddern, A.P.O.
Kia Kobita, Interpreter.
3 R.P. & N.G.C. (1 part time).

DURATION OF PATROL: 3/8/70 to 22/8/70.

NO. OF DAYS: 20 Days.

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: July, 1969.

LAST P.H.D. PATROL: November, 1969.

MAP REFERENCE: CHIMBU.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Collect Information for Area Study.
Revise Census.
Political Education.
Routine Administration.

Monday 2/8/70
5745 : Census of Kina,

1300 : Arbitration of disputes.
1700-1830 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Tuesday 3/8/70
5745 : Arbitration of disputes.
1800 : Departure Gwalia R.R.
1945 : Arrived Gali R.H.
1300-1330 : Census of Foku & Inamurika lines.

Wednesday 4/8/70
Observed Gali.
1300 : Inquiries re Area Study.
1430-1700 : Compilation of Census.

Thursday 5/8/70
5745 : Inquiries re Area Study.
5900 : Census of Hinkia line.
1300-1330 : Arbitration of disputes & Census compilation.

Monday : 3/8/70

- 0900 : Departed Gumine for Moromaule.
1230 : Arrived Moromaule.
1330 : Discussion with assembled villagers.
1530-1830 : Census of Kutne line.

Slept Moromaule.

Tuesday : 4/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Nul, Dinggau, & Gena lines.
1330 : Inquisition re Area Study.
1800-1900 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Moromaule.

Wednesday : 5/8/70

- 0745 : Organisation of equipment & carriers.
0830 : Local Courts held.
1000 : Departed Moromaule.
1215 : Arrived Tagala R.H.
1300 : Discussions with assembled villagers.
1430-1830 : Census of Onima line.

Slept Tagala.

Thursday : 6/8/70

- 0745 : Organisation of equipment & carriers.
0830 : Departed Tagala R.H.
1000 : Arrived Omkolai R.H.
1100 : Discussion with villagers & inquisition re Area Study.
1300-1845 : Census of Mugali & Siba lines.

Slept Omkolai.

Friday : 7/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Kiua, Iraidei, & Muarai lines.
1300 : Arbitration of disputes.
1700-1830 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Omkolai.

Saturday : 8/8/70

- 0745 : Arbitration of disputes.
1000 : Departed Omkolai R.H.
1145 : Arrived Buli R.H.
1300-1830 : Census of Poiku & Gunuamarime lines.

Slept Buli.

Sunday : 9/8/70

- Observed Buli.
1300 : Inquisition re Area Study.
1430-1700 : Compilation of Census.

Slept Buli.

Monday : 10/8/70

- 0745 : Inquisition re Area Study.
0900 : Census of Pirikiau line.
1300-1800 : Arbitration of disputes & Census compilation.

Slept Buli.

PATROL DIARY

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Tuesday : 11/8/70

- 0745 : Organisation of equipment & carriers.
- 0830 : Depart Buli R.H.
- 1000 : Arrive Omdara R.H.
- 1090 : Inquisition re Area Study.
- 1200 : Census of Bakaman & Gelbikaumo lines.
- 1530 : Inquisition re Area Study.
- 1600-1800 : Compilation of Gen sus statistics.

Slept Omdara.

Wednesday : 12/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Firiwamil line.
- 1300 : Arbitration of disputes, & Local Courts held.
- 1530 : Inquisition re Area Study & inspection of Village.
- 1630-1800 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Omdara.

Thursday : 13/8/70

- 0745 : Arbitration of disputes.
- 0945 : Departed Omdara - inspected proposed Road Site to Genabona en route, & partially constructed Road Works.
- 1130 : Arrived Oldale
- 1200 : Discussions with assembled villagers.
- 1330 : Census of Bakobi & Mingauma lines.
- 1600-1750 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Oldale.

Fri day : 14/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Kabai'ela, Kabinil, Kebakabi, & Yobamonia lines.
- 1530-1930 : Compilation of Census sta tistics.

Saturday Slept Oldale.

~~Friday~~ : 15/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Tinigirai lin e.
- 1000 : Compilation of Census.
- 1130 : Arbitration of disputes & Courts held.
- 1600-1700 : Inquisition re Area Study.

Sunday Slept Oldale.

~~Saturday~~ : 16/8/70

- Observed Oldale
- 1400 : Inquisition re Area Study.
- 1530-1730 : Arbitration of disputes.

Slept Oldale.

Mon day : 17/8/70

- 0745 : Arbitratio n of disputes & Courts held.
- 0930 : Departed Oldale.
- 1200 : Arrive Kua R.H.
- 1230 : Discussions with assembled villagers.
- 1500 : Census of Kebaka ni line.
- 1630-1730 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Kua.

Tuesday : 18/8/70

- 0745 : Census of Borokiba & Digakane lines.
- 1100 : Compilation of Census statistics.
- 1300 : Arbitration of disputes.
- 1630-1730 : Inquisition re Area Study.

Slept Kua.

Wednesday : 19/8/70

- 0745 : Organisation of equipment & carriers.
- 0830 : Census of Yonuwai line.
- 1400 : Departed Kua R.H.
- 1610 : Arrived Gumine Station.

Slept Gumine

Thursday : 20/8/70

- 0745-1630 : Compilation of Census statistics.

Slept Gumine

Friday : 21/8/70

- 0745-1630 : Departed Gumine by vehicle to inspect & ascertain feasibility of road from Omdara through Genabona to Kerowagi.

Slept Kerowagi.

Saturday : 22/8/70

- Departed Kerowagi and returned Gumine Station.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

... fault undoubtedly lies in the fact that a single Councillor cannot communicate with an electorate of up to 2,400 people when the people are so scattered as they are in the rural situation. The solution to the problem appears to lie in providing some people in effect better communication, through the provision of a smaller tier of Council appointees, the Council members.

In common with most Councils in the Territory the Committee system in the Gumine area does not function as it should. There seems to be a variety of reasons for this state of affairs, the main one probably being that Council members are unpaid volunteers. If Council members were appointed for each sub-area group (about 200 people) the Council would certainly be able to afford to pay salaries, thereby being able to offer some relief by granting tax exemption to such appointees.

A more practical solution may lie in educating Council members in their responsibilities and enabling the people to restrict their representation. If the Council were reduced up to one of importance and influence, and the Council recognized these features, the influence of the Council would be enhanced. For the lack of communication and the lack of initiative in this.

... of complaints during the patrol operations. ... On the surface, at least, some of these ... may be warranted, as the following details of ... and their ...

SITUATION REPORT.

(40)

This patrol visited the whole of the Wikauma Census Division. This division is sited on the western side of the Wage River Gorge, the northern side of the Marigl Gorge as far as this rivers confluence with the Mon River and then in the valleys of the Mon and Marigl Rivers to their headwaters.

The objectives of the patrol were the annual census revision, the collection of data for the annual Area Study, Political Education and routine administration.

This Report should be read in conjunction with the attached Area Study.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The area has been under local government for some 5 years. There is no doubt that the Council has been a success during this period and that it has been popular with the people. The Council has been particularly successful in allowing the people with ambition, the leaders and the potential leaders, the opportunity to develop through seeking and gaining influential positions within the Council.

There is still, however, room for improvement in the working of local government in the area. There is still a very real problem in attaining adequate communication between the Council and its advisors and the people themselves and vice versa. Since my arrival in the Sub-District in May of this year I have noted that some important Council resolutions have not been passed on effectively to the people.

The fault undoubtedly lies in the fact that a single Councillor cannot effectively communicate with an electorate of up to 1,100 people, particularly when the people are as scattered as they are in the rural situation. The solution to the problem appears to lie in providing more people to effect better communication, through the provision of a middle tier of Council appointees, the Committeemen.

In common with most Councils in the Territory the Committee system in the Gumine area does not function as it should. There seems to be a variety of reasons for this state of affairs, the main one probably being that Committeemen are unpaid volunteers. If Committeemen were appointed for each sub-clan group (about 200 people) the Council would certainly not be able to afford to pay salaries, though it may be able to offer some relief by granting tax exemptions to such appointees.

A more practical solution may lie in educating Committeemen in their responsibilities and educating the people to respect their representatives. If the position can be built up to one of importance and influence, and if all concerned recognise these features, the influence of the position could compensate for the lack of remuneration and sufficient interest could be generated to attract the right sort of office holders and instil some initiative in them.

A source of complaint during the patrol concerned Councillor representation. On the surface, at least, some of these complaints may be warranted, as the following details of representation and population in Rest Houses, and thus phratry units indicate:

Rest House.	Population.	Representatives.	Average Population per Councillor.
Moromaule.	1277.	2.	638.
Tagala.	257.	1.	257.
Omkalai.	1629.	2.	814.
Buli.	1059.	1.	1059.
Omdara.	1096.	1.	1096.
Oldali.	2423.	3.	807.
Kua.	1471.	2.	735.
TOTAL.	9212.	12.	768.

The figures in respect of Tagala, Buli and Omdara shows the reasons for the complaints.

Further information from other areas within the Council is required before any real thought can be given to a revision of the Council Constitution.

Councillors.

In general the standard of Councillors is comparatively high. All are traditional leaders, or the sons of traditional leaders, in the areas they represent. None appear to have been elected as 'front men'. One fault many of them have is their opinion of their position and power. They consider themselves latter day Luluai's in many instances, even to the point of hearing minor criminal cases rather than restricting themselves to arbitrating in civil disputes.

It is obvious that the power some of the Officials think they possess results in their failing to consult with their committeement and electorate in matters that should be considered by the wider group. It appears to me that there could develop amongst some Councillors an urge to become corrupt if the situation remains the same or worsens.

Education is one method of limiting this undesirable aspect, another method is to build up the committee system and thus spread the power base and provide the Councillor with a grouping to whom he would be partially responsible ~~to~~.

Political Education.

Political education was carried out during the patrol. As I have found in the past, difficulty was encountered in maintaining attention and interest when large groups were addressed. As a result most emphasis was placed on discussions with smaller groups of up to 10 persons, usually comprised of leaders and Council representatives. It is hoped that these people will pass on anything they learned to their respective groups.

Councillors in particular seemed to have a reasonable grasp of the lower and basic levels of government such as Councils, District Advisory Council and District Councils Conferences as well as the House of Assembly. They are, however, still in ignorance of such groupings as House Committees and the Administrators Executive Council.

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General.

The recent car accident in which Mr. Ninkama Bomai, M.H.A., was one of the two survivors out of 13 occupants, did not concern this area to any great extent. It seems unlikely that his reputation, and thus his chances of re-election, will be overly effected in this Division.

By way of summarising the political situation in this Division it can be said that it is good. The people are pro-administration, pro-mission and pro-european even in the most sophisticated villages.

In the Omkalai area there is an inclination to demand payment for tasks concerned with the self improvement of the people and the area. It is also becoming difficult to arouse sufficient enthusiasm in the people of this area to carry out voluntary projects. However this situation shows few signs of arising in the less sophisticated Kua, Oldali and Omdara areas where the people have shown great enthusiasm over the voluntary construction of road links to these villages.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Health.

The Administration has established Aid Posts at Moromaule, Omkalai, Omdara and Kua. The Aid Post at Oldali is presently unstaffed.

Health within the area is particularly good. The Death Rate figures are the lowest ever, despite last years influenza epidemic, being 1 per 100 as compared with the previous low of 1.5 per 100.

One health aspect deserving of comment concerns Malaria Control operations in the area. It seems that Officers of this branch are leaving Rest Houses and surrounds in very poor condition and that by doing this they are arousing some feelings of ill will amongst the people of the area. On a number of occasions Malaria Control Officers were blamed for damage to the floors and walls of Rest Houses and in at least half of the Rest Houses half used cartons of D.D.T. had been left in and under the buildings. On other occasions heaps of D.D.T. were found in and around the Rest Houses. In one instance piles of D.D.T. had been left by the side of a small stream. It was quite possible that the D.D.T. could have been washed away by the stream and ^{have} caused serious harm to anyone drinking the water lower down the water course.

The people of Oldali have requested the reposting of an Aid Post Orderly to their Aid Post. In view of the population of 2,400 people and the areas remoteness it is considered that this request should be met. It seems that the previous Aid Post Orderly was transferred due to the lack of co-operation ^{by} the people. The people deny this, stating that the Orderly did not like the posting and thus invented the story so that he could be ^{re}posted.

Census.

A reconciliation of this years and last years census figures shows a deficiency of 76 persons. I am at a loss to explain this huge deficiency though I am certain that the revised figures are correct. A part of the deficiency is almost certainly due to the fact that the Council has been using our, the only, copy of the tax/census register and making unauthorised delations and additions.

For this reason it has not been possible to give a reconciliation of census figures on the back of the Village Population Register forms.

A relatively high number of the migrations in from the Minj and Kerowagi areas, registered last year, have not yet settled down permanently in the Omdara, Oldali and Kua areas. If they have not returned permanently at the time of the next census patrol they are to be recorded as migrations out.

Education.

There are only two recognised schools in the area, these are the Lutheran Mission School at Omkalai and the Administration Primary 'T' School at Omdara. There are a number of schools outside the area which are attended by Wikauma children. These schools are located at Gumine, Dirima and Yani in the Marigl Census Division and Gaima and Neragaima in the Dom Census Division of the Kundiawa Sub-District.

The Missions of the area run a number of Bible Schools.

Two Rest House areas are still in need of educational facilities, these are Oldali and Moromaule. I understand that the District Education Board has already allocated priorities for the establishment of schools at these places during the next 5 years.

Law and Order.

All of the Local Court cases heard were of a minor nature, they mainly concerned census evasion, minor assaults, adultery, theft and trading without a licence. I am rather concerned with the number of thefts. In many instances imprisonment serves as no deterrent, quite often the persons concerned are brought before the Courts again within weeks of their release from prison.

There did not appear to be any signs whatsoever of any unrest in the area. The land disputes that were expected following the return of the Minj settlers do not appear to have eventuated.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Communications.

There are three roads in the area, the main Gumine-Kundiawa road, the Omdara road and the uncompleted Kua road.

As regards the Kundiawa road the people requested that culverts be installed to replace fords and small bridges. Since returning from patrol I have had discussions with P.W.D. and a number of culverts have already been placed on site.

In the next month or so we expect to investigate a diversion of the Kundiawa road between the Omkalai Airstrip and the Marigl River. If this diversion is satisfactory it should reduce a 30% grade to a more manageable 12% one.

In the past it seems that some difficulty has been encountered in ensuring that the people carry out their maintenance responsibilities on the road. The necessity of such maintenance was pointed out during discussions. It has since been interesting to note that the standard of the road surface has significantly improved during the past month or so.

The Omdara road is presently being extended to a point in the Oldali Rest House area. This extension will result in greatly improved access for the 2,500 people in the area.

The proposed terminal point of the road will be on a ridge on the opposite, north, side of the Marigl River valley. If a reasonable road can be constructed to this point there is little to prevent the road being extended over a saddle in the Kubor Range, at an altitude of less than 6,500 feet, and thus proceeding on to the Genabona-Kundiawa road and the Highlands Highway. The access between Omdara/Oldali would be reduced by almost half the existing distance.

The road linking Kua with Gomgale is in the process of being constructed. The present roadhead is already about 2/3rds of the distance towards Kua. This road will give access to the 1,500 people in the Kua Rest House area.

General.

The most forceful impression one receives in this area, in respect of economic development, is that the area does not have a great deal of potential for increased plantings of cash crops. There are a number of reasons for this impression, these include the poor fertility of the very sandy soils, the topography and the overall shortage of areable land.

The most important crop, by far, in the area, is coffee. For the reasons mentioned above it is doubtful whether the present plantings, numbering 229,000 trees, will be substantially increased in future years. There is however potential for increasing the yield of existing plantings by improving cultivation techniques such as introducing mulching and ensuring that coffee is pruned. Ways of relieving pressures on land could also be encouraged; these methods would probably be concerned with reducing the population actually living on the land by encouraging resettlement and outside employment.

Never the less even if cultivation techniques are improved and even if the population pressure on the land is reduced there will still probably be insufficient land to maintain a viable mixed farming economy. The ultimate solution would appear to be the building up of educational facilities where people could obtain the necessary qualifications to find employment that offered a large enough salary to allow them to become independent of their land. This would have the dual effect of opening up a source of income to the more intelligent of the younger people whilst relieving land pressures when these people went to seek employment outside their own area.

It is obvious that, with the unreliability of prices and markets for tropical produce, we must attempt to diversify the existing almost wholly coffee orientated economy. It is obvious that we must aim for a mixed farming economy. A problem in this respect is that all crops would have to have comparable returns when the labour, land and returns were considered. Existing alternative crops to coffee, such as passionfruit and pyrethrum do not provide comparable returns; pyrethrum because of the labour involved and passionfruit because of the low return and the bulk of the produce.

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The net result is that whilst coffee remains a more attractive crop the people will naturally plant it on their available land in preference to other crops.

The prospect of increasing the number of native cattle projects is not very bright. The return per acre is estimated as being less than \$100 per annum, even if sufficient areas of land were available. Another factor is the attitude of the people; experience during the past 4 months has shown that the people who have already established projects tend to regard their cattle as a larger variety of pig, to be killed on ceremonial occasions to boost their own prestige, rather than to be used as an economic venture.

During discussion held throughout the patrol the people were encouraged to improve their cultivation techniques in respect of coffee and pyrethrum and to plant passionfruit.

The most obvious faults with coffee cultivation, as practiced in this area, are overcrowding, with up to 900 trees per acre, the lack of mulching and the lack of pruning. These factors, linked with the poor fertility of the very sandy soils of the area, probably cuts yields to less than half of the potential. The Department of Agriculture will have to carry out a great deal of education if these faults in cultivation techniques are to be minimised.

The easiest improvement to effect would probably be in pruning. I would estimate that about 90% of the coffee is in need of pruning. During discussions numerous requests were made for D.A.S.F. guidance in pruning. From what I have heard this request is in contrast to attitudes in other areas where opposition to the measure is the usual reaction.

Numerous requests were also made for the supply of fertiliser for coffee. Though mulching is probably as effective, and much less expensive, as fertiliser the process of educating the people in the technique could not be effected immediately. In view of the poor fertility of the very sandy soils it may be desirable for D.A.S.F. to supply the fertiliser for sale to the people until they can be taught the value of mulching.

Requests were also made for additional pulping machines, pruning saws and secateurs. The Gumine Council buys small number of pulpers each year for distribution to villagers. The Council may be interested in purchasing the other items for resale to the people.

The people in the Kua area requested that the Chimbu Coffee Society set a specific day to purchase coffee at the roadhead of the Kua road.

The pyrethrum that has been planted in the Oldali area does not appear to have been too successful. The people complain that it does not grow well, that the price paid is too low, that too much work is required to produce it, that the roadhead at Omdara is too far away and that the crop is too bulky to carry over the distance. The last four complaints are probably warranted and I cannot thus visualise the success of the crop.

Pyrethrum appears to have a minor potential provided enough is produced to induce Cottes Ltd to send vehicles at regular intervals to purchase it.

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The crop could be planted on waste pieces of land around buildings, fences and the many lightly timbered areas of yar trees that are interspersed with gardens.

(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

30/9/70.

The vegetation of the area is mostly secondary forest. The forest is mostly composed of trees up to 20 feet high. The ground is covered with a dense layer of fallen leaves and twigs. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush. The forest is mostly composed of trees up to 20 feet high. The ground is covered with a dense layer of fallen leaves and twigs. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush.

Geology

This is almost entirely secondary forest. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush. The forest is mostly composed of trees up to 20 feet high. The ground is covered with a dense layer of fallen leaves and twigs. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush.

Climate

The area lies approximately 5 degrees south of the equator, between 5,000 and 5,500 feet above sea level, and has an average daily temperature of about 85 degrees throughout the year. Maximum temperatures rarely rise above the mid 90's and minimum temperatures rarely fall below the 60 degree mark. Rainfall is unknown. There is negligible seasonal difference in temperature, though there are marked diurnal differences.

Rainfall

Records show an average of 40 inches per annum at the station. This much of the rainfall can be assumed to have a like rainfall. There may be a small difference near the mountain peaks. Though it is reported that the rainfall would exceed 40 inches per annum.

Rainfall is reasonably well distributed over the year though there is a definite period of lower rainfall during the January to March period and a slight increase in the June to August period.

Vegetation

The area is mostly cultivated land and is covered by a mixture of crops, mainly rice and other vegetables. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush. The forest is mostly composed of trees up to 20 feet high. The ground is covered with a dense layer of fallen leaves and twigs. The soil is very fertile and the vegetation is very lush.

AREA STUDY - WIKAUMA CENSUS DIVISION.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

The Wikauma Census Division covers an area of some 172 square miles of which only an estimated 30% is cultivatable. The 9200 people who inhabit the area cluster around the sides of the Wage, Marigl and Mon rivers to the north of Gumine Station, the Sub-District Headquarters.

Topography.

The topography of the area is dominated by the Wikauma peak, its lateral ridges and the deeply incised river gorges of the Wage, Mon and Marigl rivers. In most instances side slopes exceed 50 degrees from the tops of the various ridges to the rivers themselves. The only exception is an extensive 20 degree slope in the Omkalai area which is the only piece of land that is cultivateable in its entirety.

Geology.

This is almost entirely sedimentary, comprising sand and mudstones, and characterised by massif faulting. The soils of the area are naturally derived from these sedimentary materials and though they are friable and have a good structure they are usually characterised by an extremely shallow A horizon and a generally undeveloped profile. They do not appear to be very fertile.

Climate.

The area lies approximately 6 degrees south of the equator, between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level, and has an average daily temperature of about 65 degrees throughout the year. Maximum temperatures rarely rise above the mid 80's and minimum temperatures rarely fall below the 50 degree mark. Frosts are unknown. There is negligible seasonal difference in temperatures though there are marked diurnal differences.

Rainfall.

Precipitation averages 95 inches per annum at Gumine Station, thus most of the Wikauma can be assumed to have a like rainfall. There may be a small increase near the headwaters of the Marigl, though it is doubted if this would exceed an additional 10 inches each year.

Rainfall is reasonably well distributed over the year though there is a definite period of heavier rainfall during the January to March period and a drier season in the June to August period.

Vegetation.

On previously cultivated land this is almost entirely a mixture of pitpit, kunai and shrub regrowth. Some stands of mid-mountain rain forest still exist on the higher ridge slopes, particularly on Mount Wikauma and its ancillary ridges.

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Access.

Three roads give varying degrees of access to Rest Houses in this area; they are (a) the Gumine - Kundiawa Road which links Gumine with Moromaule and Omkalai Rest Houses together with a small proportion of the Buli population; (b) the Gumine-Omdara road which gives access to Omdara Rest House and access to within 2 hours walk to Oldali Rest House and (c) the Gumine-Kua road which gives partial access to within 1 hours walk of Kua Rest House. It is hoped to extend the Omdara road to a point just across from Oldali Rest House and the Kua Road to Kua Rest House within the next 12 months. The former road is suitable for use by two wheel drive vehicles (with a low reduction gearbox) in all weather. The two latter roads are only suitable for 4 wheel drive vehicles in dry weather.

All villages are linked by graded walking tracks.

The following table gives details of mileages and walking times between Rest Houses in the Division and the Sub-District Headquarters at Gumine;

<u>REST HOUSE.</u>	<u>DISTANCE BY ROAD.</u>	<u>+ WALKING TIME.</u>
MOROMAULE.	12 miles.	Nil.
TAGALA.	8 miles.	Nil.
OMKALAI.	6 miles.	Nil.
BULI.	3 miles.	1 hour.
OMDARA.	8 miles.	Nil.
OLDALI.	8 miles.	2 hours.
KUA.	10 miles.	40 minutes.

The only airstrip in the area is the Administration one at Omkalai, it is only suitable for category 'C' operations. Though this strip has only a grass surface it requires only an absolute minimum of maintenance, namely the clearing of drains and the cutting of grass.

Access with the District Headquarters at Kundiawa is either by the Gumine-Kundiawa road or by air from Omkalai. The air link is achieved in about 7 minutes and the ~~air link~~ road link in about 2 hours 15 minutes. The air link is only used for passenger movements, all stores and supplies being carried by light trucks along the road.

The nearest, and indeed only, shipping point, is Lae. Access is by the Kundiawa-Gumine road and the Highlands Highway. It is possible to complete the journey in less than a day in light trucks.

Background Sketch.

Continued contact of the Wikauma was commenced during the late 1940's and the first complete census appears to have been completed in the very early 1950's. Initially the area was a part of the Kundiawa Sub-District. Gumine Patrol Post was finally established in 1956 and was updated to Sub-District status in 1963.

The area was brought under Local Government following the establishment of the Gumine Local Government Council in 1965.

The people of the Census Division are as sophisticated as any in the Sub-District, particularly those villages centered around Moromaule, Omkalai and Buli Rest Houses. Nether the less the degree of sophistication is still relatively low

as the low school enrollment and the lack of a common lingua franca indicate.

The general attitude of the people is pro Administration and pro-european though the degree to which the people appear to be prepared to co-operate voluntarily for their own betterment, particularly in the economic field, is somewhat disappointing. This latter attitude varies to some extent with the sophistication of the various areas within the Division and is particularly noticeable in the Omkalai area. The people do, however, desire development, particularly in the economic field. It is just that, because of their materialism and lack of comprehension, they almost always request and expect payment for helping themselves.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Copies of Village Population Register forms are attached. For reasons explained in the accompanying Patrol Report the present totals cannot be balanced with last years figures.

The birth and death rate figures bare out my recent experience in the Southern Highlands that the supposed flue epidemic fatalities late last year were greatly exaggerated. The death rate in this division is the lowest ever at 1.05% and the birth rate average at 2.5%. These rates show a steady and healthy rate of population increase.

The movement of people back to the Omdara, Oldali and Kua areas, from the Minj and Kerowagi areas appears to have been completed although a number of the people concerned still appear to spend some of there time in the Minj and Kerowagi areas.

There is little doubt that the area is rapidly approaching the position when population pressures will become a major problem unless land use methods are radically modified. It may be that the reason they are not more evident today is that such a large number, 14%, of the total population are absent. There is little new land that could be brought under cultivation and it is evident that the crop rotation cycle is becoming shorter. This could be a very critical development if my judgement as to the poor fertility of the largely sandy soils is correct. The first indication of a critical land shortage is likely to be an increase in the number of labour absentees followed by reductions in coffee plantings as land now used for this purpose has to be brought back into subsistence useage.

The obvious immediate methods of reducing the problems are the introduction of better land use practices, the encouragement of labour absenteeism and resettlement. The latter solution may prove to be somewhat difficult at the peoples present level of sophistication unless land within reasonable proximity of their traditional homes can be made available, such as the large areas of virtually uninhabited land in the Bomai/Karimui area. The fact that numbers of people from the area settled in the Minj and Karimui areas about 8 years ago indicates that such resettlement would be acceptable to the people.

The absenteeism figure of 14% of all inhabitants is high. Non the less I feel that there is little cause for concern. This level of absence relieves land pressures whilst still leaving roughly equal numbers of adult males and females in the villages. This means that there are still enough males to carry out the traditional heavy labouring tasks of clearing

new garden land, initial cultivation, the construction of pig fences e.t.c. on which the subsistence agricultural system is dependant. It should be noted that the age distributions on the Census Sheets in the 16 to 45 and 45 and older brackets appear to be incorrect in that at least 25% of the 45 and over figures should have been included in the 16 to 45 grouping. This means that the labour potential available for subsistence persuits is a great deal higher than that indicated by the figures.

A map of the area, indicating road and track links, is attached. Walking times between villages are roughly as follows;

Moromaule - Tagala;	2 hrs.
Tagala-Omkalai;	1 hr.
Omkalai - Buli;	2 hrs.
Buli - Omdara;	2 hrs.
Omdara - Oldali;	2 hrs.
Oldali - Kua;	3 hrs.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) No. of Distinct Social Groups in Area.

The social structure within the area cannot be described in the conventional terms of Moities, Tribes, Phratries, Clans, Sub-clans or lineages. It is definite however that it comprised of three tiers in all but one instance when 4 tiers are evident. For purposes of convenience I will describe these tiers as;

1st tier	phratry.
2nd tier	clan.
3rd tier	sub-clan.
4th tier	lineage.

In respect of the single instance of the 4th tier lineage it may be that the sub-clan has reached such a size that it is presently in the process of almost spontaneous regeneration which will ultimately result in the sub clan becoming a clan with equal status to its forefather and the so called lineages becoming sub-clans themselves.

As there are no instances of all clans of a phratry being contained within the Wikauma Census Division I can only estimate how many clans usually make up one, it would appear to be in the vicinity of 20 however, containing approximately 6,000 people. Each clan is made up of two or three sub-clans and where the isolated example of a so called lineage occurs three of these form a sub-clan. Clans usually are made up of 300 to 400 people, sub-clans of 100 to 150 people and lineages of about 100 people.

Marriage within the clan and lesser units is exogamous. The picture is rather more confused within the phratry where marriage is permitted between some clans of the same phratry and forbidden between others, as can be judged from the table of social structure reproduced on a subsequent page.

There are only four phratries within the area, each having additional clans in other parts of the Sub-District and/or other sub-district, including Minj. These are the ERA phratry of Moromaule and Buli Rest Houses, the MIAN phratry of Tagala Rest House, the KIA phratry of Omkakai Rest House and the IURI phratry of Omdara, Oldali and Kua Rest Houses. Era has affiliations with clans in the Kundiawa and Sinasina areas, Mian in the Sinasina area, Kia in the Sinasina and Marigl areas and Iui in the Minj, Kerowagi, Dom and Gomgale areas.

The following is a breakdown of phratries, clans, sub-clans and lineages found the the Wikauma C/D. Arrows indicate the clans between which marriage is permitted;

<u>PHRATRY.</u>	<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>SUB-CLAN.</u>	<u>LINEAGE.</u>
<u>MOROMAULE.</u>		KIWAKANI.	(Olei/Poi'ei).
		GUNAGAMEI.	
		GUNUA.	
		GOREIKANEI.	
		ELAKANEI.	(Aurei/Kau'ali).
		DINGIKANEI.	
		ARU'AI.	
		GOROKANEI.	(Toa/Kua).
		IBILA.	
		KEIRU.	
	KAUPA.		
	TALIPA.	(Nipa/Kobolai).	
	NILEI.		
<u>ERA.</u>	DINGGAU.	KOPEI.	
		BA.	
		KORAGAU.	(Kobokogio/Kaup).
		Sibagan	
		Gunua?	
<u>BULI.</u>		BIAKANEI.	(Alipa/Wal).
	PIRUKAU.	NUL.	
		SIBIREI.	(Adopted into Phratry).
		BARIKANEI.	(Ba/Tala).
	POI'UKU.	GUNAKANEI.	
		GUNUA.	(Kaupa/Gilimai).
	GUNAMARIMEI.	MARIMEI.	
		GOI'EI.	
		KOMABIA.	
	KWIANKANEI.	KOL.	

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<u>PHRATRY.</u>	<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>SUB-CLAN.</u>	<u>LINEAGE.</u>
<u>TAGALA.</u>		BIAKANEI. (Kauba/Guna).	
MIAN. (Kauba).	MIANONOMA.	GELUA. OMEN.	
<u>OMKALAI.</u>	NUKU. (Kiau/Nonei).	KUMANIKANEI. DONKANEI.	
	SIPA.	WERAGAUN. (Kauba/Nilkari). MABUNGAU.	
KIA. (Kauba/ Nilkari).	MUKALEI. (Aiwa/Nulai).	IOBAGAUN. NULGAUN.	
	IRAIDAI. (Mebil/Kuria).	KWOMOI'IA. NONINERA.	
	MOI'IRAI. (Koma/Kunal).	SULEI'AL. MUA.	
<u>OMDARA.</u>	NUMBRIGAL.	PIREI. (Kebakogia/Kaup).) WAMIL. GILBINGAUMA.	
		ANGAL (Adopted into Phratry).	
		KEBAMIAKANI. (Bal/Tala). KEBAI'IRALA. KABINIL.	
IURI. Kebakogia/ Kaupa.	KABANGAL	KORIMINE. (Dama/Diru). BAKOBI. SINEIGIRAI'A.	
		ANGAL. (Adopted into Phratry).	IOBAMOI'A.

(N.B. IURI PHRATRY CONTINUED OVERLEAF)

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<u>PHATARY.</u>	<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>SUB-CLAN.</u>	<u>LINEAGE.</u>
<u>KUA.</u>			KUMAI. (Bomai/Wemin).
		IONOWAI.	GOREI.
			KOBILGAMIN.
IURI.	BERINGAL.	BOREI. (Tala/Keru'ai).	
			KIBA. (Sikolgei/Kama).

(b) Operational Social Unit.

Each of the social groups referred to in the previous section, excluding the lineages which are virtually the same as sub-clans, are responsible for certain functions within the traditional society.

Phratry. This, the largest of the social groupings, is basically a social and political unit. Though members of the group recognise themselves as such, they make little use of the group apart from major ceremonial dances, food and pig exchanges and as a group from which fairly strong and faithful alliances can be organised for a time to carry out major warfare. The average size of this group, about 7,000, precludes more lasting and closer relationships throughout the unit as a whole.

Nether the less I do consider that it could be made a viable political unit under some circumstances, an example being a single phratry member standing for election to the House of Assembly or where a Councillor is seeking support for a proposal within the Council or seeking higher Council Offices. I feel that he could expect the support of his fellow phratry members on such occasions.

Clan. The clan is the major unit for warfare, ceremonial dancing, food and pig exchanges. The clan is usually a very cohesive group and has been made more so by the past Administration policy of appointing a sole leader, the Luluai, for each clan group and organising census units on a clan basis.

The clan is also one of the major territorial units in that its garden land usually forms at least a main, if not a single, contiguous area. This is even more evident in respect of the clans hunting, gathering and reserve land. Here the clan has sole rights to such areas and the person as an individual non at all apart from the right of communal use with all other clan members.

Sub-clans and Lineages. These groupings are concerned with rendering assistance to individual sub-clan members in such activities as marriage and death payments and receipts, construction of mens houses, preparation of new and fallow land for cultivation and the construction of pig fences. I doubt whether the whole sub-clan would participate in an individual project but over a long period of time it is conceivable that every clan member would help every other clan member in carrying out one project or another.

When I refer to 'assistance' I do not mean that each person contributes an equal amount of labour, goods or materials; the family that will benefit mostly from the assistance will still be the main contributor.

Here again the unit is a territorial one in that its members usually own a contiguous area of garden land to which individuals have rights. These rights however do not extend to hunting and gathering land, these rights are vested in the clan as a whole with no smaller groups or persons having any individual claims to that land.

It is also to be noted that sub-clan segments often agglomerate into small residential units, usually comprising a mens house accomodating a dozen or so men and 4 or 5 womens housingges for there wives, teenage daughters and small children.

The Simple Family. This is undoubtedly the main social unit within the society in that it is the grouping responsible for the immediate subsistence needs of the individual; such as food, shelter, cloathing and heating.

The assistance of the sub-clan can be called upon to help meet these needs, as well as for accumulating goods f the payment of bride price and death payments. Never t, less the major contributor is almost always the individual who is seeking this assistance.

Here again the family is a territorial unit. The male head of the family has definate individual rights to the garder land he uses; whether he received it as a gift from another person, inherited it from his father or cleared it himself on clan owned hunting and gathering land. He is free to dispose of this land either by giving it away to some form of kin or distributing it amongst his sons.

(c) Language Pattern.

The people of the area all speak dialects of the same language, the language itself, though I do not know its name, appearsto be common to most parts of the District. Each phratry, with the exception of Mian and Kia, speaks a different dialect, though each group understands all of the others.

The names of the dialects used are:-

Era.	Era.
Mian.	Pesaro.
Kia.	Pesaro.
Iuri.	Kera.

There appears to be a trend towards standardising the dialect used as it is reported that some difficulty was encountered in understanding other groups until well after the establishment of Administration influence. Another indication is the fact that the younger members of the Era group, which generally speak Era, are now starting to use the thramelemei dialect which originated in the Dom and Sinasina areas.

(d) Relationships Between Component Social Groups.

In general it can be said that the relationship between the phratries of the area is one of enmity. In the past tribal warfare and land conquest was rife between them, though there was still contact between such groups and some rules of warfare such as the ban on mutilating those killed. Tribal fighting was spasmodic and during the lulls death payments and compensation were carried out and intermarriage was common.

Most of the conflict between phratries concerned those which adjoined each other, it would have been difficult to mount attacks against other groups if raiding parties were required to cross alien territory.

Today the position has become rather settled, though any enmity that does arise is likely to be between adjoining groups for the twin reasons of remembrance of past enmity and disputes over land which forms the common boundaries of these adjoining groups. In fact the very closeness of the groups will ensure that they have greater contact and thus more opportunity for friction to arise.

Never the less conflict and ill feeling have always been a spasmodic rather than a continuous state of affairs and whatever antagonism does arise is likely to be of little concern.

The greatest variation of relationships between component social groups occurs between clans, particularly between clans within the same phratry.

The main indication of this, based on what I consider to be a valid assumption, namely that exogamy between two groups indicates closeness and social cohesion, is that some clans within a phratry are exogamous whilst others are not. I am at a loss to explain this fact, but I am certain that it is the case. There is also no doubt that there is a greater degree of co-operation and cohesion between clans where intermarriage is forbidden.

Subsequent Officers compiling area studies may care to elucidate this point.

As can be expected the general rule is that warfare between member clans of a phratry is not to be encouraged, and indeed it very rarely occurred. When the member of one clan killed ~~in~~ a member of another every attempt was made to prevent a flare up by immediately offering compensation.

Nether the less the bitterest conflicts occurred between the Gomgale clans and the Omdara/Oldali/Kua clans of the Iuri Phratry. This conflict was permanent and without respite. The extent of the antagonism between the two groups is indicated by the fact that marriages were never arranged between the groups and that victims were mutilated beyond recognition and disposed of so that relatives could not locate and bury them. Even in fights with clans of other phratries bodies were left on the field, unutilized, for relatives to pick up, and intermarriage was common.

The main conventional conflicts however were between adjoining clans of different phratries. These groups, not having buffer clans between them, and having common land boundaries and generally closer contact, could be expected to become involved in more disputes.

As previously stated alliances were, with the one exception of Iuri, based on the phratry unit. Enemies of each phratry were as follows, the main enemies being quoted first;

ERA. Omkalai, Iani, Omdara, Tagala.

MIAN. Omkalai, Moromaule.

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KIA. Mul, Moromaule, Buli, Yani, Dirima.

IURI. Gomgale, Buli, Moromaule, Genabona.

(e) Relationships With Groups Outside the Area.

As previously stated the phratries listed all extend outside of the area patrolled. Thus some of the information contained in (d) also applies to this heading.

Contact with other than adjoining phratries were severally limited by the fact that these adjoining groups were on almost all occasions, unfriendly, and it was only at great personal risk that contact with outside groups could be achieved.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) Leaders.

There are only three leaders in the area of any real interest at this stage, these are Kua/Galima, Nilkari/Kauba and Alipa/Wal.

The first two are Local Government Councillors with the Gumine Local Government Council, both are also members of the Council Finance Committee. The latter is the type of leader who has built up his reputation by traditional means in the days prior to the establishment of Administration control. Though necessarily middle aged he still has a good many years of active life ahead of him. He is a member of the Era phratry.

Kua is the most progressive and certainly the most forceful of the younger men in the Census Division. Though his father was a minor leader he has built up most of his present following by the force of his personality. Given the right amount of good fortune, such as being supported by the 7,000 strong ~~XXXX~~ Iuri clan as their sole candidate, he may conceivably win a seat in the House at a future election.

Nilkari is the son of the leader of the Kia clan of Omkalai and he appears to have gained some of his prestige from this relationship. He appears to be somewhat handicapped by a fairly unco-operative electorate in his Council ward, though he does show a certain lack of enthusiasm in respect of his duties as a Councillor.

Further details of these men are set down below;.

(b) Biographical Details of Leaders.

The following numerical key of headings is given to save space, time and to prevent tedious repetition;

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Name. | (7) Previous Employment. |
| (2) Age. | (8) Previous Official Positions. |
| (3) No. of Wives. | (9) Visits. |
| (4) No. of Children. | (10) Offences. |
| (5) Phratry, Clan & Sub-clan. | (11) Sphere of Influence. |
| (6) Pigin. | (12) Comments. |

MOROMAULE.

(1) Toa/Kau, (2) 46, (3) 1, (4) 4, (5) Kutne/Gorokanei, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, (9) Nil, (11) Kutnei Clan, (12) Too old to be of much significant influence in the years to come, also disinterested in holding future official positions, (10) numerous offences for various acts of violence.

(1) Olei/Poi'ei, (2) 43, (3) 1, (4) 3, (5) Genagau/Kiwakanei, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) throughout Moromaule, (12) perhaps the most influential man in this Rest House area, fairly energetic and pro-administration.

TAGALA.

(1) Kauba/Guna, (2) 55, (3) 5, (4) 12, (5) Mianonoma/Biakanei, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, L.G. Councillor (9) Nil, (10) Offences-jailed for tribal fighting some 15 years ago (12) Influence restricted to Tagala, (12) Definitely the most important and influential man in the line, pro-administration and co-operative. Beaten at last Council election, still active so he may contest next one.

OMKALAI.

(1) Kauba/Nilkari, (2) 55, (3) 2, (4) 9, (5) Kia/Siba/Weragaun, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) Omkalai and Deri areas, (12) the head of the Kia clan of Omkalai and Deri Rest Houses, son Nilkari is L.G. Councillor, member of Council executive/finance committee, and past President of Council; grandson John is ex Patrol Officer and is presently attending Admin. College on Magistrates Training Course. Father is too old now to be of much real importance but there is little doubt that his son and grandson will inherit his position in the phratry. Kauba is pro-administration.

(1) Mebil/Kuria, (2) 55, (3) 3, (4) 11, (5) Iraidai, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Luluai, (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) Omkalai/Deri, (12) Even at his advanced age he gives an impression of vitality and as a young man he must have competed with Kauba to gain prestige within the Kia phratry. He appears to be pro administration though he is presently suspected of harbouring his son who is wanted by the police for a number of offences. Due to his aggressiveness and vitality he probably presently has more influence in the phratry than Kauba who is now approaching senility.

BULI.

(1) Wai/Gunua, (2) 35, (3) 2, (4) 4, (5) Gunamarimei/Goi'ei, (6) Little, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, L.G. Councillor, (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) Restricted to Buli segment of Era Clan, (12) Present L.G. Councillor for Buli ward, fairly energetic and pro-administration, suffers from having to compete with Alipa who has more influence over a wider area.

(1) Alipa/Wal, (2) 48, (3) 5, (4) 17, (5) Era/Pirukau/Biakanei, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, L.G. Councillor, (9) Nil, (10) Assault 1, (11) Buli/Moromaule, (12) Unquestionably the leader of the Era clan of both Buli and Moromaule, has reputation as a fight leader, despite age is still very active and healthy, ex L.G. Councillor, pro administration but not beyond using his influence to assist his friends.

OMDARA.

(1) KUA/GALIMAI, (2) 38, (3) 3, (4) 6, (5) Wamil, (6) Yes, (7) 1 yr Morseby and 2 yrs. Madang as labourer, (8) Luluai, L.G. Councillor, (9) Morseby as observer to House of Assembly, (10) Nil, (11) Iuru phratry, (12) An extremely energetic and progressive man, has extensive influence within the Iuri clan though he is perhaps too outspoken to be very popular in other areas. On the Board of the Chimbu Coffee Society and previously a delegate to the District Local Government Conference. L.G. Councillor for the Omdara ward since the inception of the Gumine Council. Staunchly pro-administration.

OLDALI.

(1) Dama/Diru, (2) 60, (3) 2, (4) 7, (5) Kebangal/Diru, (6) Nil, (7) Tultul, Luluai, (8) Nil, (9) Nil, (10) 2, (11) Oldali, (12) Most influential man in Oldali though perhaps too near to senility to carry very much influence.

(1) Bal/Tala, (2) 45, (3) 4, (4) 6, (5) Kebamiakani, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, L.G. Councillor, (9) To Moresby as House of Assembly Observer, Official trip to Goroka, (10) 1, (11) Oldali, (12) Pro-administration but not a particularly effective unit. Has been a L.G. Councillor since the inception of the Council. He is considered to be too set in his ways to educate to a more effective level.

(1) Kai'ulei/Girua, (2) 43, (3) 1, (4) 5, (5) Kabinil, (6) Yes, (7) Catholic Mission, Dirima, 2 yrs, 2 terms on coast as H.L.S. labourer, (8) Tultul, (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) only minor influence in Kebangal clan, (12) Kua's main ally in this area, a progressive and energetic man who is definitely pro administration. It is considered that this man should be encouraged as he appears to be the only possible choice as an effective Councillor in this area.

KUA.

(1) Bomai/Wemin, (2) 60, (3) 2, (4) 8, (5) Beringal/Ionowai, (6) Nil, (7) Nil, (8) Tultul, Luluai, (9) Nil, (10) 1, (11) Kua, (12) Though old he is still active and still a force to be reckoned with in this Rest House Group. Pro-administration though not particularly progressive.

(1) Tala/Keruai, (2) 38, (3) 1 (4) 1, (5) Borei, (6) Nil, (7) H.L.S. Moresby, (8) Tultul, (9) Nil, (10) Nil, (11) Kua, (12) Young and energetic and pro administration, appears to be good Committee and Councillor material. Has previously stood for election as L.G. Councillor for this ward.

(c) Changes in Traditional Patterns of Leadership.

There do not appear to have been any substantial changes in the leadership pattern. This is perhaps due to the fact that the area has only been under real contact for some 15 years or so and the educated or travelled people have not yet reached an age which warrants the respect and admiration of the remaining people.

Sons of existing leaders still have a better chance of developing into leaders themselves than other people. The only noticeable change is that the sons of minor leaders, such as Kua, can now apparently develop, provided that they have the right qualities.

In general however it seems that the advantages bestowed by being the son of a leader, i.e. a wider circle of social contacts, a greater amount of traditional wealth, possibly better and more extensive land, the sense of confidence implanted by being the son of an influential man and other environmental factors, are a very definite advantage.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

There is a clear concept of territory at all levels of the social structure from phratry through to the simple family and the individual adult male. At each descending level the concept of ownership become more and more concrete until, finally, the individual can be regarded as almost the sole owner of the land he uses.

I will thus examine each segment of the social structure individually and attempt to outline the land rights of each.

Phratry.

This grouping has no direct influence as a land holding group in respect of either gardening or hunting and gathering land. It is a territorial unit however in that the members view themselves as a single social unit which owns what is almost always a contiguous area of land. It is not however a land holding unit.

Clan.

In contrast the clan is a land holding unit, not of cultivated or previously cultivated land, but of hunting and gathering land. All members of the clan are at liberty to utilise these clan owned resources, no one man has a greater degree of ownership of this land than any other clan member. There is little doubt however that a clan member selling such a resource as logs to a commercial saw-mill would either be asked to desist or at least to share a part of the cash he received.

Sub-Clan.

Apart from being a territorial unit the sub-clan is little concerned with land. The members of a sub-clan merely hold a contiguous, or nearly contiguous, area of gardening land.

Simple Family.

The main land holding unit in the direct sense is the male head of a simple family. He owns clearly defined and recognised areas of garden land within the sub-clan area, over which he has the sole say as to its useage, though he will usually consult his sons first.

A fathers sons, whilst unmarried, use parts of the land, often just for the cultivation of sugar cane and bananas. After their marriage the father may allocate a certain area of his land to his sons family, alternatively the sons family may co-operate with the fathers family in the gardening of a single area; similar arrangements also sometimes occurred between brothers.

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If the father has not allocated his land to his sons previously he will parcel out individual blocks to them in his old age, when he ceases to be active.

With groups of sons it is fairly common for the eldest brother to have more control over the land than the younger brothers.

As previously mentioned the land of an individual is his to do with as he likes, he may make gifts, (though some compensation is given) of it to friends or in-laws and he may distribute it to his sons as he sees fit. Never the less he does not have a total right of disposal. He could not, for example, sell it to an outsider such as the Administration or a mission without first obtaining the permission of his brothers and other members of the sub-clan and subsequently distributing a part of the payment amongst them, though naturally he would receive the major share of the payment.

New garden land is acquired by a very simple method, the individual merely goes to the commonly owned clan hunting and gathering land, clears the forest, and plants a garden. The very fact that he has cleared this land and cultivated it, establishes his ownership of it.

(b) List of Individuals Holding Land on Lease.

There are no local inhabitants of the area holding land on lease from the Administration, nor do the people have any knowledge of tenure conversion.

(c) Cash Cropping.

The cash cropping of coffee has been under way for more than 8 years, it is only recently however that an alternative crop, pyrethrum, has been introduced in the higher altitude areas of the Division near Oldali and Kua. The amount of pyrethrum produced at present is very low and can be discounted for the present.

Coffee trees are almost always individually owned, though a number of owners, usually closely related, may own individual lots of trees in the same communal garden area. On quite a number of occasions people have planted coffee on land owned by others. Though this is not particularly desirable it often becomes necessary where the cultivators land is remote from the roadside marketing points.

Were a person plants coffee on the land of another the landowner is allowed to resume his land at a time he specifies, provided that he pays compensation beforehand to the person who planted the coffee. This system appears to be fully accepted by the parties concerned.

The position described above occurs regularly in the Omdara/Oldali/Kua area where large numbers of people migrated out to the Minj, Kerowagi and Dom areas about 8 years ago and left their land in the safekeeping of the people who stayed in the village. These guardians subsequently planted coffee on this land. When the migrants returned early last year they had to first buy the coffee trees that had been planted on their land before resuming it. Strangely enough very few disputes have arisen over the payments despite the fact that the people who planted the coffee must have almost been at the stage where they were starting to regard the land they were holding in safekeeping as their own.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

I am including brief descriptions of the traditional adoption and divorce (mainly repayment of bride price) systems used in the area patrolled. These descriptions may prove valuable as a starting point for a more detailed examination at a later date by other officers. They should also serve as a rough guide to officers who are required to here disputes which concern these matters.

Divorce.

As previously explained this section mainly concerns what amounts of bride price are traditionally repaid under various circumstances these are:-

- (i). Where the wife has been wronged by the husband, or where the husband has told his wife to go back to her parents, and she does not wish to return; in short, when the divorce can be attributed to a fault of the husband; all of the bride price is returned to the parents of the wife.
- (ii). Where the divorce is by mutual consent such as when the husband and wife are incompatible or where both of them are equally responsible for the breakdown of marital relations, only half of the bride price is returned to the wives parents.
- (iii). Where the wife is solely to blame for the divorce due to such things as failing to carry out her responsibilities in the house and garden, where she engages in extra-marital relationships or where she is continually absent from her husbands home, non of the bride price is repayable to the parents of the wife.

Naturally the basic summary outlined in (i), (ii), and (iii) is rather more complicated in practice, but the information should provide a useful starting point during arbitration. The complicating factors which effect the amount of bride price repayed include the length of time the parties have been married and the amounts involved in mutual exchanged between the parents of the husband and the parents of the wife.

The basic cause of the divorce is incompatibility, this in itself is not sufficient cause to divorce a wife. the things that eventually arise out of incompatibility are used as the excuses. These include beatings, failure to carry out garden and household duties, failure of the husband to provide such things as beads, clothing e.t.c. (particularly amongst younger women), extra-marital activities, regular absences from home of the wife or husband e.t.c.

A reason for many divorces is the husbands marriage to an additional wife. One receives the impression that this is largely due to mission influence.

Following the divorce and the repayment of bride price there remains the question of the distribution of children. In general it appears that the male children go to the husband whilst the female children go to the wife. If only two or three children are involved or if all are male or female children the husband receives the first born and the wife the second, always provided as equal distribution as possible is effected and the husband gains the custody of the majority of the male children. Payments are made between the groups at the time of distribution. It is also to be noted that the mother retains custody until it is weaned, usually about the 7th year.

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Adoption.

To the casual observer it may appear that children were bought and sold as though they were livestock. This is by no means the case, though valuables do change hands when children are transferred from their parents. This is merely payment proffered by the persons adopting the child for the provision of an additional personal unit. Nor are children usually given to strangers or people from outside the clan area, in almost all instances the children are adopted by a close friend or a close relative. Even the friends referred to are usually drawn from the wives or the husbands clan.

Generally the reasons for having a child adopted are;

- (a) when the parents have too many children already to properly care for the one being offered for adoption or when twins are born and it is considered that the mother cannot feed and properly care for two children at the one time.
- (b) When a relative or friend is a partner in a barren marriage and the parents wish to give some assistance and satisfaction to the relative or friend.

It was noted during this patrol that when a child was brought up to be censused and its fathers name was asked the immediate reply given was the name of the person who had adopted the child. One one occasion this parent was adamant that his name be entered in place of the child's real father.

It was also noted that the child was adopted at a very early age, usually under the age of 1 year. At the time of adoption compensation is paid to the real parents of the child, at present it averages between \$30 and \$40 or a pig of equivalent value.

One adoption has been effected the child cannot be reclaimed by the parents. It is, for all intents and purposes, the actual child of the people who have adopted in and if it has been adopted into another clan it assumes all of the rights of a member of that clan and relinquishes its rights to the clan of its real parents.

(This section based on material supplied by Mr. T. Maddern A.P.O.).

(F) LITERACY.

(a) List of Schools in Census Division.

There are a number of pigin speaking Bible Schools in the area which are run by various missions under the supervision of their untrained indigenous catechists. Their limited value as educational institutions do not warrant their further inclusion under this section.

As regards 'T' Schools there are only two in the Division, the Lutheran one at Omkalai and the Administration one at Omdara. The Catholic Mission also anticipate starting a 'T' School at Omdara during the next two years or so.

Some children from the area also attend 'T' Schools at the Catholic Missions at Mingenda and Neragaima in the Kundiawa Sub-District and Dirima in the Marigl Census Division, at the Seventh Day Adventist School at Yani and at the Administration Schools at Yani and Gumine Station.

The only relevant figures are those for Omkalai and Omdara schools. The Omdara School was only opened at the beginning of this year and thus only has pupils in the preparatory class, 43 of them. The Lutheran School at Omkalai has 40 students in preparatory class, 39 in Standard 1, 35 in 2, 20 in 3, nil in 4, 28 in 5, and nil in 6.

(b) Literacy.

427 persons, including school children, are literate or semi literate in a lingua franca. An estimated 30 more people who are literate are absent or at work outside the District. This gives an approximate grand total of 457.

(c) List of Persons who have Received Higher Education.

Out of a total of nine people who have received higher education to form 2 or higher 5 come from Sipa village and 3 from Mogalei village, this fact is due to the proximity of these villages to the Lutheran Mission 'T' School at Omkalai.

The names of the people referred to above are;

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Present Occupation.</u>
John Nilkare.	Sipa.	Trainee Magistrate - Admin Collage.
Nebil Mapen.	Sipa.	Local Government Training - Vunadadir.
Kaupa Nebel.	Sipa.	Teacher Training - Wewak.
Moena Nebel.	Sipa.	Teacher - Catholic Mission - Kundiawa.
Deko Ninkama.	Sipa.	Med. Asst. Training - Goroka.
Ioba Dai.	Mogalei.	Teacher Training - Lae.
Wemin Ioba.	Mogalei.	Teacher Training - Rabaul.
Marei Ioba.	Mogalei.	Clerk - Collins & Leahy - Kundiawa.
Mialei Awal.	Buii.	Teacher - Dirima 'T' School.

(d) Names of Students Receiving Higher Education.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Place.</u>
John Nilkari.	Sipa.	Admin Collage - Pt. Moresby.
Nebil Mapen.	Sipa.	L.G. Training Center - Vunadadir.
Kaupa Nebel.	Sipa.	Teacher Training - Wewak.
Deko Ninkama.	Sipa.	P.H.D. - Goroka.
Ioba Dai.	Mogalei.	Teachers Training Collage - Lae.
Wemin Ioba.	Mogalei.	Teachers Training College - Rabaul.

(e) Interest in Newspapers and Radio.

The low level of literacy amongst people in the villages precludes any real interest in newspapers.

There are only 14 radios in the area, these are mainly used for amusement purposes and do not appear to be of any real significance.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

General Comments.

Housing is still almost entirely constructed of native materials and to the traditional design. Some sub-clan

segments, usually those living close to main roads or near expatriot establishments, have modified the design of their housing to some extent by squaring up the corners, raising the building just off the ground and adding shuttered windows and hinged doors.

These modified designs are probably marginally less stuffy than the old type houses, though they do not strike one as being significantly healthier. In fact I doubt very much whether these houses are in any way better than the old ones, they appear to have been erected to boost the ego of the owner and to emulate town housing.

European materials such as nails and hinges are coming into common use though very little corrugated iron, sawn timber and pitsawn and had adzed planks were evident. If the plea heard at Omdara, to the effect that there was a severe shortage of Kunai, is correct some villagers will soon have to resort to other roofing materials such as corrugated iron.

It is obvious that there is still a great deal of room for improvement in the standard of housing.

Sanitation is minimal. Though pit latrines have been constructed in many instances they have not been fitted with flyproof lids, are very shallow and are unhygienic in the extreme.

It was noted that most people presenting themselves for census were clothed in European style clothing. Though much of it was second hand it was still kept fairly clean, as it should be considering that it is only donned for such special occasions as census visits.

Most young men appeared to own the usual shirt and shorts set and most young girls had at least one item of clothing. It will be a long time before the people of the area can all afford a few reasonable sets of cloaths however. In view of the reasonably mild climate of the area I personally consider that encouraging the people to wear more European style clothing would be a mistake.

European style artifacts were evident throughout the patrol, as could have been expected. Favoured items appear to be axes, bushknives, small knives in general, spades, suitcases, wallets, cooking utensils, clothing blankets, e.t.c. Quite a few people are acquiring buckets, a most sensible item when the difficulties of collecting and carrying water in such rugged terrain is considered.

The staple diet consists of sweet potato, bananas and taro supplemented by yams, shallots, corn, various indigenous green leaf vegetables, peanuts and some vegetables of European origin such as cabbages, tomatoes, e.t.c.

Sweet potato forms perhaps 90% of the total intake of foodstuffs.

Quite a substantial amount of trade store goods are consumed, mainly tinned fish and rice. Other items consumed would include tinned meat, biscuits, sugar and tea. The occasional side of freezer mutton and chicken is purchased from the Gumine branch of Collins and Leahy for special occasions and trade stores at Omdara occasionally make and sell a mixture of flour and dripping.

(c) Community Centers e.t.c.

Nil.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) List of Missions Operating in Area.

Four missions are represented in the area, these are the Catholic, the Lutheran, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Missions. Only the Lutherans have a main station within the area, that at Omkalai. The other missions are represented by Catechists, however the Catholic Mission is in the process of establishing a part time European Father manned Mission Station near Omdara.

As regards the spheres of influence of the various missions within the area Catholic and Lutheran influence extends throughout the area and is of about equal strength. The Seventh Day Adventists and the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood's influence is largely restricted to the Omdara, Oldali, and Kua areas, though even here the missions with the most influence are the Catholics and Lutherans.

In general it can be said that the people do not take their missions seriously enough for there to be any friction between adherents of the various sects. Any friction that does occur is usually between catechists rather than adherents.

It has been reported that there had been friction between the Catholics and the Lutherans some years ago, this appears to have been brought about by a clash of personalities between the heads of the two missions concerned rather than between the people. All indications are that the reasons for the friction have since been forgotten.

I have a suspicion that the Seventh Day Adventists Mission, based in Yani which adjoins the Wikauma, may be a little unpopular with the other missions represented. Fortunately the person who's personality may be the cause of this unpopularity has been absent from the area for the past two months.

(b) Services Provided by the Missions.

Apart from the various Bible Schools that have been established the only Mission that provides any facilities in the area is the Omkalai Lutheran Mission.

The Lutheran 'T' School is staffed by 5 teachers, other facilities include the Aid Post/Infant Welfare set-up.

The total number of staff working at this Mission are:-

- 1 European Pastor.
- 1 Aid Post Orderly.
- 1 Nurse
- & 5 Teachers.

As previously explained all missions have catechists and bible school teachers at work in the area.

(c) Attitudes of People Towards Missions.

The religion a person accepts as his own is usually originally dependant on which Mission is most conveniently located in respect of his attendance or, alternatively, the persuasion of the Missionary who most often visits his village. On quite a number of occasions people become dissatisfied with their original faith and convert to another.

(4)

A number of people in the area have been members of two or three faiths and have then reverted to what the Missions may call paganism, though still observing christian morals and ethics to the same extent as many supposed christians.

The level of christian belief is still fairly low. Even in villages adjoining Mission Stations some of the people, usually elderly ones, do not yet profess to be christians. Even people who do profess to belong to a faith are often not particularly regular in their church attendance.

Relationships between the various faiths at the local peoples level is excellent. Differences in persuasion very rarely results in friction; when it does arise it is sometimes caused by European staff, and much more frequently, by indigenous catechists.

The general attitude of the people towards missions is excellent. The people welcome any attempt by the missions to provide services and they readily release any land that may be required by the mission. Nether the less it is still evident that the people expect too much of the missions and are sometimes dissappointed when the missions cannot meet their expectations.

The Catholic and the Lutheran Missions are of approximately equal importance in the area. The Seventh Day Adventists and the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood have little influence in other areas than the Omdara, Oldalia and Kua complex of villages.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) List of Commercial Establishments.

The only non-indigenous commercial establishments in the area are Trade Stores. These are;

Collins and Leahy at Omdalai.
Lutheran Mission at Omdalai.
Catholic Mission at Omdara.

Territory Airlines also employ a part time labourer to load and unload aircraft at the Omdalai Airstrip.

(b) No. of Workers that are or Could be Employed.

Collins and Leahy. 2 could be increased to 3.
Lutheran Mission. 1 could be increased to 2.
Catholic Mission. 2.
T.A.L. 1.

(c) Outlets for Primary Produce.

None of the above enterprises provide marketing facilities for produce, though the Chimbu Coffee Co-op and some private buyers do utilise Collins and Leahy vehicle backload space to transport coffee that has been purchased by them back to their main depots in Kundiawa.

Other commercial enterprises, though not having any bases in the area, do provide coffee marketing facilities to local growers. These enterprises are either privately owned and based outside the District, or are provided by the Chimbu Coffee Society. These groups operate from trucks, purchasing coffee that is offered for sale by the local people at the roadside.

It is understood that a purchasing depot, garage, and bulk store at Omkalai are under consideration by the Chimbu Coffee Society. Apparently Administration land at Omkalai has already been examined by the Co-operative for this purpose.

It was also noted during the patrol that Mr. G. Pople has a delapidated building on a leased block of Administration land at Omkalai. This was apparently used by him, in the past, as a bulk coffee store and purchasing point. Judging from Mr. Pople's present lack of interest in the Gumine area it is doubtful that the block will be developed further.

The Department of Agriculture is involved in purchasing pyrethrum in the Oldali area. Though negligible at present these purchases can be expected to increase as existing plantings mature.

If the current passionfruit planting programme is successful and the produce is produced in reasonable quantities it is expected that Cootees will establish purchasing facilities in the area.

All of the establishments mentioned in this section are linked with the Gumine-Kundiawa road and thus the Highlands Highway, Kundiawa and Lae.

(d) Other Comments.

There is little scope for non-indigenous agricultural development in the area due to the relatively low fertility of the soils, the ruggedness of the terrain and, primarily, the shortage of land. The only potential is for coffee, pyrethrum and passionfruit buying and the running of trade stores.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads.

All of the roads in this area, and indeed the Sub-District, including the Gumine-Kundiawa road, can be regarded as feeder access to the Highlands Highway at Kundiawa. All of the roads, together with projected extensions, are illustrated on the attached patrol map.

The most important road in the area is unquestionably that part of the 31 mile long Gumine-Kundiawa road which traverses the Census Division. This road gives access to both Kundiawa and Gumine to two wheel vehicles of up to three tons capacity.

At present the useage of this road is restricted on occasions by the washing out of fords, landslides and poor quality timber bridging. Other faults are its extremely narrow width (down to 12 feet in instances), its poor alignment and excessive grades, and the slipperyness of its surface.

The major bridge on the Gumine section of the road, that spanning the Marigl River, was upgraded in May when a double Bailey steel bridge was installed, further upgrading of bridging and culverting is expected in the coming 12 months, though most of the projected improvements

and maintenance are being carried out on the Kundiawa section of the road.

Application has been made to have the road placed on the Administration Design List for inclusion in a subsequent works programme, it is possible that the inclusion has already been effected at the time of writing. Engineers and surveyors have already examined the route and have roughly estimated that about \$800,000 would be required to upgrade the route to a reasonable secondary road standard.

The only other useable road in the area is the one linking Yani with Omdara. Excessive grades, lack of surfacing and poor alignment presently restrict its use to light four wheel drive vehicles.

This road, which is approximately 4 miles long, has been recently completed, on a purely voluntarily basis, by the people of Omdara. The route which the road follows was previously thought to be impossible to construct with the resources available to the people. Now that a bench has been completed the route appears to be quite practical and is certainly capable of being upgraded to a standard at least equal to that of parts of the Gumine-Kundiawa road.

It is anticipated that Rural Development funds will be sought for the project for the 1971/72 financial year. Due to the Gumine Councils cash commitments on the Gumine-Gomgale and Gumine-Olui roads the self help component of the Rural Development application will have to be made up of voluntary labour.

Minor New Works (Engineering) funds for the purchase of tools to upgrade this road have been sought for 1970/71.

It is considered that the upgrading and extension of the above road to Oldali is presently the prime roadwork priority in this Sub-District. The existing road gives access to over 1,000 people, a four mile extension to Oldali will give a further 2,500 people road access and the construction of a four mile branch road from the confluence of the Mon and Margil rivers near Omdali would give access to a further 1,500 people at Kua, over 5,000 people in all. This figure represents the largest group of people in the Sub-District who do not yet have any form of road access.

The extension of the road to Oldali presents some problems on the last two miles of the proposed route, these are largely concerned with the steepness of the side slopes. Never the less if the people themselves can find, as they did, a reasonable route for the already completed section between Yani and Omdara they should be able to locate, with District Administration assistance, a comparable road route linking Omdara with Oldali.

The terminating point of the above road is on a ridge opposite the Oldali Rest House on the other side of the Marigl River. There is every chance that if the road can, in fact, be terminated at this point it will be possible to extend the road through a 6,500 foot saddle

(11)

just to the west of the secondary Wikauma peak. Once the road has climbed through this pass there is an easy descent to an existing Kundiawa road at Genabona in the Dom Division of the Kundiawa Sub-District.

The link between Omdara and Genabona would entail the construction of only an estimated 8 miles of new bench, the first four of which, to Oldali, will have to be constructed at some time in the future. The completion of such a link would reduce the distance from Oldalai and the Highlands Highway at Kundiawa from 43 to 24 miles and from Omdara from 39 to 28 miles. The road would also give ~~access~~ Kundiawa access with what appears to be a valuable timber stand on the Wikauma ridge and open up a fairly extensive area of gently sloping land on the Genabona side of the ridge to pyrethrum plantings.

The alternate access between Gumine and Kundiawa that this road could provide could be extremely useful during the reconstruction of the existing Gumine-Kundiawa road at a future date. Construction to this scale is bound to close the existing road for extended periods of time.

Other possible road extensions are a link between Omdara and Omkalai via Bali Rest House, thus giving access to the 1,400 people at Buli and a road linking Gomgale with Kua.

Both routes appear to be reasonably practical, in spite of the steep side slopes. Two miles out of a total length of four miles of the later road bench have been completed on a voluntary basis by the people of Kua.

(b) Sea.

The only shipping point utilised by the area is Lau. Access is by the Gumine-Kundiawa road and the Highlands Highway.

The completion of the Kundiawa-Madang road will give the area access with an additional shipping point at that Port.

(c) Air.

The only airstrip in the area is the category 'Y' one at Omkalai, this is the only commercial airstrip in the Sub-District. It is located at Omkalai, approximately 6 miles or 30 minutes drive from Gumine along the Kundiawa-Gumine road.

The length and grade (13% average) of the airstrip severely restricts the type of aircraft that can use it and the loads that they can lift off it. The strip is used almost entirely for passenger movements, very little freight is carried to the strip.

The severe limitations of the airstrip mentioned above render its continued use in the future uncertain if the Department of Civil Aviation continue their policy of upgrading their strip standards.

The strip has little or no potential for general upgrading or lengthening to cater for aircraft above category 'C'.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Due to the short period of time the area has been under Administration control and more particularly, the late date at which educational facilities were provided, very few people in the area have acquired skills, even where these have been acquired they have been self learnt and have not been the result of vocational training or apprenticeship.

The main skills encountered within the area are those concerned with transport. Almost all villages, or rather, clans, have at least one member who is able to drive, or who is absent from the area working as a driver. A number of people have graduated from driving to become untrained, though perhaps competent, mechanics and mechanics helpers.

A number of inhabitants have taken up duties as domestics and a very few appear to be employed as cooks in large kitchens.

Nevertheless, as can be seen from the above, all of the skills the people possess are self learnt.

The persons listed on page 17, paragraph (c), are still mainly in the process of being trained, only one is employed as a clerk and one as a teacher.

A breakdown of the clerical skills, Rest House by Rest House, is listed hereunder;

Moromaule:	4 drivers.
Tagala:	Nil.
Omkalai:	3 drivers.
	1 carpenter.
	1 clerk.
	3 teachers.
Buli:	8 drivers.
	1 teacher.
Omdara:	3 driver.
	1 mechanic.
Oldali:	1 driver.
	1 mechanic.
	1 mission High School Teacher.
Kua:	3 drivers.
	1 mechanic.
	1 carpenter.

It is probable, considering the number of people who have been absent outside the District for extended periods, that a number of other people exist who have skills such as driving, carpentry, mechanics, e.t.c.

It is obvious that the number of skills acquired by the people of this area, and other Census Divisions in the Sub-District is by no means adequate. The area is so densely populated and has such little suitable land for agricultural economic development that some alternative means must be found for the people to earn a reasonable living. The only way this can be achieved is through education, either at High Schools, or where students are unable to acquire the necessary entry qualifications for High Schools, at Vocational Schools where they can acquire skills to earn their living in other areas. We cannot expect the people of this area to remain satisfied with labourers jobs when they can see people in other areas who have the dual opportunity of earning their living from the land or acquiring a skill at their local vocational school.

As the shortage of land in this Sub-District virtually precludes the establishment of a high school at any future date it does seem reasonable that steps should be initiated to have a Vocational School established. The obvious location is the Administration land at Omkalai, one of the very few central and conveniently located areas of land available.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

With few exceptions, almost always amongst Local Government Councillors, both past and present, the level of political awareness is low. The highest level is undoubtedly encountered in the Omkalai area which has had the benefit of educational facilities and contact for a longer period than any other area in the Division.

Perhaps the main reason for the lack of awareness, apart from a lack of political education, has been the disinterestedness of the people. It became evident on the first day of this patrol that the audience at large scale gatherings showed obvious signs of boredom within 5 minutes of discussions being started.

Though this may be attributable, to some extent, to my own, and the interpreters delivery of the material, the main cause seems to be that interest cannot be aroused by public speaking alone. Aids to arouse and hold interest, such as films, are required. Unfortunately the social and general conditions which exist in this area are not suitable for showing films to large groups.

Even when discussions were limited to much smaller, and more sophisticated groups, of up to 20 persons, interest quickly waned. It is possible that lack of interest is related to the peoples lack of knowledge, the people having no reference point which they can refer back to to stabilise and fix new ideas in their minds.

Unless the necessary aids, with which attention can be maintained, are formulated, I can see political education becoming a slow and difficult process depending on 5~~0~~ to 10 minute speeches every six months and slightly ~~larger~~ ^{longer} discussions with smaller groups at the same intervals. Alternatively political education will have to become a part of the education of children, starting at standard 4 or 5 and finishing when the child leaves school.

The saving grace of the problem is the fact that the people do have some idea of the political structure of the Territory, particularly in respect of Councils and of the House of Assembly. This has been brought about by the fact that the people have had practical experience with these institutions, or at least have friends or know people who have. Any more sophisticated political knowledge is only acquired by people who are on a higher intellectual plane than the average villager.

As regards group affiliations, these are strongly evident in this area. I would judge that any not unpopular member of the largest social grouping in the area, the phratry, could expect the vast majority of his fellow members to support him in an election, provided he was unopposed within the group. One could also expect a member of ~~such~~ an opposition group, particularly one that was a traditional enemy, to receive very little support from groups other than his own.

The recent Chimbu Regional By-election results make it evident that the religious bodies, particularly the Catholic Mission, do have political influence in the area, and that they are willing to exercise it. Despite only two visits to the area by the eventual winner and the fact that he was virtually unknown in the area, he was still able, with the assistance of local Fathers and Catechists, to win the election. It must be admitted however that the other candidates were no better known. Never the less the candidate did carry this section of the electorate with a very handy majority.

Attitudes towards the Administration and Europeans in general is very much pro. This fact is indicated by the majority with which a European candidate won the By-election referred to above whilst competing with indigenous candidates.

One of the disconcerting aspects of the patrol was the obvious lack of communication between some Councillors and their electorate. The fault is probably that there are approximately 800 electors per Councillor, no one person could be expected to communicate closely with such a number of people. The obvious solution is to establish an effective committee system. Due to past staff shortages and the inability of the Council or the Administration to provide any real remuneration to Committeemen the establishment of the committee system has been found to be very difficult indeed.

One cause of contention in the area are some obviously glaring inequalities in Councillor representation in some wards. The most obvious example of this is Tagala. This Rest House is represented by a Councillor whereas the 1500 people at Buli are represented by a single Councillor. The position is further heightened by the fact that the villages serviced from Omkalai Rest House, comprising a population of 1600 people, are represented by two Councillors.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) No. of Economic Trees in Area.

These figures include pyrethrum and passionfruit.

Coffee.

No. of Growers.	Acreage.	No of Bearing trees.	No. of Immature Trees.	Total No. of Trees.
1,500.	290 (est)	127,000.	102,000.	229,000.

Pyrethrum.

500.	100 (est)	N/A.	N/A.	100 acres.
------	-----------	------	------	------------

Passionfruit.

2000	N/A.	43,000.	100,000.	143,000.
------	------	---------	----------	----------

(b) Production.

Production figures and values are estimates only. Coffee is valued at 25 cents per pound and Passionfruit at 1.75 cents per pound.

No. of Growers.	No. of Trees.	Acreage.	Production.	Value.
<u>Coffee.</u>				
1,500.	229,000.	290.	78 tons.	\$44,500.
<u>Pyrethrum.</u>				
500.	N/A.	100.	Nil.	Nil.
<u>Passionfruit.</u>				
2,000.	143,000	N/A.	5 tons.	\$225.

Coffee production has been estimated on the basis of 1lb of parchment coffee per mature tree per annum and 1/2lb from an immature tree. Most of the immature trees appear to be almost at maturity.

Though an estimated 100 acres of pyrethrum have been planted in the Division little has so far been processed and sold, despite the fact that most is bearing. The reasons for this apparent lack of interest include difficulty of access to marketing points and the poor returns growers receive for the pyrethrum.

Lack of marketing facilities and poor returns also appear to have limited the amount of passionfruit sold.

(c) Potential Yields of Cash Crops.

These figures relate to the potential production of the cash crops referred to in (a) of this heading.

The figures are calculated on the following basis.
 Prices:- Coffee 25 cents per lb., Pyrethrum 17 cents per lb., and passionfruit 1.75 cents per lb.
 Yields:- Coffee 1.5 lbs of parchment coffee per tree, Pyrethrum:- 1,000 lbs of dried flower per acre and passionfruit:- 8 lbs of fruit per vine per annum.

<u>Crop.</u>	<u>Production.</u>	<u>Value.</u>
Coffee.	152 tons.	\$85,250.
Pyrethrum.	44 tons.	\$17,000.
Passionfruit.	512 tons.	\$10,100.
	TOTAL.	<u>\$112,350.</u>

(d) Market Gardening Enterprises.

Limited amounts of truck crops are sold to Mission and Administration personnel. The amounts concerned are unlikely to exceed 10 tons per annum valued at about \$500.

Most of this produce was not grown specifically for sale, it is usually surplus subsistence food which the people sell to earn small amounts of cash.

(e) Total Cash Earnings by Wage Labour.

A rough estimate of the above would be as follows;

(6)

From Administration sources.

Payment of Carriers:	\$ 400.
Roadwork.	\$ 4,000.
D.A.S.F. Extension Center.	\$ 300.
Airstrip Maintenance, Omkalai.	\$ 1,000.
Sub-Total.	<u>\$ 5,700.</u>

Private sources:

Missions:	\$ 1,000.
H.L.S. and Other.	\$20,000.
Employment on Casual Basis.	\$ 3,000.
Employment by Local People.	\$ 500.
Sub-Total.	<u>\$24,500.</u>

GRAND TOTAL ALL EMPLOYMENT. \$30,200.

Cash earnings from other sources are estimated to be in the vicinity of:

Sale of Truck Crops.	\$ 500.
Sale of Traditional items such as pigs, plumes, cassowaries e.t.c.	\$ 5,000.
Sale of Coffee grown in area.	\$45,000.
Sale of Coffee grown by local people in Minj and Kerowagi areas.	\$ 5,000.
Sale of Passionfruit.	\$ 225.
TOTAL.	<u>\$55,725.</u>

The grand total of earnings of the 9,200 people in this area is thus estimated as being almost \$86,000. This gives a per capita income of around \$9.00.

(f) Co-operatives.

There is only one such organisation operating in this area, this is the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative Society.

At present the Society has no base in this area though I understand that they are now in the process of applying for a lease over a block of Administration land at Omkalai. Once this lease has been granted I assume that the Society will erect a bulk store, housing for staff and a garage on the land.

The people of the area do not show a great deal of loyalty to the Society. One can expect this under the circumstances which existed until May of this year. These circumstances included uncompetative prices when compared with those offered by private buyers, the fact that no dividends had been paid to shareholders and a general feeling that Society buyers in particular were short weighing the coffee they purchased. Under these circumstances money would be a much more important factor than loyalty.

There has been a substantial improvement since Society management was improved and prices increased to a much more competative 25 cents per pound.

During the year some consideration was given to establishing a local coffee buying Society. This idea was dropped following the troubles the Chimbu Society.

As a result of the non payment of dividends there is little chance of the Society increasing its share capital in this area.

(5)

(g) Outstanding Entrepreneurs.

Surprisingly there are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area. One could have expected a few people to have purchased vehicles as there appears to be some business potential for P.M.V. vehicles and the carriage of general cargo.

Very few indigenous people employ local labour, even when this is done it is only on a casual basis for very brief periods.

(h) Savings Bank Accounts.

By an oversight the patrol omitted to gather information on this aspect of the Study. Last years figures have thus been utilised.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of Accounts.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
Moromaule.	4.	\$ 25.
Tagala.	6.	\$ 77.
Omkalai.	8.	\$ 65.
Buli.	4.	\$ 32.
Omdara.	10.	\$ 35.
Oldali.	8.	\$ 36.
Kua.	10.	\$222.
TOTAL.	<u>50.</u>	<u>\$492.</u>

(i) Ability to Meet Tax Obligations.

The estimated annual inward flow of cash into the area is \$86,000, the total population is 9,200. This gives a per capita income of \$9.

This amount would vary from a high at Omkalai to a low in the Kua/Oldali area. The low however would not be very much less than the high of \$9 as the people of these areas own coffee blocks in the Minj and Kerowagi areas. They are also within one days walk of the Minj area of the Wage Valley were they can easily find a supplement to their income by working on expatriot plantations during coffee flushes.

(k) Marketing Facilities.

These are provided by four sources, private coffee buyers, the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative, Cottees Pasiona Ltd, and the Department of Agriculture.

The two former outlets are concerned with coffee, Cottees with passionfruit and D.A.S.F. with pyrethrum. All operate from four wheel drive vehicles which purchase produce offered for sale by village people at the roadside.

The service which Cottees provide is somewhat irregular, this is probably due to passionfruit growing being in its infancy in this area and that the amounts offered for sale do not yet warrant regular weekly buying trips with vehicles based in Goroka or Kundiawa.

The service offered by D.A.S.F. is limited by the fact that the pyrethrum growing areas in this Division, namely Kua and Oldali, do not yet have road access with Gumine.

(N) POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Availability of Land for Agricultural Development.

Very little land is still available for agricultural economic development. Population pressures, the poor fertility of the mainly sandstone based soils of the area and the restricted area of arable land preclude any really extensive increases in cash cropping.

Judging from the manner in which the fallow period of the gardening cycle appears to be being reduced it is possible that, in the future, areas of land now under coffee will actually decrease as it becomes necessary to convert land back to subsistence useage.

Even if the topography and fertility of the land were suitable for expatriot development it would not be possible to locate more than a 50 acre block for alienation.

(b) Potential for Increasing Market Gardening.

Due to the inaccessibility of markets for such produce it is doubtful whether any large scale increase in such produce can be expected.

If road access to the higher altitude areas such as Oldali was available there might be a small potential for the production of European type vegetables such as potatoes, Carrots, lettuce, peas e.t.c. These could find a limited market amongst the expatriot population of the Sub-District and the Hotels in Kundiawa.

(c) Potential for Increased Earnings within the Area.

The relatively poor potential for increased agricultural and industrial economic development in the area precludes any significant increased ~~possibilities~~ in wage earnings.

(d) Possibilities for ~~Increasing~~ Introducing New Crops.

What the area really requires in this sphere is a labour intensive crop which produces a large return from the cultivation of a minimum area of land. Unfortunately I know of no such crop suitable for the area, nor do I think that the fertility of the soils in the area could support such a crop.

Two new crops have been introduced to the area during the past two years or so, both require relatively large areas of land for fairly low returns. The crops referred to are passionfruit and pyrethrum. Too little time has elapsed since their introduction to allow for any speculation as to their ultimate chances of success. Their progress to date however appears to leave something to be desired.

In the case of pyrethrum the return from a given area of land, considering the amount of labour required to maintain the crop, compares unfavourably with coffee. The other problem concerns the lack of road access, and thus convenient marketing facilities, between Gumine and the areas where the crop is produced, namely Oldali and Kua. The people also appear to confuse volume with weight, complaining that the price given for pyrethrum is nothing like that offered for coffee.

3

In respect of passionfruit the problem seems to be the prices offered, 1.75 cents a pound, and the irregularity of visits by the purchasing agent, Cottees Ltd. Here again the people appear to compare the returns they receive with those they receive for coffee. The crop does appear to have some potential however in that it can be grown on land that would otherwise be left unplanted, such as areas around houses and buildings, near garden fences and in Yar groves. The crop could also provide a useful supplementary income within a peasant mixed farming economy.

There may be a minor potential in respect of a small timber stand located between Oldali and Genabona in the Kundiawa Sub-District if the proposed Oldali/Genabona road is ever constructed. A sawmill on this site could provide timber for Gumine and Kundiawa.

The potential for indigenous cattle projects in this area is severely limited by the shortage of land. Very few groups could afford to set aside 5 or 10 acres for a permanent pasture. Past experience in this area also indicates that cattle are not regarded as a way in which to make money. They are virtually ~~an extension~~ extensions of the traditional society in that they are used in the same manner as pigs at traditional ceremonies.

The most obvious method of increasing the peoples cash income from agriculture is by improving agricultural practices in respect of coffee and improving the yields of traditional subsistence crops to relieve pressures on land. This would encourage maximum returns from the existing coffee plantings and release some land for the planting of other economic crops.

Examples of bad agricultural practice in the area visited are the planting of up to 900 coffee trees per acre rather than the recommended 500 to 600 and the fact that perhaps 80% of the coffee has never been pruned and 90% of the remainder is in urgent need of pruning. As can be imagined very few of the blocks are ever maintained in the proper manner. As a result the existing production is probably only marginally more than 50% of the potential.

In the long run the only obvious means of ensuring increasing cash income in the area is to encourage people to either resettle and thus release more land for economic development for the people remaining or to encourage people to leave the area to seek employment. This would release pressure on subsistence land and bring money into the area from deferred wages.

(e) Reaction of People to Programmes for Increasing Earnings.

Provided adequate land was available for the proposed agricultural development the peoples reaction to any such programme would be one of enthusiasm. This is always provided that the benefits of the work remained, or was kept, obvious.

(O) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The peoples attitude towards local government is excellent, this is probably due to some extent to the fact that most projects which have been instituted have been completed within the specified time, this has allowed the people to see how the Council is assisting them. To me this appears to be a very important objective in the early years of any Council when the peoples real attitudes to local government are being formulated. In fact the present attitude of the people is evident from the almost proprietary pride they show in the Council, they appear to regard the

Council as their own institution rather than as an impersonal and alien administrative body.

In general the Councillors are of a relatively high standard, almost all of them have been drawn from the highest level of the traditional leadership.

If there is even a minor failing in the local government system in this area it is the difficulty some Councillors have in achieving direct dialogue with their constituents. The obvious cure in these instances is the establishment of an efficient committee system, through which the Council and its Councillors can achieve closer contact with the people, and vice versa.

This difficulty of communication is not so much due to the Councillor as to the situation wherein he is responsible for a sometimes fragmented group of up to 1000 people. No single person could be expected to have close contact with this number of people.

Staff permitting it is expected that we will concentrate on building up an effective committee system during the next 12 months.

The only dissatisfaction voiced against the Council during the patrol concerned representation. On the surface there appears to be some reason for this state of affairs in that Tagala with under 300 people has a Councillor whilst Om-dara with over 1,000 people still has only one Councillor.


I will not be able to form a final opinion on the matter of representation until I have visited all of the other areas which form the Gumine Council.

(P) CONCLUSION.

The overall opinion I gained during this patrol is that the people of the area are progressive and still prepared to work for their own self improvement if they are shown that the efforts they make will result in development.

Unfortunately my other conclusion is that the shortage of good land and the general isolation of the area virtually preclude a high level of development.

The alternative to development at home appears to be to seek income outside the area through employment. As we cannot expect these people to remain happy with labouring jobs when they have little opportunity to earn an income from the land in their own villages it appears essential that adequate education opportunities be made available to the people so that they can acquire the skills necessary to earn an adequate income.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

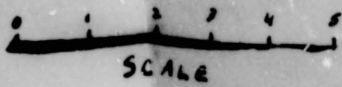
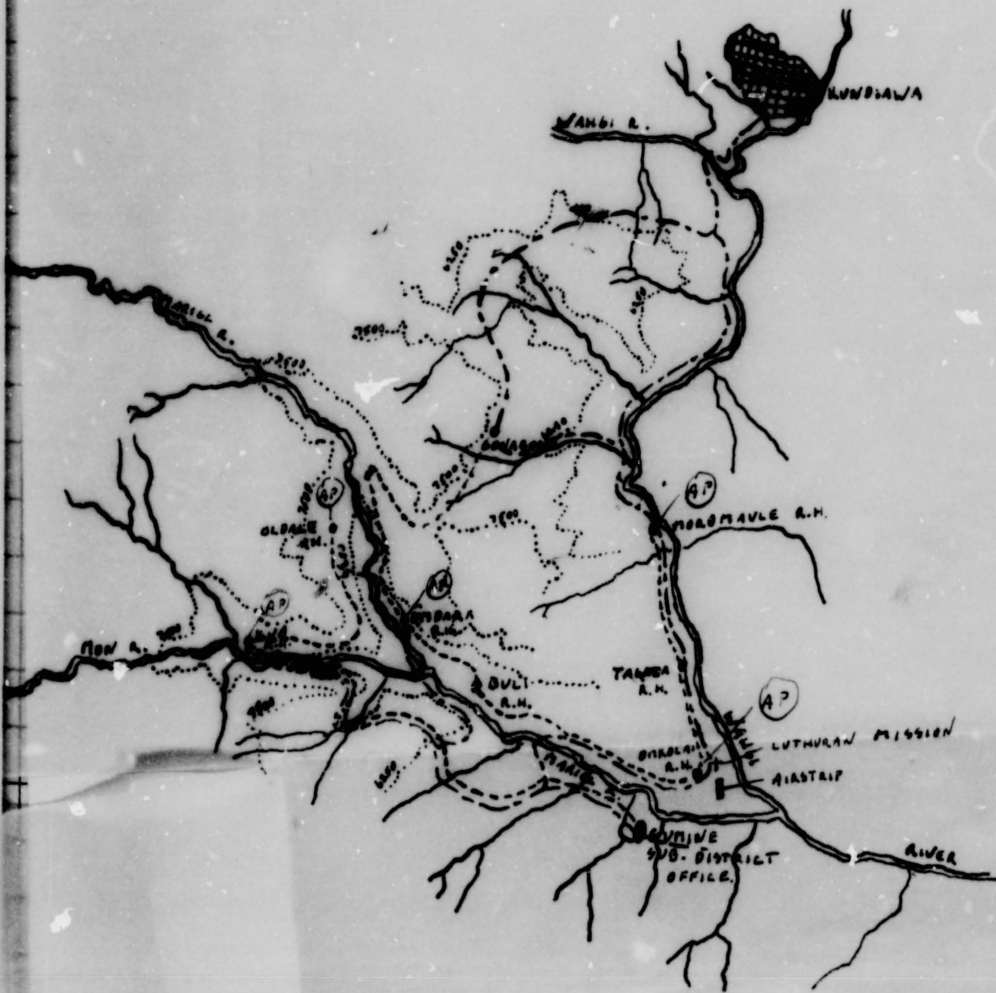
3/9/70.

①



REFERENCE

MAIN RIVERS	
MINOR RIVERS	
ROADS	
REST HOUSES	
PATROL ROUTE	
CONTOURS	
PROPOSED ROAD	
ROUTES	
AID POSTS	
MISSIONS	





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 2 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by A. J. MADDERN

Area Patrolled PART DOM C.D. (KUNDIAWA S.D.) & PART WIKAUIMA C.D. (GUMINE S.D.)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 INTERPRETER & 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G. Const.

Duration—From 21/9/1970 to 25/9/1970

Number of Days 5 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/8/1970

Medical ?/?/1970

Map Reference CHIMBU DISTRICT MAP

Objects of Patrol ROAD FEASIBILITY SURVEY

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

HNC:IT

67-18-12

1st March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 2/70-71

Your reference is 67-3-3 of 12th January, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report by Mr. A.J. Madden, A.F.O. to part Dom and part Wikauma Census Divisions.

I agree with your comments that Mr. Madden has submitted a very good report for his first solo patrol.

The route surveyed for the road should be of benefit to the area. It is important that the best route possible be pegged out initially to avoid any re-routing at a later date.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

cc: Mr. A.J. Madden, A.P.O.,
Chimbu District,
GUMINE.

67-18-12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

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



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

12th January, 1971.

The Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 2/70-71.

Attached please find the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A.J. Maddern, A.P.O., covering a special survey of a proposed road route between Gumine and the Dom Census Division.

The A.D.C. has commented at length on matters arising from the report. No decision on work to be undertaken on the project will be made until after an engineering survey has been conducted by Public Works Department. The report is a good effort by Mr. Maddern on this his first solo patrol.

(J.A. FREW)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

23rd October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 2. of 1970/71. The patrol was conducted by Mr. T. Maddern, A.P.O.; it visited the Upper Marigl Valley area of the Wikauma Census Division.

The patrol was concerned with examining the feasibility of extending the existing Gumine-Omdara road through the Oldali Rest House area, crossing the Kubor Range to the north west of Mt. Wikauma, and linking up with the Dom loop road at Genabona.

The patrol was mounted at the request of the Oldali and Omdara people, who have expressed the wish to voluntarily construct the initial bench. The objective of the patrol was not to locate a final route but, rather, to thoroughly examine the country so that a more precise survey can be carried out by an engineer at a later date.

COMMENTS.

Political.

Quite often the reception given to a patrol when it visits another Sub-District is similar to that outlined in para. 1, page 1.

As Mr. Maddern has mentioned in the last para. on page 1. the people have been made thoroughly aware that no payments can be expected for the construction of the initial bench. The project is purely voluntary and all that the people can expect is small allocations of minor new works to purchase tools and hardware.

Economic.

Though the soils of the area are not particularly good, they are comparable to those in many other areas in the Sub-District where large amounts of coffee ~~are~~ is grown. The main reason that plantings are not as extensive as those in other areas is that the people have very poor road access to markets at present.

Another reason for the relatively small numbers of coffee is that the people of Oldali utilised more accessible land in the Minj area until last year. At this time the Minj people requested that they relinquish their rights to this land and return to their home area. The people complied with this request, after they had been given compensation, leaving their coffee. They have not yet had time to replant coffee in their home villages.

11

Social.

Education. I understand that the District Education Committee has approved the establishment of a Primary 'T' School in the Oldali area in 1972/73, dependant on road access being available.

Health. Mention is made under para. 2. of this heading that the Aid Post Orderly at Genabona is not consistent in his hours of duty. I understand that the Public Health Department policy is that A.P.O.'s are only part time employees in the sense that their pay is minimal, as is their accomodation, and that they are required to provision themselves from their own gardens. Their only responsibility is that they treat sick people within a reasonable time.

ROAD SURVEY REPORT.

The map that is submitted with the report serves better than a literary description of the route.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. Maddern considers the route feasible and that the grades average between 5 and 7 degrees with no section in excess of 10 degrees. It should be noted that the highest point on the proposed route, where it traverses the saddle to the n.w. of Mt. Wikauma, is only about 6,500 feet. It should also be noted that the estimated length of the new road is 6 miles and that side slopes average about 45 degrees.

The next step will be to acquire the assistance of the District Works Engineer to peg out the best route.

Work has already started on the Omdara-Oldali section and the road is now open to the Swiss Evangelical Mission Station in the Oldali area. The immediate objective is to extend the road as far as a lateral spur ridge immediately opposite the Oldali Rest House. Once the road reaches this point the Oldali people should start to benefit from the improved access.

It is interesting to note that a road bench has already been formed on a part of the Genabona section. This means that only 4 miles of new bench is now required.

It is understood that before the patrol was mounted a Genabona Councillor expressed the opinion, at a meeting of the Kundiawa Council, that the road was not worthwhile and that the Genabona people should not assist in its construction. Mr. Maddern has reported that this is not a general feeling in the Genabona area. The people there have stated that they will not work until they see the Oldali people build the road as far as their common boundary. If, when this point has been reached, the Genabona people then see that the standard of the road is reasonable they state that they will build their section.

There is no doubt that the construction of the road is justified. It will give road access for the first time to the 2,500 people of the Oldali area and it will provide greatly improved access for an additional 2,600 people in the Omdara and Kus areas.

The new route would substantially reduce the distance between the area and the Highlands Highway at Kundiawa. Taking Oldali as a central point the distance would be reduced from about 43 miles to about 24 miles.

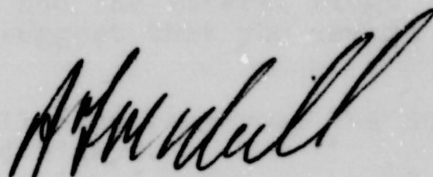
There is also an economic justification for the road. As previously mentioned there is not a great deal of coffee in the area. This is for the good reason that, until the people were evicted by the Minj people, they had access to more accessible cash cropping land in the Minj area. Now that they have lost this coffee they will have to replace it with plantings in their home areas.

It should also be noted that a fairly large acreage of pyrethrum has also been planted in the Oldali area. If the people are to benefit from these plantings they will require an access to market, in the form of a road. There is also an extensive stand of timber on the crest of the Kubor range. This stand is possibly the only one with commercial potential within reasonable distance of Kundiawa.

As previously stated our immediate aim is to provide some form of road access to the Oldali area and its 2,500 people. I am convinced that the people themselves will provide this access with, or without, Administration assistance. If we can reduce the distance of this access by extending the road to link with the Dom Loop road, and thus Kundiawa, the benefit to the people of this area will be even greater.

Mr Maddern has carried out his first solo patrol in exemplary fashion and is to be complemented on submitting an informative and useful report.

Claim for camping allowance is attached for the Deputy District Commissioners signature.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-3.
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

19th September, 1970.

Mr. T. Maddern,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
GUMINE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - GUMINE PATROL No. 2 of 1970/71.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the upper Wikauma area on Monday 21st September, 1970.

The object of the patrol will be to establish the feasibility of constructing a vehicular road linking Omdara village with Genabona, via Oldali. Your investigations are to be limited to the north bank of the Marigl River and the route will traverse the saddle to the west of Mount Wikauma which you are already familiar with.

You are not expected to peg a route at this juncture, you should familiarise yourself with the area as much as possible so that you will be able to act as a guide to the District Works Engineer on a subsequent visit. The most difficult section of the route appears to lie between the present Omdara-Oldali roadhead and the lateral ridge to the north of Oldali Rest House. I suggest that you devote most of your time to this section.

Interpreter Simei will accompany you. The duration of the patrol should not exceed 5 days.

I trust that you will have an enjoyable first patrol.

(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

(8)

Monday : 21/9/70

- 0900 : Departed Gumine for Genabona; supervised and scrutinized road maintenance en route.
1130 : Arrived Genabona Rest House; discussed road proposals and sought opinions of Councillors and villagers.
1300 : Investigated possible junction sites for proposed road with existing road.
1400 : Walked to 'Pilimmina' to investigate possible road route and further discussed prospects with villagers.
1700-1800 : Arbitration of disputes.

Slept Genabona.

Tuesday : 22/9/70

- 0745 : Arbitrated disputes and organised carriers (with some difficulty due to averse attitudes).
0900 : Departed Genabona and closely inspected proposed road route.
1345 : Arrived 'Filimmina' hamlet and set up camp.
1500-1730 : Preliminary inspection of site for road down into Marigl River valley.

Slept 'haus-man' at Pilimmina.

Wednesday : 23/9/70

- 0745 : Organised carriers and equipment.
0830 : Departed 'Pilimmina' and inspected possible route across western face of Mt. Waumei. Cut track across same. Proceeded across to inspect route down into Marigl River valley and acquired considerable entourage.
1300 : Arrived Swiss Evangelical mission at Iri hamlet. Discussed road prospects with men of the area.
1500-1630 : Inspection of recently completed roadwork.

Slept Swiss mission at Iri.

Thursday : 24/9/70

- 0745 : Organised carriers and equipment, and arbitrated disputes and settled queries.
0900 : Departed Swiss mission, Iri.
1000 : Arrived Omdara Rest House. Discussion with Councillor Kua and men of area.
1100 : Administered advice and demonstrated improvements required on newly completed roadworks.
1300 : Heavy rain, so held further discussions, somewhat animated, with villagers and delved into 'ples-tok'.
1500-1630 : Inspected rain damage to roadwork and supervised clearing of landslides and guttering.

Slept Omdara.

Friday : 25/9/70

- 0745 : Organised equipment and arbitrated disputes.
1000 : Departed Omdara Rest House.
1300 : Arrived Gumine. PATROL STOOD DOWN.

POLITICAL.

The patrol was not received with much enthusiasm or speculation when it arrived at the Genbona Rest House and this proved to be the general mode of regard during the short stay in this area. The Councillor failed to exact much cooperation from his people, and was reluctant to make any severe demands on his ward members unless the Patrolling Officer made the initial request or supported the Councillors intentions.

The Councillor in question is, however, extremely cooperative himself and very pro-Administration. Physical proof of the latter is a partly completed, comparatively pretentious edifice with saw timber framework, cement flooring, and corrugated iron roofing, which is to be the new 'haus kiap'. In the Officer's opinion this is an inconsequential use of ward contributions which could be better directed to the construction of facilities for constant use of the people.

The previous Councillor holds a high degree of enmity towards the present Councillor and tended to be extremely derogatory of the latter, which I should not imagine would be conciliatory to ward organisation or solidarity.

Ex-luluai KI/ABA still appears to have much influence in the immediate area, although not as geographically far ranging as he is reputed to have had during his term in office, his influence then having been apparently through much of the Dom and Wikauma areas.

The known fact that the Patrolling Officer was from the Gumine Sub-District had an evident stasis effect on the cooperation of the people.

The only other Councillors encountered during the patrol were from the Omdara and Oidale wards in the Gumine Sub-District. In view of the purpose of the patrol and particularly of the fact that the project was their initiation, the cooperation of the Councillors and the people was highly commendable. The Councillors showed a marked degree of practical understanding of the problems in the initiation of projects such as that envisaged, and are specifically au fait with the financial paucity under which this project will have to be carried out.

ECONOMIC

Coffee is the principal cash crop of the area surveyed, although plantings are not extensive as the soil quality of the area is rather poor, being of a gravelly nature. Many of the trees in the area are stunted in growth, and it was claimed that those trees that do mature carry little or no beans. Climbing towards the heights of the Goma-Waunei range very little coffee is found, mainly because this is at an elevation of approximately 8000 feet, and the area is sparsely populated.

Not much truck produce is sold in the main centres such as Kundiawa and Kerowagi the main deterrent being the distance to these centres. Good quality vegetables are grown in this area however, especially in the higher areas of the ~~the~~ Goma-Waunei range. The denizens of this area expressed the hope of eventually being able to sell some of this produce in the main centres when the proposed road affords them access.

Passionfruit seedlings have been distributed within the last few months in the Genabona area and have been planted out by the recipients. None have as yet been introduced to the Omdara or Oldale areas, although interest has been shown in obtaining same.

There are no cattle in the area surveyed, and the people are very sceptical about trying any projects because of the dearth of sufficient quality pasture lands. In the patrolling Officer's opinion this is a valid claim.

Trade-stores are prolific throughout the area and are reported to be carrying considerable trade, the ~~average~~ average weekly income being in the vicinity of ten dollars.

The interpreter who accompanied the patrol also stated that the people of the area are very poor and that they are very dependent on the Government for their needs. He also stated that the people of the area are very friendly and that they are very helpful. He also stated that the people of the area are very hard working and that they are very honest. He also stated that the people of the area are very brave and that they are very loyal. He also stated that the people of the area are very brave and that they are very loyal.

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SOCIALEducation

There are two Government Primary "T" Schools and two Mission schools of the same category in the area surveyed. The two Government schools are located at Spark in the Dom Census Division and at Omdara in the Wikauma Census Division. The two mission schools are located at Neragaima and Bolekeu. The Catholic Mission school at Neragaima, which caters for the majority of students in the area, schools pupils up to Standard 6.

Health

There are Aid-Posts at Genabona and Omdara, which were the only villages visited by the patrol. Several times during the patrol persons were requested to attend the Aid-Posts for treatment, as they were obviously reluctant to do so of their own volition.

It was reported to the patrolling Officer that the Aid-Post Orderly at Genabona is not carrying out his duties in a satisfactory manner, not being consistent in his hours of duty.

Law and Order

No major crises arose during the patrol, although some difficulty was experienced with carriers on the Genabona side, and some aspersions were required to gain some semblance of cooperation.

Missions

There is only one Mission in the area patrolled, this being at Neragaima and of Catholic denomination. The mission is held in high esteem by the circumlocated community and has many converts in the area. Monogamy is apparently preached doggedly to the people, and the majority feeling is of unswerving adherence. The local people are proud of the work they put into this rather striking edifice in the wilderness, and repeatedly extolled its status amongst the missions of the Chimbu District.

The Swiss Evangelical Mission has a small Bible School located at 'Iri', near Omdara, whose sole service to the community is the schooling of children in the Melanesian Pidgin language. They expressed the hope of gaining an English language teacher in the near future however.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Interpreter who accompanied the patrol, Sime Bimere, experienced considerable difficulty in interpretation of the local 'ples-tok', as he is from the Nomane area which is far removed from that patrolled. Fortunately there are many Pidgin speakers in the area.

APPENDIX A.ROAD SURVEY REPORT:Aim of Survey:

1. In accordance with the Patrol instructions issued, I surveyed the area between Genabona and Omdara Rest Houses to ascertain the feasibility, and thereafter the route, for a proposed road linking Omdara to Genabona via the Pilimmina area, a saddle in the Wikauma-Goma-Waunei range.

Topography:

2. The area surveyed is the mountain range to the north-east of the Marigl River, and separating Omdara from Genabona.

3. The range is flanked by the Wahgi and Marigl Rivers and rises to an average elevation of 8,000 feet. The slopes on the eastern or Genabona side of the range are of medium undulation, whilst the slopes on the western side drop rapidly into the Marigl River valley and are a proliferation of re-entrants.

4. The area is covered on the upper slopes by mountain forest which gives way abruptly to large expanses of pit-pit and low dense scrub at approximately the 6,500 foot contour.

Route:

5. Much of the initial section of the route, from Genabona to the Scarrawa River, has previously been formed and requires very little re-routeing, but mainly levelling, baritting, and minor bridgeing. The soil over this section is generally red clay interspersed with areas of gravel. There is an ample supply of surfacing material readily available along this section, although there is very little solid rock.

6. The previously formed section of the route ends shortly before the Scarrawa River. The route then ascends a ridge to the southwest of the river, passing through a convenient saddle in the ridge, and then traversing the afforested slopes of the southern side of Mt. Waunei to the saddle in the range which is locally known as Pilimmina.

7. From Pilimmina the route turns in a northerly direction to traverse the western slope of Mt. Waunei, again through mountain forest, but over ground that is mainly loam over gravel with some larger rubble.

8. The route passes out of the forest onto a long prominent ridge which slopes into the Marigl River valley. It then winds down the farther northwest slope of the ridge, turns back over it in an area of level ground, and then descends the slopes of a minor valley to turn onto the next southerly ridge.

9. From this ridge the route descends inside the Gelemale River valley. This is the only large bridge required over the route, and this should not require more than 20 feet of bridgeing as either embankment provides a solid abutment.

APPENDIX A cont.

10. From the Gelemale River the route continues to descend across the face of another three minor ridges and through their contiguous gully's to join with the ~~EKX~~ existing road which ends at Iri, approximately one mile northeast of Omdara Rest House.

11. No section of the route should necessitate a gradient of greater than ten degrees, the majority being in the vicinity of five to seven degrees. The latter section of the route, between the Gelemale River and Iri, necessitates the negotiation of several steep ridges, however these should ~~not~~ prove too difficult as the subsoil is of a well bonded nature.

Remarks:

12. The completion of this road is considered vital to the social and economic development of the juxtaposed area. There is very little cash cropping in the Marigl valley north of Iri, and the upper Marigl valley is sparsely populated and little utilised because of its remoteness ~~to~~ to any facilities.

13. The people of the Pilimmina and Upper Marigl areas are still primitive in their social habits and engage very little in business or contact with a more socially advanced world. The completion of ~~this~~ road would give them the access ~~and~~ means to a more sophisticated environment.

14. There could be the possibility of some tourist attraction to the area, as the view from the Pilimmina area is certainly one of the most spectacular of the Highlands. This is the highest point of the route, and affords a view to the west of Mt. Dagine, northwest up the precipitous Marigl valley, southwest to Mt. Kubor and the Kubor Range, south to the range behind Gumine station, northeast directly down the Wahgi River gorge and across ~~to~~ to Mt. Kerigomna, and east across the mountain tops of Sina Sina to Chuave.

15. In view of the quantity of timber on the slopes of Mounts Waunei and Goma, it is considered that the establishment of a sawmill would be an extremely economic proposition due to the ease of access and the ideal site on the seat of the Pilimmina saddle.

16. Enthusiasm for this project is extremely high amongst the people of Omdara and Oldale, and they were constantly consulted, as were the Genabona people, during the survey as they naturally have a thorough knowledge of every square inch of ground and what lies beneath it. Many of the decisions regarding the route were initiated by them.

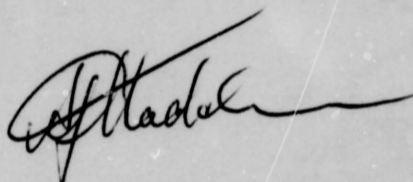
APPENDIX A cont.

17. The people of Genabona expressed their concurrent recognition of the value of this road, although they do appear to have some reservations. The section of the route within their area, as stated previously, requires a minimum of construction, mainly reparation of the existing roadwork.

18. The Omdara - Oldale people are requesting the aid of several other lines in the Gumine Sub-District, namely those to whom they gave their assistance during the construction of the Kundiawa - Gumine and Gumine - Gorgale roads and the Omkolai airstrip. As there are many young men of the area working outside the District, this assistance is considered necessary if the road is to be completed in a reasonable time period. It is intended to raise this point at a future meeting of the Gumine Local Government Council.

Conclusion:

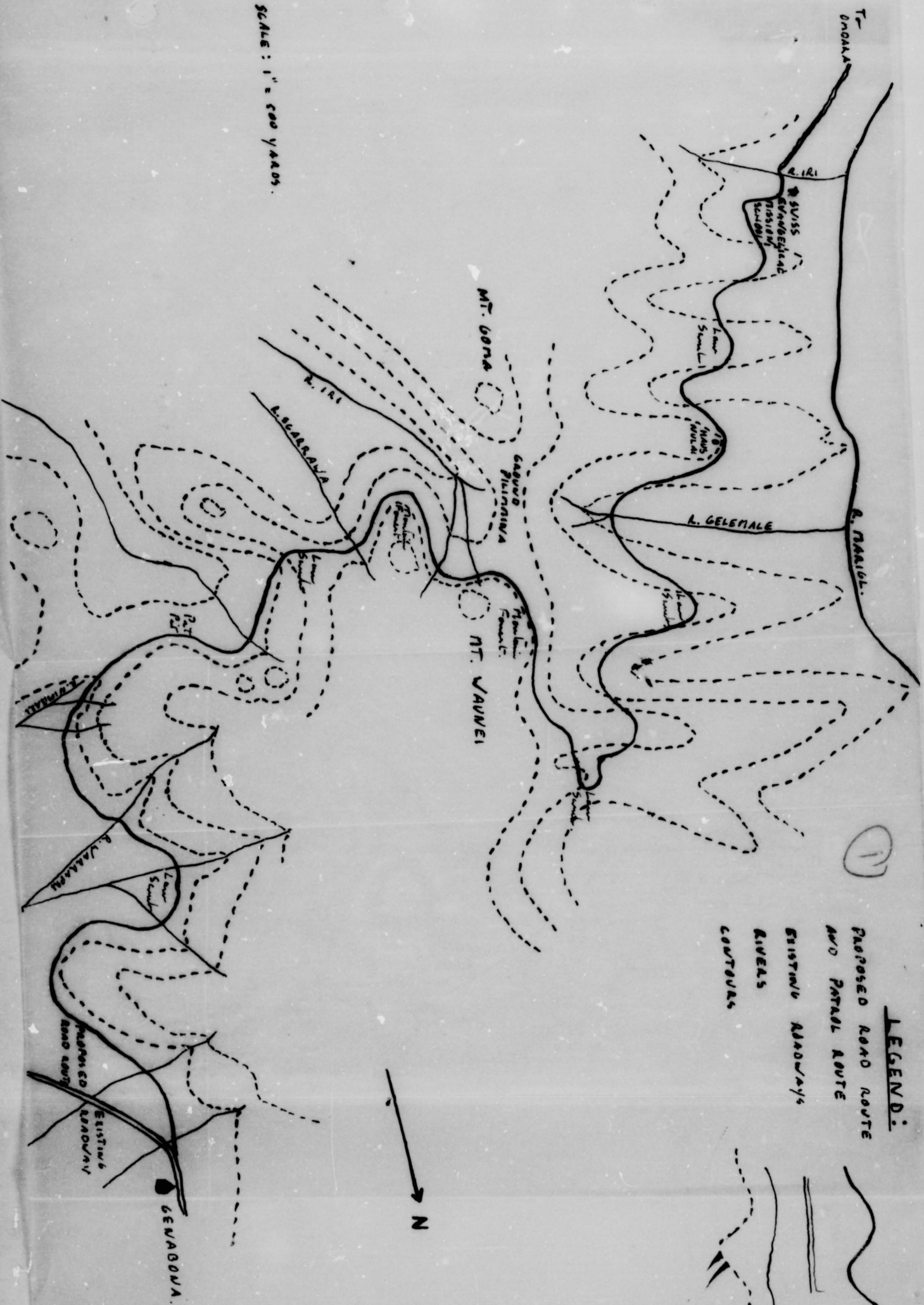
The construction of a road through this area is feasible, and no major difficulties are envisaged. It is of great importance to the development of this immediate area, and its denizens should be given as much encouragement and expeditious assistance as is possible. They have initiated this project; they have shown their capacity for work, and it is now hoped that they can be afforded the guidance necessary for an undertaking of this nature.



(A.J. Maddern)

Assistant Patrol Officer

SCALE: 1" = 500 YARDS.



①

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED ROAD ROUTE
- AND PARALLEL ROUTE
- EXISTING ROADWAYS
- RIVERS
- CONTOURS





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 3 of 1970/71.

Patrol Conducted by A.F. McNeill. A.D.C.

Area Patrolled SALT CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans W.I.

Natives 1 Interpreter. 2 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 16./11./1970 to 18./12./1970 (Broken Period).

Number of Days 21 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/5./1970:

Medical/11./1969:

Map Reference Karimui Fourmil.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Collect Information for Area Study,

Political Education, Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mrs. Shirley D. ...

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

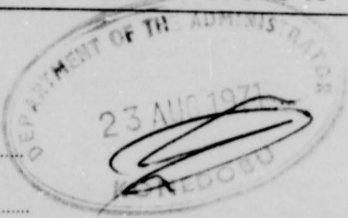
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67-18-30



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



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

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.

18th August, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 3 / 70-71

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned Gumine Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. A.F. McNeill, Assistant District Commissioner, covering the census revision and area study of the Salt Census Division.

Since receipt of this report, the Salt-Nomane Council has selected Kilau as the site of the Council Headquarters. Owing to the distance of Kilau from Gumine, the Sub-District Headquarters, land adjoining the proposed Council Centre has also been provided by the people for the establishment of a Patrol Post. The establishment of the Post at Kilau will greatly facilitate the administration of the Salt-Nomane area and the officer posted to Kilau will assist and complement the work of the Council during its formative years. The Base Camp at Nomane will continue to be maintained and will be staffed at periodic intervals by officers engaged on patrols and administrative tasks in the in the Nomane area. A rural police post has also been established at Nomane. Details of the proposals for the establishment of Kilau and your approval have been the subject of separate correspondence.

Efforts are being made to improve the standard of the roads in the Salt-Nomane Council area. An amount of \$1,000 was provided last year by the Administration under the Rural Development Programme and an additional \$4,000 has been granted this year. The Council and the people of the area are also contributing cash and voluntary labour towards the road upgrading projects.

Mr. McNeill's report is well written and contains much useful information but is generally uninformative as to the attitudes of the people to such topical subjects as self-government and other matters raised by the Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

L.J. Doolan
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

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SITUATION REPORT.

GUMINE PATROL No. 3 of 1970/71.

This patrol visited the whole of the Salt Census Division in the Salt/Nomane Local Government Council Area of the Gumine Sub-District. Its objectives were to conduct the annual census revision, collect information for the compilation of an Area Study and to carry out political education and routine administration. All of these objectives were successfully achieved.

The following Report should be read in conjunction with the attached Area Study.

POLITICAL.

Political Education.

One of the objectives of the patrol was to carry out political education in the areas visited. This was done on two levels, a relatively simplistic one with the whole group participating, held prior to the census, and a more sophisticated one with leaders and other interested parties in the late afternoons and evenings following the completion of the more mundane duties of the day.

The Salt/Nomane Council has only been operating for 7 months. As a result the large group meetings concentrated on the local government aspect of politics such as the duties and obligations of Councillors, Council Committees and Committeemen. The differences between self government and independence and the significance of both was also explained to the gathering.

The length of these discussions was deliberately restricted to about half an hour as it was found that this was generally the longest period that the majority of the group could maintain their interest.

The major failing of political education amongst such large groups is the ease with which the people lose interest. It is obvious that the only way to hold interest for any length of time would be to use teaching aids. Never the less if such discussions are continually followed up by each D.D.A. patrol that visits the area there is almost certain to be some increase in political awareness amongst the group as a whole.

During the evenings more sophisticated matters were discussed with much smaller groups of between 10 and 20 leaders and interested persons. An attempt was made to keep these discussions as informal as possible and to encourage questions and genuine discussion between those present. Though this was not always completely successful it was obvious that this was the best method of carrying out political education in a field situation without aids.

The topics raised during this patrol were the structure of the House and misconceptions about self government. In addition any points raised by those participating were discussed in as much detail as possible.

Political Situation.

This shows little change from what has been reported by previous patrols in past years. An excellent reception was given to the patrol in all instances and the people were found to be pro-administration and pro-mission.

The one disturbing trend that has developed since the patrol left the area is the peoples attitude towards coffee buyers, even European ones. On two occasions in the Kilau area cars have been stopped by landslides, when the buyer asks for assistance to clear the road the persons carrying out the work have demanded excessive pay for the work. When the drivers refuse to pay the amount asked and offer a more reasonable price the people attempt to intimidate the buyer by shouting, throwing mud at the car, sitting down in front of the car to prevent its moving or making menacing gestures. The culprits are almost always the younger men of the area.

I do not consider this development to be politically motivated however. It appears to be the actions of a group of hoodlums attempting to extort money for nothing through the buyers fear of them. Remedial action has been taken and a group of such men have been prosecuted and imprisoned.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Health.

The people appear to be relatively healthy throughout the area. Last years flue epidemic does not appear to have caused many, if any, deaths as the .56 per 100 death rate indicates.

The 6 Aid Posts in the area, located at Dulai, Kilau, Mogiagi, Yobai (2), and Dere, provide excellent coverage.

Census.

The Village Population Registers were found to be in a chaotic state. As a result it has not been possible to reconcile last years figures with this years.

The reason for the chaotic state of the Registers appears to be that when the old, long, Village Books were compiled the names of the people were recorded in an haphazard manner, large number of people being recorded in the wrong books.

During the 1969/70 census an attempt was made to correct these faults and as the census units had their members almost distributed at random throughout the other units in the Rest House area it was impossible to utilise the names in the old books to compile the new Registers. As a result it was necessary to line the people in their social groups and re-record their names as though an initial census was being carried out.

When this was being done the people took the opportunity, either deliberately or through misunderstanding, to have the names of the old and infirmed deleted from the census records. A number of omissions also occurred through people being absent at the time this census was carried out.

The situation outlined above was only discovered after the completion of the census for the groups who congregated at Kilau. This means that many of the aged and infirmed at Dulai and Kilau do not have their names recorded in the Registers. A secondary count at Kilau, after the main census had been completed, probably resulted in most of the persons who were initially omitted being recorded.

Apart from the exceptions mentioned above the Registers for the other census units should be relatively correct, though by no means perfect.

At Dulai, one census unit is named Kumogire. There is not, nor has there ever been, a unit of this name at Dulai. The people themselves cannot identify the name with any social grouping or area of land. The correct name of the group is Biriku, and it should not be confused with the Biruku clan which also lines at Dulai. It should also be noted that the correct name of the Biruku clan and census unit is Bonaku.

Action will be taken to have these errors corrected and the Village Register amended.

Education

The area is fairly well covered by schools, these being the Catholic Mission 'T' School at Yobai (in actual fact, it is located within a 45 minute walk of the Kilau School), the Kilau Administration 'T' School, and the Doliba Administration 'T' School at Cinima. Some of the children at Olui and Dere also utilise the Administration 'T' School at Segima near Igidi in the Sinasina Census Division.

The only areas without readily accessible educational facilities are that on the Nomane side of Dulai Rest House, Mogiagi and Dere. The Dulai area referred to, should be covered when the school at Nomane is opened in 1973. Unfortunately Mogiagi is too remote and has too small a population to warrant a school in the foreseeable future.

There is an excellent case for the establishment of a school at Dere. A school here would provide facilities for a population in excess of 3,000 people in the Mul and Dere Rest House areas. The people approached me about the matter whilst I was on patrol. They have set aside an excellent area of land adjoining the road for the purpose. The siting of a school here has already been placed before the District Education Board for its consideration.

Law and Order

No serious offences have been committed in this area during the past year. In general the people are fairly law abiding. Their brushes with the law being occasioned by minor assaults, adultery, theft and card playing. The main causes of the disputes which lead to the law being broken are women, land and pigs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Communications

Most of the matters relevant to this heading have already been covered in the Area Study.

The main Gumine-Nomane road which cuts through the Division is hardly what one could call a good road. A great deal more work will be required before the road can even be called adequate. I do not expect to see any substantial upgrading of the road until we can permanently station an officer at Kilau or Nomane.

Some improvement to the road should be effected next financial year if the Administration authorises the \$4,000 rural development grant the Council has applied for. These funds, together with the Councils contribution, will be utilised for the purchase of Armco culverting which will be used to replace sub-standard timber bridges.

Work on the five mile long Kilau-Mogiagi road is proceeding slowly. Most of the bench has already been cut. All that now remains to be completed is another half mile of bench and the erection of one large and about 4 small timber bridges.

The only other road in the Division, apart from the access road to the Catholic Mission at Yobai, is the two mile long Yobai road which links the main Nomane-Gumine road with the Yobai Rest House and Aid Post. The standard of this road is poor, and it will remain so unless the people devote more time to its maintenance and upgrading.

The three roads mentioned above should meet the Division's access requirements for many years to come.

It should be noted that the proposed Karimui Road route follows existing roads to a point just short of Mogiagi, where it branches off to the south. The people of the area are most enthusiastic about this road and profess to be willing to supply some of the labour required to construct it on a free~~ly~~ voluntary basis. I doubt whether this enthusiasm will last when the actual construction has been in progress for a few months.

Agriculture

Coffee is the major crop in the area, the main producing areas being Dere, Olui, Yobai, Cinima and Kilau. These five Rest Houses would be responsible for more than 80% of the coffee produced in the Division.

There still appears to be sufficient land available for greatly increased plantings of coffee, particularly in the Cinima, Kilau, Mogiagi and Dulai areas. It would also be possible to greatly increase the yields of existing plantings by introducing better cultivation techniques such as pruning and reducing the density of plantings.

A number of complaints were voiced during the patrol over the failure of Cottees Ltd to send buying trucks to the area to purchase the passionfruit that the people are producing. In view of the fact that the people were promised a market for passionfruit if they planted it, and that if a market cannot be found the people will completely lose interest in the crop, I find Cottees action incomprehensible.

The area patrolled shows a definite potential for pyrethrum growing. The average altitude of the Division is in excess of 6,000 feet, with a fair proportion of the area being at about 6,500 feet. Sufficient land would be available and 90% of this land would be located within an hours walk of a road. A good indication of the potential is the fact that the Dulai people blame the altitude and the resultant coolness for the difficulty they have growing coffee and the low yields they get from their trees. It is estimated that Dulai is only 300 feet higher than the average altitude of the rest of the Census Division.

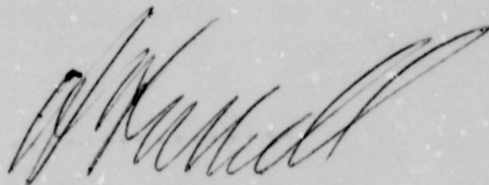
The area also has a limited potential for native cattle projects. A number have already been established at Dere, in particular, and Yobai, though no projects have been started on the Nomane side of Yobai. Adequate areas of land that are suitable for such projects are available throughout the Division.

In spite of what I have written above, I am still dubious of the value of native cattle projects generally. The owners of existing projects do not appear to have been properly educated. They regard their cattle as being another species of pig, which can only be disposed of in the traditional manner, namely, by distribution at singsings to establish obligations with other groups and to increase the prestige of the owners. In one instance, the beast was regarded as the family pet. This beast is over six years old and the owners have no intention whatsoever of slaughtering it.

In view of the shortage and high cost of stock, I can see no reason why native cattle projects should be encouraged under the prevailing conditions. The time for encouragement will be when the idea of making a cash profit from a project can be instilled into the minds of the people.

I consider that the growing of European type vegetables could be encouraged in the area. The potatoes that are grown at Dulai are some of the best I have seen in the Territory.

Trade Stores are particularly popular in this area. I estimate that there are in excess of 70 operating at the moment. Considering the difficulties of supply, the relatively small amounts of cash available for spending, and the number of stores, there could only be very few of them operating economically.



(A.F. McNeill)
Assistant District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE, GUMINE

DISTRICT OF: CHIMBU
 SUB-DISTRICT OF: GUMINE
 REPORT NO: 3 of 1970/71
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: A.F. McNeill, A.D.C.
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: Kia/Kobita, Interpreter (Part)
 Galimai/Boi, Interpreter (Part)
 2 R.P. & N.G.C.
 DURATION OF PATROL: 16/11/70 to 18/12/70 (Broken)
 NO. OF DAYS: 21 days
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: May, 1970
 LAST P.H.D. PATROL: November, 1969
 MAP REFERENCE: KARIMUI FOURMIL
 OBJECTIVES OF PATROL: Census Revision
 Collect information for Area Study
 Political Education
 Routine Administration

19/11/70 0800-0900 General discussions with people.
 0900-1100 Discussions and gathering material for area study.
 1100-1230 Census of Siberguina.
 1230-1300 Census of Merooguan'ua.
 1300-1330 Discussions with Mr. Guise.
 1330-1400 Census statistics and bookwork.

20/11/70 0800-0900 General discussions with people.
 0900-1100 Discussions and gathering material for area study.
 1100-1230 Census of Siberguina.
 1230-1300 Census of Merooguan'ua.
 1300-1330 Discussions with Mr. Guise.
 1330-1400 Census statistics and bookwork.

21/11/70 0800-0900 General discussions with people.
 0900-1100 Discussions and gathering material for area study.
 1100-1230 Census of Siberguina.
 1230-1300 Census of Merooguan'ua.
 1300-1330 Discussions with Mr. Guise.
 1330-1400 Census statistics and bookwork.

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PATROL DIARY

16/11/70 0745-0845 Final preparation and loading of vehicle for patrol.
0845-0930 Correspondence.
0930-1130 To Dulai Rest House.
1130-1230 Preparation of Rest House.
1230-1300 Lunch
1300-1400 Organising repairs to Rest House.complex
1400-1700 Census impossible due heavy rain.
Discussions with leaders.

SLEPT DULAI

17/11/70 0730-1030 Discussion with people and gathering material for Area Study.
1030-1400 Census revision of Mo, Eruma, Kumani, and Komagiri.
1400-1430 Lunch.
1430-1630 Census of Biakane (Biriku).
1630-1900 Census figures.

SLEPT DULAI

18/11/70 0800-1300 Census of Biakane, Korakane and Bonaku.
1300-1500 Courts.
1500-1700 Discussions and disputes.
1700-1800 Bookwork.
1800-1900 Discussions.
1900-2100 Census statistics and village books.

SLEPT DULAI

19/11/70 0730-0900 Bookwork and preparing cargo for departure.
0900-1200 Walked to Kilau. Inspected road enroute.
1200-1300 Preparation of Rest House.
1300-1500 Discussions with leaders. Some Courts.
1500-1600 Attended Finance Committee meeting of Salt/Nomane Council.
1600-1700 Further discussions with people and one court.

SLEPT KILAU

20/11/70 0800-0900 General discussions with people.
0900-1100 Discussions and gathering material for area study.
1100-1230 Census of Sibagaulum.
1230-1500 Census of Mokonegau'um.
1500-1530 Discussions with Mr. Guise.
1530-1800 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT KILAU

21/11/70 0800-1400 Census of Kamagaulum, Iamagau'um and Komagau'um.
1400-1800 Courts, disputes and discussions.

SLEPT KILAU

22/11/70 1000-1400 Census Statistics and bookwork.
1400-1730 Courts, disputes and discussions.

SLEPT KILAU

23/11/70 0730-0800 Preparing cargo for departure.
0800-0945 Walked to Mogiagi. Road inspection en-
route.
0945-1015 Established camp.
1015-1200 Discussions with people.
1200-1630 Census of Biakani 4 and 5 and Aiwaku.
1630-1845 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT MOGIAGI

24/11/70 0800-1100 Courts.
1100-1215 Discussions.
1215-1430 Inspection of Amia road.
1430-1530 Gathering additional material for Area
Study.
1530-1715 Disputes, land arbitration.

SLEPT MAGIAGI

25/11/70 0730-0800 Preparing cargo for departure.
0800-1100 Walked to Cinima, inspecting road en-
route.
1100-1200 Discussions with leaders and establishing
camp.
1200-1430 Discussions with Cinima groups and
gathering material for Area Study.
1430-1700 Census of Domakani and Wokaikane groups.
1700-1830 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT CINIMA

26/11/70 0730-0800 Census statistics.
0800-1400 Census of Kwikani, Biakane 2, and Milima
lines.
1400-1430 Road inspection.
1430-1515 Visit to Doliba School.
1515-1600 Road inspection with Councillors.
1600-1730 Census statistics.

SLEPT CINIMA

27/11/70 0800-1530 Discussions, gathering material for Area
Study, Courts and disputes.
1530-1700 Returned Gumine.

30/11/70 0745-0830 At Office.
0830-0930 Interview with O.I.C. visiting P.I.R.
patrol.
0930-1100 Returned to Yobai.
1100-1330 Discussions with people.
1330-1700 Gathering material for Area Study.
1700-1800 Courts and disputes

SLEPT YOBAI

1/12/70 0800-1500 Census of Ni, Yombagau'um, Baniku,
Sinima, Wiama and Yaulumbil.
1500-1900 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT YOBAI

2/12/70 0800-1130 Census of Buro, Kumo and Moiwo.
1130-1700 Courts, disputes and discussions.
1700-1830 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT YOBAI

3/12/70 0800-0830 Prepared for departure to Olui.
0830-1015 Started to walk to Olui, road inspection
en-route. Received message from D.C.
requesting immediate return to Gumine.
1015-1100 Talks with Olui people.
1100-1140 Returned to Gumine.

14/12/70 0745-0830 Prepared to resume patrol.
0830-0930 To Olui. Road inspection en-route.
0930-1000 Inspected proposed diversion of main road.
1100-1330 Discussions with people and gathering
material for Area Study.
1330-1630 Census of Waniki and Kamaku.
1630-1800 Census statistics and bookwork.

SLEPT OLUI

15/12/70 0800-1300 Census of Daura, Keneku and Kauruku.
1300-1400 Disputes.
1400-1430 Interview with business Advisory Officer.
1430-1530 Census statistics.
1530-1800 Courts and disputes.
1800-2000 Census statistics.

SLEPT OLUI

16/12/70 0800-0930 Courts.
0930-1300 Disputes and arbitration.
1300-1500 Walked to Dere. Road inspection en-route.
1500-1530 Established camp.
1530-1600 Discussions with leaders.
1600-1730 Courts and disputes.
1730-1800 Bookwork.

SLEPT DERE

17/12/70 0800-1000 Census of Biakane 1 and Bolagau'um.
1000-1100 Courts and disputes.
1100-1430 To Mul to observe head payments for people
killed in June accident. D.C. present.
1430-1500 Census statistics.
1500-1630 Courts and disputes.

SLEPT DERE

18/12/70 0800-1200 Census of Kwiboregau'o and Yaumuniba.
1200-1300 Lunch and census statistics.
1300-1630 Courts and disputes.
1630-1730 Returned to Gumine.

PATROL DISCONTINUED



67-3-3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of CHIMBU Report No. 4 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by A. J. MADDERN A.P.O.

Area Patrolled LOWER MARIGI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 23/11/70 to 27/11/70

Number of Days 5 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/6/70

Medical 10/70

Map Reference JOURNAL KAREMMI

Objects of Patrol TO INSPECT PROGRESS ON THE LOWER MARIGI LOOP ROAD & TO SELECT SCHOOL SITE AT NONDIRI.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 . District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

DLE:IT

67-18-15

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

11th March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 4/70-71.

Your reference is 67-3-3 dated the 4th February, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. A.J. Maddern, Assistant Patrol Officer of part Marigl Census Division.

Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Gumine adequately cover matters raised in the report.

More political education of a detailed nature is needed in this area to make the addition of these words in the Lower Marigl Census Division of the Gumine Council a lasting and effective one - not merely an alteration to the Council's Constitution.

The Assistant District Commissioner in his patrol instructions should have made a point of placing an emphasis on one or two specific topics within the Political Education range, which could quite easily have been covered in detail by Mr. Maddern in a patrol of this nature, in addition to local discussions involving the Gumine Council.

By now problems involving laxity of Malarial Staff in the Gumine area should be well on the way to being solved.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

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14

J. A. Frew
J.A. FREW, *D.*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Departmental Head,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOHU.

2 copies of the above mentioned report are enclosed
for your information.

J. A. Frew
J.A. FREW, *D.*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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67-3-3

JAF:de



District Office,
KUNDIAWA.
Chimbu District.

4th February, 1971.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.~~

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1970/71 PORTION MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION

1. Receipt of the above mentioned Report submitted by Mr. A.J. MADDEN A.P.O. covering a special patrol to the Lower Marigl area is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Maddern has prepared a well written report however, he should restrict himself to words, the use of which, spelling and meaning, are familiar to him. Failure to do this has resulted in a number of errors and some confusion as to the message he wishes to convey.

2. Council

It would appear that there is a need to conduct a council education course for selected members of this area. Consideration should be given to a course at Gumine. Lack of interest in the Council may be caused by lack of understanding of the functions of the council. Failure to involve the people adequately, may result in the people of the Marigl becoming a dissident group within the council.

3. Economic

Present communications within the area would not warrant a large timber survey or lease. Markets for timber cut in such a remote area would be limited to those available within the Gumine Sub-district. Should the Gumine Local Government Council wish to operate a mill, it could obtain a Cutting Licence over an adequate area to ensure future supplies.

4. Schools

Your comments with regards establishing the school at Amia have been forwarded to the District Education Board for their information. The District Inspector has requested helicopter time in 1971/72 to carry out a survey of the area. This school is not scheduled for construction until 1974 and no promises should be made at this stage.

5. Malaria Service

Would you please advise in more detail as to the nature of complaints made by the people with regards the actions of malaria teams operating in the Marigl Census Division.

The Officer-In-Charge of Malaria Services has been requested to investigate the matters detailed in your report. However other complaints not specifically outlined were reported and additional information of these is required.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-4
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
CHIMBU District.

13th January, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 4. of 1970/71. The patrol was conducted by Mr. A.J. Maddern, A.P.O., it visited the Bomai villages of the Marigl Census Division and a part of the Salt Division. Its objectives are listed on the Report jacket.

POLITICAL.

Political education and development in this area presents problems in that the people are so hard to contact. The opening of the new road should encourage the people to settle near it for economic reasons. These factors should allow easier contact in the future.

As Mr. Maddern mentions the people do not show overmuch interest in local government. This is almost certainly due to the people not having seen any concrete proof of the benefits of local government. Such proof cannot really be expected until the road has been opened and access becomes available for the construction of the proposed school and Aid Post.

ECONOMIC.

Some 6 months ago the Department of Forests were requested to examine the timber stand referred to, particularly that part of the stand adjacent to the road on the ridge crest between Gmgale and Dege. Forests agreed to conduct an aerial survey at this time. Apparently they have not done so to date as no report has been received.

It is considered that the area has some potential for the exploitation of timber resources. It is also possible that the Gumine Council may be interested in establishing a Sawmill in the area in the future.

SOCIAL.

Schools. In view of the expected difficulties in providing road access for Nondiri it is suggested that the siting of the proposed school be altered to a location near Amie.

Health. The dangers of 'pig bel' could only be eliminated a great deal of health education or a radical change in traditional custom.

Miscellaneous. The unfortunate reputation that Malaria Control has acquired in some parts of the Territory might well recur in the Gumine area if the situation reported here

is allowed to continue. Surely with a campaign of such importance as this, which relies to a great extent on the peoples co-operation for its success, greater efforts could be made to ensure that the people are not offended by such untinking acts.

ROADS.

For the present there seems little chance of constructing a road linking Nondiri with Dege. In fact the Amia to Nondiri link, apart from the first two miles or so, also seems to present a major construction problem.

Progress on the road to date has been fairly disappointing. It is obvious that closer supervision will be required if the road is to be completed within a reasonable time. I intend to send Mr. Maddern back to the area in a months time for a more extended visit.

As regards the comments on page 7, para. 7. it may be possible to ford the river rather than bridge it. I do consider however that the composition of the river bed (very fine gravel) would render it very susceptible to scouring following flooding. Deep channels could thus develop at the ford site almost overnight.

As regards the comments at p. 7. para 8. tools have already been ordered from M.N.W.(E).

There is little or no chance of extending the old sawmill road. Either impossible grades or a huge number of switchbacks would be required, at least on the Gumine Station side.

SCHOOL SITE - NONDIRI.

The siting of the proposed school at Nondiri appears to be impractical. No level land is available and it appears that a road link to Nondiri is impractical at present.

The Amia site appears to be much more practical, provided there is sufficient population within a three mile radius to warrant a school. This site would have road access and a reasonable area of level land. Further areas of land could be procured for house sites and gardens.

There is no doubt that the people of the area would be only too willing to contribute labour and materials for the establishment of a school at this location.

Mr. Maddern has submitted a well written and detailed report and his to be complemented on the way he has achieved the objectives of this patrol.

Claim for camping allowance in respect of Mr. Maddern and Kia/Kobita, are attached.

A. P. McNeill

(A. P. McNeill).

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

13th November, 1970.

Mr. T. Maddern,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - GUMINE PATROL No. 4-1970/71.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the Dege/
Nondiri/Magiagi area of the Marigi Census Division on Monday
the 23rd of November, 1970.

The main objective of the patrol will be to inspect
progress on the construction of a narrow walking track which
will eventually link Nondiri with Mogiagi village. This track
is to follow a series of surveyors pegs which were positioned
in April, 1970. The object of this will be to provide a perm-
anent mark of the route selected by the surveyor.

The people of the area should be encouraged to open
the road to vehicular width after they have completed the walking
track. You should explain that the District Education Board
has tentatively approved the establishment of a Primary 'T'
School at Nondiri, under the proviso that the school has road
access with Gumine.

A brief summary of the route, by the Surveyor, is on
file. You should peruse this, together with Mr. S Daniels
Patrol Report No. 10 of 1969/70, before proceeding on patrol.

The second objective of the patrol will be to ascertain
the peoples willingness to construct native materials classrooms
and housing, clear a site and release land for the proposed
School at Nondiri. You should also note their overall reaction
to the proposed establishment.

At least 5 acres of land will be required for the school.
This land should be fairly level and in a central location which
could effectively service most of the people in the area.

If the Father in Charge of the Catholic Mission, Nondiri,
is available you should consult with him as to the possible ex-
tent of Mission participation in the School.

You should also consult the District Education Inspect-
ors memo 1-18-17 of 3rd September, our file reference is 26-3-1.

(A.F. McNeill).

Assistant District Commissioner.

9

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PATROL DIARY

Monday ; 23/11/70.

- 1000 ; Departed Gumine station; inspected road-work en route.
1300 ; Arrived Paume; continued on foot to Dege R.H.
1430 ; Arrived Dege R.H.; discussed road intentions and general matters with villagers; arbitrated dispute.
Slept Dege.

Tuesday ; 24/11/70.

- 0745 ; Organised equipment; some difficulty enlisting carriers.
0900 ; Departed Dege R.H.; proceeded directly to Nondiri via little used route.
1630 ; Arrived Nondiri R.H..
Slept Nondiri.

Wednesday ; 25/11/70.

- 0745 ; Discussed proposed school and road construction with denizens of area.
0900 ; Inspected proposed site for school; supervised demolition of U/S Rest House and outbuildings.
1100 ; Discussed proposed road survey extensions with Councillor.
1200 ; Departed Nondiri R.H.; hindered by rain en route.
1500 ; Arrived Amia R.H.; supervised reparation to Rest House and other buildings; discussed proposed road construction. Heavy rain hindered any further practical intentions.
Slept Amia.

Thursday ; 26/11/70.

- 0745 ; Prepared equipment; short discussion with villagers.
0930 ; Departed Amia R.H.; inspected road route and progress thereon.
1300 ; Arrived Kaleweri R.H.; forced to camp in C.M. father's house as Rest House had been rendered U/S by goats and Malaria Control team.
1400 ; Dismissed contentions made against the Administration and mediated in a verbal brawl between Councillor and several elderly constituents.
Slept Kaleweri.

Friday ; 27/11/70.

- 0745 ; Departed Kaleweri R.H.; inspected recent roadworks en route.
1000 ; Waited at Mogiagi for abatement of rainstorm.
1400 ; Arrived Kilau R.H.. Returned to Gumine by vehicle.

PATROL STOPPED DOWN.

POLITICAL

The Lower Marigi area has been inclusive in the Gumine Local Government Council only since the beginning of this year (1970). Observations and annotations of the apparent enthusiasm of the peoples of this area for their inclusion and representation on the Council, as made by previous Officers patrolling this area, would not, in my opinion, be given much due credence at this present time. Interest, and particularly aspirations, have greatly waned and an insidious self-reliance, 'we'll be right mate' trenchant attitude has resulted. Despite this advance the paucitous population is resentful of their comparative isolation, and frequently expressed fears of being forgotten, as they were by the Council, and left floating in the gutter whilst those around them tread the crest of the road to progress and development. They emphatically stressed that, having risen above the stage of 'bush kanakas', they are not satisfied with their present suspended state, and are consequently enthusiastic about completing the partially constructed Loop Road.

The Councillors in the area have very little influence and give the impression that they carry out their role with only perfunctory application. Their task is admittedly a quandary, and several have attempted to hold meetings of their constituents to no avail. The ex-Lulusis are still prominent members of the community, although not dominant, and are certainly not overriding the Councillors, but are generally assisting the latter in creating some semblance of organisation.

During discussions with the people the importance of the Local Government system ~~was~~ was strongly emphasised, and the role of Councillors basically explained. On several occasions this brought invidious retorts and contentions against the Councillors capabilities, mainly ~~from~~ from the elders. The crux of the problem throughout the area appears to be far too many quasi-chiefs, and no outstanding leaders.

ECONOMIC.

There is comparatively little cash cropping carried on throughout the area, transportation of produce to points of sale being the greatest hindrance. However the people are starting to clear areas of land and plant out coffee seedlings in anticipation of the completion of the loop road. A greater portion of the area is not suitable for coffee production, the elevation, soil, and climatic conditions being adverse. For this same reason there is no vegetable production, nor passionfruit or pyrethrum.

There appears to be an excessive number of pigs throughout the area, which alone can be attested to by the invidious black slime covering the majority of the walking tracks. Poultry are also in considerable numbers, and a flock of goats are run by an ex-Luluai in the Kaleweri area.

There are two trade stores only in the area, one at Nondiri and the other at Amia. They both carry on a very spasmodic business, as supplies have to be carried from Gumine. Their stock is made up of only the basic essentials, such as rice, sugar, fish, and tobacco, and the prices are high.

Future per capita development for the area appears very promising, and the aforementioned anticipation of the completion of the loop road has lead to inchoate thoughts of possible pecuniary benefits. Large timber stands are abundant in the area, and timber-getting possibilities are extremely good. Access to these stands from the proposed road would be very easy, as the road passes through the greater part of the timbered area.

SOCIAL.Education.

As yet there are no recognised schools located in the area although the Administration has intentions of establishing a Primary "T" School in the vicinity of Nondiri. The Catholic Mission have established numerous Pidgin Bible Schools situated on almost all ridges jutting into the Eldirima-Kama-Wan-Pema river valley system. The attendance at these schools is usually between twenty and thirty pupils, mainly males of the eight to fifteen age group. They are schooled in Pidgin English, Biblical studies, and also the rudiments of writing, reading, and arithmetic, so it was claimed. Some children from the area are attending the Primary "T" Schools at Yani, Dirima, and Gumine.

Health.

There is an Administration Aid-Post at Amia and a Catholic Mission Aid-Post at Nondiri. The Catholic Mission teachers also hold a supply of First Aid requisites and administer First Aid to minor cases within their areas. The people of the area generally appear healthy, and no cases of malnutrition or other commonly recurrent maladies were noticed. A case of six recent deaths after a pig-feast was reported, and from subsequent investigation it was gleaned that the deaths resulted from an ailment similar to 'pig-bel'. The information recorded was referred to the Medical Officer at Gumine, but in his opinion the situation was not serious. There have not been any further deaths.

Law and Order.

No major crises arose during the patrol, although some difficulty enlisting carriers was experienced on the first day. The younger men of the area proved to be very reluctant to offer assistance. Very few disputes were brought forward for arbitration.

Missions.

The Catholic Mission have established a bush mission station at Nondiri, and are the dominant Mission throughout the area. They have many adherents, and approximately one hundred elderly denizens have been baptised. The latter groups comprehension of Christian principles and practise is very limited, their baptism appearing to them as a covertous approbrium against the wishes and wills of their concomitant fellows. They appear to cause some mental anguish and consternation amongst their less fortunate brothers by this attitude. The current Catholic maxim in the area is to baptise these elders as they have one foot in the grave so they may retire from ~~the world~~ this life to the next with an eased mind.

As previously mentioned the Catholic Mission have

SOCIAL cont.

established Bible schools at Olokul, Endian, Yobamoruwa, Kone, Biritoba, Gomba, Tabakul, and Bolabe. These schools are definitely making a valuable contribution to the area.

The Lutheran Mission also have established a Pidgin school at Amia, but their influence throughout the area is very slight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The majority of the Rest Houses and their associated out-buildings throughout the area had been rendered virtually uninhabitable by the actions of a preceding malaria -control patrol. Buildings had been carelessly sprayed and DDT powder had been scattered in large quantities inside several of the Police barracks and Rest Houses. Large dumps of full plastic bags of DDT powder were found on most Rest House sites lying in conspicuous places easily accessible to small children. Many complaints were made by the people over the actions of this malaria-control patrol, and apparently several persons refused to allow their houses to be sprayed. Many others stated that in future they would also refuse.

APPENDIX A.ROAD PROGRESS REPORT:Introduction.

1. The road on which progress was surveyed is the intended Lower Marigl Loop Road linking the Rest House areas of Dege, Nondiri, Amia, Kaliweri, and Mogiagi, to Gumine. Work had previously begun on the Dege-Gomgale section and on isolated sections between Amia and Mogiagi.

Construction Progress.

2. Gomgale-Dege: Very little of the initial bench remains to be completed on this section. There is a small section midway between Paume and Dege yet to be constructed, of approximately half a mile, and several bridges to be installed. That section that has been completed has been cut to a satisfactory standard, but definitely requires further surfacing. This will not present any problems, as it is one of the few places in the Sub-District that has a readily available supply of surfacing materials. It is estimated that this section will be completed by mid-1971, although some encouragement and direction will be necessary.
3. Dege-Nondiri: This section has not been marked out by Surveyors, and no attempt was made to investigate a possible route, as instructions and time did not permit.
4. Nondiri-Amia: This section has been marked to a point approximately two miles past the Amia Rest House toward Nondiri. Construction of the actual road bench has progressed for half a mile along this section from Amia. However, as with the remainder of the marked route that has not been worked on, there has been no construction of a three foot walking track, although the original marks are still identifiable.
5. Amia-Kaleweri: One and a half miles of bench have been constructed over this section from Amia onwards, but further progress has been temporarily thwarted by an extended rock outcrop which will necessitate the use of crowbars and picks. Once these become available there should be no hindrance to further construction. Much of the marked route in the vicinity of Kaleweri has been cleared of timber to road width, but no overburden removed.
6. Kaleweri-Mogiagi: Timber has been cut and removed from the marked route in the immediate area of Kaleweri, and spasmodic construction has commenced in several spots. A continuous bench has been worked for two miles from Mogiagi towards Kaleweri, but bridges have not been constructed. In several places the bench has deviated from marked route, and instructions were given to rework the bench following the original marks. This section will definitely require surfacing with proper aggregate before it is trafficable, and large quantities are readily available from the Morgerema River.

APPENDIX A cont.

7. Mogiagi-Kilau: The bench over this section has been wholly constructed, but several bridges remain to be completed before it is open to traffic. The route crosses the Morgerema River, which is of substantial width, and would cause some bridging problems. However, until funds are available for a permanent materials bridge, the river can be easily forded by vehicles, as it has a solid bottom, is shallow, and is not fast-flowing.

8. Remarks:

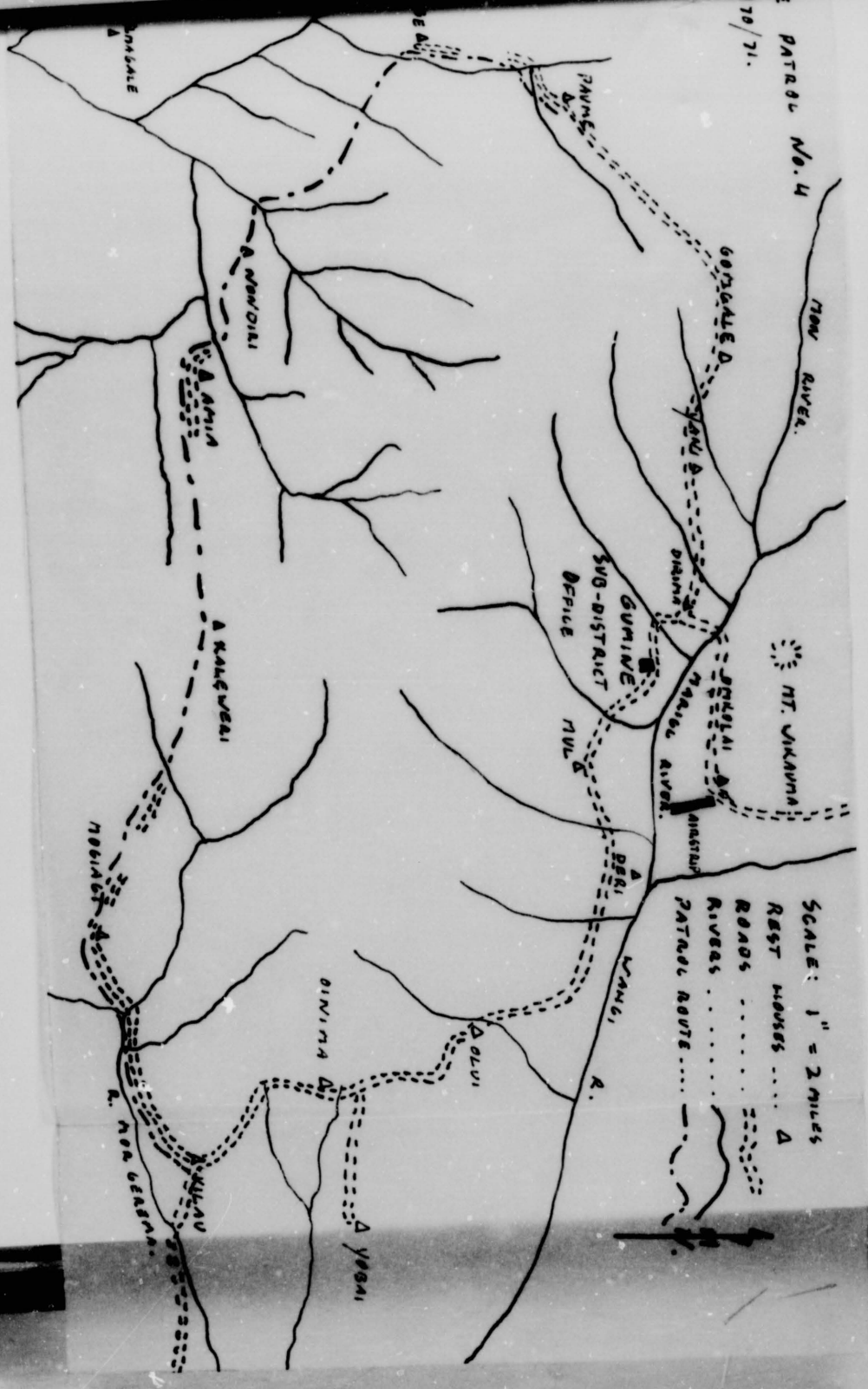
Very little work was being carried out on the road at the time of the patrol, as the wet season had set in. It is considered that progress is continuing as rapidly as can be expected, but picks and crowbars are urgently needed. More supervision will be necessary when work recommences in February 1971, as several groups expressed dissatisfaction with the route marked out by the surveyor, and have strong intentions of building the road along their chosen route. Some reconsideration should be given to several sections of the marked route, especially several switch-back turns that the surveyor incorporated in an effort to decrease the slope. These are considered not to be at all necessary, especially those marked out in the vicinity of Amia.

To link Nondiri and Amia by road is a virtual impossibility. The side-slopes that would have to be negotiated are excessive and of very poorly bonded soil, and the most likely route is extremely long and winding. Additionally, there is insufficient population over this area to undertake a project of such extent. The people of Nondiri expressed their scepticism of this, and expressed preference ~~xxxx~~ for continuing the old saw-mill road from Gumine to Nondiri. This simply follows the ridge at the tip of which Nondiri is situated. Construction would be of no problem, and eventually a tangent road could be constructed to join the Amia-Kaleweri section. This would not be difficult, and would be relatively short in distance. This view is supported by Officers who have previously patrolled the area.

APPENDIX B.SELECTION OF SCHOOL SITE - NONDIRI.

1. As per instructions a possible School site was selected in the Nondiri area and the denizens consulted on the matter.
2. The people of the Nondiri area are very enthusiastic at the prospect of a school being instituted in the area. They are prepared to release an area of land for the purpose, and to contribute labour and materials for the construction of native materials classrooms and houses.
3. The area of land selected is approximately of 4 acres, and covers the area on which the present Rest House stands. The site is slightly undulating, but there is ample level ground for playing fields. Houses and classrooms will have to utilize the slopes above this level area, but will be no problem.
4. As the possibility of Nondiri being linked by road is rather remote at present, an alternative site was selected between Amia and Nondiri. This site will be linked by road to Amia, and is located on the southern side of the Wan River. It is a level area of 3 acres, and is not used by the owners as it is unfit for smallholder production. The owners are also prepared to release this site for a proposed school.
5. Both these selected areas would effectively service a large number of people.
6. The Father in charge of the Catholic Mission, Nondiri, stated that his Mission is willing to participate in the project, and it is very likely that Mission staff will be available to staff the school.

PATROL NO. 4
70/71.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 5 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by A. J. MADDERN

Area Patrolled MUL AREA OF MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 16/ 2 /19 71 to 19/ 2 /19 71

Number of Days 4 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/ 2 /19 70

Medical / ? /19 70

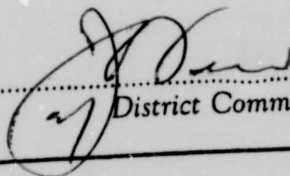
Map Reference FOURMIL KARIMUI

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE ALLEGED FOOD SHORTAGE.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded. please.

5/3/1971.


District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-18-17

KONEDOBU. Papua

1st April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

Your reference is 67-3-3 of 3rd March, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special and Situation Report by Mr. A.J. Maddern, Assistant Patrol Officer of the Mul Area following allegations of a food shortage.

Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Gumine have adequately covered the report.

I am pleased to note that Administration assistance is now not necessary.

Mr. Maddern has submitted an informative and well written report.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary. *RAH*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-17
78

Telegrams 6-1-2
Telephone 67-3-3
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for JAF:mfb.
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

3rd March, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

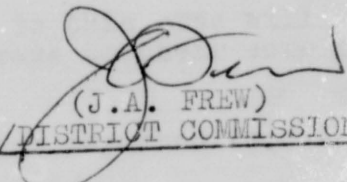
GUMINE PATROL NO. 5/70-71
INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FOOD SHORTAGE
IN MUL AREA.

I refer to your 12-1-1 of 27th January, 1971, and attach herewith copies of the report of the above patrol carried out by Mr. A.J. Maddern, Assistant Patrol Officer. The patrol was mounted for the specific purpose of assessing the current situation in the Mul area following allegations of a food shortage in the area.

Mr. Maddern has provided a most informative report and the Assistant District Commissioner has adequately commented on matters arising from the report.

Prior to Mr. Ninkama Bomai's departure to attend the current sittings of the House of Assembly, I had an opportunity of discussing the situation with him and he assured me that the situation had improved and that there would be no necessity to call upon the Administration for assistance. The matter was also discussed with the Rev. John Nilles, M.H.A., who stated that food shortages following large-scale festivities in the Chimbu were not uncommon and that the festive hosts invariably relied on their neighbours to assist them with food until the new gardens matured.

A close-watch will continue to be maintained on the situation, however, I foresee no requirement for Administration assistance. I am certain that some people in the Mul area were mindful of the relief food distribution in the Yonggamugl area of the Kundiawa Sub-District, a few years ago, during a critical food shortage in that area.


(J.A. FREW)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

26th February, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1970/71.

Please find attached 3 copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 5. of 1970/71. The patrol was led by Mr. A. Maddern A.P.O., it visited the Mul Rest House area. Its objectives were to investigate a reported food shortage in this area.

Comments.

Page 2 (c) It is heartening to note that the people are only harvesting immature sweet potato from a number of selected gardens. There was a possibility that the people may have exhausted these immature gardens and thus harvested perhaps only a tenth of the potential mature yield. This would have resulted in a severe shortage of sweet potato at a later date.

Page 2. (f) The early secondary coffee flush has occurred at a most opportune time. It has provided the people with a source of income with which they can purchase any imported food they may require. Most people in this area have at least one coffee holding.

Page 2 (g) The fact that the people are still able to maintain a fairly large pig population indicates that the people have sufficient food. If the situation had become critical the people could have utilised their pigs to provide income for the purchase of food, or they could have used the pigs themselves for food. The disposal of the pigs would have also released additional food for the people themselves.

Page 3 (b) Future patrols to this area will be instructed to encourage the people to migrate to their more remote land holdings.

Page 3 (e) There has been no reported food shortage amongst the Kunareku group.

Page 4. General Health of the People.

A close watch has been kept on the health of the people in the affected areas. P.H.D. personnel have been visiting the area and the Mul people have been asked to immediately bring any suspected cases of malnutrition to the Gumine Hospital. There have also been regular visits by nurses from the Child Welfare section. These nurses have advised this office on three occasions during the past 6 weeks that the most susceptible segment of the population, the young children and the nursing mothers, are in excellent health.

Page 6. 4(a) As regards the corrective measures suggested by Mr. Maddern;

- (i) I very much doubt whether the people would be able to afford chemical fertilisers. They could however be encouraged to use natural ones.
- (ii) A further reduction in the leyland period of the rotation could be dangerous. The existing 4 to 5 year rotation seems to be dangerously short already.

The introduction of more efficient pig husbandry methods is a very worthwhile suggestion. It could have the dual effect of restricting the pigs and preventing them from entering and destroying gardens and it would reduce their food intake and thus increase the amount of sweet potato available.

There is little doubt that the shortage of sweet potato that is currently evident is a direct result of the singsings in August/September of last year. Throughout this period and the preparatory month of July the people appear to have neglected to plant the gardens that should be meeting their present sweet potato requirements.

I consider that secondary causes where;

(a) The dense population of the area, almost 3,700 people utilising an estimated 12,000 acres of land. The fact that the land is only used for one year and that the land rotation cycle is only 4 or 5 years indicates that the land is being overutilised.

(b) The large number of young people who consider themselves above the menial task of subsistence gardening. These people form a large percentage of the unproductive group who still have to be fed.

I consider that the following collective measures should be taken to alleviate future food shortages in this area:

(1) More involvement by D.A.S.F. in an effort to increase the efficiency and productivity of subsistence agriculture. This should be preceded by a thorough investigation by D.A.S.F. into cultivation practices, land availability and the productivity potential of the land.

(2) The encouragement of a population movement to the less densely populated and more remote areas of land to the south of the road.

(3) Action to ensure that gardens are not neglected for long periods and that gardens are planted at regular intervals throughout the year.

(4) Increased educational opportunities that will enable the young to acquire skills and thus work outside the area. This would assist in preventing population pressures increasing and would reduce the number of unproductive young people.

By way of conclusion it is obvious that there is sufficient food in the area to maintain the people's health. The only shortage is that of sweet potato. Because of the shortage of this commodity the people have ~~been~~ not been eating the usual bulk of food and have thus felt hungry. They have confused a feeling of hunger with actual starvation and have thus requested assistance.

New gardens are now nearing maturity so we can anticipate an end to the existing situation within the next month or so.

(11)

Mr. Maddern has submitted a detailed and comprehensive report and is to be complemented on the manner in which he has carried out this patrol.

He should however restrict his tendency to over-elaborate his writing style as exemplified in the first four paragraphs of the report.

Claim for camping allowance will be forwarded later.

(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

Please prepare to proceed on Monday 10th Nov. at 10.30 AM. The purpose of this patrol will be to investigate the activities of the illegal workers of the Ceylon Labour Government.

Before proceeding on patrol visit the various reports on the shortage that have been received by myself and Officers of the Department of Agriculture.

You should also consult Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name] on the matter, they have been covering developments from the health and agricultural aspects since the shortage was first reported.

Suggested methods of approach are as follows:

- (1) Visit as many houses as possible and try to get the names and surnames of the workers. This should show you the type of food available and how much food is being eaten.
- (2) Visit garden areas to ascertain the type of crops grown in the garden and how much produce is available.
- (3) Visit the main public areas to ascertain how much food is available and how much of this is actually being consumed.
- (4) Note the health of the people who visit the main public areas.

It is suggested that you should also try to get the names of the workers who are not registered with the Labour Government. It is suggested that you should also try to get the names of the workers who are not registered with the Labour Government.

67-1-3.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

10th February, 1971.

Mr. A. Maddern,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - GUMINE PATROL No. 5. of 1970/71.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the Mul Rest House area on Tuesday the 16th of February. The objectives of this patrol will be to investigate in the Egaku, Neraku and Milagu Wards of the Gumine Local Government Council.

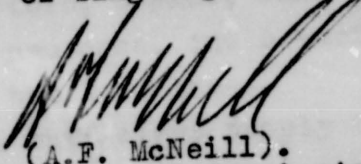
Before proceeding on patrol please consult the various reports on the shortage that have been written by myself and Officers of the Department of Agriculture.

You should also consult Dr. Kamilikai and Mr. R. Manuda on the matter, they have been observing developments from the health and agricultural aspects since the shortage was first reported.

Suggested methods of approach are as follows;

- (1) Visit as many houses as possible when people are cooking and eating their meals. This should allow you to observe what type of food is available and how much food is being eaten.
- (2) Visit garden areas to ascertain the stage of development of the garden and how much sweet potato is currently available.
- (3) Visit the more remote areas to ascertain how much arable land is available and how much of this is currently being utilised.
- (4) Note the health of the people who claim to be short of food.

It seems almost certain that the prime cause of the shortage was a failure to plant new gardens in July, August and September of last year when a number of singsings were held in the area and Deri.


(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

(9)

SURVEY OF THE MUL AREA OF GUMINE SUB-DISTRICT
TO ASCERTAIN DEGREE OF ALLEGED FOOD SHORTAGE.

Introduction.

1. As per instructions contained in the District Commissioner's 6-1-2 of 26th January, 1971, a survey of the Mul area was carried out over several days to investigate the Mul denizens' claims of pending starvation.
2. Matters investigated and points pondered over during the survey were mainly in respect of the immediate situation, but in the course of this some tangible appreciation and the as yet exiguous light to the solution of the long-range problems began to dawn. Collation of the facts revelant to the immediate situation as detailed in the body of this Survey Report may also give a skeleton modus operandi for eradicating, or at the least, mitigating, the hauntingly forseesable long-term problems.
3. The survey was virtually superficial, being short in it's duration and broad in it's consideration of subject matter for investigation. Never-the-less, the primary contributing factors to the current situation(if indeed there exists one to cause alarm)are readily apparent at surface level.
4. The rural, social, and moral problems and enigmas as outlined in the Report may have considerable concomitance with those previously experienced in the more sophisticated coastal areas, and a possible ready solution may be at hand for immediate adaptation.

SURVEY REPORT.

1. Current Availability of Food.

- a) A wide range of foods are available and are being consumed by the people at present, although their staple cultivated food crop, sweet potato, is in comparatively limited supply for a large number of individuals. It must be stressed that this marked dearth of the availability of sweet potato does not apply generally to the whole of the Mul peoples, but is more correctly applicable to a large number of members of the younger married groups. Those individual groups affected by the dearth of available sweet potato are adequately supplementing their diet, in addition to small amounts of sweet potato, with taro, tapioc, bananas, marata, cabbages, beans, onions, pumpkins, sugarcane, and a variety of edible leaf foods gathered from the bushland areas.
- b) These supplementary foods are in shfficient supply to adequately meet the demands of the individuals daily food requirements. Observations made of family preparation of evening meals for a large number of family groups proved that each individual member had ample to suffice. The main food prepared for the meal was still sweet potato, but with each group the quality and quantity

(4)

varied from one to four pounds of either small and immature sweet potato or large and fully matured tubers. Almost every family group consumed several large tubers, and added to the quantity with an amount of immature tubers.

3) Immature tubers are being harvested either from gardens that were planted in the latter stages of 1970, or from plots that have been allocated as grazing areas for pigs. The immature tubers are being harvested from selected plots only, and the remainder of the family group holdings are being left to mature for later reaping.

d) Mature tubers are either harvested from plots that were planted in mid 1970, or are bought from those individuals who have more than their own needs. Some sweet potato is being bought at the Gumine market for 5¢ a mature tuber, and some is acquired in exchange for a quantity of coffee, much of which is at present available in the Mul area.

e) Many family groups are also acquiring sweet potato on a customary credit system from the peoples of Yobai, Olui, Gumine, and Dirima. This is on an individual basis only, being based on individual family group marriage ties within the mentioned creditor groups. There is no possibility of sweet potato being in short supply from these creditor groups, as they have far in excess of their own and their animals needs.

f) There is no present lack of cash resources amongst the peoples of the Mul area for the purchase of sweet potato, as a minor coffee flush commenced at the beginning of this year and is continuing. Average family group earnings from coffee at present are estimated to be between \$2 and \$6 per week. Coffee buyers operating in the area claim that there is far more coffee available this year than there has for several years previous. Native coffee stands are prone to a two year prolific production cycle, and this year, both chronologically and productively, is the zenith of the bi-annual cycle. Coffee trees in the area are heavily laden with either ripe or ripening cherries, and pecuniary promise for the forthcoming months is high indeed.

g) The only other apparent asset of the Mul peoples is pigs. Average per head ownership of pigs is difficult to ascertain, it varying from a solitary one to a prodigious thirty. At a rough estimation of the number owned by the majority of the population, the figure would be in the vicinity of ten, but quite probably higher.

h) The several store-owners in the area have reported that there has been no inordinate buying of rice, tinned fish, or biscuits to supplement the diet, even though cash resources are adequate should the need have arisen.

3. Efforts To Alleviate Further Extension Of Food Shortage.

- a) As mentioned in the previous section of this Report, there is no shortage of general foodstuffs, it being confined to a shortage of the staple food crop, sweet potato. Consideration of extending plantings of crops other than sweet potato has not been made, current efforts being to alleviate the shortage of sweet potato only.
- b) The greater majority of the gardens are in the area contiguous to the Gumine-Mul motor road, as is the resident area of the majority of the Mul population. However, the land holdings of the groups of the Mul area, that is Kunareku, Melaku, Neraku, and Egeku groups, extend southwards from the River Marigl to what is commonly known as the Marigl Ridge, and eastwards from the River Sibile, near Gumine station boundary, to the River Sua, in the main. Those areas of land further towards the Marigl Ridge have previously been little developed, but they have recently been considerable clearing of large tracts of virgin bush and long allowed to lie leyland, and consequent plantings. In the area of the River Sua headwater there was very limited garden establishment totalling an area of approximately 50 acres, and established by three members of the older age group. These fellows are now selling their overabundance of sweet potato to other individuals and reaping a large monetary benefit from their diligence. New garden plots established in the area total in the vicinity of 150 acres, and the people intend to increase upon this.
- c) The Egeku group have established approximately 100 acres of new gardens in the area to the east of the River Meraule. Although these gardens are on excessive slopes, the denizens claim it is a very productive region. A large expanse of bushland and leyland as yet remains, certainly being in excess of any projected or long term needs.
- d) There has been a minor migration by some of the members of the Egeku, Melaku, and Neraku groups into the backblock area around the River Sua headwater, as evidenced by the recent construction of dwellings and pig-houses. Further temporary migration is expected to occur over the next few months while further gardens are being established.
- e) The Kunareku group have also recently established gardens in areas on the upper slopes of the Marigl Ridge and in the area around the headwater of the River Sibile, although not as extensively as have the Egeku, Melaku, and Neraku groups. The Kunareku's are tending to increase plantings on the less precipitous slopes immediately above the River Marigl. The three abovementioned groups are also extending their plantings over this area, but to a lesser extent than the Kunareku group, the latter possessing less formidable holdings of suitable ground in the Marigl Ridge area.

f) It is customary practice to allocate a given area of established garden for the random grazing of pigs. The high wastage of sweet potato due to this practice is now regretted, and newly established gardens are being protected by either fences or by ditches. Pig-owners are making a more concerted effort to control the wanderings of their pigs, and are adopting a more efficient and economical approach to the feeding of these animals.

3. General Health Of The People.

- a) The people of the Mul area appear generally healthy, and there were no sighted or reported cases of death or suffering from malnutrition or analogous maladies. This concurs with the opinion of the Medical Officer of Gumine Hospital.
- b) Particular note was taken of the condition of babies and young children, all of whom appeared extremely healthy. The District Mother and Baby Welfare Sister visited the area at the time the Survey was being conducted, and reported that there were no incidences of suffering or ill-health in either mother's or offspring.
- c) The only deaths that ~~were~~ have occurred over the past few months were in no way related to the present food shortage. The deaths were those of a very young child, of unknown cause, and of the child's grandfather, who refused food as a token of bereavement, and consequently died of self-imposed starvation.

4. Causal Factors of the Sweet Potato Shortage.

- a) Primary cause: During the period August to December of 1970 the neighbouring Deri groups held numerous and consecutive sing-sings which many of the Mul group members attended. During this period gardening was entirely discontinued, and gardens in existence at the time were almost completely exhausted. Those at present not affected by the sweet potato shortage are mainly the older Mul inhabitants who did not participate in the Deri celebrations and continued to cultivate garden plots. Mainly affected are the younger peoples of Mul, to whom the converse of the above applies.
- b) Secondary cause: In late December the celebrants recommenced planting, but confined these plantings to plots within the immediate area of the Gumine-Mul motor road. They were reluctant at this time to commence establishing gardens in the hinterland towards the Marig Ridge until the rainy season abated, December being the area's wettest month. It appears they have a veritable trepidation of the bushlands during the wet. Consequently, only small plots on this already overpopulated section were all that were initially prepared, the populace then resigning themselves to comfort and idle confabulation until cessation of the rain.

APPENDICES.1. Population Distribution and Trend.

a) As at June 1969 the population of the Mul area numbered 3670.

Group population was: Kunareku....1546
 Melaku.....828
 Neraku.....599
 Egeku.....697

That area of land occupied by the Mul groups has been cursorily described in the main section of the Report, and as can be seen (refer the accompanying map) it covers a considerable area. In addition, approximately 200 members of the Neraku group are permanently resident in the Kalewari area of the Lower Marigl to the south of the Marigl Ridge. Some family groups of the Egeku group are also resident in this area. Several family groups of the Melaku group have established gardens in the Amia area in the Lower Marigl.

b) Admittedly the population per unit area in that area in immediate juxtaposition to the Gumine-Mul road is heavily concentrated, and to accept this as a distribution norm, as appears to have been done during the compilation of many past reports, is a grave misconception. In the headwater areas of the Boune, Kikalime, Sua, and Sitile Rivers, and along the northern slopes of the Marigl Ridge, there lies an abundance of little utilized land varying from bushland to old leyland. There are very few people permanently residing in these areas, the majority preferring to remain within easy reach of the road and Administration centre of Gumine. Many of the younger men claim that they have a genuine abhorrence of the hard work involved in establishing gardens in this area. This claim was not seriously considered initially, but further inquiry proved it to be of very likely probability.

c) At present it appears very unlikely that the Mul peoples have any intention of disseminating into their hinterland area, but will continue to congest and concentrate in that area of the Gumine-Mul road as described above.

2. Available Arable Land.

a) The unutilized areas of land as mentioned above consist of a large proportion which, at superficial inspection, appears to be of from medium to high productivity. The land in the river headwater areas is contained in virtual crucibles of deep, well drained, soil and mild slopes.

b) Some coffee stands have been planted in these quasi-Eden areas, and the robustness of the trees is good testimony to the promise of the area. The majority has been cleared and is left standing as leyland.

c) Some prior clearing of the Marigl Ridge slopes has been done but plots established over this area have not proved to be very

productive.

productive, due mainly to no fallow period after clearing, and consequently planting into sour soil. Given the correct conditions these slopes prove to be reasonably productive.

3. Agricultural Mal-practice.

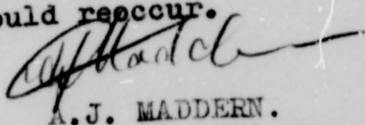
- a) As mentioned in the main body of the report, pigs are given access to many of the garden areas to graze at random, routing sweet potato plants in considerable numbers, and thus greatly reducing the harvested crop.
- b) The current rotation system of the Mul peoples is to crop an area for one year and then allow it to revert to leyland for the ensuing four or five years.
- c) In establishing gardens on virgin bushland areas, no fallow period is allowed, and consequently returns are small and slow to mature.
- d) There is comparatively little diversification of cropping.

4. Suggested Corrective Measures.

- a) A concerted agricultural extension effort is considered to be of primary importance. Those matters which should be encouraged and investigated are, briefly;
 - (i) use of fertilizers and trace elements.
 - (ii) reduction of the leyland period, and hence greater utilization of land resources.
 - (iii) either short or long-term fallow prior to establishing gardens on virgin or old leyland plots.
 - (iv) fencing of gardens, or ditching, to prevent wastage by pig damage.
 - (v) possible construction of pig runs, and more efficient husbandry methods.
- b) Construction of a short arterial road into the hinterland area may encourage a large proportion of the population to move into and develop these areas and alleviate the concentration in the Gumine-Mul road area.

CONCLUSION.

There is definitely no general food shortage, and no suffering amongst the peoples of the Mul area. Financial resources are far in excess of previous years, and customary credit is available to the majority of individual family groups should it be necessary. Administration assistance is definitely not required, and with the extent of available resources and assets, there is no reason, other than personal indolence, obsequiousness, and rapaciousness, that this present situation should reoccur.



A.J. MADDERN.
Assistant Patrol Officer.

③

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday: 16/3/71.

- 1000 : Departed Gumine for Mul.
- 1030 : Arrived Mul; organised repair of Rest House.
- 1100 : Discussions with Councillors regarding food shortage.
- 1400 : Collection and annotation of data.
- 1530 : Observed preparation of evening meal.

Wednesday: 17/3/71.

- 0745 : Departed Mul for inspection of Marigl Ridge and River Sua areas.
- 1400 : Inspection of area to south of Gumine-Mul road, and of evening meal preparations.
- 1600 : Discussion with M.H.A., Mr. Mankama Bomai.
- 1700 : Arbitration of Disputes and discussions with several Councillors and Committeemen.

Thursday: 18/3/71.

- 0745 : Inspection of Kunareku group holdings in upper River Sibile area.
- 1400 : Inspection of lower River Sibile area towards R. Marigl.
- 1600 : Observed evening meal preparations.

Friday: 19/3/71.

- 0745 : Observed work in gardens and quantity of ksukau dug.
- 1000 : Departed Mul and walked to Gumine.
- 1300 : Returned to Mul and held Taxpayer's Meeting.
- 1600 : Returned to Gumine.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

Considerable contact was had with Councillors of the Mul area during the Patrol. They proved to be very helpful themselves, although they were at a loss to organize or rally their constituents when there was work to be done.

Several discussions were had with the M.H.A., Mr. Ninkama Bomai. I gained the impression that he dictates to the Councillors of the area, but relies more on the traditional leaders for advice.

As the Gumine Council elections are due to be held in early March, there was much discussion amongst the people about the Council and Councillors. There is considerable dissatisfaction with both the Council and individual Councillors, the major contention being against the rates of pay received by the Councillors and Executive. The people consider that neither justify the amounts they receive.

ECONOMIC.

There is a considerable acreage of coffee trees in the area, and the income from coffee for this year is expected to be high. The trees are laden with cherries, and a minor flush is occurring at present.

There are several trade-stores operating successfully in the area, but their incomes are not large.

SOCIAL.

Education.

Many children from the area attend either the Administration Primary "T" School at Gumine, or the Catholic Mission Primary "T" School at Dirima.

Health.

The population are generally healthy and clean.

There is no Aid-Post in the area, but the Gumine Hospital is within easy walking distance.

Law and Order.

Several disputes were arbitrated during the Patrol, mainly concerning ruination of gardens by trespassing pigs.

Missions.

The Catholic Mission is dominant in the area, although the Lutheran Mission also has many converts. There are several houses of worship in the area of both religions. The Lutheran Mission also runs a Pidgin Bible school.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of OWIDAU Report No. 6

Patrol Conducted by GRAND P. BLACK Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part MARIGA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans JOHN W. PAIR (A.P.O.)

Natives Kalle Birua (Interpreter)

Duration—From 8 / 3 / 1971 to 11 / 3 / 1971

Number of Days FOUR

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 2 70 / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Fourell KARINGI Milinch CHIBBU

Objects of Patrol CARROT GARDEN COUNCIL ELECTIONS (4TH GENERAL)

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 . District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-31

①



67-3-3
67-3-3

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA....Chimbu Dist.

18th August, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONDIOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 6/70-71

Attached please find copies of the above Gumine Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. G.C. Black, Patrol Officer, covering the conduct of local government elections in the Gumine Council area.

The D.L.G.O. has adequately commented on matters arising from the report.

A. J. Poolan
A.J. Poolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

A.D.C.,
GUMINE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-3-3
Grade

In Reply
Please Quote

No.
Office of Local Government,
Department of the Administrator,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

20th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 6/70-71

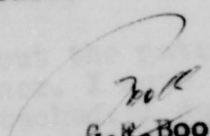
Herewith please find three copies of the report of the Gumine Patrol No. 6/70-71, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner.

This brief but informative report adequately covers the work undertaken. The elections were completed satisfactorily and there appears to have been a reasonably high level of interest shown. It should be noted that Mr. Black's figures on absenteeism make no provision for persons who were unavoidably absent at the time of the elections.

I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner that the patrol was not in the field long enough to obtain suitable material for a situation report.

Mr. Black should ensure that the name of the area patrolled is typed on his patrol report covers in future.

For your information, please.


G.R. Booth,
District Local Government Officer.

A.D.C.,
GUMINE.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

1st April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

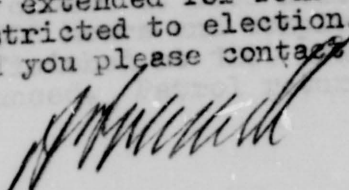
PATROL COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 6. OF 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 6. of 1970/71 compiled by Mr. G.C. Black, P.O.

The Patrol visited Dirima and Yani Rest Houses in the Marigl. Census Division for the purpose of conducting the 4th general elections for the Gumine Local Government Council.

Little comment is required on this Report as the matters raised have been fully covered in my Election Report contained in our memorandum 42-2-1 dated the 19th of March, 1971.

Mr. Black carried out the patrol and his electoral duties in a competent manner. I note however that no situation report has been attached. I do not really consider one necessary as the patrol only extended for four days and its objectives were largely restricted to election. If such a report is necessary could you please contact Mr. Black in Kundiawa.


(A.F. McNeill).

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. Black, c/o S.D.O. Kundiawa.

4

PATROL DIARY

Monday 8/3/71

Departed Gumine with A.P.O. J.Pain at 0900 hours for Dirima Rest House, arrived at 0930 hours. Nominations for Alagu Ward declared closed at 1000 hours. A.P.O. Pain returned to Gumine 1100 hours sick. Polling commenced at 1100 hours and completed at 1300 hours. Count completed at 1330 hours and winning candidate announced. Nominations for Morikane declared closed at 1400 hours and polling commenced at 1500 hours. Polling completed at 1700 hours and counting completed at 1730 hours, winning candidate declared.
SLEPT DIRIMA.

Tuesday 9/3/71

Voters assembled at 0730 hours and nominations for Bomaigaulin Ward declared closed at 0800 hours. A.P.O. Pain arrived back at 0830 hours. Polling commenced at 0900 hours and completed at 1230 hours. Count completed at 1330 hours and winner announced. Nominations for Kibaku ward declared closed at 1400 hours and polling commenced at 1500 hours, completed at 1630 hours. Counting finished at 1700 hours and winner declared. Patrol departed at 1730 for Yani Rest House arriving at 1900 hours.
SLEPT YANI.

Wednesday 10/3/71

Voters assembled at 0700 hours and nominations for Ainagu declared closed at 0730 hours. Polling commenced at 0830 and completed at 0930 hours. Counting completed at 1000 hours and winner declared. Nominations for Deku ward declared closed at 1030 hours and polling commenced at 1130 hours. Polling finished at 1330 hours, counting completed at 1400 hours and winner declared. Nominations for Kwikane Ward declared closed at 1 30 hours and polling commenced at 1530 hours. Polling finished at 1730 hours and counting completed at 1815 hours. Lots drawn and winner declared.
SLEPT YANI.

Thursday 11/3/71

Voters arrived at 0730 hours and nominations for Kaulagu ward declared closed at 0800 hours. Polling commenced at 0900 hours and completed at 1130 hours. Counting finished at 1200 hours and winning candidate announced. Patrol returned to Gumine at 1330 hours.

END OF PATROL

GUMINE ELECTION REPORT MARCH 1971

(i) TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Publicity for the elections was given at prior council meetings and extensively throughout the taxpayers meetings held in mid February.

(ii) MANNER OF ELECTIONS

The elections were conducted in accordance with "Directions for the Conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils" at the two polling places, (DIRIMA and YANI). The elections at both polling places took two days each. Eleven voters were literate at DIRIMA but all other voters were illiterate and required assistance in completing their ballot papers. Scrutineers as nominated by the candidates were used in all polling counts.

(iii) FEMINE INTEREST IN ELECTIONS

Femine interest in the elections was restricted to voting only, and the great majority had their order of preference selected prior to voting. There were no female candidates nominating in the elections.

(iv) INCIDENTS

There were two incidents in these elections. The first was at DIRIMA polling place involving the BOMAIGAWLIN Ward where a candidate, KEBIL BIRI, complained that some people not entitled to vote had done so. He was able to point out five alleged offenders who were sent down to Gumine to the Returning Officer who decided that it did not warrant a new election as it could not change the results of the polling.

The second incident occurred at the YANI polling place where a village elder was disturbed at his son not winning the election, but on having the system explained he was reasonably satisfied. This was not because he understood, but more likely because his son and also the voters present did understand, and were able to persuade him of the rightness of the election result.

(v) ABSENTEEISM

Although it was not possible to ascertain the numbers absent from the district, absenteeism was generally surprisingly low and an average poll of fifty five percent, which is quite high, was recorded.

ABSENTEEISM Contd.

Individual percentages recorded during the elections were as follows :-

<u>WARD</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE POLL</u>
ALAGU	45%
BONAIGULIN	57%
KIBAKU	41%
MORIANKANE	54%
AINAGU	57%
DEKU	60%
KAUALAGU	51%
KWIKANE	73%

Average percentage poll equals 55%

Wet and overcast weather had a marked effect on the polling and raised the absentee rate to quite an extent.

(vi) ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

See main election report.

(vii) SUMMARY

These elections were quite successful and on the whole impressed us because of the apparently high rate of interest shown by the constituents. The great majority of the electors waited for the results of the polling before leaving the polling places. However most of the electors still do not understand the preference system of voting and in a few of the polls they expressed a wish for new elections when there was no candidate who obtained a clear majority on the first count. Never-the-less they were all reasonably satisfied with the various results. Interest was extremely high in the polling for the KWIKANE WARD where there was a seventy three percent poll recorded. The counting was very close all the way and the two leading candidates ended up with exactly the same number of votes. Consequently it was necessary to draw lots. This caused some delay as the people wanted a new election to be held but when the laws relating to elections under these

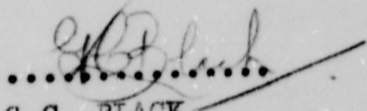
(vii) SUMMARY Contd.

circumstances were explained the electors were reasonably happy and the winner was loudly cheered when the lots were drawn. It turned out that the winning candidate belonged to one of the smaller sub-clan groups, and no body had really expected him to win. Apparently they must have gone to some lengths to persuade every able-bodied person from his group to come and record their votes, form studying the polling figures. Everyone was very happy with the result.

It was a good set of elections and interest was generally very high. In all cases there were no delays in commencing polling as the majority of electors had arrived prior to the time set down for the commencement of polling.

(viii) APPENDIX

See main election report.


.....
G.C. BLACK
Assistant Returning Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 7 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by A. K. McNeill, Mr. B. Stott, A.P.O.

Area Patrolled Bomai Area of Marigl Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 1/3/1971 to 7/1/1971

Number of Days 7 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1970

Medical 2/1971

Map Reference Karimui Journil

Objects of Patrol Conduct 4th General Elections of the Gumine Local Government Council

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-18-32,
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.



67-3-3

18th August, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 7/70/71

Attached please find copies of the above Gumine Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. B. Stott, Assistant Patrol Officer, covering the conduct of Local government elections in the Gumine Council area.

Matters arising from the report have been commented upon by the D.L.G.O.

L.J. Doolan
L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

B.F. Stott,
District Local Government Officer.

A.D.G.,
KONEDOBU.

Encl...

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-3
GFB:de

In Reply
Please Quote

No.
Office of Local Government,
Department of the Administrator,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

22nd April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

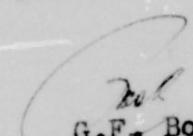
GUMINE PATROL NO. 7/70-71

Herewith please find three copies of the report of Gumine Patrol No. 7/70-71, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner.

Mr. Stott completed his section of the Council elections in a competent manner. His short report gives a reasonably sound picture of the area patrolled, but I would have liked to have seen more information given about the conduct of the elections and the attitudes of the people. Mr. Stott should also take more care in future with his typing and spelling.

Despite these failings, I consider this report to be a generally sound piece of work for a junior officer.

For your information, please.


G.F. Booth,
District Local Government Officer.

A.D.C.,
GUMINE.

Encl..

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

31st March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

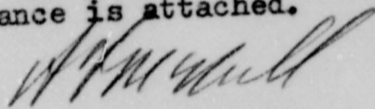
PATROL COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No 7 of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 7. of 1970/71 compiled by Mr. B. Stott A.P.O.

The patrol visited the Bomai area of the Marigl Census Division and its objective was to carry out the 4th General election of the Gumine Local Government Council in this area.

Little comment is required on the Report as the matters raised have been fully covered in my memorandum 42-2-1 dated the 19th of March.

Mr. Stott carried out the patrol in a competent manner. Claim for camping allowance is attached.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

A

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

Chimbu District.

File NO. 67-1-3.

25th February, 1971.

Mr. B. Stoff
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

Patrol Instructions Gumine Patrol No 7 1970/71.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol on Monday the 1st of March, 1971 to the following Rest House areas;

Dege, Elmagale, Nondivi, Amia & Kaluwevi.

The purpose of the patrol will be to conduct the 4th general elections for the Gumine Local Government Council.

The following points should be noted;

- (1) Nominations for each Ward do not close until 4 hour prior to the commencement of polling in that Ward;
- (2)(a) In the case of illiterate voters they should be asked whether they wish to have a witness check that the Presiding Officer fills in the voters ballot-paper in accordance with the wishes of the voter. N.B. only the Presiding Officer is allowed to fill in an illiterate voters ballot-paper.
- (b) If a voter is blind or physically incapacitated he may authorise another person to fill in his ballot-paper.
- (3) Where practicable the votes are to be counted, and the result of the election announced, on the completion of voting in each Ward. This should serve to encourage the peoples interest in Local Government elections. Please note the provisions in relation to scrutiny.
- (4) All completed ballot-papers are to be retained and returned to Gumine.
- (5) Please submit background sketches of all persons elected.
- (6) For your convenience a list of the villages comprising each Ward is attached.
- (7) It should be noted that a vote is still good if only one preference is indicated by the voter.
- (8) Please ensure that all ballot-papers have to be initiated by the Presiding Officer, failure to do this will render the vote informal.
- (9) Ensure that you have a copy of the Polling Schedule before proceeding on patrol.

Prior to your departure on patrol you should make a close study of the handbook 'Directions for the Conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils' and refer any queries to myself. Copies of the handbook will be provided.

(A. E. McNeill)
Assistant District Commissioner

3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW-GUINEA

Division of District Administrator
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

26th March, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

Patrol Report Gumine Patrol No 7 of 1970/71

Reference your 67-1-3 of 25th February, 1971.

The abovementioned Patrol ~~was~~ was carried out as per your instructions. The purpose of the Patrol was to conduct the 4th General Election of the Gumine Local Government Council.

Please find attached a special report on the conduct of the Elections and also a brief Situation Report.

PATROL DIARY

- 1st March. Departed Sub-District Office for PALMAU, per vehicle. From top of PALMAU Ridge walked to DEGE R.H. (3 ½ hours). Arrived DEGE 1430. People assembled and started the Polling. No further Nominations were forthcoming. Rain interrupted further work at 1600hrs. Slept DEGE.
- 2nd March. 0900 to 1200, completed the Polling of DEGE Ward. 1230 to 1600, walked to ELMAGALE R.H. Few visitors till 1800. Slept ELMAGALE.
- 3rd March. 1000 to 1300, polling of ELMAGALE Ward. Too late to walk to next R.H. Instructed new Councillor and the W.C.'s on their work and their role as befits their positions. Slept ELMAGALE.
- 4th March. 0700 to 1200, walked to NONDIRI R.H. Accepted Nominations. 1400 to 1800 polled the NONDIRI Ward. Slept NONDIRI.
- 5th March. 0800 to 1100, walked to AMIA R.H. Accepted Nominations. Conducted Polling from 1300 to 1700 of the two Wards. Slept AMIA.
- 6th March. 0800 to 1030, walked to KALUWERI R.H. Accepted Nominations. Conducted Polling from 1200 to 1430 hrs. 1530 to 1630 heard a few minor disputes. Slept KALUWERI.
- 7th March. 0830 to 1200, walked to KILAU. Returned to GUMINE Station at 1400 per vehicle.

Patrol Stood Down.

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections were carried out as per the directives in the booklet "Directions For The Conduct Of Elections For Local Government Council".

(i). Manner of the Elections:

In the area patrolled, the Lower Marigi, there were five Polling Places. These were DEGE, ELMNGALE, NONDIRI, AMIA, and KALUWERI.

There was only one case where an elector did not need any assistance in the marking of the ballot paper. This person was a Catechist/Teacher at NONDIRI.

Approximately eighty-percent of the Candidates nominated scrutineers. Of these about fifty per cent were semi literate, or at least could understand the figures on the Ballot papers when the counting of votes was in progress.

Sixty to seventy per cent of the enrolled electors actually voted. The majority of the remaining percentage were absent from the area, either intra-District or outside the District.

(ii). Feminine Interest:

There were no female nominees. As this area has been in the Gumine Council for only a year, the women haven't as yet grasped the meaning of the individual right to nominate. Generally the women ~~xxx~~ voted as directed by their husbands or as the majority of the 'line' was voting.

(iii). Incidents:

The only incident of note was at KALUWERI where a man from MUL voted instead of a member of his Sub-Clan, who was absent at the time. He has since been brought before the Court.

(iv). Pre-Selection Balloting:

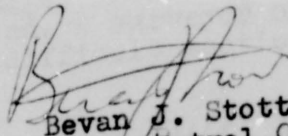
There was little evidence of pre-selection balloting except for AMIA where the standing Councillors were returned with a large majority. At the other Rest House areas, the voting was spirited with three Councillors losing their seats.

(v). Summary:

The election was a success in that the people returned the Councillor whom they thought fit for the position. Even though the Councillors previously had only been in the Council for a year, many of the electors were dissatisfied with them because they loured their badge in the same way as the previous Luluais and Tultuls and they were only in the position for the allowances.

The defeated Councillors were upset by the fact that they were not to be paid compensation by the incoming Councillor for the party that the outgoing Councillor gave his people when he won the Election in the previous year. Immediately after the counting had finished and the Councillor had found that he had lost he rushed up demanding a Court hearing for the loss of his pigs and the money he threw away on his party in the last Election.

Overall the Election was a success.


Bevan J. Stott
Assistant Patrol Officer

SITUATION REPORT.

(a). Political:

This Patrol was centred around the conduct of the 4th General Election of the Gumine Local Government Council. Because of this and the time spent in walking from Polling place to the next one, there was very little political involvement bar the Election.

The Election was conducted as per the attached Report. There were virtually no incidents in the conduct of the Election except as reported in the attached.

From the attitudes of the electors and the nominees, they still have the idea that the Councillor is the modern day extension of the Iuluai and Tultul. This attitude is understandable in that the area has only been in the Council for one year. Continual explanations of the role of the Councillor and the ~~xxx~~ Ward Committees will need to be given to the people before they will realise just what the duty of an elected person is.

(b). Economic:

As the ~~xxxx~~ Patrol went through the area very quickly, very little information was gained as regards the state of the economy. There are no visible signs that the area is experiencing a food shortage as in other adjacent areas in the Sub-District. The MUL people which is at present in a state of minor famine, are clearing large tracts of land in the area and establishing gardens. This area is also the traditional garden area for the DIRIMA, YANI and GUMINE people. A vast majority of the people are gaining an income from their coffee crops. When they wish to market their coffee they either carry it to PALMAU or to the GUMINE Station area to sell to the Coffee buyers.

(c). Social:

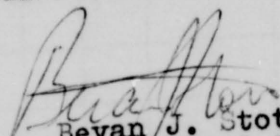
The standard of housing is typical to the Highlands area. The more affluent people are tending to the more European style house made from pit-pit blinds, rather than keeping to the traditional low wall house. The area is dominated to a large degree by the Catholic Mission. It has a semi-permanent head-quarters at NONDIRI. The Mission has village Bible-Schools scattered at all the Rest House areas.

At present the people are constructing a road into the area. The road is being started from both ends at DEGE and MOGIAGI, to join up at NONDIRI. When this is completed within the next year or two, then the areas health, education and economic facilities will greatly improve. The Council now wishes to develop the area but without a road this makes it difficult from the transportation sense.

(d). Miscellaneous:

Previous Patrols have found difficulty in acquiring carriers in the area to carry the Patrol gear. On this Patrol I found no difficulty in this matter. The enthusiasm for the Election may be a contributing factor to the co-operation that I received.

The development of the area hinges around the construction of the road which will link the area with the Sub-District Office. This will allow the coffee merchants access to the area, plus Government and Council services. The rugged terrain is hindering progress in some areas of the proposed road. A surveyor or Engineer will be needed in the area to survey the difficult sections of the road.


Bevan J. Stott
Assistant Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Chimbu Report No. 8 70/71

Patrol Conducted by S.J. Daniels

Area Patrolled Wikauma Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Mr. G. Bundari L.G. Assistant

Duration—From 1/3/1971 to 10/3/1971

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1971

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

Map Reference Jourail Kerimui Milinoh Chimbu

Objects of Patrol L.G. COUNCIL ELECTION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-33

(11)

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.



67-3-3

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

18th August, 1971.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 8/70-71

Attached please find copies of the above Gumine Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. S.J. Daniels, Patrol Officer, covering the conduct of local government council elections in the Gumine Council area.

The District Local Government Officer has commented on length on the report and has adequately covered matters arising from the report.

[Handwritten Signature]
H.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Assistant District Commissioner,
GUMINE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
No.

67-3-3
GGFB:de

In Reply
Please Quote

No.
Office of Local Government,
Department of the Administrator,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

23rd April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 8/70-71

Herewith please find three copies of the report of Gumine Patrol No. 8/70-71, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner.

This report contains some interesting information, but it does not go far enough. I consider that a short situation report, dealing primarily with the attitudes of the people, should have been submitted. Mr. Daniels was in the field for ten days, and as he has knowledge of the Gumine area, he should have experienced little difficulty in collecting suitable material.

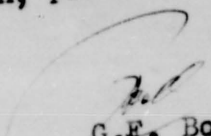
Mr. Daniels' comments about "... the increasing lack of interest being shown by people in Councils in general..." are quite valueless unless he is able to cite examples and give reasons why he reached such a conclusion.

The voting figures tend to be misleading as no allowance was made for persons who were unavoidably absent from the area. When these absentees are considered the voting percentage rises from 48.5% to 60.75%.

I would have liked to have seen reasons given for the very low male voting figures (30%) at Kebakumaikane, particularly as the report states that this poll was closely contested.

Mr. Daniels' field work appears to be of a high standard; he completed his duties in this election quite satisfactorily, but it is clear that he must make greater effort to improve his reporting technique in future.

For your information, please.


G.F. Booth,
District Local Government Officer.

A.D.C.
GUMINE.

Encl....

67-1-4.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Division of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

7th April, 1971.

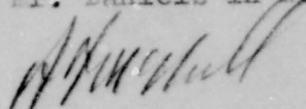
The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 8. of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 8. of 1970/71. The patrol was conducted by Mr. S.J. Daniels and it visited the whole of the Wikauma Census Division and Gomgale ~~Rest~~ Rest House in the Marigl Division. The objective of the patrol was to carry out the 4th general election of the Gumine Council in the areas visited.

Little comment is required on the Report as the matters raised have been fully covered in my Election Report contained in my memorandum 42-2-1 dated the 19th of March, 1971.

Mr. Daniels should exercise a little more care in his additions on the statistical returns as a number of errors were found there. Apart from this he appears to have carried out the elections in a competent manner. I note that no situation report has been attached. If one is required would you please contact Mr. Daniels in Kundiawa.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

File NO. 67-1-3.

25th February, 1971.

Mr. S. Daniels.
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.

Patrol Instructions Gumine Patrol No 8 1970/71.

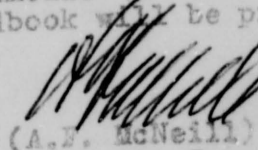
Please prepare to proceed on patrol on Monday the 1st of March, 1971 to the following Rest House areas; Moromaule, Tagala, Omkalai, Buli, Omdara, Oldali, Kua and Gongale.

The purpose of the patrol will be to conduct the 4th general elections for the Gumine Local Government Council.

The following points should be noted;

- (1) Nominations for each Ward do not close until 1 hour prior to the commencement of polling in that Ward;
- (2)(a) In the case of illiterate voters they should be asked whether they wish to have a witness check that the Presiding Officer fills in the voters ballot-paper in accordance with the wishes of the voter. N.B. only the Presiding Officer is allowed to fill in an illiterate voters ballot-paper.
- (b) If a voter is blind or physically incapacitated he may authorise another person to fill in his ballot-paper.
- (3) Where practicable the votes are to be counted, and the result of the election announced, on the completion of voting in each Ward. This should serve to encourage the peoples interest in Local Government elections. Please note the provisions in relation to scrutiny.
- (4) All completed ballot-papers are to be retained and returned to Gumine.
- (5) Please submit background sketches of all persons elected.
- (6) For your convenience a list of the villages comprising each Ward is attached.
- (7) It should be noted that a vote is still good if only one preference is indicated by the voter.
- (8) Please ensure that all ballot-papers have to be initialed by the Presiding Officer, failure to do this will render the vote informal.
- (9) Ensure that you have a copy of the Polling Schedule before proceeding on patrol.

Prior to your departure on patrol you should make a close study of the handbook 'Directions for the Conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils' and refer any queries to myself. Copies of the handbook will be provided.



(A.E. McNeill)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Patrol Diary

- Monday 1/3/71 0745-1015 Preparations for Election Patrol.
1015-1130 Drove to Moromaule.
1130 Nominations closed for Diggena Ward.
1230 Elections Commenced.
1530 Polling concluded.
1530-1600 Counted votes.
- Tuesday 2/3/71 0830 Nominations closed for Nulkutne Ward.
0930 Election commenced.
1200 Polling concluded.
1200-1220 Counting of votes.
1230-1430 Walked to Tagala.
1430-1500 Set up camp.
1615 Mr. Bundari arrived.
- Wednesday 3/3/71 0630 Nominations for Tagala Ward closed.
0730 Polling commenced.
0845 Polling concluded.
0845-0915 Counted votes etc.
0930-1030 Walked to Omkolai.
1030 Nominations closed for Nul Mulgali ward
1130 Polling commenced.
1430 Polling concluded.
1430- 1500 Counted votes etc.
- Thursday 4/3/71 0700 Nominations closed for Iraidai Ward.
0800 Polling commenced.
1030 Polling concluded.
1030-1100 Counted votes etc.
1100-1300 Walked to Buli.
1300 Nominations closed for Buri Ward.
1400 Polling commenced.
1600 Polling concluded.
1600-1630 Counted votes etc.
- Friday 5/3/71 0815-1015 Walked to Omdara.
1015 Nominations closed for Omdara Ward.
1115 Polling commenced.
1315 Polling concluded.
1315-1345 Counted votes etc.
1345-1515 Walked to Oldali.
- Saturday 6/3/71 0800 Nominations closed for Beriargaulin.
0900 Polling commenced.
1130 Polling concluded.
1130 Counted votes, Nominations closed for
Kebamiankane Ward.
1230 Polling commenced.
1430 Polling concluded.
1430-1500 Counted votes etc.
- Sunday 7/3/71 Patrol rested.

Monday 8/3/71

0730 Nominations closed for Kebakumaikane.
0830 Polling commenced.
1100 Polling concluded.
1100-1115 Votes counted etc.
1115-1400 Walked to Kua.
1400 Nominations closed for Berigaulin.
1500 Polling commenced.
1700 Polling concluded.
1700-1730 Counted votes etc.

Tuesday 9/3/71

0730 Nominations closed for Kerikane-Digakane.
0830 Polling commenced.
1045 Polling concluded.
1045-1115 Counted votes etc.
1115-1245 Walked to Gomgale.
1245 Nominations closed for Sirangaun Ward
1345 Polling commenced.
1530 Polling concluded.
1530-1600 Counted votes etc.

Wednesday 10/3/71

0800 Nominations closed for Koban Ward.
0900 Polling commenced.
1030 Polling concluded.
1030-1100 Counted votes.
1250-1400 Returned to Gumine.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

Type and Duration of Pre-Election Campaign.

Due to limited amount of time available prior to the Elections Pre Election patrol was not mounted, however Taxpayers meetings held in January 71 utilized to inform the people of the dates of Elections and to call for candidates.

Manner of Elections.

This patrol covered the Wikauma Census Division and part of the Marig Census Division, in all a total of eight (8) Rest Houses or Polling Places. The attached Patrol Diary gives a complete list of Polling times for each ward. It shows that at no stage in the Patrol was more than three (3) hours needed to complete an election. This was possible as all electors wishing to vote presented themselves without delay at the Polling Place up to an hour before polling was due to start, such enthusiasm was very gratifying and made the work of the Patrol much simpler.

All voters voted according to section 2 Division 14 of the Directions for the Conduct Of Elections for Local Government Councils, this was due to the fact that all young people with schooling are absent from the area either working or at school. The remainder the voters were people twenty five and older with no education. Therefore 100% of voters were assisted according to the aforementioned section.

A complete list of scrutineers is attached all candidates chose to appoint scrutineers when informed that they were allowed. This was encouraged by the patrol as the appointment of scrutineers by Candidates will in future elections when wards are more hotly contested, and inevitable charges of tampering with the ballot are brought against Polling Officials by losing candidates. The Elections were conducted according to the Directions for the Conduct Of Elections for Local Government Councils.

Feminine Interest in Elections.

Although this is the fourth General Election for the Gumine Local Government Council no women were nominated. It is to be expected due to the conservatism the Highlanders in general, it will be many years before women are nominated let alone elected. Regarding women vote the percentage of women voters and male voters are almost the same, percentages are given in the section on absenteeism below.

Incidents.

There were only two incidents worthy of note, one at Tagala and one at Omkolai. The losing candidate at Tagala in a fit of temper assaulted an old man with a piece of wood, he was charged in the Gumine Local Court and fined \$20. He stated that he had paid a lot of money to the people of the ward to get elected and he was upset when he was beaten by one vote and demanded recompense from the successful candidate.

The other incident involved one Gore Mori of Muairai who attempted to vote using the name of one Temai of Nul Mulgali ward, he was charged under the relevant section of the Local Government Electoral Provisions Ordinance.

Absenteeism

Of the 6131 persons eligible to vote only 2976 did so a percent of 48.5%. The 51.5% absent comprises 1236 long term absentees and 19 short term absentees, who should be regarded as available to vote. A complete list of voting percentages is given below, male and female percentages are given. Totals of long term absentees were obtained from the 1971 Census Statistics for the Wikauma Census Division and are therefore accurate as to date.

Analysis of Statistics.

The percentages of male and female voters show that an equal amount of interest is shown by both sexes. The biggest difference in percentages of male and female voters was at Kebakumaikane though this should be regarded as the exception and not the rule. In general the female voters were slightly higher than the male percentages. But of a total of 1236 long term absentees 1010 were males against 226 females.

The following is a list of male and female voting averages for all wards covered by the patrol.

Ward	Percentages
Minggana	57% Male 60% Female
Mulkutne	51% Males 71% Female
Magala	50% Male 62% Female
Mul Mulgali	48.2% Male 42.3% Female
Mraidai	69.2% Male 60.4% Female
Muri	43.8% Male 38% Female
Mudara	39% Male 38% Female
Morigaulin	60% Male 55% Female
Mebamiankane	40% Male 47% Female
Mebakumaikane	30% Male 50% Female
Morigaulin	54% Male 57% Female
Merikane-Digakane	60% Male 45% Female
Mirangaun	63% Male 58% Female
Moban	56% Male 56% Female

The percentages for all Male and Female voters are as follows:

Male voting average 48.5%

Female voting average 48.3%

The overall voting average for males and females was 48.5%.

This is quite good considering the increasing lack of interest being shown by people in Councils in general, the initial enthusiasm having died somewhat and their own estimate of what the Council should achieve in their own clan areas not being reached. At all wards it was noted that people still vote according to clan affiliations and not according to ability.

The Election was a success the abovementioned facts being taken into consideration. Feminine interest was equal to that of male interest. Also the number of young people voting was very pleasing, although the majority are absent working I consider that all those who were eligible and in their home area did vote. Several wards were quite hotly contested, Tagala and Kebakumaikane being the two closest contests. However political education must still retain priority as ignorance of voting procedures was still evident amongst people of all ages.

Scrutineers.

Rest House	Ward	Candidate	Scrutineer.
Moremaule	Dinggena	Siba Wai Bomai Komie Ereimo'ongua Maima	Mau Bola Gunua Bomai Oli Nibe
	Nulkutne	Sil Maumina Kerera Maima Moroa Bomai	Ninkama Wai Nibe Maima Wau Kaupa
Tagala	Tagala	Poi'iei Omin Kaupa Guna	Nime Kumo Waula Kauba
Omkalai	Nul Mugali	Mua Morei Kauba Ulga Nilkarie Kaupa	Nul Aiwa Wemin Kumulgau Mua Wemin
	Iraidai	Iulua Iobalei To'a Maiminei Maima Korma	Dimo Nori Mokonia Gon Kia Nul
Buri	Buri	Iol Kumulga Kumie Iol Wai Gunua Bu Korul	Sine Woma Nul Oli Maima Gawale Sul Siba
Omdara	Omdara	Maima Gala Pilei Dua Kua Galamai Elu Gauluma	Toanama Dirikori Ope Kuman Yopale Kunal Sipa Toa
Odaleaulin	Beriagaulin	Kunei Kailei Kol Dau'a	Bal Nime Wemin Tala Tala Kua
	Kebamiankane	Bal Tala Bon Kabinil Keba Daginei	Girai Sim Digine Keba Gore More
	Kebakumaikane	Daginei Aba Irai Kauba Daginei Kabia Kauba Dame Sil Kobi	Maima Gelimai Nul Kua Kawale Wel Andon Keba
Kua	Berigaulin	Wai Kama Pormil Aba Tala Kiruai	Are Kore Kobita Kiu Eringul Kalu
	Kerikane- Digakane	Nulai Sinei Sini Oginei Iobalei Kunal	Kua Toia Toru Sini Sini Toia
Songale	Sirangaun	Maima Geremai Kawalei Kaupa Kama Kaupa Iualai Gikau	En Guna Girai Kurie Maima Kaupa Beri Maima
	Koban	Kaupa Dama Kori Dau'i	Kobia Waine Marime Gore

Appendix A

Biographical details of Successful Candidates
not previously Members of the Council.

Gena Ward	Cllr. Bomai Konie	Member of Gena S/C Married, 1 boy 4 girls Subsistence farmer Coffee Roman Catholic. Moresby 1 year Buka 1 yr. Ward Committee for 6 yrs. Age approx. 30.
Mutne Ward	Cllr. Moroa Bomai	Member Omin S/C. Married, 1 boy. Subsistence Farmer Coffee Roman Catholic. HLS. Rabaul 2 yrs. Age approx. 28.
Makunairane Ward	Cllr. Kaupe Dama	Member Miningaumo S/C. Married Subsistence Farmer Coffee Trade Store owner. Roman Catholic. HLS 2 yrs Bougainville. Age approx 28.
Si Ward	Cllr. Yol Mugali	Member of Poiku S/c Married no children. Subsistence farmer Coffee Heathen. Ward Committee Man 2 yrs.
Migalin Ward	Cllr. Tala Kituai	Member of Borigiba S/C. Married, 1 boy. Subsistence Farmer Coffee Roman Catholic. HLS Moresby 1 yr. Trade Store owner. T/T before council. Age approx 40.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 9 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by Joseph A. Dade Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part of MHAICL C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J. Pasi H.P.O.

Natives Sine Binve & 10 others

Duration—From 1/3/1971 to 5/3/1971

Number of Days 5 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/2/1971

Medical 1/3/1970

Map Reference Chimbu District Map

Objects of Patrol Conduct 4th General Elections

GUMINE L.G. COUNCIL

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

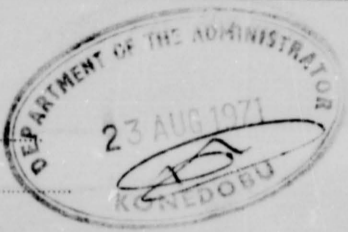
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

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

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

67-18-34

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



8

In Reply
Please Quote

67-3-3

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAMA...Chimbu Dist.

18th August, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KORODOBU.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 9/70-71

Attached please find copies of the above Gumine Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. J.A. Baker, Patrol Officer, covering the conduct of local government elections in the Gumine Council area.

Matters arriving from the report have been commented upon by the D.L.G.O.

L.J. Poolan
L.J. Poolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

A.D.C.,
GUMINE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephones 67-3-3
Our Reference
If calling ask for GFB:do
No.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Office of Local Government,
Department of the Administrator,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

23rd April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

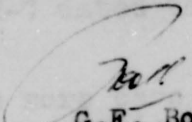
GUMINE PATROL NO. 9/70-71

Herewith please find three copies of the report of Gumine Patrol No. 9/70-71, together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner.

This short, informative report reflects Mr. Baker's knowledge of the Gumine area. Despite some failings in spelling and typing, it is a sound submission.

Interest in the elections appears to have been high and the patrol achieved its objects quite satisfactorily.

For your information, please.


G.F. Booth,
District Local Government Officer.

A.D.C.,
GUMINE.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
Chimbu District.
7th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

COMMENTS - GUMINE PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of Gumine Patrol Report No. 9 of 1970/71 compiled by Mr. J. A. Baker, P.O.

Mr. Bakers patrol visited Olui and Dere Rest Houses in the Salt Census Division and Mul and Gumine in the Marigl Census Division for the purpose of conducting the 4th general election for the Gumine Local Government Council.

Little comment is required on this Report as the matters raised were fully covered in my Election Report contained in my memorandum 42-2-1 dated the 19th of March, 1971.

Mr. Baker should take more care in the preparation and typing of his Report. The preparation of a hand written draft prior to typing would result in less gramatical errors and more care in typing would result in less spelling and typing errors. Apart from this Mr. Baker has carried out his duties in a competent manner.

(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. Baker.

Patrol Report.

Sub-district Office Gumine.

District: Chimbu

Sub-district: Gumine

Report Number: 9 of 1970/71

Patrol conducted by: Joseph A. Baker Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: Part Marigl Census Division.

Persons accompanying: J. Pain, A.P.O.
Sime Bimere Interpreter

Duration of Patrol: 5 days. 1.3.71 to 5.3.71

Last D.D.A. patrol: 16.2.71

Last P.H.D. patrol: 1970, March.

Map reference: Chimbu District map.

Objects of Patrol: Conduct elections, 4th general Gumine
Local Government Council:

4

Patrol Diary.

- Monday: 1.3.71.** 0745-0950 travelled by truck to Olui accompanied by J Pain, A.P.O.
1100-1430 polling at Olui.
1500-1630 walked to Deri, slept Deri.
- Tuesday: 2.3.71.** 0900-1150 polling at Deri.
1300-1600 walked to Mul. Slept Mul.
- Wednesday: 3.3.71.** 1000-1600 polling of two wards at Mul.
Slept Mul.
- Thursday: 4.3.71.** 0930-1330 polling of two remaining wards at Mul.
1430 drove back to Gumine station. Slept Gumine.
- Friday: 5.3.71.** 0900-1600 polling at Gumine station.
Slept Gumine.

Patrol ends.

3

Situation Report

4th general elections Gumine Local Government Council:
part Marigl Census Division:-

The area visited on patrol is alleged, by the people, to be suffering a food shortage. This is covered in Gumine patrol report 5 of 1970/71, however my comments are;

There is a definite shortage of large and very sweet sweet potato but all other foods are plentiful and lesser quality sweet potato is available. Some individuals, a rather small group in number, are harvesting immature sweet potato, however it is my opinion that nobody is starving and nobody in the area is likely to suffer from starvation. A typical "Chimbu" approach to any decrease in the availability of sweet potato is to cry hunger and approach the Administration or missions in the area and try to obtain free supplies. The area in question, Mul, is being watched for any further decrease in food supplies by both this department and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

At Olui rest house, Wemin Aure, past President of the Gumine Local Government Council, previously uncontested was defeated in the elections. At the time of the count he, by retiring to his house very swiftly displayed his disappointment. It will be interesting to observe his behaviour in the future and how he reacts to the loss of certain authority and prestige. However he is a proven pro-Administration and pro-development minded person and I don't prophesise any ~~in~~ belligerency on Wemin's part.

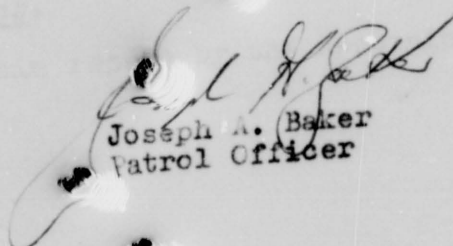
The people at Mul returned Ninkama Bomai MHA to the council, previously he had declined in the interests of his duties as the area's member.

Heavy rains have played havoc with the road in the area and continual maintenance is necessary just to keep the road open. It is to be hoped that more funds are made available to pay for this output of necessary labour. The one day a week effort is not enough at this stage to keep the roads open.

Rural Development work in the area is underway and two employees of the Gumine Council, under my supervision, are with village labour installing culverts. Large, 60" culverts will require some assistance and instruction from P.W.D. The people are contributing their labour part of the agreement quite readily though some of the younger men are lazy at times.

At the time of the elections the MHA was attending a session of the House of Assembly. He is respected by the people of the area and is a sincere representative of his people.

The situation at present is of good law and order, plenty of work keeping roads open to keep the people out of mischief with a not drastic shortage of "A" grade sweet potato.


Joseph A. Baker
Patrol Officer

GUMINE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS - ELECTORAL REPORT-

PART MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION:

2

(i) Type and duration of pre-election campaign.

Publicity was given at the preceeding Council meetings over the last three months; taxpayers meetings in mid-February and all rest houses within the area patrolled were visited on day trips several weeks prior to the elections.

(ii) Manner of elections.

The patrol was mounted over the period 1st March to the 5th March 1971. Eleven wards were covered using:- Olui, Deri, Mul and Gumine station as polling places.

One ward, at Olui was uncontested, however unlike the 3rd general elections it was the Wanikagime ward. In 1969 it was the Daura-Aiwa ward.

All voters required assistance and all candidates appointed scrutineers.

iii Feminine interest in the elections.

No women contested the elections in any of the eleven wards. Attendance at the polling places by women was good though much less than the attendance by males, two thirds the number of women voting as the number of men.

(iv) Incidents.

There were no incidents of violence, though upon not being re-elected the past president, Wemin Aure of Daura-Aiwa ward, Olui, did show his disappointment by not congratulating his opponent and disappearing very quickly to his house at the conclusion of the count.

(v) Absenteeism.

As mentioned above, about a third of the women did not daign to appear and I took it that they were more concerned with their gardens as their is an alleged, by the people, food shortage in the area patrolled.

Blatant absenteeism was negligible and all males and females in the area, the gardens being over the mountain range, presented themselves at the polling places to lodge their vote.

(vi) Analysis of Statistics.

I refer you to the main report by the Returning Officer.

Biographical Details of Councillors.

Please refer to the main election report which contains all relevant details.

Summary.

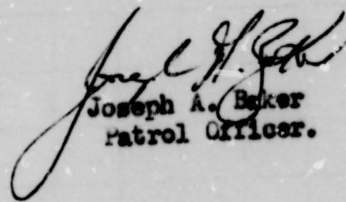
An interesting feature of the elections was the closeness of voting, particularly in the Milagu ward of the Mul area. Nine candidates contested the ward and at the seventh count two candidates were tied on 77 votes each out of 154 live votes.

The names of the two candidates were written on slips of paper and I drew the winner. Some of the people wanted another election but after explaining the tight schedule involved, the procedure that decided the winner, the people accepted the result.

At all polling booths the majority of people who had voted remained for the count and showed interest in the proceedings. This was pointed out as being distinctly the opposite of the attitudes of the people in the Chuave area by Mr J. Pain A.P.O. who was accompanying me.

Whilst conducting the elections the patrol was visited at Mul and Gumise by a medical team who gave triple antigen injections to those people who had missed out in 1970.

At Olui polling booth the past president, Wenia Aure was defeated in a two man contest by 14 votes. The Council may miss Wenia and his experience for a short period.


Joseph A. Baker
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHEIMBU Report No. GUMINE 10 of 70/71

Patrol Conducted by Joseph A. BAKER P.O.

Area Patrolled MARIGI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL KIA KOR. IA in 9 exped

Natives Comd. GARUA R.P.N.C.C.
" POKI R.P.N.C.C.

Duration—From 19/4/1971 to 15/5/1971

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/3/1971

Medical 8/1970

Map Reference MILINCH CHEIMBU FOURMIL KAIRIMU

Objects of Patrol Area Study Census Revision

Annual Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

One Shing Dena

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 . District Commissioner

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

GG:JE

P.O. Box 2396, KONEBOBU.

67-18-36

6th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Siaka District,
SIERRA LEONE.

PATROL NO. 10 CE 1970/71

Your reference is 67-3-3 of 31st August, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area
Study and Situation Report by Mr. J.A. Baker of Marigol Census
Division.

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

67-18-36 (40)

District Office,
KUNDIAMA...Chimbu Dist.



31st August, 1971.

67-3-3
RC:de

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1970/71 MARIGL CENSUS DIV.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Baker, Patrol Officer, covering the area study, situation, and census recheck reports.

The continued efforts of educating councillors and ward committees is the only remedy to improve communication amongst these people. It appears that many members of the council and ward committees are not too certain of their roles and I recommend that much discussions and advise be directed to this course to enable them to understand their roles better.

The Proposed airstrip, at NONDRI is now subject to DCA inspection which has been postponed until a helicopter becomes available to transport a DCA inspection team to the airstrip site which is approximately eight hours walking distance from Gumine. It is not known when a helicopter will next become available for Departmental usage in this District. DCA have informed the Catholic Mission at Nondri on this matter.

Details of former village officials in the District who have not received their grantity payment is being sought and Headquarters will be requested to make time funds available to finalise payments.

Comments on the electoral ward representation in respect of Gumine Council have been referred to the District Local Government for his advice and recommendations.

Mr. Baker has presented a well written and informative report.

L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report are submitted for your information and comments please.

L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl...

39

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.
4th June 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
KUNDIANA.

PATROL REPORT GUMINE No. 10 of 70/71.
MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION. Mr.J.Baker.

Attached are three copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report prepared by Mr. Baker, Patrol Office. Included are:

- i) Claim for Camping Allowance - Mr. J. Baker
Mr. K. Kobita
- ii) Area Study
- iii) Situation Report
- iv) Village Population Registers
- v) Map.

Situation Report.

At page 2 paragraphs 1,2 and 3. Ward Committee members are being subjected to schooling by the various patrols that move through the Sub-District, however progress is slow. It is to be hoped that a continuation of adv and encouragement will eventually produce results. Part of the programme at present is to encourage Ward Committee meetings before and after Council meetings, at which the elected councillor is briefed at the first meeting then debriefed at the subsequent meeting. In this way it is hoped that the communications gap between councillors and people will be overcome. Mr. Baker's suggestion that Ward Committees be granted a tax reduction has, I feel, some merit. This incentive could enhance their position in the community and encourage them somewhat. What is your opinion, please?

At page 3 paragraph 8. Any further information on Kuman Dai's alleged 'allocations' etc. will be reported as discovered.

At page 5 paragraph 3 et seq. I would suggest that B.C.A. be requested to make a report on the feasibility of strip. We cannot afford to disillusion the people after considerable voluntary work on their part.

Area study.

At page 4 paragraph 5. In the District Survey on Resettlement, the Gumine area should be included for consideration. The Karimui/Bomai area appears to be a satisfactory site.

At pages 11 and 12. A further allocation of \$2,000 should see the completion of all village official payments in the Gumine Sub-District.

At pages 21-24. Mr. Baker has given much thought to revising the peoples' councillor representation. Comments by the District Local Government officer would be appreciated, please, before the matter is pursued further.

patrolled is satisfactory.
interest in the area and its people.

The overall situation in the area
Mr. Baker's report shows his keen

For your information and advice, please.

[Handwritten Signature]
Kyle Hanson.
Assistant District Commissioner

Area patrolled
Date of patrol
Last U.D.A. patrol
Object of patrol
Population of area
Map attached
Village population register enclosed.

U.D.A. Local Government Council
District Commissioner
The District Commissioner
Cantonment Area, Mysore
Cantonment Area, Mysore
The report to U.D.A. (7/1)
17/1/71
March 1971
District U.D.A. Officer, U.D.A. Office
Annual reports received
Public Administration
Publicity
Political Services
U.D.A.
Mysore District U.D.A. Office

is inadequate weather, and should be approximately 15' wide by 25 feet long, veranda included.

(5) Examine the Rural Development Programme, particularly pointing out that the Administration is providing financial assistance on the basis of the contribution being matched by a lesser Council cash contribution plus voluntary labour.

(7) Give particular attention to political education. The recent Council elections indicated that the people do not understand the preferential voting system; attempt to remove their misconceptions. Also ensure local

Report Number Gumine 10 of 1970/71

Sub-district Gumine

District Chimbu

Council Gumine Local Government Council

Patrol conducted by Joseph A. Baker

Designation Patrol Officer

Area patrolled Marigl Census Division

Personnel accompanying Kia Kobia Interpreter
 Censt 1st Class Garawa R.P.N.G.C.
 Censt Beki R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of patrol 19th April to 15th May 1971
 27 days

Last D.D.A. patrol March 1971
 Various - Gumine L.G.C. 4th elections

Objects of patrol Annual census revision
 Routine Administration
 Publicise Territory census
 Political Education

Population of area 15,941

Map reference Milinch Chimba : Fourmil Karimui

Village population register enclosed.

.....

(1) A number of complaints have been received concerning the poor condition of many of the rest houses in the Division. These are of a character these structures should be built directly on the ground. New buildings should be built with a concrete floor, should have a roof and an open veranda where disputes can be heard in all weather, and should be approximately 20' x 20' x 10' high, veranda included.

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(4) A number of complaints have been received concerning the poor condition of many of the rest houses in the Division. These are of a character these structures should be built directly on the ground. New buildings should be built with a concrete floor, should have a roof and an open veranda where disputes can be heard in all weather, and should be approximately 20' x 20' x 10' high, veranda included.

36

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

Chimbu District.

31st March, 1971.

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference 67-1-3.
Calling card for
No.

Mr. J.A. Baker,
Patrol Officer,
c/o Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - GUMINE PATROL No. 10. of 1970/71.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the Marigl
Census Division on Monday the 19th April, 1971.

The objectives of the patrol will be as follows;

- (1) Conduct the annual census revision for all census units in the Division;
- (2) Gather data for the compilation of an Area Study. This Study is not to be a revision of the previous one, it is to be compiled completely anew. I refer you to my own Area Study of the Wikauma Census Division carried out during Patrol No. 1. of 1970/71 and Chapter XVII of the Departmental Standing Instructions. All of the relevant headings in the Standing Instructions are to be covered, together with any additional headings you may see fit to include.
- (3) Publicise the impending Territory Census.
- (4) Ascertain which groups now censusing to the north of the Marigl Ridge could be more conveniently censused on the south side. Also ascertain whether these people would prefer to census and construct rest houses on the southern slopes of the ridge.
- (5) A number of complaints have been received concerning the poor condition of many of the rest houses in the Division. Where you encounter these encourage the people to erect new complexes. These new buildings should be sited directly on the ground, have several layers of pitpit matting placed over the bare earth floor, should have one room and an open veranda where disputes can be heard in inclement weather, and should be approximately 15' wide by 25 feet long, veranda included.
- (6) Publicise the Rural Development Programme, particularly pointing out that the Administration is providing financial assistance on the basis of its contribution being matched by a lesser Council cash contribution plus voluntary labour.
- (7) Give particular attention to political education. The recent Council elections indicated that the people do not understand the preferential voting system; attempt to remove their misconceptions. Also stress local

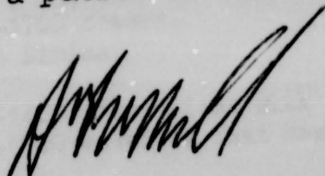
government in general and the difference between internal self government and full independence.

I would particularly like you to conduct a series of experiments to attempt to ascertain which groups and what type of person responds best to political education and to try and out which is the best method of getting, and holding interest in the subject. I would suggest that you observe, and report on, the reaction when the whole village and various combinations of age and sex groups are addressed on political education. Examples would be to compare the reactions of a group of young men with old men or women, a group of persons who are obviously interested in the subject with a group of other men and women. The information collected could show us which particular segment of the society is most responsive to political education.

Would you also arrange to address the senior classes at the Yani and Gumine Administration Schools and the Dirima and Yani Mission schools.

- (8) Prepare recommendations on re-organisation of wards within the Council area. Note particularly that the Kunuraku ward has an approximate population of 1,350 people, Kaulagu has 1,200, Bomaigaulin has 1,050, and Milagu has 1,100, whereas the average size of the other council wards is about 700. Kunuraka at least appears to have a strong case for increased representation.
- (9) Inspect and report on the proposed Catholic Mission airstrip site at Nondiri.
- (10) Inspect the proposed school sites at Nondiri and Amia. The establishment of a school at Nondiri depends on whether or not the Catholic Mission has located a suitable airstrip site nearby. If this site is unsuitable it appears likely that the school site will be transferred to Amia where future road access is possible.
- (11) Check progress on, and the further construction of, the Kilau - Mogiagi - Amia vehicular road.
- (12) The existing census registers for this Division are chaotic. Amend the existing registers thoroughly so that a new register can be compiled at a later date by Sub-District Office staff.

Interpreter Kia Kobita and 2 R.P. & N.G.C. are to accompany the patrol. The expected duration will be one month. Please ensure that your Area Study and Report are completed as soon as possible after your return as you will almost certainly be required to carry out a patrol of the Nomane Census Division in late May.



(A.F. McNeill).
Assistant District Commissioner.

34

Patrol Diary

Monday	19th April	0745-1200 Local Courts Gumine 1200-1730 read work at Mul Slept Mul rest house
Tuesday	20th April	0900-1700 census Slept Mul rest house
Wednesday	21st April	0900-1650 census 1800-2300 with elders slept Mul rest house
Thursday	22nd April	0900-1400 census 1400-1600 discussions, courts. returned Gumine Slept Gumine
Friday	23rd April	0745-1640 Local Courts Gumine Slept Gumine
Saturday	24th April	Ins. pection Gumine villages Slept Gumine
Sunday	25th April	Observed
Monday	26th April	Public Holiday
Tuesday	27th April	0900-1300 meeting with people of Gumine 1300-1630 census Slept Gumine
Wednesday	28th April	0830-1600 census slept Gumine
Thursday	29th April	0800-1200 with elders of Gumine 1300-1610 arbitrations, discussions with ward committees. Slept Gumine
Friday	30th April	0800-12000 meeting with people at Dirima 1200-1600 read work at Dirima
Saturday	1st May	Observed
Sunday	2nd May	Observed
Monday	3rd May	1100 arrived Dirima ex Gumine 1100-1630 inspection of readworks Slept Dirima
Tuesday	4th May	0830-1100 meeting with Dirima people 1100-1715 census Slept Dirima
Wednesday	5th May	0830-1700 census Slept Dirima
Thursday	6th May	0830-1400 discussions with elders 1500-1700 moved to Yani Rest House

Diary continued:

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Friday 7th May 0800-1100 meeting with people of Yani
1100-1730 census
Slept Yani

Saturday 8th May 0900-1400 census
1800 to Gumine by vehicle
Slept Gumine

Sunday 9th May 0900-1500 working on preparations
for Territory census - maps and clusters,
teams etc as Area Supervisor.
Slept Gumine

Monday 10th May 0745-1100 preparations for Territory Census
1100-1200 moved patrol to Gengale
1200-1820 meeting and census at Gengale
Slept Gengale

Tuesday 11th May 0830-1300 walked to Dege
1300-1600 census
1600-2200 with elders
Slept Dege

Wednesday 12th May 0730-0830 disputes at Dege
0830-1200 walked to Elmagale
1200-1700 census and meeting at Elmagale
Slept Elmagale

Thursday 13th May 0730-1300 walked to Nendri
1330-1840 meeting, census, courts at Nendri
Slept Nendri

Friday 14th May 0630-0930 inspection of proposed airstrip
site at Nendri.
0930-1200 walked to Amia
1230-1700 meeting and census
1800-2300 discussions with elders.
Slept Amia

Saturday 15th May 0700-0930 walked to Kaluweri
1000-1200 meeting and census Kaluweri
1230-1500 walked to Kilau met by vehicle
and returned Gumine Station.

Patrol Ends.

Situation Report.

This patrol visited the whole of the Marigl Census Division, which forms the largest part of the Gumine Local Government Council. The Marigl Census Division, numbered eleven in the Village Directory covers the south and south-western third of the Gumine Sub-district.

The objectives of the patrol were the annual census revision, to give publicity to the forthcoming Territory Census, the collection of data for the annual area study, routine administration and to investigate suggestions for increased representation in the Gumine Local Government Council.

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached area study, village population registers and attachments.

Political Situation:

Local Government.

The northern section of the Marigl Census Division has been under local government since January 1966. The southern, formerly referred to as the Lower Marigl, has been under the immediate influence of local government for just over one year.

Although the Council has been a success, naturally it has yet to undertake any activity whatsoever in the more recently acquired area, south of the Kuber Range. Apart from this some two and one half thousand people in the south the people are satisfied with local government as manifested in their area, to wit the Gumine Council.

The Council has been particularly successful in allowing the people with ambition, the leaders and the potential leaders, the opportunity to develop through seeking and gaining influential positions within the Council.

A problem of communication exists between the Council and its various advisers in the past and the people themselves. This is due mainly to the large populations in some of the wards, (refer to area study) ignorance by certain Councillors and unashamed laziness by others.

All is not as dark as might be supposed from the above and it is to be hoped that salvation lies in education, time and judicious advice. As experienced in other areas the people do not know what their Council is doing nor what it intends doing. Explanations of Capital Works Programmes and involvement in Rural Development Programmes are met with interest and it becomes obvious that dissemination of news, activities etc ~~xxx~~ is not being carried out by the majority of Councillors. This should and could be rectified.

Unfortunately even the majority of effective Councillors continue to view the opportunities and positions of authority offered by the Council purely for self aggrandisement.

Local Government is established within the area patrolled but I am of the opinion that only a "handful" of men actually understand the role that it is to play in this country's future. All people are aware of taxation, voting every so often, and the Councillor going to Dirima for monthly meetings and apart from a mere glimpse at odd times into the functions and workings of Local Government the people of the Marigl Census Division are, tolerantly ignorant.

The Ward Committee system, within the Marigl, does not operate as was intended by the architects of the Territory Local Government system. Ward committee members see themselves as unpaid messengers for Councillors, and ex-officio policemen.

An example of how one of the more astute ex-Councillors views this position is that at Yani, upon his defeat by a relatively obscure person due to the people not understanding the preference system, refused the position of committeeman, seeing that he could wield more influence by playing the role of the martyred sage as ex-councillor, as indeed the position has turned out.

I suggest a method of remuneration for ward committee members along the lines of a reduction or partially exemption in taxation. Any form of cash payment would strain the Council's budget. Some payment must be introduced if the position of committee member is to have any stature accorded it by the people.

One of the objects of the patrol was to investigate more representation in the Council. In my area study I will be showing a more detailed break-up but I recommend that an extra ward be created at Mul by splitting the existing Kunaraku Ward; at Dirima by splitting the existing Bomaigaulin Ward and at Yani by splitting the existing Kaulagu Ward. A further ward at Mul within eight years and at the same time, as the first three I recommend the introduction of a station ward for Gumine station. The present system of tacking station personnel onto the back of the Nigimarime Ward does not allow for true representation. I trust the results of the Territory Census in July will show the validity of such a recommendation.

Local Government Councillors.

Further to the above the three Councillors that show any understanding of the purpose of Local Government and the workings thereof are Councillor Ninkama Romai MHA of Mul, Councillor Kuman Dai, member of the T.P.N.G. Tourist Beard, of Gumine, and a comparatively young man, early thirties, Sine Gemina of Dirima. These three are the only Councillors within the Marigl Census Division of displaying detachment and calm when they themselves, their family or extended family is involved in any dispute. The remaining Councillors within the Marigl resort to basic thinking, myself, my family, my extended family and then lastly the people of the area as a whole.

Mul rest house	4 Councillors	3665	Pep.
Gumine	3	2227	
Dirima	4	3274	
Yani	4	3298	
Gongale	2	1248	
Dege	1	577	
Elmagale	1	219	
Nondri	1	527	
Amia	2	669	
Kaluweri	1	237	

Several of the Councillors are 'natural' leaders, two are eager young men who have shown ability in business, though one C/r Lukas of Dirima shows a tendency to heavy drinking, as was the case when he was employed by the Chimbu Coffee Society.

Several of the Councillors might mistakenly be classified as 'front men' though they, in my opinion, are not. They have been elected honestly though some are lazy and more particularly, from the lower Marigl are just ignorant of their duties and responsibilities. In all fairness in assessing them they must be classified as triers.

All Councillors within the Marigl hear arbitrations and from personal knowledge of some Councillors my conclusion is that most, if not all hear courts and give decisions. Fortunately these are minor grievances brought to them by the people. The people having the sense to bring criminal matters to the attention of the Police Station.

House of Assembly.

In the northern area of the census division the people show a more reasonable grasp of the lower and basic levels of government, than in the lower Marigl. Such levels as Councils, District Advisory Councils, the House of Assembly, but still a ignorance of such groupings as House Committees and the Administrator's Executive Council; though twice they had the opportunity of meeting the Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

Whilst on patrol the news of the Electoral Boundaries Committee decision on increase in representation for the Gumine Sub-district was publicised, as well as the new flag. Both were acclaimed by the people as good news.

The forthcoming 1972 general elections were publicised and keen interest was displayed, particularly by those men who have ambitions as the next possible member. Unfortunately no one showed any interest in running as a candidate at this stage. Direct campaigning has not yet commenced, most seem to be in the planning stage or procrastination stage.

House of Assembly Member.

The House of Assembly member for the Gumine Open Electorate lives and is from the Marigl census division, Mul rest house area, Egaku Ward in the Gumine Local Government Council, Kebula census unit. Ninkama Bemai is also a Councillor for his area, having recently been re-elected after a break from local government activities. This could be a ploy to guarantee Ninkama some standing in the area in case of defeat at the general elections, however he refused nomination for any office within the Council bar that of Finance Committee member.

Last year Ninkama was involved in a serious traffic accident which accounted for the lives of nine people, in fact he was one of the two survivors. After a long period in hospital he remained very quiet within his electorate. Fears of paybacks were set at ease by various payments made by Ninkama and his line and other lines involved. Only at the beginning of this month did Ninkama recommence his practice of patrolling and holding public meetings at villages and rest houses within the Gumine Sub-district.

He is a diligent worker for his area and fortunately one of the few M.H.A.'s within the Chimbu that does not drink.

Political - General.

The recent patrol divulged that there are no political parties active within the Marigl census division, though from observation at the Kundiana Hotel some of the younger men of the Gumine area come into contact with the group known as the "Four Brothers" when they happen to visit District Headquarters. This group is not large and confined to the younger slightly educated persons with an excess of cash in his pocket.

It was reported to me, whilst at Nendri, by the priest, Father Bob Gros, that he has heard rumours that Kuman Dai, Councillor of Gumine is offering to allocate certain buildings, cars etc belonging to the Government to people within the sub-district upon the achievement of independence.

Recently the Gumine sub-district has seen two expatriate families enter the Marigl census division and set up camp. These are Syd Majer with his wife and brother-in-law camped at Dirima, and John Little, previously of Banz and his wife. Both groups do not display any political ambitions or tendencies, being interest in quick riches more than anything else.

Both are coffee buyers selling to the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative. Mr Majer and his brother-in-law registered as a company and Mr Little operating as an individual. ~~Both groups do not~~

Beth groups do not own the land that they occupy and have stated that they are prepared to squat until the outcome of the new land legislation being put forward in the House of Assembly. Both have been told that this is illegal and gives them no tenure on any buildings they construct. Both are paying money and goods to the owners of the ground and do not see that this is more expensive than following proper channels.

As distinct from the Salt and Wikauma census divisions there has been no fighting or lawbreaking by groups of 'teenagers' or semi educated youths within the Marigl to date.

Economic:

General Rural Development.

The main cash crop is that of coffee, and the main buyers are the Chimbu Coffee Co-operative through agencies such as Mr Syd Major, Mr J. Little and the Society's own vehicles. Brief buying excursions are still operated by Beth, of Banz, J. McCourt of Kerewagi and the continual fly-by night coffee buyer, of which several crop up every year within the District, only to fail and move on. The Red-Shell Company does not appear very often within the Marigl.

Passion-fruit grows in the area but is not being purchased by Cottees. The Gumine and Mul people state that they have seen the distinctive red, white and blue vehicle of Cottees twice this year and both times it was more interested in carrying passengers. Any income derived from the sale of passionfruit appears to be quite small.

Within the last three months the Rural Development Programme has commenced within the area and for the year 1970/71 \$32,227 worth of bridges and culverts are to be installed. This is greatly appreciated by the people and once their part, as volunteer labour is emphasised, enthusiasm and appreciation does not die.

Pyrethrum, formerly market from the area has gradually declined over recent years and very little is now sold within the Marigl census division.

The present rate per pound of coffee within the area ranges from 12¢ for wet and 17¢ for dry coffee. It is obvious that with the unreliability of prices and markets for tropical produce, we must attempt to diversify the existing wholly coffee orientated economy. It is obvious that we must aim for a mixed farming economy. The problem in this respect is that all crops would have to have comparable returns when the labour, land and financial returns are considered. Existing alternatives to coffee, such as passionfruit and pyrethrum do not provide comparable returns, such as passionfruit because of the labour involved and pyrethrum because of the low income returned and the bulk of the produce.

The only immediate improvement to the economy of the area, which is unheeded by the majority of the people, is pruning of existing crops and better drying. This would at least raise the standards of the dependant crop and possibly increase individual incomes by some five dollars per annum for people with quite large coffee plots.

Communications.

There are three roads in the area. The main Kundiawa-Gumine road, a section of the Omdara road and the Dege road. A project to link the entire lower Marigl with a loop road is underway. This is a very long term project due to terrain and population, however it is keeping the people of Kaluweri, Amia, Elmagale and Dege as well as the Megiagis in the Salt occupied.

Banches have been cut in at least ten sections and the longest stretch of an estimated 2 miles at Amia is not trafficable until the Kilau-Megiagi road joins with it. People from Mul are helping the Megiagis and I estimate that cars will be able to travel to Amia early in 1972.

The Dege - Gengale road, due to terrain traversed and lack of people for continual maintenance over a long section is still only a fourwheel drive road in the driest of conditions and when wet is untrafficable.

Installation of steel culverts are providing a great incentive for the men to widen and general promote flagging enthusiasm to maintain their respective sections.

At Nendri Father Bob Ores has commenced the construction of an airstrip. Initial length and width I estimate to be 1500 feet by 200 feet. If the strip is built eventually by removing a small knoll an ultimate length of 2000 feet might be achieved. At present the people of Nendri have cleared timber only. The site is on the side of a ridge running north south halting at the hillside at the northern end. The site is not level and dependant upon supervision the ultimate gradient could range from 5 degrees to 10 degrees.

Whilst at Nendri I was impressed by strong winds in the late afternoon and Father Ores confirmed that the site did experience cross winds and a possible downdraft at the end of the proposed site but stated that he had found periods of calm in the early morning.

The area is relatively confined by mountains and does not offer much room for turnings and even less room for errors. I gained the distinct impression that if the strip was built and used that the approaches are of the kind that once committed to there is none, if even a little possibility of pulling out of the committed landing.

The proposed site is the only possible site for a strip in the populated portion of the lower Marigi though without a lot of labour and financial commitment I cannot envisage the strip being opened to commercial operations.

Father Ores proposes to surface the strip with a black leese fine gravel which tends to crumble very easily but which also, once exposed to the elements of rain and then sun to become very compact and has proved to be one of the best surfaces for sections of the various roads within the Sub-district, this is called 'mandei' by the people.

In view of the above and the small population in the area it is my opinion that the long term, proposed loop road would prove of mere benefit to the area and the people in the long run. Access would be easier by plane but would not solve many economic problems for the people as the terrain and climate are suited best for coffee and no large scale, mechanised activity to combat high or low prices, dependant on what is coming or going that air carriage entails.

Non-indigenous Development.

Apart from that mentioned above all non-indigenous development is confined to coffee buying and the attendant trade stores on the campsite of the two squatters within the census division. The Catholic Mission at Birima buys a little coffee but their economic activities are mainly confined to a well stocked trade store; all cattle held by the mission previously has been sold to various cattle projects within the census division.

Collins and Leahy operate a very large trade store at Gumine station however this, at times is understocked and fails to offer much variety to the public apart from beer, rice fish and very poor frozen bits of animal carcass, though with discussions held with the area manager this store is one of the largest money earners in the Collins and Leahy chain.

Social:

Missions.

The Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist and Lutheran Missions operate in the area patrolled. The Lutherans have their main station at Okelai in the Wikauma Census Division but operate bible schools in the Marigl. The Roman Catholic are at Dirima and have opened up a 'base camp' at Nendri which is occupied for three month periods at a time by Father Ores; the Seventh Day Adventists are at Yani.

Both the Catholic and the Seventh Day missions provide educational instruction in the primary grades as well as religious instruction. The Catholic mission having more influence and wider scope throughout the area. The Catholic Mission at Dirima provides a hospital which caters for treatment of minor injuries and maternal cases.

There are no apparent personality clashes between the representatives of the various denominations and mission-indigenous relations are good. Sports such as soccer and volleyball are played and an organised tournament of soccer is now being conducted, mainly from village teams within the Marigl census division with matches being played at Gumine station. All missions with the exception of the Seventh Day Adventist have teams and the people of Yani have organised themselves two teams. Basketball and softball are played by the women of Gumine and Dirima whilst the men play soccer on the oval.

Community and health education programmes were commenced and conducted by the Doctor's wife, Olive Kamilikai, but with the recent transfer of her husband to Port Moresby these have come to a halt.

General:

Within the Marigl Census Division the situation can be described as quietly and moderately progressive. Unrest is still confined to fights over wives and pigs with no large outbreaks recently. There are no cults and apart from the previously reported rumour no indication of any developing.

Requests by the people of the lower Marigl for coffee machines to be made available through their Council were made to the patrol, this has been discussed with several of the leading Councillors and with the Adviser. The people of Dege and Nendri request and Aid Post for their respective areas. At Dege houses and gardens were readied several years ago with the expectation that they would have an Aid Post. This never eventuated and I submit that this should be given priority if at all possible. Nendri I believe could be looked after, health wise by the Catholic Mission and discussions regarding this matter will be taken up with the Priest in charge when he returns to the area. The lower Marigl, at the moment have no health facilities and must walk at least a full day to Gumine Hospital. Could this perhaps be taken up at District level, as at the moment Gumine does not have a Doctor with whom to discuss this matter.

Within the census division there are no problems with expatriate coffee buyers at the moment, fortunately both squatters are married and this alleviates most problems one normally finds with people engaged in this business, such as heavy drinking and disruption of the normal sex life the village girl experiences.

An increasing trend, in addition to traditional feasts and dancing for celebrations, is that of throwing a party, normally the day prior to traditional celebrations beginning. Fortunately a habit has developed of reporting such functions beforehand and asking police supervision on the night of the proposed party. Therefore these, so far, have not developed into drunken brawls.

Joseph A. Baker
Joseph A. Baker
Patrol Officer 24.5.71



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number	Gumine No. 11 ^A , 1970/71.
Sub-District	Gumine.
District	Chimbu.
Type of Patrol	Annual Census.
Patrol Conducted by	P.B. LAMING, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	Salt/Nomane L.G.C. area. (Salt and Nomane Census Divisions).
Personnel accompanying Patrol	Simei Bemiri, Interpreter, 1 member R.P.N.G.C., J. Sauka, Trainee Patrol Officer (part only).
Duration of Patrol	4/5/71 till 16/6/71.
No. of Days	38 days (excluding 5 days at Gumine).
Last D.D.A. patrol to the area	(a) Nomane Cen. Div. No. 12 of 69/70. (b) Salt Cen. Div. No. 3 of 70/71.
Date	(a) June, 1970. (b) December, 1970.
No. of Days	(a) 17 days. (b) 21 days.
Objects of Patrol	Annual Census. Political Education. Publicise Territory Census. Routine Administration.
Total population of area patrolled	Village population Register enclosed.
Map reference	Fourmil Karimui Milinch Goroka.

Mue Simey Simey

RCO:JO

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-18-38

6th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimba District,
KUEDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 11A OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-3 of 5th October, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area
Study Report by Mr. P.B. Laming, Patrol Officer, of SALT and NOMANE
Census Divisions.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-38 26

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-3
If calling ask for NK:de
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.

5th October, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 11(a) OF 1970-71 SALT AND NOMANE
CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. Laming, Patrol Officer, covering Situation Report, Area Study and annual census recheck, and following are some comments.

Roads

At page 6 of the situation Report, the proposed road link from Nomane to Chuave Sub-District would be a difficult and very costly project at this stage because of the rough nature of the country, especially at the Waghi gorge. This proposed road would require detailed surveys to assess if it warrants the economic proposition if it would serve the people of the area better than the existing road via Gumine and Kundiawa. I feel that the present efforts are to be concentrated on upgrading the existing roads to Gumine. The amount \$9,000 on Rural Development funds have been allocated to Gumine and Salt/Nomane Councils, 1971-72 financial year.

Communication

At page 10 of the area Study Report Mr. Laming, Patrol Officer, has now been posted to Kilan as Salt/Nomane Council Administrative Adviser and it is expected that the situation would be rectified.

Mr. Laming has submitted an informative and well written report.

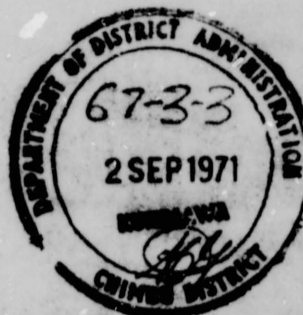
L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONDIOBU.

Enclosed herewith 2 copies of the above Patrol Report for your information.

L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

20th August 1971



District Commissioner,
GOLANA.

Patrol Report No 11 of 70/71
Mr P. Laming P.O.
Salt and Nomane Census Divisions.

Attached are three copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report
Patrol Officer P. Laming, together with claims for camping allowance,
Messrs Laming and Sime Bimere), map, area study and census figures.
Laming was joined by T.P.O. Mr J. Sauka on the 27th May and added to his
duties was the training of the inexperienced trainee in all facets of
routine census patrolling.

Mr Laming, has as usual submitted a well written report, with
evidence of thought and understanding of the people.

Situation Report.

Political:

Mr Laming's sketches of Messrs Wemin Aure and Nebare Kamun are
interesting and informative. Both these gentlemen have intimated that they
will contest the 1972 House of Assembly elections, for the Karimui-
Nomane Open electorate.

Economic:

It is expected that an expatriate Rural Development Officer
will soon be posted to Gumine. The people's lot will then be expected
to improve considerably.

Roads:

The main road link from Gumine to Nomane, as Mr Laming points
out, does require considerable more work to be brought up to a reasonable
standard. Nevertheless the situation is gradually improving each year by
road upgrading and really requires a boosting by the allocation of
reasonable funds.

Social:

It is envisaged that Administration Schools will be established
at Dulai and Nomane in the next financial year.

Study.

Population. page 3 para (c)

Care is now being taken to control the number of recruits from
Salt and Nomane Census Divisions.

Leadership. page 7 para (c)

There is no single person with great influence over the whole
area. With the development of the Council and House of Assembly awareness
is possible that a man of wide influence may emerge from Mr Laming's
study.

Communication. page 10

With the staffing of Kilau it is expected that much more time
will now be spent with the people, particularly on road improvements. It
is quite obvious that the people need encouragement and advice, continually.
Government officers to contribute any really worthwhile effort on
the extension. The overall picture shown by Mr Laming of the two census
divisions is quite previously mentioned.

31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. IH:bp

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

3rd May, 1971

Mr. P.B. Laming,
Patrol Officer,
c/- Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - GUMINE PATROL NO. 11 OF 1970/71

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the Nomane and Salt
Census Divisions on Tuesday 4th May, 1971.

The objects of the patrol are as follows:

1. Conduct the annual census revision for all census units in the Division.
2. Gather data for the compilation of an Area Study. This is not to be just a revision of the previous one. I refer you to the Area Study in Report No. 1 of 1970/71 and Chpt. XVII of Dept. St. Inst. All of the relevant headings in the st. inst. are to be covered.
3. Publicise the impending Territory Census.
4. A number of complaints have been received concerning the poor condition of many of the rest houses in these Divisions. Where you encounter these, encourage the people to erect new complexes. These new buildings should be sited directly on the ground, have several layers of pitpit matting on the bare earth floor, should have one room and an open verandah where disputes can

be heard in inclement weather, and should be approx.
15' x 25' long, veranda included.

5. Give particular attention to political education
 - (a) Preferential voting system.
 - (b) Local Govt. in general.
 - (c) Difference between internal self-government and full independence.

Refer "Political Education in routine patrolling"
District Commissioner 80-1-7.

6. The existing census registers for these Divisions are chaotic. Amend the existing registers thoroughly so that a new register can be compiled at a later date by Sub-District Office staff.
7. Make discreet enquiries about the reported activities of Vice President Bahari Kuman of the Salt/Nomane I.G.C.
8. Comment on the conditions of all roads in these Census Divisions and particularly progress on the Nomane loop road.
9. Advertise the B.L.S. and arrange for any interested men to be forwarded to Gumbe.
10. Discuss with people of Olu and Deri rest houses their wish to leave the Gumbe I.G.C. and join the Salt/Nomane I.G.C. as reported by Mr. Wamin Aure.

Interpreter Senei Baneri and a member of the R.F.R.G.C. stationed at Nomane will accompany the patrol.

L. BASSIE
Assistant District Commissioner

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PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 4th May	1000	Departed Gumine by vehicle for Nomane Base Camp with A.D.C. Arrived 1330. Inspected Base Camp with A.D.C. Slept Nomane.
Wednesday 5th May	0800	Visited Milaku village, new school site and worked on battery charger with A.D.C. A.D.C. departed 1100. Discussion with Councillors Nebari and Tona. Arbitration of several minor disputes. Slept Nomane.
Thursday 6th May	0900-1500	Census of Sibaku, Ku, Muraku and Keneri villages. Recorded names of Highland Labour Scheme Recruits. Slept Nomane.
Friday 7th May	0900-1530	Census of Yaku and Wurum villages. Names of Highland Labour Scheme recruits and arbitration of minor disputes. Slept Nomane.
Saturday 8th May	0900-1230	Census of Maiya, Karum and Burumei villages. Names of H.L.S. recruits. Slept Nomane.
Sunday 9th May		Observed Nomane.
Monday 10th May	0800	Inspected Nomane road as far as Dulai (Salt Cen. Div.) village border and work on new school buildings at Nomane. Visited Lutheran Mission Nomane. Slept Nomane.
Tuesday 11th May	0800 1230	Prepared patrol equipment and departed Nomane. Arrived Gerema rest house. Census of Kibi village. Rain prevented further census. Discussion with Councillor and others. Slept Gerema.
Wednesday 12th May	0800 0900 1100	Census of Imeme village. Departed Gerema. Arrived Waisime rest house. Census of Nebari, Kui and Kumo villages. Names of H.L.S. recruits. General discussion. Slept Waisime.
Thursday 13th May	0830	Census of Neriba, Waisime and Miri villages. General discussion, repairing coffee pulper. Slept Waisime.

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Friday 14th May	0830 1100	Departed Waisime. Arrived Kiari rest house. Heavy rain prevented census. Compiled census statistics. Slept Kiari.
Saturday 15th May	0900-1600	Census of Oimeri and Konunum villages. Slept Kiari.
Sunday 16th May	0930-1330 1600-1730	Trade store inspection with Council for Ubeno. General discussion. Slept Kiari.
Monday 17th May	0800 0930 1000-1400 1500-1800	Departed Kiari. Arrived Waura rest house. Census of Karum No. 2, Bonei and Wai villages. General discussion. Slept Waura.
Tuesday 18th May	0730 1100 1200-1630	Departed Waura. Arrived Yawai rest house. Census of Kurumuna, Ku No. 2, and Yoba. Arbitration of minor disputes. Slept Yawai.
Wednesday 19th May	0900-1400 1500	Census of Gorangauma, Kauruma, Kabari and Minoi village. General discussion and trade store inspection. Slept Yawai.
Thursday 20th May	0830 1200	Departed Yawai. Arrived Nomane. Census statistics and other paper work. Radio Sched. Slept Nomane.
Friday 21st May	0930-1230 1300 1400	General discussion with Councillors and Committee men and women from Nomane area. Visited Lutheran Mission to obtain information for Area Study. Radio Sched. Slept Nomane.
Saturday 22nd May		Councillors failed to arrive for further discussion. Observed Nomane.
Sunday 23rd May		Observed Nomane.
Monday 24th May	0800 1030 1200 1500	Departed Nomane. Arrived Dulai rest house. Census of Biakane No. 1. Rain prevented further census. Arbitration of minor disputes. Slept Dulai.

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Tuesday 25th May	0900-1500	Census of Konakane, Biriku, Kumane, Eruma, Mo and Banaku villages.
	1500-1630	Minor disputes.
	1900-2200	General discussion. Slept Dulai.
Wednesday 26th May	0800-1300	Trade store inspection and land dispute.
	1300	Census statistics and book work.
	1900-2200	General discussion. Slept Dulai.
Thursday 27th May	0800	Departed Dulai.
	1100	Arrived Kilau rest house.
	1115	A.D.C. arrived with Mr. J. Sauka, T.P.O.
	1330	A.D.C. departed for Gumine. Heavy rain prevented taking census. Slept Kilau.
Friday 28th May	0900-1500	Census of Komagau'um, Iamegau'um and Kamagaulum.
	1900-2230	General discussion. Slept Kilau.
Saturday 29th May	0900-1200	Investigation and inspection of land for new Station and Council camp.
	1300-1500	Land investigation Kilau Primary T School. Slept Kilau.
Sunday 30th May	P.M.	Typing Land Investigation. Slept Kilau.
Monday 31st May	0930-1400	Census of Sibagaulum and Mokonene-gaulum.
	1500-1630	Minor disputes. Returned to land under investigation to check progress on counting of improvements by T.P.O. and A.F.O.
	1900-2200	General discussion. Slept Kilau.
Tuesday 1st June	0800-1400	Completed land investigation; counting improvements and typing of investigation.
	1430-1600	Returned to land under investigation and surveyed access road via Bonimwere Cath. Mission.
	1900-2200	General discussion. Slept Kilau.
Wednesday 2nd June	0900	Departed Kilau.
	1030	Arrived Mogiagi rest house.
	1130-1400	Census of Biakane No. 4 and No. 5.
	1500-1600	Census statistics and book work. Slept Mogiagi.

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Thursday 3rd June	0900-1200	Census of Kwoikane and Aiwaku by Mr. Sauka, T.P.O. Supervision of census and paper work.
	1300-1600	Inspection of trade stores and discussion with Councillors.
	0900-2200	General discussion. Slept Mogiagi.
Friday 4th June	0900	Departed Mogiagi.
	1200	Arrived Oinima rest house.
	1300-1600	Census of Wogaikane (myself) and Dumakane (Mr. Sauka). Discussion with Councillors and Mr. Wemin Aure. Slept Oinima.
Saturday 5th June	0900-1300	Census of Millima, Swikane No. 1 (myself) and Siakane No. 2 (Mr. Sauka). Minor disputes arbitrated. Slept Oinima.
Sunday 6th June	1900-2300	Observed Oinima. General discussion. Slept Oinima.
Monday 7th June	0900	Departed Oinima.
	1030	Arrived Yobai rest house after visiting Doliba Primary T School on route.
	1100-1400	Census of Buro, Kumo, Baniku, Yaulumbil (myself) Moiwo, Ni and Sinima and Wiama (Mr. Sauka). Discussion with Councillors. Slept Yobai.
Tuesday 8th June	0900-1200	Census of Yonabauum. Arbitration of minor disputes.
	1300-1500	Discussion with Councillors. Rain prevented trade store and village inspection.
	0900-2300	General discussion. Slept Yobai.
Wednesday 9th June	0900	Departed Yobai.
	0930	Arrived Olui village and spoke with Councillors and Mr. Wemin Aure.
	1030	Departed Olui for Deri village.
	1215	Picked up by car.
	1245	Arrived Gumine.
Thursday 10th June		Patrol Report and Census statistics at Gumine.
Friday 11th June		Patrol Report and Census statistics at Gumine.
Saturday 12th June		Observed Gumine.
Sunday 13th June		Observed Gumine.

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Monday 14th June

Public Holiday.

Tuesday 15th June 0900

Departed Gumine by vehicle. Dropped Mr. Sauka, T.P.O. at Olui rest house and continued to Oinima and Banimwera where construction of access road to new station has commenced. No census was held at Olui.

1615

Returned Gumine.

Wednesday 16th June 0930

Departed Gumine by vehicle. Census of Kenegu, Kauruku, Daura and Konaku villages at Olui rest house while Mr. Sauka, T.P.O. did Biakane No. 1, Yaumunibi, Kwiberegauo and Bolgau8um at Deri rest house. Began walking to Gumine. Picked up on motor bike by A.D.C. and continued to Gumine, arriving 1830.

1600

1800

END OF DIARY

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Situation Report

Political Situation

The political education topics suggested in the patrol instructions were dealt with as follows:

(a) Preferential voting system

At the first three rest houses this subject was attempted, however, it was found that without suitable material for demonstration it was difficult to make the topic adequately understood.

As most Councillors were in possession of a copy of the new flag and coat of arms an explanation of the originals and meaning of the new flag was substituted for the preferential voting system. This had the advantage of being topical and visual; the latter being necessary to capture, at least initially, the attention of the audience. This explanation was generally accepted with little comment. It would appear that such abstract concepts as a national flag and national unity are not important considerations among these parochial people.

(b) At several rest houses the powers and responsibilities of Local Government Councils were explained. Once again this topic drew little comment from audiences. Throughout this area the Salt/Nomane Local Government Council is hailed as a cheap status symbol rather than an active agency for the economic, social or political advancement of the community as a whole. Councillors and their committee, men or women, are accepted as substitutes for Luluais and Tultuls, but few have any conception of the added responsibilities of either the Councillors or their constituents. Among the younger people there is perhaps a vague idea of the future possibilities of influencing the course of local development using the Council system, however, at present, this idea is not widespread nor is it obvious to these people how to go about exerting this influence.

(c) The difference between Internal Self-Government and Independence was explained at every rest house. Only at Oinima and Yobai rest houses did this topic produce any questions or comment other than the common expressions of doubt and fear about internal self-government and independence. These doubts are not prompted by any knowledge of the subject but the feeling that any change in the status quo must be a change for the worse. Life for these people, at the moment, provides numerous advantages over the old way of life and few of the responsibilities of the new order.

Political awareness in these two census divisions varies from little to virtually none as you get further away from Gumine. The almost complete lack of knowledge, and/or interest, in the topics covered or any other topic currently under public discussion, makes political education in this area a matter for concerted effort.

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The informal discussion held during this patrol could not be called successful as the audience could very seldom participate (exceptions being Yobai and Cinima rest houses) and, like most people, soon became tired of just listening despite the fact that interest in a topic was expressed initially. On the other hand photographs of any sort never failed to draw a crowd and keep them entranced for long periods. Usually these photographs were not recognised nor were people interested in a description or explanation of them; for most people it was enough just to look at the pattern of colours or light and shade and perhaps make up their own tales to fit the real or imagined subjects. It would appear some type of visual aid is necessary to attract and hold an audience for political education purposes, and, to make any topic understood this aid should be as simple as possible.

Nebari Kamun, Vice-President of the Salt/Nomane Council is probably the most politically aware person in the Nomane census division and fast becoming the most influential. His father, who may still be the most influential man, is still an active man for his age but is limited by lack of knowledge of places, people and events outside his own area. Nebari, on the other hand, has worked in Port Moresby and as an interpreter for the Administration and has taught himself to read and write a little in pidgin. This intelligent and progressive young man is, therefore, an obvious succession to his father; a fact which seems to have become more evident to all since the introduction of the Council in April, 1970. Thus Nebari is in the process of taking over from his father and extending his influence over the Councillors, and indirectly the people of the Nomane census division.

Nebari strongly supports the establishment of a permanent Station at Nomane in preference to Kilau. Numerous arguments are put forward to justify this proposal, but basically, people of both census divisions consider they can acquire prestige by having a permanent Station and for reasons of traditional rivalry are against establishing it in ~~either~~ the other division. If Nebari appeared to gain a permanent Station for his division his personal influence would be greatly enhanced.

It is reported that Nebari has told some Councillors not to work on the Nomane loop road. This does not mean he is trying to sabotage plans for construction of this road but he is trying to re-route the initial Nomane-Yawai section. His suggested route may, in fact, be more suitable than that originally proposed by Mr. Baker, Patrol Officer, but until an Officer has time to examine the two alternatives closely many of the Nomane people are hesitant to go ahead with this task. He is also advocating that work should not continue at full swing until the necessary tools previously ordered by the Council arrive.

Apparently Nebari has also, on occasion, disagreed with and overruled Police Constables in their estimation of and action taken over minor disputes. Again if an Officer had been readily available he may have chosen to settle such disputes informally between the parties concerned without resorting to the full

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force of the law. In fact both these instances seem to support Nebari's argument that Nomane Base Camp needs an Officer permanently and he is not slow to point this out. It is possible that this is not pure coincidence.

At present Nebari is pro-Administration and does not usually criticise either policy or performance of the Administration outright. It would be most unfortunate for all concerned if, in the future, he came to the realisation that by taking local grievances and openly criticising Administration failings he can both gain influence among the Nomane people and increase Administration interest and activity in his isolated pocket of population.

For an intelligent young man with political ambitions such a course is quite possible although the natural conservatism of the Nomane people would tend to work against such action.

Proposals put forward by Mr. Wemin Aure have been fully covered in detail in the appendix report and Area Study, however, it should be mentioned just how the tide of fortune has turned against him.

For five years Wemin was a Councillor; for the last three of these he was President of the Gumine Council; a member of the Chimbu Councils Construction Unit Committee and the District Education Board (this position he still holds) as well as the Council Finance Committee. His ability to contribute constructively to such bodies was generally recognised, however, in April, 1971, he was not re-elected as Councillor for his Ward.

Since then he has attempted to have his Ward and two others taken out of the Gumine Council and into the Salt/Nomane Council. This proposal he has since dropped as the people concerned (at Olui and Deri rest houses) would not agree. Therefore he substituted the proposal that these two rest houses be included in the new Nomane/Karimui Electorate. People at Olui (but not Deri) indicated to this patrol they favoured this proposal, however, both Councillors (plus the Deri Councillor) have since spoken against it at a recent Council meeting.

As a probable candidate for the 1972 House of Assembly Elections, Wemin would have more chance in the new electorate than standing against the sitting member for Gumine.

Not surprisingly Wemin feels he has been repeatedly betrayed. If on top of all this he were to lose his seat on the District Education Board his betrayal would be complete. Although, as yet, there is no visible change in his attitude he is understandably depressed and this could in future affect his attitude to the Administration which can provide little consolation for his loss of position and prestige.

House of Assembly Elections

People throughout the Salt and Nomane census divisions are aware of the forthcoming 1972 Elections and the proposal to create a new electorate including their divisions and the Karimui area. At this early stage probable candidates are Nebari Kamun, Sibaku village; Kaupa Wauri, Dulai village and

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Birial Welebi, Yobai village, however, almost anybody is a possible candidate and apparently few people will decide who they will vote for until they see the ballot paper. Admittedly the elections are still six months away but most people seem to be content to wait and see who will stand rather than selecting a favourite candidate and attempting to ensure his success, even indirectly.

Economic Situation

The economy of this area is almost entirely dependant on coffee, with the Highlands Labour Scheme being the next largest income earner. As D.A.S.F. policy is to discourage further coffee planting, passionfruit seedlings have been distributed throughout both census divisions and are just beginning to bear fruit. The Cottees car which comes to Gumine in January, February and March only buys fruit as far as Yobai rest house. This means the large majority of people have no outlet for the passionfruit crop which is therefore eaten by the growers, given to pigs or left to rot. The volume of production further down the road probably does not yet warrant a visit from the Cottees vehicle but even if it did it seems doubtful that it would be worth while for either Cottees or the growers to buy in the Nomane and lower Salt census division. At Gumine the price is 2¢ per lb and coffee buyers from Gumine drop a cent per lb when buying coffee at Nomane. Therefore the question arises, if Cottees were prepared to travel this far, would the growers find 1 to 1½ cents an attractive price considering many would need to carry the produce for anything up to six hours.

This problem of marketing is not restricted to passionfruit. The only possible way of alleviating this situation seems to be by building a road from Nomane across the Wahgi River and into the Chuave Sub-District.

Another drawback to economic development in this area is the absence of any D.A.S.F. staff which was withdrawn from Nomane Base Camp in October, 1970. At that stage they were distributing passionfruit seedlings, constructing a fish breeding pond and advising people of better methods of coffee cultivation. At present, the two former have been abandoned and the latter is badly required. Without an Officer stationed permanently in the area, very little improvement or innovation is likely to take place, however, with an Officer, the people will be co-operative and generally enthusiastic to try new ways of stimulating the economy of their area. Lack of education, contact with outside areas and a generally conservative outlook; these people are not capable of stimulating their own economic development without assistance.

Roads

The main road from Gumine to Nomane runs through the length of the Salt and Nomane census divisions. This road is open to two-wheel drive vehicles during dry weather and four-wheel drive vehicles during wet weather, having landslides, which are quite common particularly during wet weather. In many

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places the grades are excessive and the road narrows dangerously. At present working is continuing, on a one day a week basis, to rectify these faults, also, the Council tractor has begun putting stone in the numerous places which became slippery after rain. The Nomane section in particular needs more work, however, little of consequence can be done until the tools ordered by the Council have arrived. If the Council is allocated Rural Development Funds for 1971/72, it could considerably improve this road by replacing many of the present wooden bridges with culverts.

The first feeder road coming off the Gumine/Nomane road goes to Yobai rest house (3 miles). This road is badly in need of good drainage and stone to cover the very slippery surface. Apart from one section of approximately 100 yards this road is not unduly narrow nor has it any excessively steep grades.

The second feeder road goes to the Catholic Mission Baminwera (2 miles) and is very narrow for most of its length as it runs along the top and side of a narrow ridge. It is also slippery when wet. As this will be the access road for the proposed new Station site at Kilau, it will be necessary to upgrade it considerably in the near future. This road is at present, being extended by a half mile to the proposed Station site.

A third feeder road to Mogiagi rest house (5 miles) has been completed and is on a par with the Gumine/Nomane road and will therefore require further work in the future to bring it up to the desired standard. Eventually it is planned that this road should continue to Kalaweri rest house and meet up with a loop road being built from Gomgale to service villages in the Marigl census division behind the Gumine Station.

Most of the rest houses in the Nomane census division are not linked by road and therefore a loop road from Nomane Base Camp is under construction. At present, this work is rather spasmodic with each village having cut a bench which extends for a hundred to two yards on either side of the village. These benches could not yet be considered a road, however, they are the beginning.

Two main factors retarding progress on this road are:

1. Lack of suitable tools, and;
2. Lack of suitable guidance.

The former have been ordered by the Council, almost twelve months ago and for various reasons have been re-ordered since, but have not yet arrived. Consequently enthusiasm for the work has lapsed in most villages.

The only villages which have not done at least some work are those around the Nomane Base Camp. Here, as mentioned previously, there is indecision of the route to be followed. This decision

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and similar decisions over the route, gradients and width of the road will have to be made in the near future if this road is to be finished in a reasonable period of time.

Until the tools arrive it is unlikely any work will be done on a large scale, however, if possible other obstacles should be removed prior to this to prevent any further delays.

As previously mentioned economic development in this area is hampered by marketing difficulties. The present road link to Gumine is, by commercial standards, very poor and the continuation of the road to Kundiawa little better; furthermore it is highly unlikely large sums of money will be available in the foreseeable future to bring, even the Gumine/Kundiawa section up to a good commercial standard. The total length of this road is 57 miles.

The most practical alternative seems to be a road link with the Chuave Sub-District across the Wahgi River. During the 1971/72 financial year the Elimbari Council (in Chuave) have plans to upgrade the road which at present comes to within 5 miles of the Wahgi river. If their efforts are successful this road would be as good or better than the Gumine/Kundiawa road and considerably better than the Gumine/Nomane road is likely to be for another two or three years.

Added to this the Chimbu Coffee Society is now building facilities on the Highlands Highway a mile from Chuave for bulk storage and drying of coffee and plans to have possibly five cars working from that depot. The Nomane census division could be serviced from this depot easier than from Kundiawa if it was linked to the Chuave road system.

In the case of the proposed alternative crop, passionfruit, the Cottees buyers who originate from Goroka would find it much easier to service Nomane through Chuave than through Kundiawa as at present. The travelling time would be less and Chuave station (on the Highlands Highway) some twenty miles closer to Goroka than is Kundiawa.

Details of possible routes for a Chuave/Nomane link road have been set out in a report by Mr. Baker, Patrol Officer, Gumine, reference 10-5-2, 9th September, 1969. From details given in Mr. Baker's report and consideration of the present situation, as summarised above, it appears that a Chuave/Nomane link road should be given serious consideration when Rural Development funds are allocated in 1972/73. In the meantime a preliminary of the most suitable route could be undertaken and requests made through the Elimbari Council for the co-operation of the Chuave people who would directly be involved with the project.

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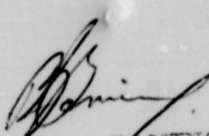
Social Situation

Rest houses in both census divisions were found to be in a reasonable state of repair and quite adequate for their purpose. Several, although large enough, were not divided into rooms for sleeping, eating and washing, and therefore the people concerned were requested to erect partitions to provide at least a minimum of privacy. A few were found to have small leaks in their rooves but none required major repair.

Villages adjacent to the Nomane Base Camp are at present concentrating their efforts on constructing a classroom and teachers house on the site chosen for the proposed Primary T School. Both these buildings are of native materials and should be completed soon. Once again one gets the feeling that a good deal of prestige is involved. Two Administration primary schools have been established in the Salt census division in the last three years, while Nomane has none. Nevertheless a school will definitely be of future benefit to these people and the school when established will also benefit from their enthusiasm.

It is recognised throughout the area that future leaders will require education if they are to lead effectively and compete with more sophisticated outsiders, however, few are really interested in universal education. The fact that male pupils usually outnumber females by approximately 3 to 1 is probably indicative of this attitude. Also it is unlikely that at this early stage these schools can accommodate all the eligible children but nobody complained that his child was turned away due to overcrowding.

Generally speaking health in these two divisions is good, although, whooping cough or a virulent variety of influenza has taken its toll of the very old and very young over the last two years, particularly at the farthest end of the Nomane census division. A lesser awareness of personal hygiene in this more remote area is also probably responsible for this higher incidence of death among the old and young.


P.B. LAMING
Patrol Officer
2/7/71

Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

17th June, 1971

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE,
Chimbu District.

In reference to your paragraph 12 of Patrol Instructions,
Gumine Patrol No. 11, dated 3rd May, 1971.

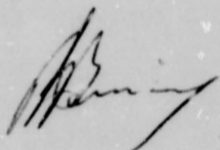
1. In the first instance Mr. Wemin Aure reported that the people of Olui and Deri rest houses were keen to withdraw from the Gumine L.G.C. and join the Salt/Nomane L.G.C. as these two rest houses are actually listed in the Salt Census Division. However, by the 16th June, when the subject was discussed with people from these rest houses he had obviously failed to obtain support for this proposal and now requested that these rest houses be included in the Nomane/Karimui Open Electorate along with the remainder of the Salt Census Division. The creation of the new Open Electorate became public knowledge during the patrol.
2. The people of the Olui rest house area, in which Mr. Aure's home village is situated, are definitely not in favour of leaving the Gumine L.G.C. but do support Mr. Aure's request to be included in the new electorate. Those living in the Deri rest house area also have no desire to leave the Gumine L.G.C., nor are they interested in joining the new electorate.
3. The Olui and Deri rest houses being seven (7) and four (4) miles, respectively, from Gumine by road are definitely orientated toward Gumine, administratively, commercially and socially. The remainder of the Salt Census Division, however, looks towards Kilau as the future administrative centre and to schools and Mission stations within the Salt/Nomane area.
4. Mr. Aure's argument is based on his peoples traditional links with the Salt Census Division. Particularly the name which is derived from the fact that the Olui and Deri people produced salt which was then traded through their neighbours in what is now the Salt Census Division.
5. Within the Salt Census Division there are three distinct language groups, Iui, Kia and Kerei. The Olui and Deri people form the bulk of the Kerei group (pop. 3,200), the remainder being situated at Mogiagi (pop. 1,200) near Kilau. This smaller group, however, is completely unconcerned about the inclusion of their linguistic relatives in either the Council or the Electorate.

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6. In general the people of the Salt/Nomane Council area are against or apathetic to the inclusion of the Olui and Deri people in the Council or Electorate. Strong opposition to their inclusion was encountered at Oinima and Yobai rest houses which are their nearest neighbours in the Salt Census Division. The people of these latter rest houses are members of the largest linguist group (Iui) and the most politically aware in the present Council area.

7. It appears that Mr. Aure is attempting to place himself in a position to regain some of the prestige, and perhaps income, which he lost after being defeated in this year's Council elections. By the same token the Salt/Nomane Council President Mr. Birial Welebi (from Yobai rest house area) is firmly resolved not to allow Mr. Aure this opportunity which could jeopardise his present position and future chances in the 1972 Elections for the House of Assembly.

For your information, please.



P.B. LAMING
Patrol Officer

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Appendix No. 2

The following list gives the number of trade stores in each rest house area:

Nomane Census Division

Nomane Base Camp	14
Geroma rest house	2
Waisime rest house	6
Kiari rest house	16
Waura rest house	9
Yawai rest house	10

Salt Census Division

Dulai rest house	17
Kilau rest house	13
Mogiagi rest house	12
Cinima rest house	14
Yobai rest house	28

Very few of these establishments are really worth the name of "trade store", the large majority being small, poorly stocked and operating for only about one week in four. Applications for licenses are readily available from the Council Clerk and apparently Councillors approve these licences without really considering whether; the store is of a suitable standard, the owner is capable or willing to operate it as a serious venture or the area can support another store.

As most of these "stores" have no earthly hope of earning profit for their owners, one must presume, and evidence does indicate, that they are established primarily for their prestige value.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU Report No. 11Apr 1970/71.

~~SUB DISTRICT - GUMINE~~
Patrol Conducted by JOSEPH SAUKA (F.P.O.)

Area Patrolled SALT/NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans PATROL OFFICER . PETER LAMING.

Natives 1. R.P.N.G.C. Member KAUPA NIL.
& 1. INTERPRETER - SIMB BUNIE.

Duration—From 27 / 5 / 1971 to 9 / 6 / 1971

Number of Days Fourteen Days (14).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/12./19.70. and on June 1970.

Medical October /19.69.

Map Reference FOURMIL KARIMUI, MILINCH GOROKA.

Objects of Patrol POLITICAL EDUCATION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PATROL ROUTINE,

AREA STUDY, SITUATION REPORT, ANNUAL CENSUS

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

M. S. Davis

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .

District Commissioner

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

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

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

RCO:JO

3

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-18-37

6th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimba District,
KHARLAN.

GUMINE PATROL NO. 11A OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-3 of 27th September, 1971.

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I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. J. Sanka, T.P.O., of SALT and NOMANE Census Divisions.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) ✓
Secretary.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER *WJC*



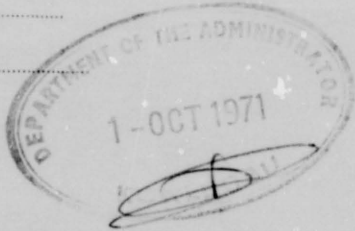
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-18-37

(13)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-3-3
If calling ask for
Mr. RK:de

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.

27th September, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1970-71 SALT NOMANE CENSUS DIV.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Sauka, Trainee Patrol Officer, covering Situation Report and the Annual Census recheck of the Salt Census Division.

There is no objection if the people wish to remain in Gumine Council within Gumine Electorate.

I agree that the present ward Committee system can remain, as it is, until the next Council Election when a proper election of secret ballot is to be conducted to elect the Councillors as well as ward committees to represent each sub clans.

Paragraph 5 of your 67-1-1 of 19th July, 1971 is noted and I feel, at this stage the spelling and grammatical errors are to be accepted but Mr. Sauka must be made aware of this mistake without fail. Nevertheless it is good to hear that Mr. Sauka is showing interest in the people and he will be able to gain some experience with the people's existing problems.

L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Department of Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Enclosed herewith two (2) copies of the above Report for your information.

L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegram

Our Reference 62-1m1

If calling ask for

No.

District Commissioner,
Kundiawa.



Department of District Administration

Salt

Division

Chimbu District

19th July, 1971.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 70/71 SALT NOMANE CENSUS DIVISIONS MR JOSEPH SAUKA T.P.O.

Attached are three copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report by Mr J.Sauka, together with claim for camping allowance.

Patrol no. 11 to the Salt Nomane Census Division was undertaken by Mr. P.Laming on 4/5/71 and was joined by Mr. Sauka on 23/5/71 at Kilau. Accordingly, Mr.Sauka's situation report deals mainly with the Salt Census Division. The area study for both Census Divisions was prepared by both Mr.Laming and Mr. Sauka as far as possible and submitted under Mr.Laming's name with Patrol Report no. 11 of 70/71.

This is Mr.Sauka's first patrol in Chimbu District, he has previously accompanied senior officers on two short patrols from Port Moresby.

Comments are as follows:-

Political;

Council With the exception of Olui and Deri resthouse groups, the Salt and Nomane Census Divisions are within the Salt Nomane Local Government Council Area and also the proposed Nomane/Karimui electorate. Recent discussions with the people of the Olui and Deri groups have shown that most of the inhabitants of these two rest houses wish to remain within the Gumine Local Government Council Area and also the Gumine Open Electorate.

The present Ward Committee set up is wrong, in that the Councillors themselves in many cases have appointed the Ward Committee. Badges have been handed out to these people. To take these badges from the wearers at this stage is unthinkable, so strong are their feelings and the situation can only be resolved at the next elections when proper election procedures for Councillors and Ward Committee can be followed.

The report has been gone through in detail with Mr.Sauka and the spelling mistakes and the obvious grammatical errors pointed out. I have mentioned to the Officer that his report would probably be more lucid if he tried to overcome the tendency to use such large words and to explain himself in simpler terms.

Mr.Sauka has shown a keen interest in the people and their problems and offered suggestions for improvement. With further experience and a developed confidence, I am sure this officer will become a very useful unit.

L. H. H. H.
Eugene Hansen
A.D.C. Gambia

PATROL DIARLY

THURSDAY - 27-5-71.

0745 - 0900 hours - prepared patrol equipment, and departed Gumine by Admin Toyota. Accompanied by A.D.C. Mr. L. Hanson.
1200 - 1300 hours - arrived Kilau R/H. Met P.O. Peter Laming.
1300 - 1400 hours - visited Salt/Nomane Council Chamber.
1500 - 1730 hours - heard disputes, courts, problems. (Arbitration).
1800 - 2200 hours - calculation of census figures Nomane Villages.

Slept Kilau R/H.

FRIDAY - 28-5-71.

0800 - 1300 hours - calculation of census figures.
1300 - 2200 hours - Political Education.

Slept Kilau R/H.

SATURDAY - 29-5-71.

0900 - 1115 hours - Land Investigation at Kilau for New Government & L.G.C. station.
1330 - 1508 hours - Aquisition of land at Kilau P.T.S.
1530 - 2230 hours - Calculation of Average Family Size for Nomane Village.

Slept Kilau R/H.

SUNDAY - 30-5-71.

Rested.
1500 - 2030 hours - Calculation of Average Family Size for Nomane.

Slept Kilau R/H.

MONDAY - 31-5-71.

0900 - 1830 hours - Investigation of new station (conducted the land improvements.)

Slept Kilau R/H.

TUESDAY - 1-6-71.

0930 - 1200 hours - Assist P.O. Peter Laming, ascertaining names of all the land ownerships of the land (at New station & P.T.S Kilau)
1230 - 1600 hours - Calculations of prizes. (Land Improvements)

Slept Kilau R/H.

WEDNESDAY - 2-6-71.

0930 - 1030 hours - Walked from Kilau R/H to Mogiagi R/H. (Approx 1 hr)
1330 - 1400 hours - Census conducted.
1400 - 2220 hours - Calculation Census figures for Mogiagi.

Slept Mogiagi R/H.

THURSDAY - 3-6-71.

0900 - 1200 hours - Conducted the Census.
1230 - 2245 hours - Calculation of Census figures.
2300 - 2400 hours - Political Education.

Slept Mogiagi R/H

FRIDAY - 4-6-71.

0900 - 1230 hours - Walked from Mogiagi R/H to Onima R/H (Approx 3 hrs)
1300 - 1400 hours - Conducted the Census.
1500 - 2230 hours - Calculation of Census figures.

Slept Onima R/H.
Onima

SATURDAY 5-6-71.

0900 - 1400 hours conducted census.
1500 - 2230 hours calculations of census figures.

10

Slept ^{Onima} ~~Onima~~ R/H.

SUNDAY 6-6-71.

Rest.
1245 - 1530 hours calculation of census figures.
2045 - 2230 hours Political Education.

Slept ^{Onima} ~~Onima~~ R/H.

MONDAY 7-6-71.

0900 - 1000 hours packed patrol equipment and walk to Yobai R/H. (1 hr)
1030 - 1630 hours conducted the census.
1800 - 2200 hours calculation of census figures.

Slept Yobai R/H.

TUESDAY 8-6-71.

0900 - 1130 hours calculation of census figures.
1300 - 1630 hours heard old land dispute and was solved.

Slept Yobai R/H.

WEDNESDAY 9-6-71.

0900 - 1200 hours walked to Gumine station but were picked up
by Admin Toyota, close to Deri Village.
1256 hours arrived at Sub-District Office.
1308 - 1606 hours sort out the patrol equipment.

END OF THE PATROL.

(J. SAUKA. T.P.O.)

9

SITUATION REPORT

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

POLITICAL.

The proclamation Census Divisions of Salt/Nomane into the Wards have a consolidation functions of the Local Government Council in the area. At present the L.G.C. functions have been illustrated to the people. In the systems of ruling their areas and administering the people. 17-3-76

This L.G.C was established in ~~23-9-1965~~ and it is not very old. However, the people have good knowledge of their Local Government. The Councillors in my observation had appreciated the introduction of the L.G.C in these two Census Divisions. With the exceptional of the Local Government. The majority of the people still rely on Administration for assistances.

It is very usual that in every District of Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The people's attitude towards the Local Government is to maintain Law and Order. Also to develop the area

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

There ~~is~~^{are} a great responsibilities for the Local Government Councillors in the two Census Divisions. The newly proposed Electorates including Gumine and Nomane/Karimui. The two Census Divisions which includes Salt and Nomane will join with Karimui where it would become one electorate. This is due to large population and the next year's House of Assembly. The two villages between these two newly proposed electorates would decide which electorate to join. The two villages are DERI and OLUI. However the Deri Councillor - Tine. Maima and his four committees.

COMMITTEES

MAIMA SIPA.
NIME NOL.
KOBUL KURA.
BAN AIWA.

Bring ^{ought} the point up ^{but} they have not reached the solution of which electorate to join in. The Councillor at Olui and his committees had not ^{yet} decided which electorate to join in. However, we gave them about four days to think and decide.

The attitude of Salt/Nomane people refused to join with Olui village. I have understood ~~that~~ that it was very compromise where some of the Olui people preferred to join with the Gumine Electorate. Especially an old Councillor WEMIN who is trying to become a dictatorship of the community. He articulated that he is very anxious to join with Salt/Nomane and Karimui to become one Electorate. I wholeheartedly believe that he would become or stand for the Election as a candidate. Due to several factors such as:

1. To increase in population.
2. To increase the tax.
3. Mr. Wemin would have opportunity of standing for election of 1971/72 -76 House of Assembly.

At the moment there are too many Committees in the area. The committees vary from 2-6, in every small villages. However we have made a list of committees who would properly lose their position. This would limit the number to 2. The Councillors in every village claimed that this system is good network for L.G.C. These committees assist the Councillors a lot. The Councillors made lots of grievances and articulated that this would deteriorate their future functions of the L.G.C. The Councillors in the area had in previous years commenced a programmes for working on the roads. Some of the Councillors and Businessmen have decided to stand for the Candidates for 1972-76 House of Assembly.

3. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The situation at the present where majority of the people are illiterate. Their reaction and understanding of House of Assembly was not well received. Majority of the people have very little knowledge about the next year's election and the functions of the H of A. This is due to lack of participation of Political Education. However, some of the influential councillors, old Tul Tuls and LuLuais have little knowledge about the Government functions.

4. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

At present there is great desire of 1972-76 Candidates for House of Assembly member. It seems that the numbers for Candidates have increase from 2-14x. I have understood that there is one of the R.P.N.G.C. member who would like to stand as a Candidate for the new H of A election. He is L/CPL Kaupa Nil. The other Candidates in Salt Census Division is Biriake Walo (President) from Yobai. The people do not anticipate with the H of A members. At present there is no H of A member for Salt/Nomane. It is usual that the people of Territory have where they ignore the members so often, because the members don't rarely visit their Districts. There is great knowledge that the Councillors do understand about the new House of Assembly Election.

Also at present there is great desirabilities of Nominating the future member of H of A.

5. POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The introduction of Political Education to the people have very little effect. The political education was held in every men's houses at night time. When the patrol moves from village to village. During the session of political education, there were about 10-20 people present. The people who attend the political education were interested in political affairs. I should say that there was lack of good clear interpretation of communicating with the people

During the patrol we had no films, flipcharts, puppets etc to show them to the people to identify. We showed them the flag, and explained them all about Internal Self-Government, Members, House of Assembly, Independent and other important political Businesses of the House of Assembly. Only minority of the interested ones contributed their attentions to the political affairs. Especially the ones who are going to stand as candidates. At every periods or intervals the people discussed them amongst themselves in groups. Very often they asked us the questions and we did answer their questions. I assure that there should be sufficient equipments supplied by D.I.E.S for good clarification of communicating with people about all political education.

6. PREFERENTIAL VOTING. (Preferential Voting)

In the area I have noted that the people have no idea about the preferential voting. During the patrol I try to ask some of the people if they could answer the question about the preferential voting but they seems to give wrong ideas and the answers. It is very obvious that the most of the people are illiterate in these two Census Divisions, also at the present the younger men don't know the meaning of the word preferential voting.

7. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES (PARTIES, INDIVIDUALS.ETC.)

The only influential political dominations of affairs are Local Government Councillors. In the area there has been no significance of political activities such as parties or individual reformation. However when the Sub-District Office was established the people have not commenced to organize such activities. They have no knowledge of this kind of activities. I have understood that the people are illiterate and they don't understand or participate in political parties.

8. GENERAL.

As the whole the majority of the people have no knowledge of Democratic Government Systems. The majority of the people are illiterate. The customary and traditional way of the live is very common. The people are practicing the life of westernisation, standard of living. It seems that the majority of the younger men are working as labourers outside of the District.

The influence of L.G.C has change the ancient life to modern civilisation. Their attitude toward the political activities is very weak. On the majority of the people haven't got full knowledge about the House of Assembly. The most forceful impression I have received in this area, is the respect of the economic development.

The most important crop so far is the coffee and for my reason that it is very doubtful whether the present plantings, numbering 320,000 trees. It is hope perhaps in the future the number will substantially increase. However there is potential for increasing the yield of existing plantings by improvements of cultivation and ensuring that the coffee is pruned. However, if there are such methods introduced and population pressure is reduced. We can introduce "Mixed Farming" in the area without any inconvenient problems.

It is obvious, that the unreliability of prices and market of tropical products. We can terminate the mono agriculture systems and deliver some cash crops in the area. The ultimate solution would be

(CONT'D)

(Cont'd)

The ultimate solution would appear to be the building up of educational facilities where people could procure the necessary qualifications to find employment that would offer a large adequate money. So that he has opportunity to make use of his land. It is obvious that whilst relieving land pressure the younger men decides to seek employment outside of their district or area.

This can be taken into account when the people have finished their contract either with the Administration or Enterprises. The Agriculture Department would introduce other cash crops quickly when they resign from the contract, and return to their areas.

9. DEGREE OF COMMITMENT TO POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Regarding
The ~~accommodating~~ the degree of commitment of the political institutions, I recommend that there are some possible ways by the people but they don't tend to propagate their attitudes and moral of their wishes. The people have no knowledge and they tend to be always awareness to some degree of political affairs happening at present. The attitudes of the Councillors where they contribute their attentions to political affairs.

At present concerning about new House of Assembly some of the influential leaders and wealthy businessmen are very anxious to stand as a Candidates. However, this has stimulated their attentions to some degree of commitment to political institutions and affairs. In the area there is no organisations such as political parties in time. The increasing power of the Local Government Council ~~expedient~~ is very expedient and executing the functions of the L.G.C efficiently. The ultimate solution would appear that more political education is essential to be more oftenly conducted. However with all the assistances and advises from D.I.E.S and there must be sufficient equipment ~~be~~ supplied. Also when the new House of Assembly member has been elected he should or must visit his people occassionally and must have a plight of his people. Thus they can understand some commitment of political affairs.

(continued next page)

ECONOMIC.

1. GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The previous Patrol Report No.10 of 1969/70 was conducted by P.O Joseph Baker. Also the other Patrol Report No.3. of 1970/71 was conducted and submitted by A.F.McNeil, A.D.C.

The General Rural Development of the area is still going on with little extend. There has been no increasement of the Non-Indigenous development within last five months in the area. In the area the most of the people spend their times working on their gardens and small coffee plots.

(A) ROADS.

The Local Government Council has made programmes for each village people to work on the roads and bridges, In these two Census Divisions. The only internal road linking Nomane Base Camp with the Sub-District Office Gumine. At most times the road is passable to only four wheel drive vehicles. However after a little rain the road deteriorates. It is very often that the vehicles had to ~~halt~~ stop because the blockade of landslides. Thus the vehicles seldom had to carry the shovels at the back.

It has been observed by me that the difficulties of maintaining the roads for remaining open. The road linking Kilau-Mogiagi is still unserviceable for any vehicles to operate. This is due to several factors that the erosion of roads by rain. Also the destruction of bridge just close to Mogiagi R/H by flood late months of last year. It is advisable to supply facilities such as either reinforcement pipes or installed curverts. To construct the roads where the water flows ~~XXXXXX~~ particularly in some parts of the areas. At the moment there has been little work done in putting installed curverts in some parts of the roads. Especially road between Sub-District Office and Kilau, however the installed curverts are large about 60 inches. There is a new road under construction linking Catholic Mission at Bamuara with newly proposed Government station at Kilau. It is hoped that more Funds are available, to contribute to necessary constructions of roads and labour expenses. Also I suggest that there must be an assistance and instructions from P.W.D. To develop the good communication system quickly and efficiently I recommend that this idea can be taken into account. Where by employing the "Contractors" to reconstruct the roads and bridges. If the L.G.C has insufficient Funds or the Administration has plenty of work to do in other areas. However this needs time and sufficient Funds provided for this kind of capital work.

(B) BRIDGES.

There is no formal bridge been built at Mogiagi creek. However there is only one. I recommend that there must be two bridges constructed because the other creek has no bridge. So often the people have to walk

(Continued next page)

across the creek. This shows or identifies the problems because there is existence of two creeks. The most of the bridges are constructed of bush materials and they don't tend to last longer. I have noticed that there is always fear when crossing the bridges. I recommend that there must be some assistances from P.W.D.

(C) HOUSING.

At the present the Administration Primary "T" School at Deriba has been built with two teacher's houses. The Primary "T" School at Kilau where there is one teacher's house under construction. I hope that in the future there would be more assistance from P.W.D. and sufficient Funds provided for the maintains of all these "Capital Works".

2. ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The only two possible departments to develop the area are P.W.D and D.A.S.F. In the area there are no other major projects being carried out. In the area most of the indigenous are concentrating with coffee. They are hoping that the D.A.S.F would give them more assistance and introducing other new cash crops. It has been known that the people have no initiatives to organise other economical projects to develop the area. This is due to health of the people where laziness occupy the time.

In the previous Patrol Report No. 10. of 1969/70. The patrol distributed 4,800 passionfruit seedlings at Kilau R.H. Approximately 12,000 seedlings have been distributed.

During my patrol I have observed that there has been no development in Livestock. However, all of these projects should be encouraged by D.A.S.F. This is another good system of increasing their source of income. Then in the future it might become a commercial Livestock.

3. PROCESSING AND MARKETING.

The economy of the area is mostly based on climatical conditions, topographic and the vegetation. The topographical conditions provides most of the problems, such as marketing. In the area network of the roads for good transportation of agricultural products is still inefficient. The coffee is dominant cash crop in these two regions. In most cases, majority of the people produce less quantity sufficient for family's income, (self-sufficient). However, coffee is the commercial crop and this provides their only source of income. The buying of coffee beans varies according to the quality.

Here are the fixed prices for marketing.

1. Dry Coffee Beans - 18 cents - 12 cents per lb.
2. Wet Coffee Beans - 12 cents - 9 cents per lb.

(Cont'd next page)

This was the prices fixed by the Coffee Buyers and the Chimbu Coffee Society. In the area man labour is very common and there is lack of mechanisation. However, the most of the coffee growers have no coffee machines.

For marketing there is ineffecient means of transportation systems to the focus point. Only the Chimbu Coffee Society has suffecien-t means of transportation system. Some of the Indigenous coffee growers sale their productions to local businessmen. I wholeheartedly recommend that the D.A.S.F. is only the one. Who must give more assistances and introduce other new cash crops.

4. VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION.

In Salt/Nomane Census Divisions Coffee is the commercial crop. I have seen that the majority of the landowners and clan members have few coffee trees about six years old in their small plots. The majority of the people have full knowledge that this is only the cash crop which brings in their revenue. The production of coffee produced by people are in less quantity.

Approximately Estimated.

15,000 -48,000 lbs per year.

*

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\$6,000 - \$12,000 revenue per year.

This is what I ^{estimated} recommend that the coffee growers produce and make their income in a year. Most of the people sale their coffee productions to the Chimbu Coffee Society.

Refering to the Patrol Report No.10 Of 1969/70. The introd-uction of Passionfruits have not yield a great deal. it is considered as ~~another~~ other important cash crop in the area.

Majority of the people adopt their life in subsistence farming. The "KauKau" is classified as important feed in the regions. In the area very few people do own Livestock, have seen about herds of cattle owned by one of the Indigenous man at Deri. At Onima there were about 10 goats.

The people from Deri and Olui often sale some of their garden feedstuffs at Gumine station market. This brings extra income to the village people.

Salt Nom.

5. NON-INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Generally in the two areas, the Chimu Coffee Society has played most important part of the country's economy. Where all the senior responsibilities are mostly directed and managed by expatriate officers. In the fields the Missions can come into this category of assisting the local people. At present there is not much of the Non-Indigenous penetration of economical development in the area.

At Bambara the Catholic Mission has established a small trade store which provides most of the peoples needs. Particularly the people around Kilau and near by neighbouring villages. The Catholic Mission at Bambara is still constructing a new airstrip. It was classed as a "D" Category Airstrip.

In the area there are no large plantations and factories been established by Non-Indigenous. The only commercial establishment in the area for trading, is a large trade store at Gumine station owned by Collins and Leahy Ltd. There are about ten (10) local people employed by Collins and Leahy. I point out there is sufficient arable land to encourage other foreign traders and planters. Particularly in the area major confrontation of land shortage is common. However, due to large distribution of population in the area.

At most circumstances all the work are done by man labour and there are no skilled technical local workers. In the area there are no other large companies operating at present.

SOCIAL.

1. EDUCATION.

The Salt/Nemane Census Divisions has still insufficient services provided by the Administration and the Missions. The Missions including Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Lutheran, and Protestant. At R.C.M. Mission at Bambara the classes are from Prep to standard four (4). The Administration schools at Kilau and Deriba have Prep to standard 4. Majority of the people are illiterate and there are no secondary schools and Tertiary institutions. Either provided by Administration or Missions. However, some of the younger ones are semi-illiterate especially those who have other main Territory Centres. At Yeba R/H during the census I have ascertained the information that approximately ten (10) students attending Kerewagi High School. In the area mostly due to the people's attitude at Deri and Mul are bit sophisticated. However the outer villages seems to be not more sophisticated.

2. HEALTH.

During beginning of the last year there was a Influenza or Epidemic. The people suffered greatly from this sickness. This year the people are in good condition. The most of the women's time are spent in the garden. However there is sufficient means of food supply in the area. Most of the medical supplies are provided by Administration and the Missions. At most times the medical services are still lacking. This is due to services where provided by either Administration or Missions because shortage of Funds. In the villages there has been established with "Aid Posts". All these Aid Post are been assisted by the P.H.D. The majority of the people are using good sanitation systems. For drinking the people use swift flowing streams, and washing their clothes.

3. LAW AND ORDER. (Law and Order).

The Administrations reaction has greatly influenced over the people. The typical of Chimu where "Murduring is very common. This could be stopped by strong and active Administration function of maintaining Law and Order. The people get fear when the Police functions are been carried out. At the patrols the people still brought up their disputes and other problems. All of the courts and problems were minor ones. Especially land problem is the difficult case to be solved. In every cases minor disputes and problems were settled by councillors. In all circumstances the Administration is maintaining Law and Order very effectively and strongly over the people.

4. SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

The Government Departments such as D.D.A., D.A.S.F., P.W.D., P.H.D., and R.P&N.G.C , have worked jointly for many years in the area. All these departments are still working very hard to develop the area. However, all the services are provided by each of the departments to the people. This shows that the Administration has great responsibilities for the people. In the area all the Government Agencies are allocated to the Sub-district Office at Gumine. The various Agencies are mostly operated by the Staffs of D.D.A such as Banking, Radio, Post Office are situated at Sub-district Office Gumine.

At Kilau there is an Infant Welfare Clinic . Most of the village have Aid Posts. In the area most of the Aid Posts have been built of good commercial type material brought from District Headquarters (Kundiawa). The materials such as for foundations are pipes, fibrous for walls, corrugated iron roofs and sawn timber for floors etc. Most of the Aid Posts have sufficient supply of medicines and Aid Post Orderlies. There is not much work done by the P.W.D in the areas. Overall D.D.A has contributed her efforts and knowledge to the people. However, the people's attitude to Administration is as helper and guide to road of Self-Government and Independent. They do need advice and assistance from all the Government Departments.

5. MISSIONS.

Missions operating in the areas are always tolerant, sympathetic, patient and comprehensive to the people. The functions, disciplinary and the Christianity have influenced greatly. It is obviously in some circumstances the people regard themselves as that particular Mission. This diversifies the community life.

Here are the Missions which are in the area.

- A. Roman Catholic Mission.
- B. Lutheran.
- C. Seventh Day Adventist .
- D. Protestant is not effective in the area.
- E. New Swiss Mission. (Onima)

The Catholic Mission at Bamuara has been established with Primary "7" School. The classes are from Prep to Standard 4.

However , the Roman Catholic Mission at Bamuara is still constructing a new airstrip. It was observed as a new and classed as " D W Category Aerodrome. The position or the situation of the airstrip is constructing at the side of the mountain. It is less than 2,000 feet long .

^{Polygamy} Monogamy is apparently common and majority's feelings are unwavering adherence. The schools are taught in English and so often the children speak Melanesian Pidgin language. There has been ~~many languages~~ ^{English Bible} been translated from ~~English~~ ^{some vernaculars} their "Place Tok", for the use of bibles by the different Missions .

The people are very proud of their children attending either Government or Mission schools. At present at Onima the new Swiss Mission is studying about the people's languages. The missions are held in high esteem by the circumlocted community and have as ~~many~~ many converts in the area. However, there has been accomplishment of wilderness , and repeatedly extolled their status amongst the missions of the Chimbu District.

6. CULT AND UNREST.

The great influence of Westernisation has terminated cults of the people. In the area there is no existence of ~~any~~ cults. The traditional life still exist. For many years the adoptions of customs and society have been still existing. The strong hold of Administrations function of penetrating to the area have aggregated ^{the people} into the L.G.C. All the relinquished tribal groups are all been contacted and have been brought to modern civilisation.

7. COMMUNITY EDUCATION, INCLUDING WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In the area there are no activities such as women's club and etc. I recommend that there is no Welfare assistances in the area, even the Gumine station has no Welfare Branch. I hope that this can be taken into account to mobilise and improve the standard of living for the people in this area.

8. YOUTH ACTIVITIES, COURSE ETC.

Through my extension of the observation it is very difficult and impracticable for the people to organise such activities. It is much advisable for Welfare Officers to come into these ~~sorts~~ sorts of work. In most circumstances the people adopt their traditions, customs and etc in their life.

However, there are semi-illiterate people who have in the previous years worked in the other centres of the Territory. They have some social attitudes especially younger ones. At present the Soccer Association has been formed at the Gumine. The younger men who come from Yobai and Dulai do participate in the game. The sport is being played in the station on every Saturdays. The teams from all the villages and Missions also Administration do participate the competition.

In the area there is no other Youth Activities been formed.

1. MISCELLANEOUS.

On the whole there has been no civil action programmes been carried out. I hope that the people would be very interested to see some action done by Army patrols.

J. Sauka

(SUBMITTED BY T.P.O. J.SAUKA.)