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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: GOROKA

VOLUME No: 16

ACCESSION No: 496.

1963 - 1964

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

GOROKA 1963/64

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
3-63/64	M.C.Wilson	Unggai Census Division
4-63/64	B.J.Kneen	✓ Bena Census Division
5-63/64	J.R.Bartlett } M.F.Bell }	✓ Watabung Census Division
6-63/64	B.J.Kneen	✓ Bena Census Division
7-63/64	M.F.Bell	Unggai Census Division
8-63/64	M.F.Bell	✓ Lowa Census Division
9-63/64	D.A.Hutley	✓ Asaro Census Division
10-63/64	W.Molony	✓ Watabung Census Division
11-63/64	W.Molony	✓ Yagaria Census Division
12-63/64	T.C'Donnell	✓ Kesavaka Valley
14-63/64	J.R.Bartlett	✓ Lowa Census Division
15-63/64	F.Parker	Unggai Census Division

101



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. GOROKA PATROL NO. 3 of 63/64

Patrol Conducted by... M.C. WILSON, C.P.O. ....

Area Patrolled... UNGGAI Census Division .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... No .....

Natives Interpreter HEPE & Const. MORAMANDO of R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From... 12/ 8 /19 63 to 27/ 8 /19 63.

Number of Days... Nine (9) .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... / 8 /19 63.

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... (a) Construction of NAMBAIYUFA - UNGGAI- ASARO River Road

... (b) Pre-election talks ... (c) C.I. 235 Investigation, Koko Mission.

(d) Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

.....

.....

.....



67-13-16


4th November, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
G O R O K A.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 3-63/64:

The report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

Mr. Wilson appears to have acquitted himself well and his patrol is adequately covered by the remarks of the Assistant District Officer, Goroka.

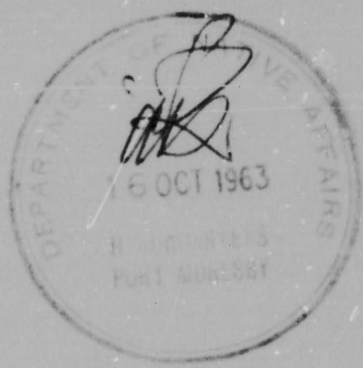
  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 13. 16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

10th October, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KORORUA.

PATROL GOROKA 3 OF 63/64.

... The above-mentioned report, submitted by Mr. M.C. Wilson, C.P.O., is forwarded herewith together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, Goroka, which adequately cover all aspects raised in the report.

... Attach.

*C.S. Matheson*  
C.S. Matheson  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Necessary extracts made for file 51-1-20*



67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

16th September, 1963.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 3 of 1963/64

Please find in duplicate above Patrol Report together with Camping Allowance Claim.

2. The patrol, although only a brief one, has been well conducted and well reported upon and needs little comment.
3. Para 8 of P/R refers. Supply of these items is awaited and it is disappointing that we cannot give this assistance without the hold-up of supply of these tools.
4. Para 13 refers. Luluai LOBUNA and other headmen will be requested to attend the first meeting of the New Goroka Council and request their assistance being returned in kind.
5. Para 17 refers. If staff is available I believe that it is important that both the UNGGAI and WATABUNG Census Divisions are patrolled before the end of October and more detail be given on elections as neither of these divisions has had any experience of elections before.
6. Para 18 refers. This new road should give the UNGGAI people a great opportunity to cultivate cash cropping of European type vegetables for the market.
7. Para 27 refers. On completion of the access road I feel we must prevail on the Education Department to provide one school for the UNGGAI people and although not centrally situated I concur with the suggestion by Mr. Wilson that YAVIYUFA should be the area. This is the area of most concentrated population and has no school at all. A further and more detailed submission will be made after the next patrol to the area.
8. No further comment is necessary. C.I.235 for the Anglican Mission is forwarded under separate cover.
9. I am very pleased with Mr. Wilson's attitude to his work and the high standard he puts out.

For your information, please.

*J. J. Pickrell*  
(J. J. PICKRELL)  
Acting Asst. Dist. Officer.

PATROL DIARY : GOROKA PATROL NO. 3 63/64

UNCGAI CENSUS DIVISION : M.C.WILSON C.P.O.

- 19.8.63. Left Goroka 11.45 for YAVIYUFA. Difficulty in crossing flooded Asaro River. Instructions given to road working party. Arrived Yaviyufa at 1800. Walking time Asaro River to YAVIYUFA 4 hours 15 minutes.  
Slept YAVIYUFA Rest House.
- 20.8.63. 0745-1700 Village inspection, pre-election talk, road talk and inspection.  
Slept YAVIYUFA Rest House.
- 21.8.63. 0800-0930 Collection of Pass Books and hearing of minor disputes.  
0930-1330 To MIVI - hard walk.  
1430-1700 Minor disputes and one Court referred to WATABUNG. Pre-election talks, duties of N.M.O. and Village Officials and road work.  
Slept MIVI Rest House.
- 22.8.63. 0800-1000 Collection of passbooks and talk with Village Officials.  
1015-1415 To URUMBAFOWE - long walk but well graded.  
1500-1730 Talks on election, roadwork, pigs and duties of Village Officials.  
Slept URUMBAFOWE Rest House.
- 23.8.63. 0800-0930 Minor disputes and talks with Village Officials.  
0945-1200 To LAFAIYUFA. Talks at LAFAIYUFA as before. Inspected Anglican Mission.  
1500-1640 To KOKO (departure from Patrol Instructions because of bad ankle.)  
Slept KOKO Rest House.
- 24.8.63. 0800-0845 To URUMBA. People of URUMBA obviously not early risers. Talks as before given on elections, roads etc.  
1200-1245 To KOKO  
1400-1730 Talks as before. Village Inspection and Courts.  
Slept KOKO Rest House.
- 25.8.63. Sunday. Inspection of Anglican Mission.  
Slept KOKO Rest House.
- 26.8.63. 0800-1200 Received Passbooks from URUMBA and KOKO. Further Election talks and C.I.235 Investigation of KOKO Mission grounds.  
1200-1330 To YAUNA.  
1430-1730 Talks as before and Village Inspection.  
1730-1830 Disputes.  
Slept YAUNA Rest House.
- 27.8.63. 0800-0845 Disputes  
0845-1045 Walked to LAPIGU where DAU'A-FAMUDI was presented with Luluai Badge of Office.  
1220 No sign of car so set off on foot to GOROKA. Met car at 1330. Returned to LAPIGU for equipment and other patrol members. Arrived GOROKA at 1430.

END OF PATROL

*M.C. Wilson*  
M.C.WILSON.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

M.C.WILSON, C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Instructions for this Patrol were:
  - a) Check on construction of the NAMBAIYUFA-UNGGAI-GOROKA Road.
  - b) Pre-election talks.
  - c) C.I.235 Investigation of KOKO Mission site.
  - d) Routine Administration.

The Patrol was to commence on 19th August and finish no later than the 28th August and, if possible by 27th August.

2. On 16th August, together with Mr. J.J.Pickrell (Acting A.D.O., GOROKA), Mr. J. Kent (A.D.O., L.G. Duties, Goroka) and Interpreter BEPE, I flew over the UNGGAI and part of the Asaro Valley in order to locate the road working parties and to gain a general idea of the terrain of the Census Division and also to locate the possible sites for roads at YAUNA, KOREIPA and WANTIRIFU in the Asaro Valley.
3. Members of the Patrol were M.C.WILSON, C.P.O., Interpreter BEPE and Constable MORAMANDO of the R.P. & N.G.C. stationed at Goroka.

ROADWORKS AND BRIDGES.

The NAMBAIYUFA-UNGGAI-GOROKA Road.

4. Other recent reports on the road are contained in Goroka Patrol Report No. 15 of 62/63 and No. 1 of 63/64 and I will contain myself to the difficulties to be encountered on the actual construction.
5. The UNGGAI people themselves are thinking in terms of 12 months for construction of the road while we are hoping to have the initial work finished by the end of this year.
6. Construction of the road is proceeding rapidly. The section from the ASARO River across the undulating country to the North-Eastern escarpment is almost complete as is the section from NAMBAIYUFA to ATIRIGU Ridge. Work on two smaller sections at YAVIYUFA on top of the range is also well in hand.
7. With optimum conditions for the several factors governing the rate of construction, the completion of the initial work by the end of the year is possible but not probable.
8. Lack of tools is the main factor at present holding down the rate of progress. An additional 400 shovels and 100 picks have been ordered but not yet supplied. The work ahead mainly involves the cutting of a bench; the number of men working at the actual face (using picks for most part) is best kept to a minimum in the interests of safety.
9. On those sections of the road already completed the water channelling is either inadequate or non-existent. Vegetative cover has not been planted to bind the spoil from the cuts. Instructions were given for this work to <sup>keep</sup> pace with the actual cutting of the road.
10. There have been heavy rains in the area recently and several slips have occurred on the NANGUMI Ridge-ULE Ridge section. The repaired road has not been cut wide enough. At a later <sup>date</sup>, if necessary, I think it would be possible to locate ~~te~~ locate the road lower down the slope

while still maintaining the overall grade. I have now looked at this section of road three times, once during the patrol, and twice from the air (before and after the patrol) and I think that the lower location might have been better in the first place.

11. Prolonged heavy rains are almost certain to occur in the next few months and more slips can be expected. It is also doubtful whether the labour force will continue working its present long hours, or even work at all, if wet weather sets in.

12. Throughout the patrol the people were made aware of the dangers inherent in road construction but their enthusiasm seems to blind them to even the most obvious dangers.

13. At YAVIYUFA instructions were given to fell 8 more logs for the KAMALIKI bridge. Twelve logs have already been cut. Luluai LOBUNA has said that about five years ago the UNGGAI people helped the FIMITC, KAMA, KAMALIKI, KETAROWO and UPEIGU people of the Goroka Council Area on their roadwork. He would now like to see this help returned in kind by having these people haul the logs to KAMALIKI thus allowing road construction to proceed without interruption. Once the Goroka Council elections are finished the new councillors concerned should be approached and the fact stressed that their help is needed for the early completion of the road. Whether or not help is forthcoming will be an indication of whether or not a parochial outlook can be expected from the new council.

14. Although most of the people are working on the road I came across a small group at YAVIYUFA who would not work saying that the road was so much hog-wash. Five years ago they had worked on a YAVIYUFA-KAMALIKI road which was never completed because the route chosen was too steeply graded. (The scar of this earlier road can be seen coming down the escarpment to the south of the new road). The planning behind the new road and evidence of the interest of the Administration in its early completion was explained to them. LOBUNA, on a visit to Goroka within the last couple of days, said that all were now working. They have now further evidence of Administration interest in seeing the District Officer travel up the road as far as AMAGA village. The early completion of the bridge at KAMALIKI might also help their enthusiasm from waning.

15. Token help has already been given by the YAUNA group but I doubt if substantial help will be forthcoming. The YAUNA people will not be served by the NAMBAIYUFA road and they are pressing for the early start on a road linking YAUNA with LAPEIGU bridge. That this road would have to await the completion of the NAMBAIYUFA road was explained to them and only time will tell what their actions will be.

16. I think that most of the new tools should be allotted to the KOKO and URUMBA people for use on the escarpment on the Goroka side of the main ridge.

17. If possible another patrol of at least 3 weeks' duration concentrating on road and pre-election work should go into the UNGGAI some time in October. There is also no reason why any officer flying over the area, either to YORIMUI or KUNDIAWA, could not report on progress made; most aircraft to these points fly over almost the entire length of the road. A patrol



in October or later could also arrange for the felling of the logs needed on the other numerous bridges along the road.

#### THE PRE-ELECTION TALKS

18. This was the first patrol into the UNGGAI to tell all of the people about the forthcoming elections to the reconstituted "House of Assembly". The talks were received quite passively and no questions were asked. The people said that they would think the matter over and question the next patrol. Few, if any, of the UNGGAI people would appreciate the finer points of why the election is to be held. However they do know that an election is being held in March-April of 1964, who will be eligible to vote and who else will be voting alongside them, both in the open electorate and in the special electorate. All facts mentioned in the pamphlet "Facts About the 1964 Elections to the Legislative Assembly" were explained to them but only the more important ones were stressed at this stage.

19. The UNGGAI people are a minority group in the Goroka Electorate and it is doubtful if they will put forward a candidate who will be a serious contender for the Goroka seat. It is hoped that because of this, their small numbers, and the hard walks, the other candidates do not discount the UNGGAI from their pre-election canvassing.

20. The UNGGAI together with the WATABUNG people are the only voters without previous election experience. From what I have heard the simple mechanics of voting are readily picked up by the people when council elections are held for the first time. However the introduction of preferential voting may be a bit ticklish and the necessity for marking a definite preference on the ballot paper will have to be carefully explained and in such a way that when the actual elections occur the method of educating them does not bias the voting.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

21. During the patrol three Luluais and one Tultul (all approved) were appointed. The resignations of two Luluais were accepted. The duties of village officials were carefully explained to the new appointees and also to those officials already in office.

22. I can only endorse the view of the previous patrol officer that "the part played by the village officials in the improvement of living conditions is negligible".

23. Numerous disputes were brought up for hearing, nearly all involving the return of marriage payments or the damage to gardens by straying pigs. All were settled to the satisfaction of both parties. In all disputes involving pigs I was told that both the aggrieved gardener and the owner of the pig had been working on the new road, the fence surrounding the garden had fallen into a state of disrepair and the wanderings of the pig had gone unchecked, all this within a matter of weeks of the roads being started. It would appear that the period of road construction will be one of general licence (or at least made to appear as such whenever disputes are heard).

#### AGRICULTURE

24. If the UNGGAI is indeed unfertile as previous reports



have stated, then the climate enjoyed by the area is ample compensation; the quality of the vegetables and fruit grown is comparable to that of the vegetables and fruit grown further west at KEROWAGI and GEMBOGL. The amount of produce is small at present but with the completion of the road the Goroka market will be placed within about 90 minutes of most of the UNGGAI and with a bit of encouragement it would be possible for the UNGGAI people to gain the market for European Vegetables and fruit for themselves.

#### FORESTRY

25. At present the Department of Forests has a plantation bordering the census division at LAPEIGU in the LOWA. If this plantation is successful and Forestry Dept. policy dictates, it is probable that operations in time could expand to cover the whole of the UNGGAI this side of the main ridge. This country at present carries only a natural covering of kangaroo grass and has little population.

#### EDUCATION

26. Missions control all schools within the census division and at present they are maintaining the status quo though children attending the Anglican schools at KOKO and LAFAIYUFA will be able to proceed to Standard 6 at MOVI (Chuave Administration Area) next year. At present classes at MOVI go to Standard 5.

27. Future expansion will fall to the lot of Government schools and it is suggested that when the road is completed a school could be built at YAVIYUFA in readiness for the 1965 school year.

#### HOUSING

28. New house lines are being constructed in the KOKO LAFAIYUFA areas at present. It is to be hoped that the new houses are not simply to be ornamentation to please the visiting patrol officers. The village officials concerned have said that after the houses have been completed persons preferring to sleep with pigs will be marched off to Goroka. It is to be hoped that these words were not also something to please the visiting patrol officer.

#### CONCLUSION

29. The main objects of the patrol were carried out, i.e., road inspection, election talks and C.I.235 investigation of KOKO Mission site. What time left was devoted to routine administration.

30. The development of the UNGGAI undoubtedly lies with the early completion of the NAMBAIYUFA road. To that end another patrol concentrating on road work and pre-election talks should go into the UNGGAI as soon as possible and no later than the end of October.

31. Details of Savings Bank Deposits held in the UNGGAI are attached. Appendix (A).

32. C.I.235 Investigation. See File 35-4-30.

*M. Wilson*  
M. WILSON  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO.3 of 63-64

APPENDIX (A)

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

BANK	BRANCH	NUMBER	BALANCE	HOLDER	ADDRESS
C.S.B.	Goroka	15217	£ 5. 6. 0	BOYPA	YAVIYUFA
"	"	11462	£ 2.10. 3	KEKE	"
"	"	13552	£ 6. 0. 0	OSUPA	"
"	"	12324	£53. 6. 8	KORUA	"
"	"	12651	£72. 8. 4	SERTIE	"
"	Pt.Moresby	28403	£ 2. 3. 9	OMA-WAYA	"
N.S.W.	Goroka	303	£ 7. 3. 2	ARSAMATO	"
C.S.B.	"	15370	£ 4. 0. 0	GIMIA	NAMAMOKE
"	"	14834	£ 1. 5. 0	WUNDIE	KEIYA
"	"	14841	£ 11. 0	YOUNAMBA	"
"	"	15219	£10.13. 0	WAURIA	"
"	"	12950	£ 4. 3. 1	KUNDI	"
N.S.W.	"	2381	£ 1. 5. 0	KUNDE	"
C.S.B.	"	14997	£ 3. 8.10	MAUE	WATARIGU
"	Lae	04433	£ 16. 6	ARIE	"
"	"	04393	£ 1. 7. 0	SINGORAU	"
"	Goroka	15376	£ 4. 0. 0	OSALA	FOMITO
"	"	15378	£ 5. 0. 0	KIUMBA	"
N.S.W.	"	2332	£12. 0. 0	SOROLA	"
"	"	2323	£14. 0. 0	PORENKI	NAMAMOKE
"	"	2322	£ 3. 0. 0	KENDOWLO	"
C.S.B.	Lae	04440	£ 19. 3	SETERIE	ILAFATYUFA
N.S.W.	Goroka	2380	£ 15. 0	KILIMA	NIVI
S.S.B.	"	14578	£ 5. 2. 8	OPABE	"
"	"	13087	£ 8.13. 0	KIRUPANO	"
"	"	15204	£ 1.15. 0	NARAI	"
"	"	11827	£ 1. 0. 0	BUNE	URUMBAFOWE
"	"	021019	£17. 3. 5	AMOJ	URUMBA
"	"	15047	£13. 0. 0	WEADA	"
"	"	12676	£15. 1.10	DOWET	"
"	"	023583	£36. 0. 0	MAUNO	"
N.S.W.	"	1902	£ 5. 4. 0	IVANAH	"
C.S.B.	Bulolo	10334	£ 1.10. 0	LOIBA-HURUMA	"
"	Goroka	10557	£16. 0. 2	KINERUMU	BIMAI
"	"	13680	£ 2.11. 0	MENIPA	"
"	"	13943	£ 8. 2. 0	OONGA	KOKO
"	"	13679	£12. 0. 0	KORPOWI	"
N.S.W.	"	002173	£12.17. 4	ARWATI	"
"	"	2676	£24.14. 0	KEOWE	"
"	"	2690	£ 3.10. 0	KOKOWE	"
"	"	2660	£10. 0. 0	LORU	"
C.S.B.	"	12431	£11.18.11	KOPAWI	YAUNA
"	"	12603	£51. 2.11	HALOSAFU	"
Total			£473. 8. 1		





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of COROKA DIVISION ~~EASTERN HIGHLANDS~~ Report No. COROKA A of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by B. J. KNEEN, P.O.

Area Patrolled BENA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Interpreter, 1 Constable, Additional Constable Part Patrol

Duration—From 23/9/1963 to 2/11/1963

Number of Days 38

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/June 1963

Medical ... / ... /18.....

Map Reference "BENA CENSUS DIVISION" Submitted herewith

Objects of Patrol Road Construction, House of Assembly pre election publicity, General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

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 ... ..

67-13-39

January 21st, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1963/64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report together with covering comments is acknowledged with thanks.

I thoroughly agree that we should not work through Councillors by instructions but should work through them by suggestion, advice and supervision where necessary.

The content of the Report is good.

The notes on native leadership are of particular interest and I would like to see similar notes in all Patrol Reports. The notes on Local Government have been passed to the Executive Officer, Local Government, for his perusal and comment.

A comprehensive well presented Report.

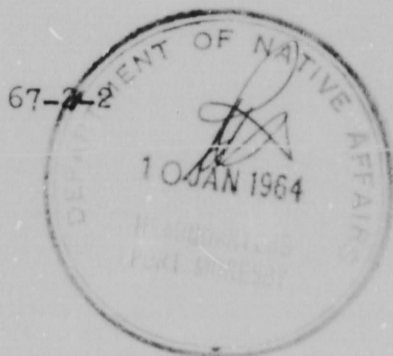
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13.39



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

7th January, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 4/63-64 - BENA CENSUS DIVISION.

... The above report, together with the Assistant  
District Officer, Goroka, comments, is forwarded for  
your information, please.

2. No further comments are necessary.
3. Claim for Camping Allowance is being processed.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-2-2

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

19th December, 1963.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

GOROKA PATROL NO 4/63-64 - BENA CENSUS DIVISION

The above Report in duplicate compiled by Mr. KNEEN, P.O. Grade I, together with appendices "A" and "B" and Claim for Camping Allowance, are forwarded for your information and further action.

Some comments follow:

DIARY.

Although the Patrol was completed on 7th November, 1963, the Report was not received by me until 17th December, 1963 - part of the delay was caused by the typing of the 26 pages of the Report and appendices and another two days by sending the Report out to be checked and signed, Mr. KNEEN being on another Patrol at present. However as the Officer was relieved of all other duties except hearing some minor disputes, on return from this Patrol, it is considered that the Report should have been submitted at an earlier date.

NATIVE LEADERSHIP.

The pattern described under this heading has more or less been followed in all areas where N.L.G. Councils have been formed and progress over the years - the people and the Councillors gaining in knowledge and experience all the time and the more energetic and forceful leader types begin to emerge.

PARAGRAPHS 21 and 22.

The intentions of ANIS, SAPUMEA and LAKI will be investigated in regard to their possible nomination as candidates for the House of Assembly Elections.

PARAGRAPH 23.

I do not think that Administration Officers, at least not D.N.A. "work through Councillors by instruction" - on the contrary we work through them by suggestion, advice and supervision where necessary and where requested. As for the remainder of the paragraph - in our own political system we have "democratically elected persons" placed in a position of authority over us, e.g. the Attorney General, the Minister for Health etc., who while not actually exercising Police Powers can very readily invoke them.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Most of this information was contained in Mr. J. KENT's Local Government Survey Report, mentioned earlier by Mr KNEEN. The anomalies pointed out in the body of this



section could be brought before the notice of the Supervising Officer for discussion with the Council, should any re-arrangement of electoral boundaries be envisaged.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PUBLICITY.

It was quite well known to me that Mr. KNEEN thought such an early "Follow up" Patrol specialising in Electoral Education with the assistance of more and better audio/visual aids would be of doubtful value, but he himself says (para 44) inter alia "even if only 50% of the people are directly contacted, the remaining 50% should indirectly acquire additional knowledge". Which statement in itself justifies the Patrol and also an early follow-up Patrol strikes while ideas are fresh in the people's minds and more firmly implants them. See also para. 12 on page 2. A further early Patrol should increase the satisfaction expressed that Administration is showing so much interest in the people.

#### PIGS.

This is a problem which exists, to varying degrees, in nearly every part of the Territory. As far as this Sub-District is concerned day after day litigants come to the office complaining of damages done by pigs. Not only Natives are involved as many European Planters, Commonwealth Instrumentalities and Administration Departments also have numerous complaints and the problem becomes more important every day.

The law as it stands at present (Section 44 a of the Police Offences Ordinance and Section 101 (1) to (6) inclusive) provides action and redress against the owners of straying cattle but it lays the burden of proof on the property owning complainant that the straying cattle did in fact belong to the defendant. A difficult point when the pigs mainly maraud at night and are not often seen at all.

#### GOATS. PARAGRAPH 74.

The Goroka Council plan envisages the use of imported wool, already dyed, in its looms and would not have the necessary machinery to process goat hair into yarn for weaving.

#### POULTRY. PARAGRAPH 79.

D.A.S.F. is erecting a large poultry breeding centre near the piggery.

#### NATIVE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Naturally what is meant by the word 'licensed' is that the Storekeepers all hold current Trading Licences.

#### HEALTH SERVICES.

The work of the Rural Health Centre at SIGEREHE is well known and needs no further comment. Although I most emphatically disagree with Mr KNEEN's comments contained under the next heading "The Rural Health Centre" paras 100-107 incl. I have visited the Centre several times and have seen maternity cases receiving treatment also outpatients attending the Aid Post and I have not heard one voice raised in protest at the work of the Staff of the Centre, rather has it always been to the contrary.

#### VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND CENSUS UNITS.

It is recommended that Mr. KNEEN's proposal be put into effect and a further Census Unit MATAUSA No. 3 be created.

TAXATION. PARAGRAPH 143.

Mr KNEEN appears to be under a misapprehension here - the Personal Tax Rate for the BENA Census Division is £1 and is not of course increased to £2 if a male Native has worked for the previous twelve months. The Council Tax Rate is fixed by the Council and approved by the District Officer and there is no provision for a sliding scale of tax unless passed by the Council and approved by the District Officer.

MAPS AND MAPPING. PARAGRAPH 144.

No map was submitted with the Report.

In conclusion, Mr. KNEEN has submitted a very detailed and informative Report, but, to my mind it contains a lot of unnecessary comment and could have been abridged to about 15 pages instead of 26. The mere length and detail of the Report is probably the main reason for the delay in submission.

*R.W. Born*

( R.W. BORN )  
Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-1

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

5th December, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 4 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by: B.J. KNEEN, Patrol Officer Grd.I.  
Area Patrolled: BENA CENSUS DIVISION  
Patrol Accompanied by : Constable BIRAP  
Constable PETER (Part Patrol only)  
Interpreter ARINASO  
Duration: 23-9-63 - 27-9-63  
30-9-63 - 16-10-63  
21-10-63 - 25-10-63  
28-10-63 - 7-11-63  
38 days on Patrol  
Last Patrol by D.N.A.: May/June 1963, 1 month duration  
Last Patrol by D.A.S.F.: 1957  
Last Patrol by P.H.D.: 1961  
Objects of Patrol: Road construction  
House of Assembly Publicity  
General Administration  
Map Reference : BENA Census Division (attached)

Submitted, please.

  
(B.J. KNEEN)  
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

MONDAY  
23.9.63

Patrol conveyed to RINTEBE by Land Rover, approx. 15 miles from GOROKA.

The afternoon was spent reviewing work so far completed on the new RINTEBE - KESEVAKA road link.

Overnight at RINTEBE.

TUESDAY  
24.9.63

Morning spent marking a trial route from the end of the RINTEBE Road to the RABANA Gap, a distance of about four miles with a rise of about 1500 feet. Afternoon spent returning from RABANA to the RINTIBE Rest-house by another seemingly possible route for the road, which turned out to be unsatisfactory.

Overnight at RINTEBE.

WEDNESDAY  
25.9.63

All day going over sections of provisional route with Abney level. Villagers clearing pit pit and scrub in sections where it was necessary to use the level.

Overnight at RINTEBE.

THURSDAY  
26.9.63

As for Wednesday.

Overnight at RINTEBE.

FRIDAY  
27.9.63

Villagers congregated at RINTEBE Rest-house where they were given talks on the House of Assembly elections. Also talked with them to encourage them to continue to work on the new road after the Patrol left the area. Walked to KISIBIGA Rest-house, 1½ hours. Inspected new Aid Post being constructed at ITIPIGA. Walked to SIGEREHE and hitch-hiked to GOROKA to discuss Aid Post sites with A.D.O.

Overnight at GOROKA.

MONDAY  
30.9.63

Returned to SIGEREHE per Land Rover and then walked back to KISIBIGA Rest-house, supervising construction of road and bridges en route.

Overnight at KISIBIGA.

TUESDAY  
1.10.63

Walked to SAFA No.2 Rest-house, supervising construction of road and bridges en route. House of Assembly election publicity talks given at Rest-house.

Overnight SAFA No.2 Rest-house.

WEDNESDAY  
2.10.63

Day spent working on road between MASAGU and SAFA No.2.

Overnight SAFA No.2

THURSDAY  
3.10.63

Departed SAFA No.2 Rest-house at 7 a.m. for LIOROFA. Patrol followed a new route by crossing the watershed between the KISIBIGA - SAFA No.2 valley into the larger parallel valley to the north, and then proceeded down that valley over difficult terrain to LIOROFA R.H.. The patrol passed through hamlets of SAFA No.2, KOGORA'AMI, OREGEI and LIOROFA that had never before been visited. Total walking time was 8 hours.

Overnight LIOROFA R.H.



- FRIDAY  
4.10.63 Day spent supervising construction of extension to Upper BENA road (LIOROFA Rest-house to MEGABO).  
Overnight at LIOROFA.
- SATURDAY  
5.10.63 House of Assembly pre-election publicity talks given at LIOROFA R.H. and at MEGABO R.H..  
Overnight at LIOROFA.
- SUNDAY  
6.10.63 Day observed.  
Overnight LIOROFA.
- MONDAY  
7.10.63 Walked to SIGEREHE R.H.  
House of Assembly pre-election publicity talks given.  
Overnight SIGEREHE.
- TUESDAY  
8.10.63 Walked to NAPAINÉ Rest-house, making observations en route with the object of marking a road from YOGIYOHI to NAPAINÉ.  
Talks about House of Assembly elections at NAPAINÉ.  
Overnight NAPAINÉ R.H.
- WEDNESDAY  
9.10.63 Marked the route for a road from NAPAINÉ to the Upper BENA road near YOGIYOHI.  
Overnight NAPAINÉ.
- THURSDAY  
10.10.63 Walked to KORITAFÁ, where pre-election publicity talks were given at the Rest-house.  
Walked on to MATAUSA Rest-house where publicity talks for the House of Assembly elections were given.  
Overnight at MATAUSA.
- FRIDAY  
11.10.63 Walked to SIGOIYA. Gave talks on House of Assembly.  
Minor disputes were arbitrated.  
Overnight at SIGOIYA.
- SATURDAY  
12.10.63 Walked to SAFAIYUFA Rest-house where House of Assembly pre-election publicity talks were given.  
Several disputes settled by arbitration.  
Supervised people maintaining road from main road to cow-paddock and marked route for road to be extended to the Rest-house.  
Overnight at SAFAIYUFA.
- SUNDAY  
13.10.63 Day observed.  
Overnight at SAFAIYUFA.
- MONDAY  
14.11.63 To MOHOWETO No.1 Rest-house. Rest-house was found to be in an uninhabitable condition, so villagers were organised to repair the Rest-house and to clean the surrounds.  
Talks on House of Assembly were given in late afternoon.  
Overnight at MOHOWETO No.1.
- TUESDAY  
15.10.63 All day spent supervising maintenance and regrading sections of the RINTEBE road near MOHOWETO No.1  
Overnight MOHOWETO No.1

- WEDNESDAY  
16.10.63  
Land Rover conveyed the Patrol to GOROKA.  
Overnight GOROKA.
- MONDAY  
21.10.63  
Patrol conveyed to MAKIA Rest-house.  
Gave talks on House of Assembly.  
Overnight at MAKIA.
- TUESDAY  
22.10.63  
Walked to MAGITU.  
People informed about House of Assembly.  
Overnight at MAGITU.
- WEDNESDAY  
23.10.63  
Walked to HOFAGA.  
Gave talks on House of Assembly.  
Overnight at HOFAGA.
- THURSDAY  
24.10.63  
Walked to KETAROBO Rest-house via KAPUGUMARIGI and KOROFEIGU.  
House of Assembly publicity talks given at all centres.  
Overnight at KETAROBO R.H.
- FRIDAY  
25.10.63  
To KATAGU.  
Gave publicity talks on House of Assembly elections.  
Proceeded to MAKIA arriving late afternoon.  
Returned to GOROKA.  
Overnight at GOROKA.
- MONDAY  
28.10.63  
Returned to RINTEBE.  
Spent day supervising maintenance and widening of road from MOHOWETO to RINTEBE end.  
Overnight at RINTEBE.
- TUESDAY  
29.10.63  
All day working on the extension to the RINTEBE road.  
Work on clearing pit pit and undergrowth had still not been completed.  
Overnight at RINTEBE.
- WEDNESDAY  
30.10.63  
Walked to SAFA No.2 via NUMARONAGA.  
Walked from SAFA No.2 to KISIBIGA Rest-house inspecting progress of road and bridge construction en route.  
Overnight KISIBIGA R.H..
- THURSDAY  
31.10.63  
Day spent supervising road works in vicinity of KISIBIGA,  
and talks on House of Assembly in afternoon.  
Overnight KISIBIGA.
- FRIDAY  
1.11.63  
Walked to MEGABO via SIGEREHE.  
Inspected roads and arbitrated disputes en route.  
Overnight MEGABO.
- SATURDAY  
2.11.63  
Walked to NAMPANO R.H. (9 hours).  
Talked to people at NAMPANO about House of Assembly elections.  
Overnight at NAMPANO.
- SUNDAY  
3.11.63  
Day observed. Overnight NAMPANO.  
~~Walked from NAMPANO to RAMU River, a total of 11 hours hard walking. Camped in rough bush shelter overnight.~~



MONDAY  
4.11.63

Walked from NAMPAMO to RAMU River, a total of 11 hours hard walking. Camped in rough bush shelter overnight.

TUESDAY  
5.11.63

Returned to NAMPAMO by same route, arriving in dark.

Overnight at NAMPAMO.

WEDNESDAY  
6.11.63

Returned to MEGABO.

Overnight at MEGABO.

THURSDAY  
7.11.63

Walked to Gillies' Plantation and hitch-hiked into GOROKA.

Overnight GOROKA.

FRIDAY  
8.11.63

Land Rover collected patrol gear at LIOROFA.

END OF PATROL.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1963/64 - BENA CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Patrol covered the Bena Census Division, an area of 200 sq. miles with a total population of approximately 14,600 persons.
2. The Patrol was mainly engaged in road construction, House of Assembly publicity and routine administration. This patrol was something in the nature of a follow-up to my previous Census/Common Roll patrol, which was hurried and sometimes superficial due to the necessity to complete the Common Roll.
3. For a detailed description of the environment and history of the Bena Census Division, please refer to the Local Government Survey written by Mr. F.G. Driver, and dated November, 1959.
4. There are three distinct areas in the Census Division generally known as the Lower Bena, the Upper Bena and "WETSAN". The Census Division is united by a common language.
5. The Lower Bena is the area more or less in the main Goroka valley commencing four miles east of Goroka. It is a relatively sparsely populated area, being a large area containing 4,000 people. The country is mainly de-afforested, kunai covered, flat valley.
6. The Upper Bena is a mountainous region containing most of the Bena River and its numerous tributaries; over 9,000 people live in this densely populated area along the fertile valleys and slopes.
7. The "WETSAN" region is a very large area within the RAMU watershed, to which a few Bena clans migrated generations ago. The total population here is less than 1,000. The whole region is mountainous, rugged and densely forested.
8. The Lower Bena is by far the most developed area, and its people the most sophisticated. It has long been served by roads.
9. The Upper Bena is potentially a very rich area where recent rapid economic and social development is occurring. The area is now well served by roads, constructed over the last few years.
10. The "WETSAN" is an area of little potential, and very isolated. Here walking times between villages always equal a hard day.
11. Local Government was introduced to the Bena in 1960, and has been very successful. The Bena Council has over the last few months amalgamated with the LOWA Council to form the GOROKA Council. The Council is very active and is engaging in most spheres of development. It is the main driving force in the Bena and the Administration is tending to work more and more through or in conjunction with it. However, capable though many of the Councillors are, it has not yet reached the stage where supervision can be relaxed.



OUTLINE OF NATIVE SITUATION

12. The Patrol was on all occasions well received and co-operation was good at all times. Many people expressed surprise at the short interval between this Patrol and the previous one and seemed pleased that the Administration should show so much interest in them.

13. There is no significant trend or fact to present under this heading that has not been dealt with under another subject heading, or in my previous report.

NATIVE LEADERSHIP

14. The pattern of Native leadership has changed considerably since my previous patrol, only four months ago, or at least the change has now become more evident. The trend is most interesting and warrants careful analysis.

15. The traditional pattern of native leadership was for a demagogic and forceful character to usurp leadership of the clan. These were the types of person who were usually appointed as Village Officials. Thus the situation arose where the Administration by its patronage identified itself with authoritative leadership. As the old Village Officials aged they tended to rely more and more on Administration patronage to hold power in their village, with the result that they eventually became little more than Agents of, or at the least Intermediaries for, the Administration.

16. With the advent of Local Government the Councillors largely took over the functions of the Village Officials and no doubt some continued to remain as little more than Administration agents. This was eventually modified by some Council Supervising Officer to the stage where Councillors became intermediaries between the Administration and the people, although some Administration officers have continued to treat them as little better than Village Policemen. This was the situation existing during my last Patrol.

17. Now, following upon the recent election of Councillors for the new combined GOROKA Council the situation is considerably changed. The older Village Official type of Councillor has disappeared with notably few exceptions. The new type of Councillor fully identifies himself with his people and regards his function as being the spokesman of his people rather than a liaison officer for the Administration.

18. This is probably largely the result of the Councillors finally realizing how dependent upon the electors they are. The lesson was probably brought home when they saw how many prominent personalities fell by the way-side during the recent elections, in which, because the electorates are now bigger, competition was greater.

19. The average Councillor is now a "good-guy" personality, only quietly authoritative and on good terms with his constituents, the Administration, private enterprise and Missions. He is usually younger than middle aged, with a basic education, invariably a

(y)

sophisticated pidgin speaker and always courteous and reserved. His attitude is becoming "that is what my people say, and I am not going to stick my neck out by trying to persuade them to think any differently, unless I am convinced that changed attitudes are desirable and the risk is worthwhile". Due to this it is necessary to modify considerably methods of Native Administration which would have achieved results previously. A directive to a Councillor is now futile, he must now be rationally argued with and convinced in accordance with his attitudes.

20. I now realise that this was the attitude of most of the outstanding Councillors in the BENA Council before amalgamation, that is such persons as Cr's AKEPA, ANIS, KOKI and KIVI. It is probably largely through their example that the attitude is spreading. By contrast, the Bena Council President AKAI failed to be elected to the Goroka Council, possibly largely because he had the attitudes of an average Village Official.

21. All this however must not be interpreted as meaning that all of the influential native leaders are Local Government Councillors. ANIS, who is mentioned above, failed to stand for the last Council elections, claiming that Council work took up too much of his time. He says that he will consider standing for the next elections. I do not believe that he gave me the real reason for not standing, but suspect that he was in some way dissatisfied with some aspect of Local Government. If his true reasons can be ascertained it will probably help to prevent other men of similar calibre from retiring from the active political scene. It is a shame to see such personalities shirking what they should see as civic duties, specially when, as in this instance, a poor type is elected in his stead, mainly through his patronage.

22. Another of the most prominent BENA personalities who is outside of Local Government is SAPUMEA of KAPUGUMARIGI, who is employed as a field assistant by D.A.S.F.. His prestige is mainly based on the amount of agricultural extension work which he has done in the Bena. He is also well known in the LOWA Census Division and if he nominates could be a leading contender for the House of Assembly. Another leader who is influential through D.A.S.F. patronage is LAKI of SAFAIYUFA who owns more than thirteen head of cattle and is respected for his business acumen.

23. Thus, the general situation in regard to Native leadership is that the situation is much changed and very desirable personalities are coming to the forefront. However, it is now desirable that Administration officers should cease to work through Councillors by the issue of instructions. There still exist laws and Council Rules whereby Councillors are held responsible for an unsatisfactory situation in their electorate, for failing to report a breach by one of their constituents. It is no longer reasonable to hold a democratically elected person responsible for such things, and methods of native administration must be revised accordingly. We must even examine the desirability of such things as Councillors acting as policing officers when they serve in the Council.



Health or Coffee committees. Finally, the Administration must watch carefully to see that the present attitudes do not extend to the situation whereby Councillors or prospective Councillors can seek popularity by adopting anti-Administration attitudes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

24. The population of the Census Division of approximately 14,600 persons comprises 68 Census Units, usually corresponding to clans, each with an average population of 285. The clans are associated into about fifteen tribal groups with an average of about 1,000 persons each. The clan is the main social grouping and is based on patrilineal descent, with marriage within the clan being forbidden. The tribal group is probably the main political grouping, it being a traditional association derived from the necessity for clans to combine into larger allied groups for defence and other purposes.

25. The Bena Council has over the last couple of months combined with the Lova Council to form the Goroka Council. This involved the amalgamation of two distinct language groups and has thus been hailed as the breaking down of the traditional political pattern. However, such an assumption is incorrect, as it assumes that each language group was previously united, and each opposed to the other. The largest traditional political group was the tribal group, and fighting between a tribal group of one language group and a tribal group of another language group was no more significant than fighting between tribal groups of the same language group. There does in fact exist between the two language groups two "buffer" tribal groups who are bi-lingual, and who do not regard themselves as being aligned with either language group. The real significance of the Council amalgamation is that tribal groups now form the basis of electorates, whereas previously each clan had a representative Councillor. Thus we now have the situation where Councillors represent a Political Unit, whereas in the old councils they represented a basically social unit. We may now expect Councillors to be more in the nature of politicians than they were previously.

26. The tribal group in Bena history has not been a stable unit, and it has frequently happened that they break up into two smaller groups, form new alliances when suitable, or clans may leave one alliance and associate with another. Several instances of these occurrences in quite recent times were brought to the notice of the Patrol and it seems that the trend is still continuing and that it is quite rationally based on geographic and economic considerations.

27. There can be little doubt that the tribal group is the best method of delineating electoral boundaries. However it should not be made a hard and fast rule, and tribal groupings which existed years ago should not be regarded as being static. A trend is evident whereby communities are developing around areas which can be regarded as community centres, and the components of these communities have more in common than, in many cases, components of the old tribal groups. They could in some cases be regarded as prototypes of emerging new "tribal groups".

28. Although no effort was made to pursue this matter during the Patrol, some instances were heard of where certain clans would prefer not to be included in the present electorates which are based on tribal groups.
29. For example, SABIRI would prefer to be included with the KATAGUSAFA tribal group for geographic considerations. They all belong to an area, or community, which is known as ITIFIGA. The feature of the community is that it is based around a community centre containing a rest-house and aid post. SAFANOTA and NUPANOTA would like to have separate representation as they are located a days walk from MEGABO where the Councillor for the electorate lives. There are several other examples. Due consideration should be given to all these cases before the next elections and should all be subject to thorough examination.
30. Appendix A attached shows the groupings of clans into Tribal groups and electorates and some statistics relative to distribution of representatives, which would help in any adjustment of electoral boundaries and which brings to light at least one small anomaly.
31. Excluding KAIYUFA which is included with two Census Units from the Lowa Census Division there was at the last Census a total population of 14,345 persons in the Bena Census Division. There are 25 Councillors representing these 14,345 persons which is an average of one Councillor per 568 persons. Generally, representation is on a tribal group basis, with the larger groups having two or three representatives.
32. The figure in column (a) of Appendix A represents the total population of the Census Unit expressed as a percentage of 568, which is the percentage of one voice in the Council to which that Census Unit could be regarded as being entitled. (The total for the column should theoretically add up to 25 x 100%, or 25 representatives).
33. Column (b) shows the sum of column (a) per tribal group. It can be seen that Councillors have been distributed amongst tribal groups on the basis of one Councillor for each 100% and/or for each majority of 100%, except in two cases.
34. An obvious instance is the comparison between MONEBIGUNAGABO and KATAGUSATA. The population of each group is 800, and each is entitled to 141% representation or 1.4 representatives. MONEBIGUNAGABO has one Councillor and KATAGUSAFA has two Councillors. There is no reason why they should not have equal representation. If the general pattern of distribution of representatives is to be followed, the representative strength of KATAGUSAFA should be reduced from two Councillors to only one.
35. Representation is on a Tribal group basis and in all but two cases the tribal group comprises the electorate. One exception is where the SIGOMI-ARUFA group has been combined with the KERITOMI group. It appears that in recent years SIGOMI and ARUFA have sought closer ties with KERITOMI and perhaps they prefer to be combined with KERITOMI for electoral purposes. In the elections one Councillor was elected from ARUFA despite their great numeric



inferiority to the KERITOMI group, and the present situation is therefore satisfactory.

36. The other exception is the combination of KAIYUFA, KOMIYUFA and KOMU. These three Census Units, the latter two in the Lova Census Division, are generally referred to as the YAUKAVI tribal group. It is not in fact a tribal group in the general sense, but a community. All three clans are bi-lingual, but the KAIYUFA speak Bena in their village, whereas the other two speak the Lova dialect in their villages.

37. Another factor which has been stated in regard to the merger as being significant, is the assumption that by making the Council larger, and the electorates larger, the danger of parochialism is diminished. It could be that the situation previously was that clans could become parochial, but in the same way tribal groups can now become parochial. A clan by virtue of its small size and relative insignificance could not become too parochial and it would have involved the forming of alliances between Councillors to have that effect. A tribal group is large enough and has sufficient cohesion to make the attitudes of individual Councillors predominantly parochial.

38. Since the Council elections, in electorates for which there is more than one Councillor, the Councillors involved have to all intents and for all purposes split up the electorate between themselves, each taking his own clan and distributing the remainder mainly on a geographic basis. This is quite a sound move in some ways, as each Councillor now knows to which electors he is responsible. However, would it not be better for the Administration itself to split up these electorates in at least some cases, taking into consideration communications, economics etc., and to have these break-ups written into the constitution of the Council?

39. Each Councillor has a right to appoint a "Committee" or deputy for each clan in his electorate, or in some cases, for parts of clans. These Committees are mainly ineffective, and were in most cases of little or no help to the Patrol. In many cases it is possibly due to the fact that they do not have the popular support of the people, but only that of the Councillor. I am not sure whether the people have any say in who is appointed as a Committee, but they should be elected by the people themselves if they are to be at all effective. It is a hindrance to a Patrol not to have a person in some way responsible for each individual clan, in the same way as under the old Village Official system. The whole committee system should be revised with a view to giving more recognition to these Committee men, even if only a badge as in the Agarabi Council, and to giving them more power and making them more effective.

40. The Council Policemen system has almost disappeared. However it would greatly assist the implementation of Council Rules if inspectors are appointed to police those Rules. Instead of the Health and Hygiene Committee and the Coffee Committee themselves travelling around once a year to police Hygiene and Coffee Rules, Council Inspectors should be employed to police these Rules on a full-time basis.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY PUBLICITY

41. Talks on the House of Assembly and the forthcoming elections were given at all Rest-houses. The flip-chart prepared by the Dept of Extension Services was used for part of the talks, but was not a great deal of use.

42. The people appeared to adequately comprehend the most salient facts, but the thing they seemed to comprehend least of all was the actual functions of the House of Assembly. It will need much patient effort and a great deal of time before these people can acquire a thorough or even adequate understanding of democracy and the parliamentary system. It would have helped a lot if these people had been better informed in the past of the work of the Legislative Council, the role of Australia in New Guinea and the difference between trusteeship and self-government. I am of the opinion that political education and the fundamentals of Government must continue at the present accelerated pace for a long time after the elections for the House of Assembly.

43. However, they do now have quite a good understanding of the actual elections as it most immediately concerns them. There should be some quite spirited campaigning by Bena candidates, although they seem to be contemplating pre-selection of a single Bena candidate. Several Councillors said to me that they regarded the paramount consideration as being to have a Bena candidate win. It is most likely the Council President AFEPA will nominate, and that there shall not be many, if any, other candidates from the Bena.

44. I have been instructed to patrol the Bena again for two weeks before Christmas, mainly for House of Assembly educational purposes. I have little doubt that attendances will not be as good this time, once the word spreads that I am again talking on the House of Assembly. However, as talks will this time be more thorough, and with more audio/visual aids, even if only 50% of the people are directly contacted, the remaining 50% should indirectly acquire additional knowledge.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

45. The Bena is potentially a very rich Agricultural and Pastoral area, where the cash economy is based on a rich subsistence economy. A feature of development in the Bena is the way in which the subsistence pattern is being improved at the same rate as the cash economy.

46. The main cash crop of the region is coffee, but other products such as tobacco, peanuts, native and European vegetables are assuming greater importance. Livestock includes cattle, goats and fish as well as pigs, and it is most likely that the first three will eventually be of more importance as an addition to the subsistence pattern than as a contribution towards the development of the cash economy.

47. Subsequent to my patrol and concurrent with the writing of this report, two Agricultural Officers are patrolling in the Bena. This is the first Agricultural Patrol since 1957, although Agricultural Officers regularly



visit places accessible by road. However they seem to be neglecting areas removed from the road.

48. The main sphere of activity in which D.A.S.F. seems to be interested at the present time is the development of Rural Progress Societies to ferment and market coffee. This is a recent development and is subsequent to the formation of the Highland Commodity Exchange, which operates in the Lower Bena. The organisation of these Societies seems to leave something to be desired in many cases, but they will undoubtedly lead to an improvement in the quality of the coffee. They should be organised more along the lines of a co-operative than they are, and supervision by a Co-operatives Officer is very desirable.

49. Tobacco is grown only in the MOHOWETO NO.1 to SIGEREHE area along the Bena river, and has recently been introduced to the RINTIBE area. Total value of sales is now in the vicinity of £1,000 p/a and its importance is increasing rapidly. A permanent materials tobacco fermentary has recently been erected at MOHOWETO No.1 with financial assistance by the Council. It does not seem quite right that the Council should devote funds to such a project, but that it should have been organised on the system of a co-operative.

50. Probably about 30 bags of Kaukau are purchased at road-sides each day by private enterprise buyers. The average price is 10/- per Copra-bag. These buyers also buy coffee, small quantities of peanuts and European vegetables.

51. Small food shortages were reported in some areas, apparently as a result of the prolonged drought early this year.

52. Some European vegetables are being absorbed into the subsistence diet of the Bena people. It was pointed out to them that some European vegetables, particularly greens, are not nearly as nutritious as such indigenous greens as ABIKA or the indigenous legumes.

53. The cultivation of peanuts has recently been encouraged by P.H.D. and D.A.S.F.. Peanuts are becoming quite a popular and regular item of diet in the Bena, and are also sold at roadside. They are usually eaten raw although I understand they are better assimilated if previously cooked. The most commonly grown variety is Virginia Bunch, a variety with a low oil content making it especially suitable for children.

54. Peanuts have apparently been introduced because of their high protein content. It should be noted however, that the indigenous Winged Bean has a much higher protein content. According to an article by a dietician in the P.N.G. Agricultural Journal dated Oct. 1955, Winged Beans have a protein content of 35%, this compared with 23% for peanuts. That article contains much valuable information on the native diet and should be more widely publicised amongst the native people. Not only are winged beans superior to peanuts in protein content, but the leaves and roots also may be eaten. These people should also be taught to dry winged beans so that they can always have a plentiful supply.

55. It is presumed that the Agricultural Officer at present in the Bena will comment fully on Rural Progress Societies and the general situation with regard to coffee. The Societies are only now starting to function, so there is little information which I can relate.

#### PIGS

56. Goroka Patrol No.2 of 1961/62 conducted a livestock survey in the Bena which revealed a total of 9,000 pigs owned by 14,000 Bena people. The ratio of pigs to persons is low compared with other Census Divisions administered from Goroka, where the average is in all cases approximately one pig per person.

57. However, in these other Census Divisions, pigs have a much more important place in the Native way of life. For example pigs are exchanged in the Bena for £4 or £5 whereas in the other areas, where they are more abundant, they fetch £7 or £12. Only one to three pigs are included in Bride price payments in the Bena, whereas in other areas it may be from five to fifteen are given.

58. Pigs graze untended in the Bena and consequently, as is common throughout the Highlands, they ruin many gardens. The difference in the Bena is that there is little litigation as a result. An owner of a garden usually shoots trespassing pigs on sight when he finds them doing damage in his garden, and it is unusual for the owner of the pig to complain - he usually has the attitude that the pig would have been killed by himself for food in any case. Elsewhere it might be different as depletion of pig herds causes loss of prestige.

59. But a problem still exists, as pigs destroying gardens cause huge losses to the subsistence and cash economies. Although all gardens are surrounded by native materials fences, these usually afford only minimal protection against marauding pigs. Fences are usually made of a large percentage of pit pit, which is reinforced by bush timber or TANKETS if either is available. These fences are really strong, when constructed, but after about three months any pig can force them, as indeed they do. In terms of time involved in constructing them, these fences have considerable value. If a person spends one month making and planting a garden, it will take him just as long again to collect materials and erect the fence. Thus fencing may represent 50% of work output involved in any expansion of the agricultural economy.

60. It is therefore necessary for the economic expansion of such areas that a solution be found to solve the problem. The Goroka Council has recently commenced a project to fence all its leases with pig proof netting, and envisages the expansion of this program to the stage where large areas of native land will be fenced to solve the pig problem. The Council by wholesale buying can buy netting at £8 per 100 yards.

61. A question arises as to whether it is better to fence pigs or fence gardens. Husbandry methods which would have to be employed if pigs were fenced, would require



the owners to grow much extra kaukau to feed to the pigs and this would have a bad effect on the expanding cash economy. The best method is therefore to fence all gardens. Garden areas, containing numerous individually owned gardens are usually well defined and separate from pig-grazing areas. In such cases it is possible to effect a saving by fencing only around the perimeter of the garden area as a whole.

62. The Council has apparently decided to appropriate approximately £1,000 initially for the fencing project. It seems that the intention is that the Council should decide where fences are to be erected and provide materials free. This seems to me to be an almost unworkable idea as much ill feeling is likely to result if any group thinks it is not receiving a fair share. Furthermore, I do not think the Council is capable of making an equitable distribution, nor has it the right to appropriate the tax-payers' money in what is sure to become a haphazard manner. The better scheme would be for the Council to sell the wire netting at cost price (or perhaps a subsidised price) to individuals or clans. It would be impossible for the Council to make a distribution which would satisfy 24,000 individuals. Perhaps the Council could further help by making loans for approved fencing projects.

63. An interesting observation was made at the SAFAIYUFA cattle paddock. A grazing area for cattle has been surrounded by pig-proof wire netting. At the time I passed the paddock there were thirteen cattle and twenty-six pigs inside the fence. On enquiry it was ascertained that the pigs had been placed inside the fence by their owners to prevent them breaking into gardens thus risking their being killed. The pigs had rooted up at least one third of the pasture even though they had been inside for only a week. It was explained to the people, with good effect, that if the pigs were not soon removed the fence would have to be moved to another location.

#### CATTLE

64. There are probably, all told, about forty head of cattle distributed throughout the Bena, mainly in the SIGOIYA-SAFAIYUFA and HOFAGA-KOROFFIGU areas. Ownership is mainly on an individual basis, a feature which should be encouraged.

65. One of the main drawbacks to the expansion of the cattle industry is the requirement that all cattle be kept in fenced paddocks. The cost of fencing prohibits many people from buying a single cow, which they could otherwise afford. It seems a strange thing that cattle must be fenced, and yet pigs and goats run free. There are three individually owned cattle in the SIGOIYA-HOFAGAIYUFA area which the natives purchased from Mr. H. Bruyeres when he abandoned his lease. These cattle now free graze in the area as the owners cannot afford fences, but are constantly accompanied by young boys. complaints have been heard about these cattle running unfenced.

#### GOATS

66. The livestock survey conducted in 1961 by

Goroka Patrol No.2 of 1961/62 revealed a total of 403 goats owned by the Bena people. Information gained by this Patrol is that now at least 50% of the Bena Census Units have goats, and that the numbers have probably doubled to over 800.

67. All goats seem to be individually owned. The average valuation for a mature goat seems to be £5, which is quite reasonable considering the demand existing for them. There is no evident problem associated with the grazing of goats, such as the depredations of gardens or spoiling of roads by pigs.

68. It seems most probable that goats will become, if they have not already done so, a major component of the subsistence pattern in the Bena and perhaps the whole Highlands.

69. Some owners who have relatively large herds now slaughter goats for food, and appear to regard the meat quite highly. However there is no use being made of the skins of the slaughtered animals or of milk.

70. The importance and possibilities of goat breeding seems to be under-estimated in the Highlands. The subsistence pattern in other countries shows the contribution which goats can make to an economy such as this. Such factors as the quick rate of breeding, their hardiness and the multiplicity of products which can be obtained make them an ideal livestock.

71. A fairly good breed of goat will produce one gallon of milk a day if milked continuously. I doubt that the breed of goat existing in the Bena could do this, but nevertheless it could be estimated that a couple of hundred gallons of most nutritious food is going to waste every day in the Bena, as these people do not milk their animals. The rapid rate at which these stock are breeding means that in a few years there could be thousands of gallons going to waste.

72. Goats are not milked in the Bena because of two attitudes: they believe that milking will reduce the fertility of the herds, and they have not come to accept goats-milk as an attractive food. The first argument can be overcome by education. The second can be overcome if they are told of the food value of goats-milk. If they can accept, as they do, such introduced food items as tinned meat, tea, rice and tinned cows-milk, there is no reason why they are unlikely to accept goats-milk.

73. Because of hygiene considerations I believe that the Regional Medical Officer has doubts about the wisdom of introducing the practice of milking cows. However, provided the necessary hygienic principles are thoroughly indoctrinated into these people, milk, be it from cows or goats, would make a great contribution towards a better balanced diet. Cheese, manufactured from goats milk, may be less liable to be contaminated than the milk itself, and would add variety to a monotonous diet.

74. The goat skins could also be made use of. Provided they are kept free from lice, goats skins would make excellent sleeping mats. The Goroka Council plans to



introduce looms, for weaving woollen yarn, to the people next year. I am not aware of the feasibility of this suggestion, but it may be possible to weave cloth from goats hair on the same machine, or perhaps a combination of goats hair and wool.

75. I received no indication which lead me to believe that D.A.S.F. is conducting investigations into any aspect of goat breeding. If this is so I would suggest that they should. That department is encouraging cattle breeding projects in the Bena but it does seem to me that goats will become more important to the economy of the Bena than cattle. Due to the large number of goats already existing, their propensity for quick breeding, the fact that they are adapted to roam untended, and their food productivity, they are at present, and will continue to, make a greater contribution, by volume of production, than can be hoped for from cattle.

76. D.A.S.F. could experiment with different breeds to determine the next meat and milk producers, ascertain the effects of goat grazing on the fertility of the land, conduct research into fodder, maximum stocking etc., and educate these people in the branding of animals and processing of skins etc.. The Bena Census Division would be the ideal place for such research as it is the only area around here which has any considerable number of goats.

#### POULTRY

77. Most families have a couple of fowls, and, contrary to popular belief, eggs are a very popular food. Fowls are of the usual poor stock but some of the more enterprising persons have bought good quality fowls from plantations, although it is unlikely that this will improve existing stocks to any extent as all fowls run loose.

78. Most villages now have at least a pair of ducks, and the people appear to be very keen to build up stocks. Up to £5 is paid for a good quality duck. A few villages throughout the Census Division have bought turkeys and it is probable that within a few years they will be widespread. It is surprising that turkeys were bought for approximately £5, the same as is paid for ducks. No geese were heard of in the Bena, although they exist in the Lower Census Division.

79. It seems that D.A.S.F. is doing nothing at all towards introducing new varieties of poultry, improving the general poor standard of fowls, or making any contribution towards poultry breeding generally.

#### FISH

80. Fisheries were introduced into the Bena Census Division by D.A.S.F. and D.N.A. several years ago. The method of breeding adopted is to construct small ponds to which water is conducted by water races. The principle is to locate the ponds away from creeks so that flash floods will not wash the fish away. Breeds are TILAPIA and another which I have not been able to identify.

81. Tilapia ponds are located at KATAGU, KAPOGUI/SAFAIYUFA, HOFAGA and MOHOWETO No.2. There was one at KETAROCO but the fish were washed away by heavy rain. A pond is located at SAMIGOI'I and is stocked with another larger variety. I did not see this pond and therefore cannot describe the fish. Ownership is in all cases on a communal basis.

82. Tilapia are eaten but are not highly regarded because of their size and taste. I was told that the unidentified variety at SAMIGOI'I is very highly regarded and when the topic was brought up at places where tilapia are stocked, they all intimated that they wish to change to the other variety. (It seems that they are probably golden Carp).

#### NATIVE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

83. Native owned trade stores, all licensed, are located at RINTIBE, SINANUGA, LIOROPA, HOFAGAIYUFA, SIGOIYA and KATAGU. Further applications are pending. Although small, all these stores function on an economic basis and seem to give reasonable returns.

84. There are no native owned vehicles in the Bena. These people, unlike others in the Goroka Sub-District, seem to regard vehicles as a bad investment.

85. The S.D.A. Mission at SIGOIYA has taught basket making to many people. Large returns are not gained from this industry. The quality of the baskets is very good, and many people seem to gain considerable enjoyment from this, which could almost be called a hobby. Perhaps if they progress to making chairs they will find a greater market.

86. About 50% of the Bena villages carry produce to sell at the Goroka Market every Wednesday and Saturday. They probably make a considerable amount of money in this way. Small markets operate at RINTIBE and KETAROCO every Saturday for the benefit of the local people. They seem to be very popular, although only native produce is sold. Pigs are usually to be found. They are pre-cooked and the vendor cut them up into slices which sell for 2/- to 5/-. It is noteworthy that barter does not occur, everything being bought or sold for cash.

87. The people of the "WETSAN" region sell betel nut, birds and bush animals to the people of the Upper Bena and this is probably their main source of revenue outside of Contract Labour.

88. As has been commented upon previously, the Goroka Council intends to teach the people to loom and weave wool next year. The importance of this is hard to estimate.

#### NATIVE MINING

89. Up until quite recently a few Bena people used to engage in alluvial gold extraction in the Census Division. Apparently deposits are now not economic, and as a result no sluicing is done in the Bena any longer, although a few Bena people are working deposits in the Dunantina.



VILLAGES AND HYGIENE

90. Most villages are in reasonable condition, although only a few could be called good. The villages of SAFA II and MEGENAGU are exceptionally good, and it is obvious that the people of those villages have much pride in their efforts to beautify the village areas.

91. The Council Hygiene Committee inspects villages annually, at the time of tax collection. An Assistant Health Inspector has been stationed at SIGEREHE since June. He has as yet visited only a few villages and seems to be hampered by lack of Patrol equipment and funds. I commented in my previous report that he should work in conjunction with the Council Hygiene Committee to educate the people in basic hygiene, rather than to inspect. Although he seems to be doing a good job by himself, he has not yet made contact with the Hygiene Committee.

92. Water supplies to most villages are adequate. The Council has under way a project to supply a water supply system to the most needy village, UPEGU.

93. There is no evident trend towards improving housing standards, which are now not as good as could be expected in an area such as the Bena. I have a set of colour slides showing some very good examples of improved traditional style housing which I will show these people at the same time as the House of Assembly elections filmstrip.

HEALTH SERVICES

94. The feature of the Health Services in the Bena is the Rural Health Centre at SIGEREHE, where a Native Medical Assistant is in charge. Additional staff comprises an Assistant Health Inspector, three Infant Welfare nurses and an Aid Post Orderly. All salaries are of course paid by the Administration, but the Council erected and owns all buildings and leases a landrover to P.H.D. at a reduced rate for use of the R.H.C. staff.

95. The Regional Medical Officer states a population of 1,000 as being the criterion for the establishment and staffing of an Aid Post. This means that a maximum of approximately 14 Aid Posts is reasonable in the Bena Census Division. There are at the moment 8 Aid Posts operating in the Census Division, one of them being operated by the Lutheran Mission at RINTIBE. Present locations are LICROFA, SIGEREHE, SIGOIYA, MAGITU, ITIPIGA (near SAFA II) MOHOWETO No.1, KAPUGUMARIGI and RINTIBE (Mission). The first four are substantial permanent materials buildings erected by the Council. A new Aid Post has been erected by the Council at ITIPIGA (near SAFANAGA II) but has not yet been opened. The Medical Assistant at SIGEREHE is I believe supposed to regularly visit and inspect all Aid Posts.

96. The MOHOWETO No.1 Aid Post should be abandoned. The MOHOWETO people could attend the RINTIBE Aid Post which is only 3/4 hours walk away. The other nearby village, SAFAIYUFA is only an hours walk from either the SIGEREHE or SIGOIYA Aid Posts. I was in the vicinity of MOHOWETO No.1 for about two days during the course of this Patrol, and not one person attended the Aid Post. Inquiries lead me to believe that average attendances would be about five persons per week, and these for only very minor complaints.

97. It seems silly to have a redundant Aid Post at MOHOWETO when other areas are much more in need. I commented in my previous report as have numerous other Officers, that an Aid Post is essential to serve the SAFANOTA-NUPANOTA- MATAUSA No.3 area and another to serve NAMPANO I and II. In my last report I supplied information on walking times to prove the isolation of these people. The Regional Medical Officer commented that he requires details of the population of the area before he can decide whether or not to establish Aid Posts. The necessity to establish these two Aid Posts is not based on population, but on the extreme poor health, high mortality rate and isolation, of the area. My previous patrol had to have two persons who were little more than skin and bone carried out from NAMPANO, a two days walk to SIGEREHE. These two men were undoubtedly in such shocking condition because in the early stage of their illness they were too weak to face a two days walk, and because in the latter stages no one was willing to carry them for two days. These people have always met their tax commitments to the best of their ability and do not have one thing to show for it, whereas there is no other area in the Bena which is more than two hours walk from the nearest Aid Post.

#### THE RURAL HEALTH CENTRE

98. The purpose of the R.H.C., which was established in 1961, was to serve the needs of the Bena N.L.G. Council area generally, and in particular to provide convenient medical facilities to the Upper Bena Region where it was thought the standard of the people's health was sub-standard.

99. The R.H.C. is comprised of a brick Aid Post, a good quality Native materials Hospital, brick communal latrines for the patients, a brick residence for the Medical Assistant, a brick nurses quarters and a shabby native materials house for the Asst. Health Inspector. These buildings plus a few accessories have cost the Council in excess of £5000, which does not include the capital value of the Landrover.

100. The R.H.C. is situated on L.A.8365, a 48 year lease of 3 acres 3 roods. Also included on this lease is the SIGEREHE Primary T School, which is comprised of a Dowsett married Officer's house, a timber native teacher's house erected by the Council and a school classroom. The lease is almost fully developed and there is certainly not even enough land to allow for the estimated expansion of the School.

101. It is my opinion that the R.H.C. is an unwarranted drain on Council funds, that there is no justification for establishing a R.H.C. at a place like SIGEREHE and that the R.H.C. is making an insufficient contribution in the Bena to justify its further existence. The Landrover which is based at SIGEREHE should be based at Council Headquarters or sold, the two brick residences should be used to accommodate teachers for the School and the native materials building should be pulled down to allow for further expansion of the school.

102. I have visited SIGEREHE on three occasions



during the course of patrolling and there has not been a single patient in the hospital. I have seen the Council Landrover in Goroka at nights and on enquiry have found that it has been bringing patients to the Goroka Hospital as facilities at SIGEREHE are insufficient - that is, no more sufficient than at an average Aid Post, and also, that it is the instruction of the Regional Medical Officer that all patients except pregnant women or those with mental illnesses should be brought to Goroka. The situation may not be as bad as these facts lead me to believe, but they are a good indication that the R.H.C. is little more than an expensive "white elephant".

103. SIGEREHE is 18 miles from Goroka, or 3/4 hour drive in a Landrover. One third of the population of the Bena is nearer to Goroka than to SIGEREHE.

104. A Medical Assistant, or the Health Inspector at SIGEREHE, has never visited a village in the Bena that is not more than five minutes of a road. They claim that they have been instructed to accompany the Infant Welfare nurses on all occasions when they conduct mobile clinics and thus they have only one day a fortnight when they can use the Landrover for other purposes, or patrol on foot.

105. The morale of all the staff at the R.H.C. is low, as they feel that under the existing conditions they are not performing as much work as they can elsewhere, and also because they are only 18 miles from Goroka, yet are only allowed to visit Goroka on a Saturday morning once a fortnight. I have proof that not only morale, but also morality, has on occasions become very low as a result of this isolation. The turnover of Infant Welfare staff has been considerable over the last 6 months, mainly due to these girls applying for transfer to better locations. One nurse had a nervous breakdown which was apparently the result of being isolated at SIGEREHE. The work value of the nurses would undoubtedly be greater if they were based in Goroka, where they could assist the overworked European Infant Welfare sisters. For the married Medical Assistant, there is the problem of education of his children. Because he is stationed at SIGEREHE one quite young child has had to leave the family to further her education and another has had to drop two standards at school to attend the SIGEREHE school.

106. The Council has declined to allocate further funds for the centre to build a reasonable house for the Health Inspector. The driver of the Council Landrover is accommodated at the Aid Post.

107. The majority of the Bena people to whom I spoke on this subject said that they have long regarded the R.H.C. as being economically, and for health considerations, an unwarranted expenditure. They all agreed that it would be better to have the two brick residences and latrine transferred to the school. The accommodation is such as would even be suitable for expatriate Officers. I commented in my previous patrol report on the urgent necessity to expand the SIGEREHE school and will deal further with this topic under the heading "EDUCATION". By abandoning the R.H.C. and thus expanding education

facilities, the overall benefit to the Bena people will be far greater. The Aid Post or Hospital could continue to exist under the control of an Aid Post Orderly

#### EDUCATION

108. I commented fully on this topic in my previous report and the situation has not changed.

109. As previously commented upon, priority must be given to the SIGEREHE school, and its staff, and facilities rapidly expanded. The three schools in the Lower Bena serve an average population of just over 1,000 each. SIGEREHE school is the only Administration school in the Upper Bena which has a population of 10,000. Before additional schools can be established in the Upper Bena, the SIGEREHE school must have seven teachers, seven classrooms and seven teacher residences. Staff changes have had a bad effect on the pupils and as a result one whole class had to repeat a whole year. Present indications are that there will not be a European teacher available for SIGEREHE next year. At present there is only one native teacher. Priority should be given to SIGEREHE, even if it means taking a teacher from one of the schools in the Lower Bena. If the R.H.C. at SIGEREHE is abandoned as suggested, additional accommodation will be available for teachers and this may help to resolve the situation.

#### MISSIONS & MISSION SCHOOLS

110. Four missions operate in the Bena Census Division. They are the Lutheran, S.D.A., Catholic and a new arrival the Four Square mission.

111. The Lutheran mission operates from RINTIBE where they have a very large establishment. On their staff they have one person engaged solely in evangelical work and six persons employed in the educational field. Educational work is under the control of Rev. K. Thiele and Mrs. Thiele, who are assisted by four single American women. They operate a teachers' college which has about 70 students doing one or two year courses, the standard of which is claimed to be as good as the Administration teachers' college at Goroka. Students are from all over the New Guinea mainland and contain a fair percentage of Highlanders. Classes at Standard 6 and 7 are also conducted, it being intended that they will progress to become teacher trainees. Demonstration schools at Prep. and Standard One are conducted on the mission station and in a nearby village by the students. The mission is thus making a valuable contribution in the educational sphere, although that is of little immediate value to the Bena people.

112. The Lutheran mission is seeking to acquire further land in the Bena, with the intention of separating the evangelical activities from the teachers' college and expanding educational facilities at a lower level. This will be discussed further towards the end of this section of the report.

113. The S.D.A. mission is located at SIGOIYA where it engages in the evangelical and educational spheres under the guidance of an European Pastor. The Catholic Mission Sisters based in Goroka conduct a school at KATAGU.



The District Education Inspector does not believe these schools to be of a very high standard, although they are subsidized by the Administration.

114. The Four Square Gospel mission has won a few adherents at SAFA No.2 where the people have recently built a poor quality church. The mission operates from Henganofi and engages only in evangelical activities.

115. A feature of missionary activities in the Bena is the absence of native evangelists in villages, probably due to an almost anti-mission attitude held by the majority of the Bena, and the absence of the small useless schools operated by barely literate native mission teachers found in other Census Divisions, probably due to the Bena understanding their worthlessness.

116. Friction between the S.D.A. village of SIGOIYA and the Lutheran village HOFAGAIYUFA is building up, largely as a result of efforts by the Lutheran Mission to acquire land for a new mission station.

117. In June 1962 the Lutheran Mission applied for an area of ground situated near HOFAGAIYUFA (LA 9256). Upon investigation of the application the land was found to be subject to disputed ownership between HOFAGAIYUFA and SIGOIYA.

118. Subsequently, the mission has been negotiating to take over LA 7167 at HOFAGAIYUFA. LA 7167 is a Special Lease of ten acres granted to Mr. H.W. Bruyeres for 19 years from 8/3/60 for poultry raising purposes. Mr. Bruyeres applied for a much larger area of land and was refused. He has to all intents and purposes abandoned the land, selling what stock he did have, and incidentally has failed to comply with one of the conditions of the lease "The land is to be stocked with poultry and ancillary improvements (shedding etc.) to be effected within two years from grant, to the satisfaction of the New Guinea Land Board". Mr. Bruyeres was apparently dissatisfied with a lease of only ten acres and did not believe it to be economic.

119. The Lutheran Mission, assuming that they will be able to acquire LA 7167, have commenced to construct a new road of about two miles to this lease. After the completion of this road, Councillor AKEPA of SIGOIYA (the Goroka Council President) approached me and stated that he wished to dispute the ownership of the land, which was leased from HOFAGAIYUFA. It is noteworthy that certain facts linked together give reliable indications, and bear a circumstantial authenticity, that AKEPA's efforts in disputing the ownership of this land, and the ownership of the previous block applied for, are directed towards preventing the Lutheran Mission from moving into the area. Whether or not he has been encouraged by non-native elements is a matter of conjecture.

120. AKEPA is a very strong adherent of the S.D.A. Mission, which is situated less than a mile from LA 7167. It is remarkable that he has made no such claim to ownership until four years after original negotiations for the land commenced. From statements made by Cr. AKEPA

it appears that he has a very poor case to put if he intends to challenge the ownership of the land by HOFAGAIYUFA. I have informed him however that I shall seek advice as to whether or not any action can be taken by him.

121. Councillor AKEPA has stated that he is having trouble restraining the SIGOIYA people from fighting with the HOFAGAIYUFA people over this land. I do not believe at all this claim, and think that this is intended only to add weight to the validity of his claim.

#### LAW & JUSTICE

122. It was not necessary to conduct any C.N.A. during the course of the Patrol. Only a very few ordinary complaints were brought forward for arbitration. It is notable by comparison with other Census Divisions in this Sub-District that no Patrol in the Bena Census Division has ever been presented with any considerable number of complaints for settlement, and that it is very rarely that the Bena think it necessary to bring disputes to the Sub-District Office.

123. This not only indicates that the Bena are a much more law-abiding society than the others may be, but also that they arbitrate amongst themselves in a very reasonable manner, obviating the need to ask the Administration to settle their disputes. It is probably also relevant that tribal customs are still very strong compared with other areas around Goroka, and it could be that most of the Bena people are deterred from offending against others in their society by fear of tribal sanctions against them. There are no apparent ill effects caused by this situation.

124. I was at first puzzled by the attitudes of the Bena towards payment of bride price when called upon to arbitrate in these matters, because when complaints were brought it often turned out that the couple in question had been married for as many as ten years. The usual custom is that the bride price is not paid until the couple have been married for sufficient time to prove their compatibility and the ability of the wife to have children.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES

125. The Patrol marked out a connecting link between RINTIBE and RABANA which will provide another route to HENGANOFI from GOROKA. Grades on this stretch are in places quite steep and a road-bench was at times difficult to locate. A lot of voluntary labour will be needed to complete this stretch and it will be about a year before it will be navigable.

126. The RINTIBE-MOHOWETO road was widened and straightened and grades were improved in many sections. If all instructions given are carried out this will be a very good road.

127. The SIGERIBE-KISIBIGA (SAFANAGA II) portion of the SIGEREHE-SAFANA II road, and bridges, was completed and is now trafficable, subject to the Bena River ford not being flooded. The remainder of this road should be complete



by January. This is a very important new stretch of road as it gives access to villages containing about 2,000 people.

128. Roads were marked out from YOGIYOHI to NAPAINÉ and from SIGOIYA to MATAUSA. The people realise the benefit to be gained from these roads but are not over-enthusiastic about the work involved.

129. The Patrol walked to the RAMU River near DUMPUPU, through NAMPANO. There can be no doubt that a vehicular road along this route to eventually connect MADANG with Goroka is feasible. Apparently an old war-time road existed from Dumpu to the Coast and this could probably be re-made. A road from the Upper Bena to Dumpu via MEGABO and NAMPANO would be a major project, but there can be no doubt of the economic benefits it would effect. A route could be located with good grades. Soil types are excellent. There are too few people located along this route to make it feasible to use local labour to construct the road.

#### AIRSTRIPS

130. The only operative airstrip in the Census Division is located on the Lutheran Mission lease at RINTIBE. Light aircraft from the Mission headquarters in Madang frequently visit the strip, but it is not used by any other person or group. It will probably be used less and less in the future as the road from RINTIBE to Goroka is now in very good condition, travelling time being only  $3/4$  hrs.

131. The old Bena strip is now leased to the S.D.A. Mission at SIGOIYA, who use it for vegetable cultivation. There is now no need for an air strip in this location being only  $1/2$  hour by road from Goroka.

132. There is no requirement for new air strip sites in the Bena.

#### CENSUS & STATISTICS

133. Census was conducted by the previous patrol only four months ago. No further data has been gathered during this patrol.

134. One point which I omitted to comment upon in my previous report was Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Council Rules require that all births, deaths and marriages be registered with the Council Clerk within fourteen days of the event. The Rule is almost entirely disregarded. All people were warned during my previous Census Patrol that it would be recommended that future patrols should prosecute any person who fails to produce a Certificate of Registration from the Council in regard to any birth, death or marriage. Rules are not made to be broken. It must be admitted however that certain confusion does probably result due to the practice of Infant and Maternal Welfare nurses issuing birth certificates printed by Public Health. Some of the people probably assume that this is sufficient. I. & M. Welfare staff should be instructed to advise women to present the certificate issued by them to the Council Clerk. When the new type village book is issued to the villages, these should be presented

to the Council Clerk when a registration of birth is made and should be suitably endorsed by him. This would greatly assist Census Patrols and Public Health in the latter instance providing the means whereby Infant Welfare nurses can check on the proportion of children attending clinics. Alternatively, the Council Clerk could prepare a monthly return of births, listing names of child and mother, and submit it to Infant Welfare.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY & CENSUS UNITS

135. The Village Directory should be amended to include SINARUGA Census Unit and to correct the typographical error in the spelling of NAPAINÉ. Otherwise the list is accurate.

136. In P/R 16 of 62/63 at Para 65 I commented on the desirability of the splitting up of MATAUSA No.1 Census Unit into two units to be called MATAUSA No.1 and MATAUSA No. 3. This Patrol was instructed to check certain aspects of the proposal.

137. In the TAX/CENSUS REGISTER I have indicated in red ink to which section of the unit each and every person belongs by the numbers "1" and "3". I submit herewith as Appendix "B" a village population register containing statistics as they would have been at the last Census.

138. General native reference is to the MATAUSA group as three units called MATAUSA No.1, MATAUSA No.2 and MATAUSA No.3.

139. The history of the group reveals that there was once an homogeneous clan which due to internal friction gradually split into two groups which correspond to the present recognized Census Units. At a later stage within living memory fighting broke out between the two sub-clans, with the result that part of MATAUSA No.1 were driven from their land. That section of MATAUSA No.1 corresponds to the present MATAUSA No.3, who live three hard days walk from the old location, being now in the WETSAN region.

140. Marriage is permissible between the No.1/3 and No.2 sub-clans, but not between the No.1 and No.3 sections. Little interest was shown by MATAUSA No.3 when I asked them if they intended to seek restoration of rights to their old land. There still seems to be a certain amount of animosity between the No.1/3 and No.2 factions as a result of this old dispute. The No.1 section makes frequent visits to the No.3 section and vice versa for trading, sing-sings etc., but there is no contact between the No.2 and No.3 factions.

141. It seems to be most desirable to split the MATAUSA No.1 Census Unit into MATAUSA No.1 and MATAUSA No.3, as the two sections live in entirely different environments. The MATAUSA No.3 people live in a malarial infected area, being dense forest at an approximate altitude of 2,000 feet, an environment to which they are probably not yet fully adapted. Separate Census figures will help to keep a check on the health and population growth of MATAUSA No.3, as well as revealing if they are gradually migrating back to



their old area. No one objected to this course being taken. The MATAUSA No.3 element have lined for Census at SAFANOTA for the last two Census Patrols, preferring to do this than to walk to MATAUSA Rest-house to line with the rest of the Census Unit, because of the distances involved.

142. The value of having separate Census figures is proven by Appendix "B". It shows that the male/female ratio of the two sub-clans is vastly different. In "MATAUSA No.3" the male/female ratio in the child age group which is 26 to 3 warrants further investigation. It further shows that the three births recorded at the last Census were all in "MATAUSA No.1" although whether this is a trend or not cannot be ascertained at this stage.

#### TAXATION

143. The Council tax rate for an adult male is 25/-. The tax is not increased for persons who are engaged in remunerative employment. This seems a bit unfair when it is considered that in areas where Personal Tax is paid, the maximum £2 is collected from persons who are employed for a twelve month period preceding the collection. Either the Administration should collect the extra 15/- from employed Bena people, or the Council tax rate should be increased to £2 for persons in receipt of regular wages.

#### MAPS & MAPPING

144. A Patrol map of the Bena Census Division scale 1" = 1 mile is attached hereto. The map is based on tracing from the National Mapping Office series and shows the Census Division plus the route to Dumpu, and parts of the "WETSAN" area where there are villages marked on the original map which cannot be identified although they may be included in the VUA Census Division. There have been many changes in the location of villages since the air photography in 1958, mainly as a result of consolidation of hamlets into villages. All other maps at this Sub-District Office show great inaccuracies in the location of villages.

#### REST HOUSES

145. Future patrols desiring information on the location of Rest houses, Census Units accessible from each, and walking times between, should refer to the diary of Goroka P/R 16 of 62/63 and the map submitted with this Report. The Census Division is well served by rest houses.

146. Requests which were made for the improvement of rest houses during the course of the recent patrol have largely been followed. Some rest houses, e.g. SIEREHE and NAPAINÉ could now be described as excellent. Rest houses which still leave much to be desired are MATAUSA, MOHOWETO I, MAKIA and KETAROBO.

147. The patrol followed a new route from SAFA No.2 to LIOROFA, which passed through additional SAFA No.2 hamlets, KOGONAMI, ORECEI and LIOROFA villages. This track had never been followed before, nor had these villages been visited by a Patrol. The Patrol therefore

arranged for a rest house to be constructed at KOGORA'AMI where it will be possible for KOGORA'AMI and OREGEI to gather for Census etc.. It is recommended that future patrols use this rest house en route from LIOROFA to SAFA No.2, or KOKALUGURENAGA to LIOROFA.

CARRIERS

148. Provided reasonable notice of requirements is given to Councillors, no difficulty is experienced in hiring carriers throughout the Bena. All carriers are quite happy to receive the official rates of pay which are applicable.

CONCLUSION

149. The overall picture which I gained of the Bena is that it is a rapidly expanding area with a great potential. The present rate of development and work of the Administration should be maintained, as all such efforts in the Bena appear to have good results.

150. This was a most interesting and enjoyable patrol. It proved to me the value of a follow-up patrol, in correcting erroneous first impressions and enabling the better understanding of the area and the native situation.



(B.J. KNEEN)  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 5. 63/64 (GOROKA)

Patrol Conducted by JOHN R. BARTLETT, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M. F. BEW, C.P.O. (29.10.63 - 22.11.63)

2 R.P.N.G.C.  
Natives 1 D.N.A. INTERPRETER

Duration—From 28/10/1963 to 22/11/1963

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1963

Medical —/—/19—

Map Reference ATTACHED (Appendix 'A')

Objects of Patrol ① COUNCIL SURVEY ② ROAD MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND SURVEY ③ ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

67-13-45

5th March, 1964.


District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1963-64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The people from Watabung certainly got off the mark quickly with their informal elections.
3. You should take up the subject of a local government council on a separate file.
4. I am handing this report to the Executive Officer (Local Government) for his comment and he will contact you directly on the subject.
5. I think you were pretty generous in allowing 7 days to write the patrol report, 3 days should suffice if the officer has kept his records up to date in the field. Mr. Bartlett should be given an opportunity to return to this area for an extended period in order that he may fill in the gaps in the present report.
6. What training has he had with senior officers in the field?

Local Govt Survey placed  
on Eastern Highlands - L.G.  
Survey file.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.





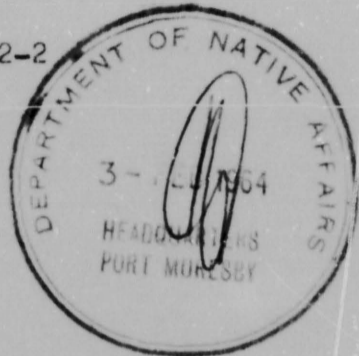
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 45

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

67-2-2



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

24th January, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 5 of 63/64.

... The above Report compiled by Mr. J. Bartlett,  
C.P. together with covering memorandum from Assistant  
District Officer, Goroka, is forwarded for your  
information, please.

2. The Assistant District Officer's comments  
adequately cover the report and the Specialised  
Analysis of the Local Government Council survey  
is the subject of my 42-14-1 of 22nd January, 1964.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

42-14-1

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

22nd January, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY-WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

Goroka Patrol Report No 5 of 63/64 refers.

- ... 2. Attached please find one copy of the report on the above survey which was conducted by Mr. J.R. Bartlett, C.P.O.
3. In early October, 1963, a group of leading Watabung personalities visited Goroka and informed the then District Officer that although the people knew that a survey had been promised after the House of Assembly Elections in 1964 they had grown tired of waiting and had elected their representatives and were now waiting for the presentation of insignia and formal recognition of the Council. The survey resulted from this visit.
4. Comments on the survey are as follows. Bracketed numbers refer to paragraphs of the Report.
- (i) The Census Division is ready for the early introduction of the Local Government system. This is indicated by:-
    - (a) Dissatisfaction with the present direct administration system of luluais and tultuls (para.86);
    - (b) Unanimous support for the introduction of a Council (paras. 87, 121, 122 and Appendix F);
    - (c) Satisfactory state of the present economic situation of the Census Division (paras. 92-103), however, the introduction of another cash crop, either short or long term, would further strengthen and bring even greater stability to the economics of the area.
  - (ii) It would appear that if it is established the Council will be in a position to employ local artisans i.e. carpenters, drivers, Agriculture Field Workers, however, the

...../2



position of obtaining a local clerk with necessary academic standards for Vanadidir training is somewhat obscure. Efforts are at present being made to locate, for interview, the four clerks mentioned in the report (para.84).

- (iii) An initial minimum tax rate of 20/- appears certain (paras. 125-127).
- (iv) It is recommended that initially the Council be proclaimed for only the Watabung Census Division. It is realized that numerically such a Council will be much smaller than the average Council in this District, however, amalgamation with either the already established Asaro Council or a Nambaiyufa Census Division Council, when it is proclaimed, must be the next step to be put to the Council after it is proclaimed.
- (v) Because of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and the necessity to give priority to tasks not undertaken during the election period it is recommended that the Proclamation of the Council be deferred until end of May, 1964.
- (vi) On receipt of your concurrence to (v) above, a Draft Proclamation will be drawn up and submitted.

Goroka, E.H.D.

(R.W.H. Born)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

42-14-1

Minute to:

A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

For your information. Your 67-2-1 of 8th January, 1963, refers. Please endeavour to have the clerks referred to in para. 3(ii) above in for interviews as soon as possible.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
DISTRICT OFFICER. 22/1/64.

JJPnp

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

8th January, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA NO.5 of 63/64.

Please find in duplicate above mentioned  
Patrol Report, together with Mr. Bartlett's Elaim for  
Camping Allowance.

2. The late submission of the Patrol Report is  
regretted and I believe it has been held at this office  
awaiting onforwarding for some time.

3. The Patrol, although being reported by Mr.  
Bartlett as being rushed and not satisfactory, I consider  
was quite sufficient and with two Officers working, even  
though not very experienced ones, the three weeks spent in  
the area were most beneficial and the information submitted  
sufficient to give reasonable consideration as to the  
prospects of the proposed Native Local Government.

4. The information needs little comment and is  
forwarded to you for the A.D.O. Local Government's  
specialised analysis.

5. In conclusion, however, there is no doubt that an  
early implementation after the House of Assembly  
Elections of the Watabung Council or amalgamation with  
the Asaro Council will prove most beneficial.

*J. J. Pickrell*  
( J. J. PICKRELL )  
A/Asst. District Officer.



PATROL DIARY - PATROL GOROKA NO. 5/63-64. MR. J.R. BARTLETT, C.P.O.

28th October, 1963.

Preparation of Patrol Equipment 0745-0945.  
0945 by plane to look over WATABUNG Census Division, DAULO Pass and route of new road from DAULO into the UNGGAI to GOROKA-1030.

1030 preparation of Patrol equipment for both myself and C.P.O. M.F. BELL who is to join me at WATABUNG to-morrow.  
1545 departed GOROKA by landrover for WATABUNG Patrol Post, inspecting the DAULO-WATABUNG road en route - arrived WATABUNG 1750.

1800-1900 opened up house at WATABUNG and settled in. Small talk on aims of Patrol given to V.Os and large crowd of people assembled.

Slept WATABUNG.

29th October, 1963.

0800-0900 waited for surrounding villages to come to WATABUNG.  
0900-1200 talked to people about the works to be accomplished by Patrol, namely road building and Council Survey. People very eager to get on with both.

1200 C.P.O. BELL arrived by landrover from GOROKA with more stores  
1400 arbitrations, disputes and general conversations with village Officials.

1600 station inspection. 2000-2300 Discussions with V.Os.

Slept WATABUNG.

30th October, 1963.

0800-1600 walked to the top of DAULO Pass and back, supervising maintenance of this road en route.

1830-1930 arbitrations.

Slept WATABUNG.

31st October, 1963.

0800 travelled half way up pass by car. Walked to the top supervising maintenance on road.

1400 returned to WATABUNG to do some paper.

1630-1645 arbitration.

1930-2230 discussions with Village Officials on N.L.G.C.

Slept WATABUNG.

1st November, 1963.

0900 attendances on road work diminishing so pep talks given to nearby villages.

1400-1600 supervision of road work on lower part of pass.

1800-1830 arbitration.

2000-2130 discussions with Village Officials on N.L.G.C.

Slept WATABUNG.

2nd November, 1963.

1000-1600 all villages lined and vote taken on whether or not people desire N.L.G.C.

2000-2200 arbitration and discussions with Village Officials.

Slept WATABUNG.

3rd November, 1963.

Day observed.

Slept WATABUNG.

4th November, 1963.

0900-1630 walked to DAULO Pass and back supervising road maintenance en route.

2100-2230 discussions with Village Officials.

Slept WATABUNG.

5th November, 1963.

0900 walked to DAULO Pass and back supervising maintenance on WATABUNG-DAULO road. Arrived back at WATABUNG 1630.

1700-1730 arbitrations.

Slept WATABUNG.

6th November, 1963.

1050 visit by Assistant District Officer, GOROKA and discussions with him till 1230.  
1230-1600 listened to Mr. BORN discussing Council and roads with people as well as hearing two C.N.As.  
1630-1730 paid people for work on road.  
Slept WATABUNG.

7th November, 1963.

0800-1000 broke camp and arranged for carriers.  
1000-1100 walked along road to ATIRA Rest House.  
1100-1200 made camp and paid carriers. All Luluais and Tultuls not present so discussions on proposed Council postponed till to-morrow. 1530-1730 arbitrations.  
Slept ATIRA.

8th November, 1963.

0800-1200 seven Villages lined and vote taken to ascertain desirability of N.L.G.C. 1300-1700 discussions with Village Officials re Council Survey. 1800-1915 arbitrations.  
2000-2100 Council Survey - discussions with Village Officials.  
Slept ATIRA.

9th November, 1963.

0800-0830 broke camp and arranged carriers. 0830-0930 by foot to KENANNGI Rest House. 0900-1000 made camp and arbitrations. Heavy cold prevented any further work to-day.  
Slept KENNANGI.

10th November, 1963.

Day observed.  
Slept KENNANGI.

11th November, 1963.

0800-1130 correspondence and paper work brought up to date while waiting for people to gather.  
1130-1230 villages questioned on desirability of Council.  
1230-1600 discussions with Village Officials.  
Slept KENNANGI.

12th November, 1963.

0800-0845 broke camp and arranged carriers. 0845-0930 by foot to MANGGIRO Rest House. 0930 made camp.  
1000-1030 preparation for Council Survey discussions.  
1030-1230 people questioned on points relating to Council Survey. 1230-1530 arbitrations. 1530-1730 discussions with Village Officials re Council. 1830-2030 arbitrations and discussions with Village Officials.  
Slept MANGIRO.

13th November, 1963.

0745 departed MANGGIRO Rest House arriving 0915- equipment and staff arriving one hour later by tractor from CHUAVE.  
0915-1300 paper work. 1300-1700 first load of stores to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the top of DAULO Pass.  
1845-2010 one arbitration - referred for future C.N.A. hearing.  
2045-2200 discussions with Village Officials re Council and road work.  
Slept WATABUNG.

14th November, 1963.

0800-1230 supervision of road work on DAULO Pass. 1330 departed WATABUNG by private car for GOROKA.

15th November, 1963.

Day spent GOROKA discussions with A.D.O. (L.G.)  
Slept GOROKA.

16th November, 1963.

Slept GOROKA.

17th November, 1963.

Slept GOROKA.



18th November, 1963.

0245 arrived WATABUNG from Goroka by private car.  
 0800-1100 correspondence and conversations with Village  
 Officials. 1100-1700 lined the 17 Villages in the WATABUNG  
 Station area for the purpose of asking questions re Council  
 Survey. 1800-1900 Discussions with Village Officials.  
 Slept WATABUNG.

19th November, 1963.

0800-1200 discussions with Village Officials. 1230-1300 made  
 arrangements for carriers. 1300-1600 walked to MONDO Rest House  
 1630-1730 arbitrations. 1730-1800 made camp.  
 1830-1930 arbitrations.  
 Slept MONDO.

20th November, 1963.

0800-1100 four villages assembled at MONDO for questioning  
 re Council Survey. 1100-1200 Village inspection.  
 1300-1630 discussions with Village Officials. 1730-1930  
 arbitrations and discussions. Patrol rejoined by Mr. BELL who  
 had been surveying a road at DAULO Pass.  
 Slept MONDO

21st November, 1963.

0800-0830 carrier arrangements. 0830- departed MONDO Rest  
 HOUSE for WATABUNG Patrol Post. 1030 met by car at ATIRA  
 Rest House and from thence conveyed to WATABUNG arriving 1045.  
 1045-1200 discussions with Mr. PICKRELL P.O. who was from  
 GOROKA inspecting the station. 1200-1400 observed Mr.  
 Pickrell hold 2 C.N.A. cases and several arbitrations.  
 1400-1630 paper work on Council Survey.  
 Slept WATABUNG.

22nd November, 1963.

0800-1000 paid the people £100 for work on DAULO Pass road.  
 1000 tipper arrived from GOROKA to transport Patrol back  
 to GOROKA. 1000-1130 packed Patrol equipment.  
 1130 departed WATABUNG arriving GOROKA 1500.  
 Slept GOROKA.

END OF DIARY.

Sub-District Office  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

7th December, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL GOROKA NO.5/63-64.

Please find attached the following:

- i) Area Study of the WATABUNG Census Division which includes appendices A to F.
  - ii) Map of the WATABUNG Census Division (Appendix 'A').
  - iii) Camping Allowance Claim.
2. This Patrol was mounted on the 28th October, 1963 with Instructions to do the following:
- a) Carry out a Local Government Survey of the WATABUNG Census Division.
  - b) Repair the road from DAULO Pass to WATABUNG Patrol Post.
  - c) Try to locate a possible route for a road from the top of DAULO Pass to link with the proposed new road through the UNGGAI Census Division.
  - d) Inspect the KENANGI branch road.
  - e) Give training in the field to Mr. M.BELL, C.P.O.
  - f) Routine Administration.
3. I was given twentytwo days in which to fulfil these instructions, the Patrol being disbanded on 22nd November, 1963.
4. Due to one of the aims of the Patrol being a Council most of the Headings usually covered by the standard Patrol Report will be dealt with in the Area Study. Thus duplication will be avoided. For other comments see the Patrol Report submitted by Mr. M.BELL C.P.O. Mr BELL joined the Patrol on 29th October, 1963 and accompanied me for the whole duration.
5. In conclusion, I feel that this Patrol was very rushed, both for the time in the field (22 days) and the time allotted in which to write the Report (7 days). In all not a very satisfactory Patrol.

*Jon R. Bartlett.*  
(JON R. BARTLETT)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA NO. 51 of 1963/4

Patrol Conducted by C.P.O. J. BARTLETT

Area Patrolled WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.P.O. M. BELL

Natives 2 MEMBERS OF THE R.P.N.G.C., INTERPRETER - YANODA KIEA

Duration—From 29 / 10 / 1963 to 22 / 11 / 1963

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25 / 4 / 1963

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

Map Reference WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION 1" = 2 MILES

Objects of Patrol COUNCIL SURVEY, ROAD REPAIRS, ROAD SURVEY, GENERAL

ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

67-13-31

11th March, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

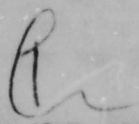
PATROL REPORT NO. 5-63/64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned report is  
acknowledged with thanks.

I am sure Mr. Bell has benefited from  
this exercise.

Mr. Bell's record is detailed and could  
be of interest to future patrols.

A good report.

  
J. K. McCarthy,  
DIRECTOR.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-37



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-2



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

13th December, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL 5 of 63/64.

... The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. M. Bell, C.P.O. is forwarded herewith.

2. The patrol itself was led by Mr. Bartlett, C.P.O. Mr. Bartlett's report has not yet been received.

3. Mr. Bell submitted this report as a training exercise. He has done well. This is Mr. Bell's first patrol as he only arrived in the Territory six weeks ago.

4. In relation to paragraph 34, Mr. Bell's information is not correct. The Department of Trade and Industry is at present examining the possibility of the native people in and around Kundiawa forming into a Co-operative Society and if the Society is so formed it will purchase the Coffee Factory known as Highland Produce Buyers Ltd. However, this factory will only service the Kundiawa area and will not assist the Watabung Census Division in any way as the distance is too great.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*(Signature)*  
(O.J. Mathieson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

*No.*

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

26th November, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1963/4

Patrol conducted by : C.P.O. John Bartlett.  
Area patrolled : WATAEUNG Census Division.  
Accompanied by : C.P.O. Michael Bell  
2 members of the R.P. & N.G.  
Constabulary  
Interpreter YANOPA KIEA.  
Duration of patrol : 29.10.63 - 22.11.63.  
No. of days : 24 days  
Last D.N.A. patrol : 25.4.63, J. Biltris P.O..  
Objects of patrol : (1) Native Local Government  
Survey of the Area.  
(2) Repair of the road between  
WATABUNG Patrol Post and the  
top of DAULO Pass.  
(3) General Administration.  
(4) Attempt to locate the route  
for a new road from top of  
DAULO Pass to the proposed  
new road through the UNGGAI  
Census Division.  
(5) Inspect KENANGI-MONDO track.  
Map reference : WATABUNG Census Division 1" = 2 miles.



PATROL DIARY - GOROKA PATROL NO. 5 of 1963/4.

29.10.63.

7.45 - 9.30. Drawing and loading stores.

9.30 - 11.50. Departed GOROKA for WATABUNG in Land Rover.

11.50 - 13.00. Joined Mr. Bartlett and unpacked.

13.00 - 16.00. Observed Mr. Bartlett discussing road repair plans with village officials. Listened to disputes and arbitrations.

16.00 - 18.00. Visited aid post, police quarters and surrounding area.

20.00 - 23.00. Listened to discussion re roads and Local Government Council.

Slept WATABUNG.

30.10.63.

8.00 - 16.00. Supervised repair of road between WATABUNG and DAULO Pass in company with Mr. Bartlett.

19.30 - 20.30. Observed Mr. Bartlett arbitrating.

Slept WATABUNG.

31.10.63.

8.00 - 16.00. Supervision of road repairs in company with Mr. Bartlett.

19.30 - 22.30. Listened to Mr. Bartlett conduct enquiry into potential for N.L.G.C.

Slept WATABUNG.

1.11. 63.

09.00- 12.00. Visited surrounding villages in order to encourage attendance on road repairs.

12.00- 16.00. Walked up to DAULO to inspect road.

18.00- 18.30. Watched Mr. Bartlett hold court.

20.00- 21.30. Listened to Mr. Bartlett talking about Local Government Council.

Slept WATABUNG.

2.11.63.

10.00 - 16.00. Attended meeting of villagers. Vote taken to ascertain reaction to Council.

20.00 - 22.00. Arbitrations.

Slept WATABUNG.

3.11.63.

Sunday. Observed

Slept WATABUNG.

- 4.11.63. 8.00 - 16.00. Walked to the summit of DAULO Pass to inspect progress on road repairs.  
21.00 - 22.15. Discussions with Village Officials.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 5.11.63. 8.00 - 16.00. Walked to the summit of DAULO Pass supervising road repairs.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 6.11.63. 10.00 Visit of Mr. Born, A.D.C..  
Inspection.  
11.00 - 12.30. Proceeded to CHUAVE Patrol Post and back by Land Rover, to investigate state of tractor.  
13.30 - 16.00. Listened to A.D.C. address a gathering of local natives on the road repairs and Council. Observed courts.  
16.30 - 17.30. Villages paid for work on road.  
19.00 - 19.30. Heard arbitrations.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 7.11.63. 8.00 - 10.00. Broke camp - hired carriers.  
10.00 - 11.00. Walked to ~~ATIRO~~<sup>ATRELO</sup> Rest House.  
11.00 - 12.00. Made camp - paid carriers.  
15.30 - 17.30. Observed arbitrations.  
Slept ~~ATIRO~~<sup>ATRELO</sup> Rest House.
- 8.11.63. 8.00 - 12.00. Meeting to ascertain reaction to L.G. Council.  
13.00 - 17.00. Discussions with V.O's re Council survey.  
18.00 - 19.15. Listened to arbitrations.  
20.00 - 21.00. Discussed local customs with V.O's.  
Slept ~~ATIRO~~<sup>ATRELO</sup>.
- 9.11.63. 8.00 - 8.30. Broke camp - hired carriers.  
8.30 - 9.30. Walked to KENANGI.  
9.30 - 10.00. Made camp and listened to arbitrations.  
Slept KENANGI.



- 10.11.63. Sunday. Observed.  
Slept KENANGI.
- 11.11.63. 8.00 - 11.30. Waited for villagers to gather.  
11.30 - 12.30. Voting and questions relating to Council survey.  
12.30 - 16.00. Talks with V.O's.  
Slept KENANGI.
- 12.11.63. 8.00 - 9.30. Broke camp and walked to MANGGIRO Rest House.  
9.30 - 10.30. Villagers gathering.  
10.30 - 12.30. Voting and questions relating to Council survey.  
12.30 - 17.30. Talks with V.O's. Heard arbitrations.  
18.30 - 20.30. Arbitrations and discussions with V.O's.  
Slept MANGGIRO Rest House.
- 13.11.63. 07.45 - 10.10. Departed MANGGIRO Rest House and walked to WATABUNG Patrol Post.  
11.15 Equipment and patrol personnel arrive on tractor from CHUA VE.  
12.15 Mr. D. Hutley arrived with correspondence from GOROKA.  
2.15 - 2.45. Accompanied Mr. Hutley to summit of DAULO Pass in Land Rover in order to view the state of the road.  
2.45 - 17.00. Walked down from DAULO to WATABUNG. Joined Mr. Bartlett on his way up with tractor/trailer and load of stones. Returned to WATABUNG with tractor.  
18.45 - 20.10. Heard Mr. Bartlett hold one arbitration.  
20.45 - 22.00. Listened to discussions with V.O's re road work and Council survey.
- 14.11.63. 8.00 - 12.00. Stayed at WATABUNG and watched loading and collecting of gravel.  
12.00 - 13.30. Walked to top of DAULO Pass, supervising spreading of gravel.  
15.30 Mr. Bartlett left for GOROKA.

- 14.11.63. 17.30 Returned to base with tractor.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 15.11.63. 8.00 Quitted WATABUNG with tractor load  
of gravel and spent the day super-  
vising the spreading of gravel near  
the summit of DAULO Pass.  
17.15 Returned to base with tractor.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 16.11.63. 7.20 Left WATABUNG with tractor and  
gravel. Delayed one hour through  
flat tyre.  
1.30 Came back to WATABUNG. Tractor  
left for CHUAVE as per arrangement  
with P.O.I.C. CHUAVE.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 17.11.63. Sunday. Observed.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 18.11.63. 2.45 A.M. Mr. Bartlett rejoined patrol.  
9.00 - 12.10. Walked to MONDO - Examined track  
to survey possibility of converting  
to a vehicular road.  
12.10 - 12.50. Talked to MONDO V.O's.  
12.50 - 15.45. Walked to WATABUNG noting number of  
creeks etc.  
15.45 - 16.45. Listened to Mr. Bartlett asking  
questions about Council survey.  
18.00 - 19.00. Talks with V.O's from nearby villages.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 19.11.63. 7.45 - 16.00. Walked from WATABUNG to DAULO.  
Follow track east in search of  
possible road into the UNGGAI.  
Turned back about 13.00 hrs. -  
returned to WATABUNG by different  
route.  
Mr. Bartlett left this morning for  
MONDO.  
Slept WATABUNG.
- 20.11.63. 9.00 - 12.45. Left WATABUNG and walked to MONDO,  
there joined Mr. Bartlett.



- 20.11.63.  
13.30 - 14.30. Listened to arbitrations.  
14.30 - 15.15. Discussion with about 8 or 9 V.O's  
re Council.  
18.00 - 11.00. Talked to assembly of V.O's and  
villagers about conditions in the  
area generally.

Slept MONDO.

- 21.11.63.  
8.00 - 10.45. Quitted MONDO and walked to  
WATABUNG.  
10.45 Joined Mr. J. Pickrell, P.O.  
10.45 - 14.30. Inspected station and heard  
arbitrations.  
14.30 Mr. J. Pickrell left for GOROKA.

Slept WATABUNG.

- 22.11.63.  
7.34 Left WATABUNG and walked to KENANGI  
and then explored possibility of  
another route up to MONDO by the  
other bank of the River KENANGI.  
12.30 Recalled to WATABUNG by lorry.  
13.30 Left WATABUNG with all equipment by  
lorry.  
15.00 Arrive GOROKA. Report to Sub-  
District Office.

Slept GOROKA.

Michael Bell. c.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This patrol commenced on 28th October, 1963 when Mr. Bartlett, C.F.O., left GOROKA for WATABUNG Patrol Post by Land Rover. He was joined by the writer the next day. Both Mr. Bartlett and myself returned to GOROKA on the 22nd November, 1963.
2. The instructions given to this patrol were to carry out a Council Survey of the WATABUNG Census Division; repair the road between WATABUNG and the summit of DAULO Pass; search for a possible route from DAULO into the UNGGAI and investigate the state of the road between KENANGI and MONDO.
3. The WATABUNG Census Division has as its main geographical feature the MAI River valley. The north-eastern end of the valley is closed off by a range of mountains which act as a natural barrier between it and the plain of the River ASARO. The Mt. Hagen-Lae road, which runs the length of the valley, crosses into the ASARO plain via DAULO Pass (8,180). From the top of the Pass to GOROKA is 36 miles by this road.
4. The Patrol Post at WATABUNG is situated at the foot of the Pass and derives its name from the three streams which converge there to form the River MAI, (known locally as the River ONANO). The south western extremity of the valley broadens out and runs into the CHUAVE Census Division, the road following the course of the river until it reaches the Patrol Post at CHUAVE.
5. There is one other major valley in the WATABUNG Census Division; that which runs north from the rest house at KENANGI and has the village of MONDO at its far end. This valley contains the River KONENGI, one of the larger tributaries of the River MAI.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

6. Reception: Throughout the patrol we were given a friendly reception and gifts of food were freely made. The rest houses used, those at ATERELO, KENANGI, MANGIRO and MONDO, were well kept as were the supplementary buildings.
7. Villages: There are some 43 villages listed in the WATABUNG Census Division with populations ranging from 80 to nearly 400. The total population is a little under 8,000 people. For the purpose of the Council Survey 9 villages were disregarded as these had already been incorporated in a neighbouring Council.
8. For the most part, villages are perched on the crests of ridges with their gardens on the slopes on either side. The second most favoured site appears to be the flats bordering streams and rivers. Those villages found in high places tend to conform to an oval or rectangular plan, the space in the centre being kept clear. Houses are generally of the traditional round type though there is evidence that a more spacious square variety is gaining in popularity. These square houses are even more in evidence in the lower villages. Generally the patrol found that all the villages were clean and free of pigs. Some were decorated with flower gardens and looked very pleasant. In the gardens about some villages there were cases of people living in the vicinity of pigs and some of these garden houses appeared unhygienic. The



danger that this state of affairs constitutes to health was made plain.

9. Village Officials: Not having any previous experience of V.O's to compare with those of the WATABUNG Census Division any remarks on my part are necessarily subjective and of doubtful value. My impression was that all the V.O's for this area acted in a co-operative fashion and displayed an intelligent interest in the matters discussed with them. There is no doubt that they are enthusiastic over the prospect of a Council and I feel that this may explain their diligence over the more mundane task of road repairs.

10. Luluai IRAVAWE of OIFANAGEFA distinguished himself by the efficient handling of his house line during the road repairs. Widely travelled by local standards he stands out by virtue of a quiet demeanour, while appearing to command respect from other village officials. I feel that in the event of a Council being formed he would be one of its leading men.

11. Luluai KARAIRU of NIME on the other hand left me rather doubtful as to his character. Addicted to making loud and forceful speeches he is considered rather an untrustworthy person by his more sober compatriots. While accompanying me on several occasions he gave information which I suspect to have been rather twisted. I also gained the impression that he used the presence of a European to act in a rather overbearing manner towards the officials of the villages that we visited. However I could be wrong and his manner might spring from an excess of zeal.

#### OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

12. The interest displayed in the possibility of acquiring their own Local Government Council is the predominant feature of the political field in the WATABUNG Census Division at the moment. Public opinion appears to be 100% in favour of such a Council and rather surprisingly not a single village official expressed concern at the prospect of being out of a job.

13. There are no signs of any nativistic cults in this Census Division at the present time. Nor was any trace of group animosity detected. Questioning on past feuding among themselves and with their neighbours caused frank amusement and on the surface of things at least the villages appear to be co-existing in harmony.

14. The only prejudice that was at all in evidence was directed against Papuans. This feeling has evidently been fostered by the practice of Papuan lorry drivers picking up the local girls.

#### ROADS.

The maintenance of the WATABUNG-DAULO road.

15. At the commencement of the patrol £100 was allotted for the repair of the 7 miles of road from the top of DAULO Pass to WATABUNG Patrol Post at the foot of the pass. A tractor/trailer and tipper were promised.

16. On the 29th October, Mr. Bartlett addressed a large assembly on the necessity and benefits to be derived from keeping the road in order. The V.O's pledged their support and early the next morning <sup>there were</sup> more than 1000 people working. Difficulty was experienced in transporting gravel from the river bed to the places where it was most urgently required i.e. the top section of the Pass some 6 miles away from the source of gravel. The tractor and tipper promised by P.W.D. failed to materialize and in the course of the next four days attendance fell off steadily. Work on the road ceased on the 5th November when it became evident that it could only be improved by the liberal application of gravel. A tractor and trailer were eventually obtained from the neighbouring Patrol Post of CHUAVE but only for the 14th, 15th and half of the 16th November. This enabled us to spread some gravel where it was most needed but it was still inadequate.

17. The road is in better condition than it was before the start of the patrol and one bridge in particular has been extensively shored up. However certain sections are bound to deteriorate rapidly under the influence of prolonged rain and heavy trucks unless they receive a top dressing of gravel in the very near future. A couple of large tippers employed intensively for three days would, I estimate, produce a workmanlike result.

Survey of a possible route from DAULO to the UNGGAI.

18. On the 19th November I left WATABUNG in company with Interpreter YANOPA, Constable BENIA and two Luluais to look for a route from the DAULO to the UNGGAI. Just below the crest of the Pass a small track runs south west either on the top of or just below the top of UKAFAYA Hill. After about 10 minutes walk we detected signs of previous roadworks and indeed the route would be quite feasible as a road. The track faithfully followed the contour line for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  - 4 miles and there was only one major gully noted that would require a bridge. At the end of this  $3\frac{1}{2}$  - 4 miles a large clearing was encountered and from it tracks continued ahead on either side to WATABUNG and to MANTO. Thus far the tracks mentioned are marked on the aerial survey map of CHUAVE, scale 1:63,360. Though it does not indicate so on the map the track does in fact continue showing signs that at some time or other somebody had tried to push a road through. After about another 2 miles signs of road work came to an abrupt halt. There seemed to be no physical feature that prevented further construction and one can only assume that it was abandoned for other reasons. The terminating point is south west of Mt. KEFEYA. An attempt to continue further through the rain forest necessitated hacking our way through the growth and it was decided to abandon the attempt before it grew too late.

19. In as far as it goes there does not appear to be any reason why the track followed should not provide the basis for a road. It will be necessary to take a tent and camp for some time on Mt. KEFEYA to determine the route from then on. A possible way would seem to be to continue along the contour line around the base of Mt. KEFEYA and then link up on the other side of the mountain with the ABEYUHA track.



20. Research into the origins of the earthworks failed to produce any concrete facts. The Luluais claim that the work was done in 1955 under the directions of two Europeans. One of these denies all knowledge of the matter and no one has heard of the other.

The state of the track to MONDO from the HAGEN-LAE road.

21. At approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from WATABUNG along the HAGEN-LAE road at a point where the road switches from the left to the right bank of the River MAI a track branches off to the rest house of MONDO some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. For the major part of this distance the track follows the right bank of the River KONENGI until a point about two thirds of the way up to MONDO where it crosses to the opposite bank.

22. For the first quarter of a mile the track is most unpromising, requiring a hard scramble up a rocky face at an angle of more than 45 degrees. In addition a waterfall would make a fair sized bridge necessary after about 100 yards. Once past the initial quarter of a mile however the track, which varies in width from 9 inches to 2 feet wide, follows a fairly level path along the contours of the slope which drops steeply down to the River KONENGI. A road is feasible here providing it is cut back into the hillside. There are two creeks to be crossed before reaching the first of a series of four villages.

23. A fair level track runs through the centres of these villages, only requiring widening to make it suitable for vehicular traffic. One snag is that in some cases such a widening must cut a little way into bordering gardens and infringe on the patches of grass which a number of huts have in front of them. Between the villages the track is cut by five creeks which in a couple of cases have cut deep gullies which will require bridging. However the major obstacle occurs when the track crosses the River KONENGI about a mile and a half below MONDO. At present it is spanned by a bridge of tree trunks some hundred to a hundred and twenty feet in length and I am informed that in time of heavy rain the waters exceed the height of the bridge. There does not appear to be any alternative crossing place in the vicinity. Once the river has been crossed the track rises until it reaches MONDO. The gradient is reasonable throughout, passing through gardens for  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile and then clinging to a steep hillside for about half a mile. During this stretch it goes through only one village of more than 10 houses, KOBOWA, and is crossed by half a dozen creeks which would need to be bridged. Approximately half a mile below MONDO there is a ravine with sheer rock walls through which the River MITANI flows. A bridge of about fifty feet in length crosses it. The village of MONDO is perched on a rocky eminence and is reached by a steep path about a quarter of a mile long commencing at the last named bridge.

24. It seems that the two major obstacles to the development of this track into a vehicular road are the first quarter of a mile with its rough rocky ascent and the crossing of the River KONENGI.

25. In an endeavour to overcome these snags another

route was tried. This involved crossing the River MAI just above the ONANO trade store. From this place on the right bank a road could be built around and over the ridge to emerge above the left bank of the River KONENGI (see Map). Then a road would need to be cut into the hillside above the river. This is a passable route until a point opposite the village of RAPAUPA is reached where the ridge towers almost vertically up from the water and is largely composed of rock. Here it would be necessary to cross the river and resume the former track.

26. In conclusion I would say that a vehicular road to MONDO is possible, but that it would prove a lengthy and expensive undertaking.

#### AGRICULTURE.

27. The inhabitants of this Division rely almost completely on subsistence gardening for a livelihood. The only cash crop observed was coffee, and this is grown in large quantities by only one man.

28. The traditional sweet potato is still the staple diet and taro and yams appear to rank next in popularity. These are supplemented by various varieties of grasses, pit pit, bananas and sugar cane. A variety of wild cucumber and several varieties of fruit unknown to me personally were observed. The introduction of beans, peas, tomatoes, and the English potato was noticed but as yet they cannot claim to make up a significant part of the general diet. As far as is known no vegetables or fruit are disposed of commercially from this area. This may well be due to the marketing difficulties for it is over 30 miles by road to GOROKA and there are no European establishments of noteworthy size in the vicinity.

29. Meat is obtained from domestic pigs, fowls, ducks, dogs and goats. Some evidence of crossing with a European type was noticed with the pigs but the majority are the long nosed rakish looking beasts indigenous to the country. Prices of up to £25 are being asked for full grown pigs in this area. About 20 goats were observed and these appear to be thriving. The ducks and fowls are healthy looking and the latter are in plentiful supply and make reasonable eating.

30. Game in this thickly populated area has just about been exhausted. One specimen of opossum was seen but these appear to be prized as much for their skins as their meat. This also applies to the cassowary of which one specimen was found in captivity. However the chief sources of meat for the pot are the birds which are hunted with bow and arrow.

31. As already stated coffee is the only cash crop in the Census Division. This is purchased by 2 firms who send lorries through the valley and compete for custom. One of the buyers for GOROKA COFFEE PRODUCERS estimated that the average income of native coffee growers was £30 a year and that approximately one third of the adult males in the Division have coffee holdings.

32. The exception is BIMEI-NOIBANO of YAME who has



an extensive holding of coffee, and possesses a Bank balance of £2,100. Employing 28 labourers he is probably the most advanced person in the Census Division and is reported to be thinking of using artificial fertilizer on his holding.

33. Previous reports on this area mention that no distinction is made between good and poor quality coffee by the buyers and that, as a result, there is no incentive to grow good quality beans. This is no longer true. Buyers definitely pay higher prices for good quality coffee.

34. A scheme afoot for natives to purchase a coffee factory in the adjoining Division of CHUAWE did not seem to be welcomed by the natives. However I am informed by a coffee buyer that BIMEI is in favour of this scheme and that his influence is sufficient to sway the other growers in the valley into buying shares. I understand that if the factory is purchased it will be operated on co-operative principles.

35. A number of fish ponds were observed but fish does not appear to have become a regular part of the local diet.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

36. The only form of commerce observed was the trading carried on through the trade stores situated at WATABUNG, ATARELO, MANGIRO and MANTO. These are owned by Europeans.

#### ALIENATED LAND.

37. The only alienated land appears to be that on which the WATABUNG Patrol Post and the WATABUNG Primary T. School are situated.

#### ANTHROPCLOGY.

38. The people of this Census Division belong to the SIANE language group. Within the Division there are 6 areas each speaking a dialect which is intelligible to the other 5. Marriage is not permitted within one own house line and property descends through the male side.

#### MISSIONS.

39. In order of importance the Mission establishments in this area are Lutheran, which is by far the strongest, Catholic, Anglican and S.D.A.. The chief establishments for the Lutherans and Anglicans are at WATABUNG where both denominations have erected churches and schools. The majority of Mission work appears to be carried on through the media of illiterate native pastors operating from small bush huts. The educational value of the Missions, with the possible exception of the WATABUNG establishments appears to be negligible. There are no European missionaries based in this Census Division. The influence of these Missions is hard to gauge but generally the villagers speak well of them.

#### COURTS.

40. Throughout the course of the patrol a steady

stream of arbitrations were heard. Chief complaint was that concerning the killing of pigs and damage caused to gardens by these animals. Disputes concerning brides and bride price were the second commonest. A couple of cases of assault were held over until the visit of Mr. R. Born, A.D.O. and the offenders were jailed.

41. In general it can be noted that the people are a law abiding group and this may reflect on the police establishment at WATABUNG.

#### HEALTH.

42. By and large the WATABUNG people impress one as being a remarkably healthy group. Among some of the children scabies were seen and in each instance the parents of the child were advised to take it to the aid post for treatment. There were no cases of any mental aberrations observed and the inhabitants of the Aid Post at WATABUNG were mostly there to receive treatment for cuts and fractures. Two cases of deformity were noted - one a dwarf and the other caused by yaws I suspect. The people appear to be adequately nourished and a fair proportion of old people are represented.

#### EDUCATION.

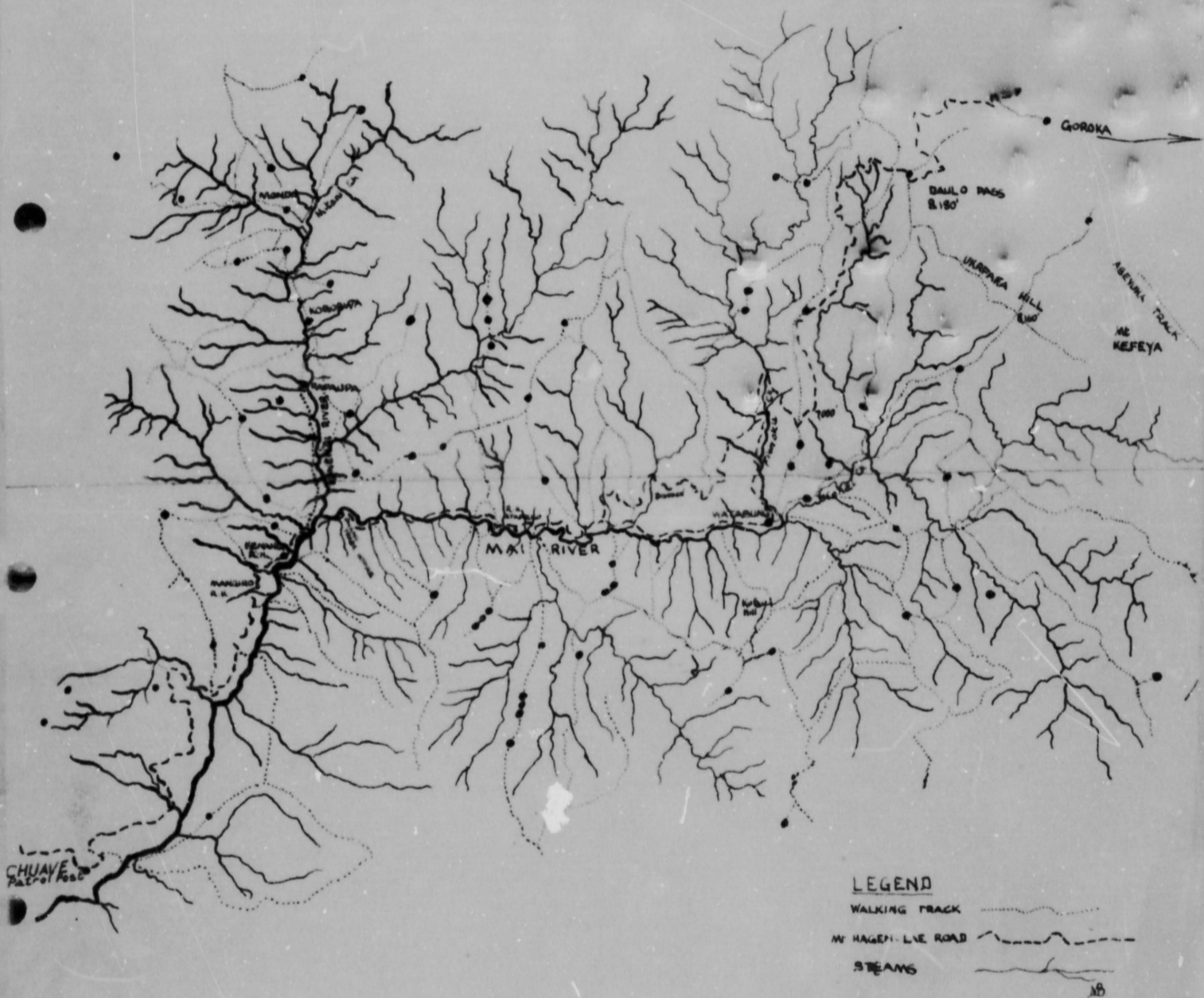
43. There is one government school in the valley - the WATABUNG Primary T. School. Mr. Neville Cordingly is the only teacher and the school has a total enrollment of 41 boys and 31 girls who are taught on a two shift a day principle. As the school has only been functioning for about a year there are no pupils further advanced than the preparatory stage.

44. A number of the Missions run schools, few of doubtful educational value. The exception would appear to be the Anglican Mission at WATABUNG, the only one to carry on instruction in English.

Michael Bell C.P.O.



WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION 1:63,360



LEGEND

- WALKING TRACK ..... (dotted line)
- WAGEN-LIE ROAD - - - - - (dashed line)
- STREAMS ————— (solid line)

5



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of COROKA DIVISION EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. PSN YA N° 6 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by B. J. KMEEN, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BENA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N/A

Natives 1 Interpreter, 1 Constable

Duration—From 8/12/1963 to 19/12/1963

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October 1963

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

Map Reference Bena Census Division

Objects of Patrol House of Assembly Elections Publicity

Director of Native Affairs,

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 .....



ou

MIG

In

F

67-13-46

5th March, 1964.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-1964/64 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I believe that campaigning by candidates is probably the best medium through which the people can be educated to elections. Candidates where possible, should be given information by our officers concerning the purpose of the election and told the people may expect something for nothing, but will have to work harder in order to provide funds to satisfy their wants. I am pleased to note that "there is definitely no cargo cult attitude". A little competition between candidates will do nobody any harm.

3. I think that more time could have been spent with the people - movement via 23 rest houses in 9 working days will obviously not give the people an opportunity of discussing elections and electoral procedures.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 13. 46

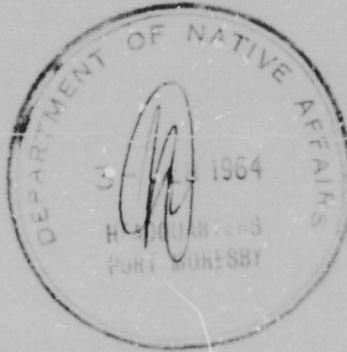


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

67-2-2



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

24th January, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 6 of 63/64.

... The above Report compiled by Mr. B. Kneen,  
Patrol Officer, together with Assistant District  
Officer, Goroka's comments, is forwarded for your  
information, please.

2. This is Mr. Eneen's third successive patrol  
in the Bena area and the report reveals a satisfactory  
situation and I consider that the Political Education  
talks on the House of Assembly Elections were satis-  
factorily carried out.

... Attach.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.



67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
OROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

13th January, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64.

Please find attached in duplicate together with  
Camping Allowance Claim, the above Patrol Report.

2. The Report is straightforward and requires  
little comment. The following however are drawn to  
your attention, please.

Paragraph 10 refers.

The recommendation contained therein have been  
forwarded on to the Chief Electoral Officer. There is  
no actual change to the Polling Programme.

Paragraph 11 refers.

President AKEPA is in a sound position for the  
open Electorate and it is heartening to know that some of  
the candidates are campaigning for votes.

Paragraph 12 refers.

When this road is completed and suitable for  
vehicles, a separate recommendation for an Official  
Opening by the District Commissioner will be forwarded.

Paragraph 13 refers.

Action has been taken re this matter.

Paragraph 14 refers.

This matter shall be kept in view and further  
investigations shall take place as soon as possible.  
The matter will also be discussed with the District  
Agricultural Officer.

For your information and forwarding action  
please.

*J. A. Pickrell*  
(J. A. PICKRELL)  
Acting Asst. District Officer.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 6 of 1963/64 - BENA CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

Sunday 8th December, 1963.

Patrol was mounted on a Sunday in accordance with Patrol Instructions. 3.30 p.m. Departed GOROKA for KETAROBO per landrover with patrol equipment and personnel arriving point of road nearest KETAROBO at 1615 in heavy rain. Until 1830 assembling carriers, moving patrol equipment to Rest House, repairing Rest House etc. Heavy rain precluded the showing of Electoral films as no meeting house was available.

Slept KETAROBO.

Monday 9th December, 1963.

Election talks etc. until 1100 Carriers obtained and Patrol proceeded to KORCFEIGU arriving in heavy rain at 1530. Election talks etc at KAPUGUMARIGI school lasting till 1830. The KOPOFEIGU Rest House was occupied by P.W.D. Staff who were absent in Goroka and had securely locked the building and thus the Patrol was obliged to move to HOGAGA Rest House arriving 1930 hours. Electoral films shown in Meeting House at HOBAGA from 2030 until 2145.

Slept HOBAGA.

Tuesday 10th December, 1963.

Election talks etc from 0830 until 1130. Carriers assembled and Patrol proceeded to MAGITU arriving 1400. Rest House in uninhabitable condition therefore occupied vacant S.O.Q. with permission of teacher. Although the three Census Units who usually congregate at MANITU (SCSIUGU, SAMIGOI'I and MAGAFIYUFA) had been sent on of the Patrol's intended movements the previous afternoon, they were not at MAGITU. A small group finally assembled by 1600 and were given election talks etc. until 1830. Due to rain (and probably the scattered location of hamlets) there was no one around at 1915 when pictures were to be shown.

Slept MAGITU.

Wednesday 11th December, 1963.

Departed MAGITU 0745. Patrol gear proceeded direct to MAKIA while self and Interpreter proceeded via KATAGU. Arrived KATAGU 0900, people assembled by 0945; talk given lasting until 1215. Walked to main road and hitch-hiked to MAKIA arriving 1500. Found MAKIA Rest House to be uninhabitable condition and moved on to new Rest House at ARUFA. Pictures shown at night in Meeting House from 1900 to 2030.

Slept SICKI'EI.

Thursday 12th December, 1963.

Talks given to a very large assembly at ARUFA from 0800 to 1200. Proceeded to SIGOIYA by requisitioned landrover thus saving 4.5 hour walk. Arrived SIGOIYA at 1500 and found that the SIGOIYA people were having a Christmas Feast and Sing-Sing. No other groups were in attendance. It was arranged to show pictures that night and give talks the next morning rather than to disturb festivities. Pictures shown at night from 1930 to 2030 (only a small crowd at pictures due to uncertain weather)

Slept SIGOIYA.



GOROKA PATROL NO. 6 of 1963-64 DIARY (CONTINUED)

Friday 13th December, 1963.

Election talks etc. at SIGOIYA from 0830 to 1130. Proceeded to KORITAFU arriving 1530. Only a very few people were assembled due to a Singsing being held in the main KORITAFU Village about 2 hours walk away. People advised that pictures would be shown that night and talks given the next morning. Virtually nil attendance at night due to wind and rain. Pictures therefore not shown as no available shelter was available. Slept KORITAFU.

Saturday 14th December, 1963.

Waited until 10.00 for reasonable crowd to assemble for election talks. Only about 25 men assembled and they were hired as carriers to transport the Patrol to NAPAINI where they would be able to hear election talks. Arrived NAPAINI 1200. Talks given lasting to 1500. Proceeded to SIGEREHE arriving 1600. Not a single person was waiting at SIGEREHE despite the fact that they had been advised of the Patrol's intended movement the previous day. Arranged with Village Councillors to give talks and show election pictures next day. (This was in accordance with their own request) Slept SIGEREHE.

Sunday 15th December, 1963.

Noone arrived for election talks. In accordance with people's request election pictures shown 1930 to 2030.

Slept SIGEREHE.

Monday 16th December, 1963.

Election talks etc. to a very large assembly at SIGEREHE from 0800 to 1100. Requisitioned landrover arrived 1000. Proceeded to KOROPA by landrover. Election talks given lasting until 1330. Proceeded to SAFAIYUFA to give election talks but people were not assembled despite their having been previously advised. Proceeded to RINREBE where election talks were given from 1430 to 1830. It was intended that by using the landrover it would be possible to show the election pictures at both KOROPA and RINTEBE on this night. However heavy rain and the lack of suitable meeting houses precluded these plans.

Slept SIGEREHE.

Tuesday 17th December, 1963.

To SAFAIYUFA by landrover. Again the people had failed to gather for election talks. To LIOROKA Aid Post by landrover. Election talks from 0900 to 1200. Landrover returned to Goroka. Following a conversation I had with Mr. M. Gillies, a SIGEREHE Planter, the night before, I accompanied him to KOROPA to persuade the people to cut a short access road to a large gravel deposit on the Bena River. Mr Gillies had offered to carry gravel from the river to the road free of charge. Returned SIGEREHE 1430. Rain prevented any further movement of Patrol

Slept SIGEREHE.

Wednesday 18th December, 1963 Departed SIGEREHE 0730 for ITIPIGA inspecting new roads and bridges en route. Arrived ITIPIGA 1000. Electoral talks given until 1230. Proceeded to MASAGU Village in heavy rain. Election talks given in village meeting house as this village and the MALOMO Clans had shown poor attendance at the talks given at KOROPA. Proceeded to SAFAIYUFA Rest House arriving 1830 in heavy rain. Again unable to show election pictures due to rain and lack of suitable shelter.

Slept SAFAIYUFA.

Thursday 19th December, 1963.

Election talks etc, given at SAFAIYUFA from 0900 to 1230. Vehicle arrived from Goroka in afternoon with instructions that the Patrol was to return to Goroka. Returned Goroka arriving 1730.

END OF DIARY.

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

31st December, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 6 of 1963/64  
BENA CENSUS DIVISION.

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In accordance with your verbal instructions I am submitting only a Patrol Diary and this memorandum in respect of the abovementioned Patrol.

2. The Patrol covered the entire Census Division with the exception of the WETSAN region, that is the villages SAFANOTA, NUPANOTA and NAMPAVO NO. 1 and 2.
3. The entire Census Division had been informed of the forthcoming elections during my previous Patrol GOROKA No.4 of 1963/64 and most of the people seemed to have remembered at least the most important points.
4. Most of the talks which I gave to the people during this Patrol lasted between three and four hours. Every aspect of the elections etc. was covered in detail. The people's understanding of what I told them was determined by my questioning them at various stages during the talks and at the conclusion. The people themselves at times asked some very impertinent questions.
5. About 2 copies of the Pidgin handbook about the House of Assembly and Elections were distributed to each Census Unit and additional facts such as the date of closing of nominations and the date and place of the Elections were noted in pidgin on the back.
6. The loud hailer proved to be of great value as several hundred people were addressed on most occasions. A tape-recorder would have been very useful but unfortunately was not available to the Patrol.
7. The flip chart and the Melbourne University diagrams were of little or no value what so ever. The people could not comprehend either of these diagrammatical forms.
8. The film-strip was similarly barely intelligible to the people. However films were a drawcard which succeeded in bringing in people at night, whereby I could go over the main points again. Unfortunately rain fell on nearly every night of the Patrol commencing about 5 p.m. which prevented the showing of films at most places where a Meeting House was not available.
9. As the Patrol moved via 23 Rest Houses in 9 working days it was of course, impossible to give talks and show pictures at all Rest Houses. The Patrol itinerary was arranged so that a total of no more than two Census Units had to walk more than two hours to the nearest place where talks were given. Councillors and the leading personalities from each Census unit were encouraged to accompany the Patrol after it visited their area so that they would hear the talks at least a total of



three times and see the filmstrip at least once. This also had the effect of encouraging discussion of the Elections between different tribal groups and the facilitation of informal discussions between these headmen and myself. Patrol Carriers were likewise encouraged to remain at the conclusion of each trip to hear the talks a second time before commencing the return trip. Although many of these people may have become bored after hearing the talks several times on this Patrol as well as during the previous Patrol, their contact with other groups should help to prevent parochialistic views toward the elections as well as giving them a thorough knowledge of the elections.

10. The list which you supplied showing polling places and the Census Units which will probably attend these was checked. The RINTIBE School is a Mission Establishment and polling should therefore take place at the RINTIBE Rest House ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile past the Mission). I previously erred in recommending ITIPIGA Rest House as a Polling place as I got the name confused with KISIBIGA Rest House which is closer to SIGEREHE. The site of the new so-called "SAFANAGA" Aid Post at KISIBIGA would be the ideal polling centre.

11. The attitudes of the Bena People toward the elections appears to be quite good. There is definitely no cargo cult attitude. They now know about the most important facts about the forthcoming elections and only seem to be over-enthusiastic in one respect, which is to have a Bena candidate win. The Goroka Council President AKEPA of SIGOIYA is already actively campaigning and could perhaps become the leading contender in the Goroka Open Electorate.

12. Very few other matters worthy of comment came to the notice of the Patrol. The new SAFANAGA 2 Road is almost complete and should be finished within a month. This road is over 10 miles long and opens up an area containing a population of over 2,000 very progressive people. They would no doubt be very pleased to have the District Commissioner open the road and this would at least show that the Administration attaches importance to such development projects. The present site where this road crosses the Bena River is unsatisfactory as a ford. Either a bridge should be constructed as soon as possible or a more suitable site for a ford should be located. Construction of a bridge on this site poses considerable problems which would however be alleviated if the Council allocated sufficient funds so that concrete reinforced stone embankments could be raised on either side of the river to allow the suspension of a bridge. Private enterprise is at present reluctant to cross the ford.

13. An informal complaint was made by Mr. Gillies, a SIGEREHE planter. He claims that Mr. R.A. SEARS of Goroka is selling goods from a landrover within a few yards of Mr. Gillies Trade Store. Perhaps the attention of Mr. Sears could be drawn to the conditions of his Pedlar's Licence which forbids him to trade within one mile of a trade store. Mr. GILLIES intimated that he would make a formal complaint if the practice does not cease.

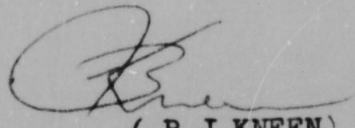
14. The MIPOMO No. 1 Clan seems to be developing a Cargo Cult attitude towards a Rural Progress Society which D.A.S.F. have recently set up at MIPOMO. They have not been working on their section of the road lately although they were requested to attend at convenient places for talks about the Elections, on four occasions only eleven men came forth, this on the last occasion it was reported to me that they are saying something like "We are D.A.S.F. adherents and will not take any notice of anyone else. D.A.S.F. is going to help us to get plenty of money." I mentioned this to one of the D.A.S.F. Officers instrumental in setting up the Society and he could not see the danger of this attitude but

3.

instead seemed rather pleased. The ex-Councillor and his son who is clerk for the Society could be the ring- leaders in this Cult. Unfortunately the Patrol was required to return to GOROKA before **this** matter could be investigated.

15. Claims for Camping Allowance and Overtime in respect of myself and Interpreter ARINASO are submitted herewith.

For your information, please.

  
( B.J.KNEEN )  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA NO.7/63-64

Patrol Conducted by MICHAEL F. BELL C.P.O.

Area Patrolled UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Interpreter BEPE Cpl HOMINGUWE of R.P.N.G.C.  
Constable BUHE "

Duration—From 9/12/1963 to 23/12/1963

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/8/1963

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

Map Reference CHUAVE and BENA BENA AERIAL 1163,260

Objects of Patrol i) Election Education ii) To note progress on the new UNGGAI-NAMBAYUFA Road.

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 ....

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MIG

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M F

67-13-40

10th March, 1964.


District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7-1963/64 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The content of the report has been adequately covered in the Assistant District Officer's memo. The idea of erecting polling booths was good and gave the people the idea that they were indeed participating in all phases of this election. I am disappointed that more questions were not asked in relation to political education.

3. A very comprehensive report.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67-13 40

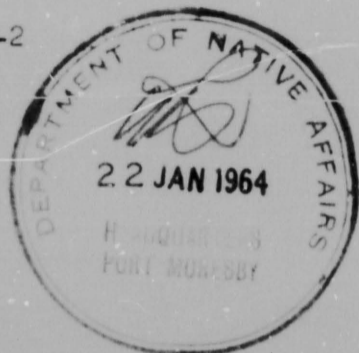


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

67-2-2

No.



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

14th January, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL 7/63-64.

The above report submitted by Mr. M. Bell,  
C.P.O., together with Assistant District Officer,  
Goroka's memorandum 67-1-2 of 3rd January, 1964, is  
... forwarded for your information.

2. This was Mr. Bell's second patrol and he has  
again submitted an excellent and informative report.

3. The Assistant District Officer's comments  
adequately cover the report and relevant sections have  
been passed to the various departments in Goroka for  
their information.

4. The Police Constable working on the supervision  
of the Unggai-Nambaiyufa Road is doing so under an  
authorization from the District Commissioner.

... Attachs.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-1-2

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

3rd January, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA DIVISION,  
Eastern Highlands District.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 63-64.

Please find in duplicate the above Patrol Report together with Camping Allowance Contingency Claim.

2. Paragraphs 3-9 and 21-24 refer. Subsequent to this Patrol, 20 leading men from the area were given a further 2 days education course on the forthcoming House of Assembly Elections. The Unggai people have little individual interest politically in comparison to the ASARO, LOWA and BENA people and the Unggai Census Division will vote as a group. Difficulty will be had in obtaining a satisfactory first preference vote from this area as the majority of the candidates will be unknown to the Unggai people. Paragraph 21 refers.
3. Paragraph 10 refers. This reception is niteworthy of the Unggai people and it is reassuring that this attitude continues to exist.
4. Paragraph 19 refers. Luluai HORAVI-POPOTE is reported from other sources as being reasonably co-operative, however action will be taken to determine more definitely his effectiveness as Luluai.
5. Paragraph 28 refers. On completion of this road to NAMBAIYUFA, the road link with LAPIGU Bridge from YAUNA should be given serious consideration.
6. Paragraph 31 refers. Clarification will be sought on whether there are stores operated by the Lutheran Mission in the area and Mr. Bell will investigate and report during conduction of the elections in February and March.
7. Paragraphs 33-41. Progress is quite sound on the new road despite certain groups expressing the feeling that the old route was almost completed and left and that the present one will also be almost completed and then allowed to fall through. An early construction of the bridge across the Asaro at Kamaliki is most important and a bridge of the same design and size as that built by Mr. A. Thick should be most suitable.
8. Paragraphs 43-46 refer. There is a great need for an Administration School in the area and on completion of roads and bridge, Education should be pressed to do something towards assisting to overcome this lack of education.



2.

9. Paragraph 58 refers. Mr. Bell has appeared to have conducted a favourable Patrol to the area and with more experience shall develop into a conscientious and efficient Officer.

*J. J. Pickrell*  
J. J. PICKRELL  
Acting Asst. Dist. Officer.

PAGE 1

STATION : GOROKA

SUB-DISTRICT : GOROKA

DISTRICT : EASTERN HIGHLANDS

UNGGAI POLITICAL EDUCATION PATROL GOROKA NO. 7/63-64

AREA PATROLLED THE UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Interpreter BEPE

Corporal HOMINGUWE ) of R.P.N.G.C.  
Constable BOHE )

DURATION OF PATROL: 9-12-63 to 23-12-63.

LAST PATROL OF THE AREA: GOROKA 3/63-64. M.C.WILSON C.P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1) To inform the people of the  
forthcoming Elections.  
11) To check and report on progress of t  
the UNGGAI-NAMBAYUFA Road.

MAP REFERENCE:

BENA BENA 1" to 63360

CHUAVE 1" to 63360



PATROL DIARY - PATROL GOROKA NO. 7/63-64. MR. MICHAEL BELL C.P.O

9th December, 1963.

0900 departed GOROKA per Landrover. Arrived KAVALIKI 0930. Hired carriers and forded Asaro River. Walked to YAVIYUFA along the track of the new UNGGAI-NAMBAIYUFA Road. 1400 met by Village Officials at YAVIYUFA. 1800-2030 talked about the elections to about 500 people and showed film strip.  
Slept YAVIYUFA Rest House.

10th December, 1963.

0900 made notes and followed up queries brought about by last night's talks. 1030 Inspected surrounding house lines and S.D.A. school. 1300 Addressed about 400-500 people on forthcoming elections and answered questions. 1500 talked with V.Os about building polling booths and other matters.  
Slept YAVIYUFA Rest House.

11th December, 1963.

0830 departed YAVIYUFA for NIVI. 1145 arrived NIVI. 1200 talked with V.Os about building a Polling booth and arranged for people to come in for the film strip. 1900-2100 gave talks on the forthcoming election, showed films and invited questions from about 500 people.  
Slept NIVI Rest House.

12th December, 1963.

0900-1200 visited surrounding villages and the nearby aid post. 1230-1430 gave talk on forthcoming elections to about 400 people and then invited questions. 1430-1730 climbed Mt. Unggai and visited the village of that name. 1930-2030 Informal discussions with V.Os re elections. Slept NIVI Rest House.

13th December, 1963.

0830 departed NIVI travelling via route for new road. 1130 Arrived URUMBAFOWE. 1230 Talked with V.Os about the elections 1900-2030 Preliminary talk, film strip, questions on the elections.  
Slept URUMBAFOWE Rest House.

14th December, 1963.

0800-1200 visited neighbouring house lines and spoke to villagers. 1400-1600 Gave talk on elections, illustrated by pictures. About 500 attended.  
Spelt URUMBAFOWE Rest House.

15th December, 1963.

Sunday observed. Visited MOVI Anglican Mission.  
Slept URUMBAFOWE Rest House.

16th December, 1963.

0810 departed URUMBAFOWE and walked to LAFAIYUFA. 0950 arrived LAFAIYUFA. 1000-1600 talked with V.Os, visited Aid Post and neighbouring villages. 1900-2015 preliminary talk, film strip, questions.  
Slept LAFAIYUFA Rest House.

17th December, 1963.

0900 departed LAFAIYUFA and returned to URUMBA stopping at several houselines en route. 1100 arrived URUMBA and talked to VOs. 1400-1600 visited village and heard two complaints. 1900-1945 Preliminary election talk, showed film (cut short by rain).  
Slept URUMBA Rest House,

18th December, 1963

0900-1000 visited village and talked to people  
1000-1300 supervised building of native materials polling booth.  
1330-1500 gave pre-election talk to about 300 people and answered questions.  
1500-1700 heard disputes concerned with road works.

Slept URUMBA

19th December, 1963

0815 departed URUMBA by a good track for KOKO.  
0915- arrived KOKO.  
0915-1200 visited village and Anglican Mission School, talked to Village Officials.  
1400-1600 heard disputes.  
1900-2015 gave talk and showed film in the Anglican Mission Church.

Slept KOKO.

20th December, 1963.

0900-1200 supervised building of native materials polling booth and shelter for Officials.  
1400-1530 pre-election talk and questions  
1530-1630 Heard disputes.

Slept KOKO.

21st December, 1963.

0815 left KOKO for YAUNA. Track good to fair.  
0945 arrived YAUNA. Spoke to Village Officials and visited house line.  
1200-1600 talked to Village Officials and others about request for a road to the village from LAPIGU Bridge and the election.  
1900-2015 . Preliminary talk, showing of filmstrip, questions.

Slept YAUNA.

22nd December, 1963.

Sunday observed YAUNA.

23rd December, 1963.

0815 departed YAUNA.  
1015 arrived LAPIGU Bridge. Paid carriers.  
1115 Left LAPIGU Bridge by landrover for Goroka.  
1200 Arrived GOROKA.

END OF DIARY.

Michael Ben. C.P.C.



## INTRODUCTION.

1. The UNGGAI Census Division is a mountainous region of alternating ridges and narrow valleys lying some 15 or 16 miles to the Southwest of GOROKA on the other side of the Asaro River. It takes its name from Mt. UNGGAI, 9000 feet, from which a fine view may be obtained over the whole of the Census Division and parts of the neighbouring divisions as well.

2. As yet this area has not got a Local Government Council though it seems probable that one will be promulgated within the next few years. The absence of such a Council enhances the novelty of the elections though this has been mitigated to some extent by the contact of the younger generation with the surrounding Census Divisions which do possess such Councils.

## COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION EDUCATION TALKS AND FILMS.

3. The Patrol lasted 14 days and visited seven rest houses, stopping, with one exception, at each for two days. At four places, YAVIYUFA, NIVI, URUMBA and KOKO, native materials polling booths were erected and, where such a shelter did not already exist, a simple edifice was put up to shelter polling Officials.

4. At each rest house the same pattern was followed. When the Patrol arrived at a rest house, usually in the latter half of the morning, the village officials were informed that pictures would be shown that evening and the people around were invited to congregate about dusk.

5. In the evening the session commenced with a preliminary talk underlining the main points. This was followed by the showing of the film strip, each picture being accompanied by a very brief commentary and when that came to an end some aspects were enlarged upon, especially the actual voting procedure. Questions were then invited.

6. These were fewer than expected or hoped for but when they did occur they were sensible and pertinent, concerning the size of Electorates and degree of representation etc. In a number of cases the request for questions brought forth a speech praising the Administration which had suppressed fighting and which was now encouraging voting. I felt that in the absence of any questions, the people felt obliged to say something, if only out of good manners. As a parting shot the people were told to think over what had been said, read the pamphlets and bring any questions which might occur to the Patrol on the next day.

7. The same talk was repeated the following day only this time in the early afternoon and illustrated by visual aid equipment in the form of cards. This session was usually attended by people from the more distant villages.

8. Attendances varied but on the whole were good with crowds of up to 500 present at a single session. KOKO was probably the least well attended performance but this, I feel, was partly due to the cold and windy weather. The Anglican Mission native teacher and Pastor kindly offered us the use of the Church for the showing of the film, which offer was gratefully accepted.

9. I have tried to gauge the effectiveness of these talks from the calibre of the questions which they elicited from the audience, and from questions which I myself asked to test the degree of comprehension. It seems that most of the young and middle aged men have a fair grasp of the idea but the old people and to a lesser extent the women do not appear to be very interested. Those people who were acquainted with the workings of the GOROKA Council were, naturally enough, the most receptive to the ideas involved.

## OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

### RECEPTION OF PATROL

10. In all cases the Patrol was received in a friendly manner and found supplies of food and firewood waiting at the Rest House.

### VILLAGES

11. An unusual number of new houses were seen. Sometimes as many as 90% of the houses in a village appear to have been erected within the last year and a number of semi-completed houses were noted.

12. The square house is not very common and nearly all the new houses follow the traditional round pattern except in respect to size, where they are about one and a half to twice the size of the older variety. In general they seem to be stoutly constructed and show a marked improvement.

13. Villages are usually sited on the crests of ridges and the water supply is located some distance away in an adjoining valley. Water is carried to the villages in long lengths of hollowed bamboo.

14. By and large village sanitation seems satisfactory, there being reasonable latrines some distance from the dwellings. In the vicinity of YAVIYUFA, under the influence of Tultul LOMBUNA I suspect, the latrines are unusually well constructed and of great depth.

15. However where people are living in small settlements of two or three huts in the bush the situation is otherwise. Conditions are frequently squalid with houses in a poor state of repair and evidence of pigs all too obvious.

16. In some of the villages lying between URUMBAFOWE and MOVI Mission situated just over the border in the neighbouring division of CHUAVE, pigs have been allowed the freedom of the house lines. Village Officials were lectured on the danger this constituted to health.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

17. The man who appears to have the most prestige in the UNGGAI is LOMBUNA, the Tultul of YAVIYUFA. He seems to be respected and his word to carry authority throughout the Census Division. I am informed that he was the driving force behind improvements to village layout, construction and sanitation in the vicinity of YAVIYUFA. LOMBUNA accompanied the Patrol throughout most of its duration and proved helpful on several occasions.

18. Tultul DOWE-AWIE of FAMNOGU seems to be more than average efficient and energetic and much more was seen of him than his Luluai who is growing old.

19. Luluai HORAVI-POPOTE of NAMBANUMA was questioned in connection with the absence of his houseline from road work. His attitude was not co-operative and I have yet to see him when he isn't scowling. He was the only native I saw still wearing traditional garb. I am not sure if he was attempting to mark himself as a reactionary or merely wanted his photograph taken. In fairness let it be noted that with six weeks practice in pidgin it is more than possible that I misunderstood something in his conversation and his seeming truculence, could well have been caused by his contact with the unfamiliar.

20. The majority of the Village Officials in the UNGGAI I would class fair to average. Some of the older men appear to have lost enthusiasm with increasing age and were chiefly in evidence when tobacco was being given out.



OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

21. As regards the forthcoming election the general attitude of the people is one of passive acceptance. The ruggedness of the country seems to have deterred most candidates from including the UNGGAI in the campaign tours.

22. As mentioned before, there is no Local Government Council in the UNGGAI though I believe that one is scheduled for 1965. Therefore the Luluais and Tultuls still hold sway. Rather surprisingly no one approached the patrol with questions about a Council.

23. The talking point in the UNGGAI at the moment is without doubt the new road which, when completed, will link the Census Division with the neighbouring one of NAMBAIYUFA and provide access to GOROKA.

24. This road is both the focal point of hopes for future prosperity and at the same time the cause of dissension; dissension brought about by individuals and households avoiding their share of the labour involved.

AGRICULTURE.

25. Farming follows the usual pattern in the Highlands with sweet potato the staple diet of most families. Taro, cabbage and sugar cane are next most prominent while pineapple, passionfruit and pandanus nuts provide variety. Introduced European crops include potatoes, tomatoes and beans. There does not appear to be any shortage of food.

26. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries state that peanuts and pyrethrum have recently been introduced into the UNGGAI but as yet these crops have not attained commercial significance.

27. Coffee is the only cash crop and appears to flourish most strongly in the vicinity of YAUNA and YAVIYUFA. Many villages are too high to grow coffee successfully and until the new road is completed others remain inaccessible other than by a lengthy journey by foot.

28. The people of YAUNA are pressing strongly for a road to connect them with LAPIGU Bridge and thereby improve their marketing facilities.

29. The UNGGAI Trading Society was formed in 1963 and is dealt with more fully under heading Commerce.

LIVESTOCK.

30. Pigs are still the chief source of meat. There are fowls but their distribution is uneven and they are not plentiful. Ducks are scarce but I did notice a couple of turkeys. Unlike the neighbouring Census Division of WATABUNG where they are thriving under similar conditions goats are scarce in the UNGGAI.

COMMERCE.

31. There are a number of small native run trade stores in the UNGGAI situated chiefly in YAVIYUFA, URUMBA and YAUNA. Some of these are privately owned while others are controlled by the Lutheran Mission. In all cases they carry very small stocks.

32. The UNGGAI Trading Society was inaugurated in January, 1963. Its aims are: the improvement of growing techniques and marketing facilities, and the promotion of coffee growing and the instituting of elementary business principles. Shares are £5 each and so far the Society has over two hundred and fifty paid up shares.

COMPLAINTS.

33. There were a number of cases of pigs invading gardens. Warnings were given and the parties came to agreement.

34. Most of the complaints concerned evasion of work on the new road, sometimes the complaint being brought by a Village Official against a house line and in others against an individual. There were about eight such cases altogether.

35. The offenders were lectured on the importance of the road to the community and warned against future evasion. A list of names was made so that the next Patrol can check on the results/

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

36. Work is progressing on the construction of the UNGGAI-NAMBAYUFA Road. When I passed along the route I observed five or six groups of people each three to four hundred strong working mainly over the first seven miles. These are under the supervision of one constable who appears to be doing a good job.

37. The first section of road, that which rises from the plain of the River ASARO to the crest of the first ridge is generally well graded and level. There are, however, several short sections which are extremely steep and incorporate hair pin bends. I doubt if any other than four wheel drive vehicles could cope with such gradients.

38. The road from YAVIYUFA on has suffered a number of small land slides at places where it has been cut into the hillside. Furthermore there are a number of places where the ground falls steeply away into the valley below and there is no vegetation on the slope. I should imagine that some form of binding agent, such as trees, scrub or grass will be necessary before the road is safe.

39. So far none of the streams have been bridged.

40. I would estimate that approximately half to two thirds of the route within the UNGGAI itself has been levelled. As certain of the earlier sections show signs of new growth it might be advisable to put some top dressing on in the near future.

41. The Patrol stopped at several rest houses: YAVIYUFA, NIVI, URUMBAFOWE, NAMBAYUFA, URUMBA, KOKO and YAUNA. In all cases they were in an adequate state of repair. Walking distances between Rest Houses can be found in the Patrol Diary.

CARRIERS.

42. Carriers volunteered their services freely. Only at LAFAYUFA was some slight delay encountered.

HEALTH.

43. There are five aid posts in the UNGGAI. These are in good condition and at the time of the Patrol's visit to them contained nothing more serious than people being treated for sores. According to the European Medical Sister at the MOVI Mission, the commonest ills are respiratory complaints.

44. The nearest hospitals are those at GOROKA and MOVI.

EDUCATION.

45. There are no Administration Schools in the area and education is left to the Missions. The Anglicans and the Lutherans are most prominent in this field, especially the former.



U  
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EDUCATION (continued)

46. A number of small schools teach to prep and grade one standard but these are of doubtful educational value. The most efficient establishment is the Anglican Mission School at KOKO which has two native full time teachers and carries on instruction in English to Grade 3. From there pupils can progress to Grade 5 at MOVI Mission School in CHUAVE.

MISSIONS.

47. The denominations which are represented by Missions in the UNGGAI are the Anglicans, Lutherans and Seventh Day Adventists.

48. The Anglicans are the most strongly represented and are controlled from the European run Mission at MOVI in the CHUAVE Census Division. This is manned by one priest and four European Sisters with medical qualifications. It incorporates a hospital and school.

49. Within the UNGGAI itself the Anglican Mission at KOKO appears to wield the most influence. There is an unusually large church whose native Pastor also acts as school teacher and has one full time assistant.

50. The Lutherans appear to be strongest around YAUNA but none of their schools exceed Grade I.

51. In Mr. Levi's report HOROKA 11 of 61-62, mention was made of possible hardship or disruption to social life caused by Mission efforts to change the traditional customs of Bride Price and Polygamy.

52. It appears that the locals are greatly attached to the custom of Bride Price. After the initial speeches from the visiting Bishop, Bride Price was renounced in some cases but in time the old ways reasserted themselves. The Anglicans are now trying to compromise by fixing the Bride Price and five pounds and insisting that the sum be transferred in full view of the assembly at the time of the Ceremony.

53. As far as I can ascertain the position with the Christians having more than one wife is as follows. Firstly it is discouraged and the ideal situation is for the secondary wives to go and live with their grown children.

54. However the Anglicans have recognised that this is not always practical and the Bishop is reported to have told the people that in individual cases where the man and his wives have been married for a number of years the state of polygamy would not effect their standing as Christians. He pointed out that as the marriages were entered into before the coming of the missionaries the people could not be held responsible for a breach of doctrine.

55. By and large the people think highly of the Mission and there does not seem to be any open rivalry between the sects.

PERSONNEL.

56. The Patrol was accompanied by Cpl. HOMINGWE of the R.P.N.G.C. and Interpreter BEPE. Both these men performed their duties cheerfully and efficiently.

57. Constable BUHE was with the Patrol for the first two days while we followed the course of the road works. When we diverged from the road he stayed to supervise the labour. He appeared conscientious and seemed to be doing a good job.

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CONCLUSION.

58. This was my second Patrol and my first solo. Its nature gave me a certain amount of spare time which I utilised where possible by visiting Missions, villages and Aid P sts, thus increasing my knowledge of local customs and I hope improving my pidgin English.

Altogether a pleasant and instructive two weeks.

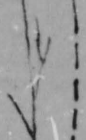
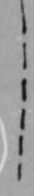

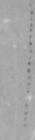
Michael Bell.

MICHAEL BELL  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



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LINGGAI CENSUS DIVISION 1:63,360

- LEGEND
- CREEKS 
  - ROADS 
  - REST HOUSE 
  - TRACKS 









67-13-56

11th March, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-63/64 - GOROKA

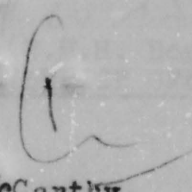
Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am pleased that shelters have been erected to assist during polling.

Officers may not leave instructions for repair of rest houses - you'd better give Mr. Bell some experience in patrolling with a senior officer.

Mr. Bell appears to have been very thorough in his political education talks.

In view of the inclement weather, I think the attendances were good.

  
R. K. McCarthy,  
DIRECTOR.

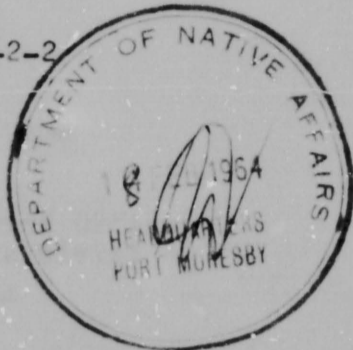


67 13 56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-2



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

11th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 8 of 1963/64  
LOWA CENSUS DIVISION.

... The above report submitted by Mr. M. Bell,  
C.P.O., together with Assistant District Officer,  
Goroka's comments is forwarded for your information,  
please.

2. The points raised in the report, for example -  
erection of temporary polling booths, have been checked  
and the work has been adequately completed.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

JJP/JA

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.  
6th February, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
E.H.D.

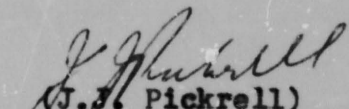
GOROKA PATROL NO. 8 of 1963/64  
LOWA CENSUS DIVISION

I attach copies of a report covering the above patrol conducted by Mr. M. Bell C.P.O. together with the relevant claim for camping allowance.

2. The good network of roads and the infrequency of patrols sleeping in this Census Division make the people loath to spend too much time working on Rest Houses.

3. Mr. Bell's acceptance of volunteers under the Highland Labour Scheme is being referred to as "recruiting" This will not occur in future.

4. For forwarding please.

  
(J. J. Pickrell)  
Assistant District Officer.



STATION. GOROKA.  
Sub-District: GOROKA.  
District. Eastern Highlands.

LOWA POLITICAL EDUCATION PATROL GOROKA NO. 8/63-64

Area Patrolled : LCWA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: 1 Constable R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol : 6-1-64 to 23-1-64

Last Patrol of the Area : 2nd April, 1963.

Objects of the Patrol: 1) to hold Education Classes for the  
Village people on the House of  
Assembly Elections.

ii) Recruitment for Highland Labour  
Scheme.

iii) Routine Administration.

PATROL DIARY - PATROL GOROKA 8/63-64 - LOWA CENSUS DIVISION.

6th January, 1964

0800 Drew batteries and collected policemen.  
1030 Departed Goroka by Landrover. 1100 arrived Water Race and lined carriers. 1145 Arrived KAVEVE Rest House.  
1200-1600 Visited adjoining house lines and spoke with villagers. 1900-2145 Showed films, gave talk and held mock election.

Slept KAVEVE Rest House.

7th January, 1964.

0830 Departed KAVFVE and walked to water race.  
0930 arrived Water Race. 1030-1200 addressed assembly of 300 from KOMIYUFA and GAMEYUFA about the elections.  
1315-1345 to Goroka by Landrover, left policeman there suffering from suspected malaria and acquired another.  
1415-1600 to EMAGAVE by Landrover. 1600-1800 Visited house lines and supervised building of new cook house.  
1900-2115 elections talk with films held in church because of rain.

Slept EMAGAVE Rest House.

8th January, 1964.

0900-1000 walked to EMAGAVE Aid Post and marked out the site of a native Polling Booth. 1000-1100 Walked to HEUBVE.  
1100-1400 gave talks on the forthcoming elections in church. 1400-1500 Walked to EMAGAVE Rest House.  
1900-2100 Showed film and gave election talk in church.  
Heavy intermittent showers all day.

Slept EMAGAVE Rest House.

9th January, 1964.

0900-1200 Left EMAGAVE Rest House and walked to the Aid Post to view progress of the native materials polling booths. Then to ARINIPAYUFA by a poor track made worse by heavy rain. 1200-1600 Rest House uninhabitable so moved into recently constructed Aid Post building.  
Latrine constructed. 1900-2100 Showed election films and gave talk.

Slept ARINIPAYUFA.

10th January, 1964.

0845-1000 walked to LAPIGU village. 1000-1130 gave election talks. 1130-1230 Walked to SAMONEGU School. 1400-1600 joined by Mr. B. Kneer with landrover and went with him to EMAGAVE Bridge. Returned to Goroka.

Slept Goroka.

13th January, 1964.

0900 Left Goroka by Landrover with Mr. B. Kneer, P.O. and proceeded to EMAGAVE to inspect bridge. Then to LAPIGU to make some enquiries about land purchase.  
1200 arrived at Ufeto Rest House and Mr. Kneer went back to Goroka. 1400-1600 Visited house lines in the vicinity.  
1900-2200 Showed election picture and gave talk.

Slept UFETO.

14th January, 1964.

1000-1045 to GOHIKAVE by landrover.. 1045-1400 Visited surrounding house lines and spoke with the Councillor. Singing in progress. 1900-2145 Gave election talk and showed film. Called for recruits for the H.L.S.  
Better than average reception and attendance.

Slept GOHIKAVE Rset House.

15th January, 1964.

0930-1200 Left GOHIKAVE and walked to NOTOFANA. Difficult to get carriers. Rest House dilapidated so left instructions for its repair and went to Aid Post



Patrol Diary (continued)

1200-1600 Moved into the house at the Aid Post. Commenced the building of Polling booth and shelter. 1830-2130 gave a talk to a group of people at Aid Post on the elections. Then via Lowa Council Truck to ARIKAZUHA where gave another election talk and showed film.

Slept NOTOFANA Aid Post.

16th January, 1964.

0830-1000 Visited surrounding houselines to find people to complete polling booth. 1000-1230 walked to KABIYUFA to warn them that the patrol would stop there on Friday and then continued to YUFIYUFA. 1230-1600 Rest House unfit to use so moved to Council House. Talked with Councillors. Recruited for the H.L.S.. 1900-2115 gave election talk and showed films to a crowd of over 500. Council

Slept YUFIYUFA Rest House.

17th January, 1964.

0800-1100 recruited some men for the H.L.S. whilst waiting for transport. 1100-1200 set off on foot for KABIYUFA where I left instructions for the Rest House to be cleaned.

1200-1445 walked to AKAMENU where I marked off the site for a polling booth. People failed to gather as asked. It seems that they had gone to hear a Lutheran Missionary.

1800-2030 called for volunteers for the H.L.S. Showed election film in the church because of heavy rain.

Slept KABIYUFA Rest House.

18th January, 1964.

0830-0930 landrover arrived and the Patrol proceeded to KOTUNI Rest House. 0930-1030 waiting for someone to appear.

1100-1145 Visited by Mr J. Pickrell A/A.D.O. 1200-1500 visited house lines below KOTUNI and marked out the site of the polling booth at the Aid Post. 1900-2015 very poor attendance at election talk due to rain.

Slept KOTUNI Rest House.

19th January, 1964.

Sunday observed KOTUNI. Because of yesterday's poor attendance it was necessary to give the elections talk in the afternoon between 1500 and 1600 hrs. The film was shown in the evening between 1900 and 2030 hrs.

Slept KOTUNI.

20th January, 1964.

0830 departed KOTUNI with carrier line. 0930 Arrived HOVE Rest House. 1030-1330 walked to WANIMAVE. Left instructions for the people to collect the following morning and then walked back to HOVE. Heavy rain all afternoon prevented people from assembling. 1900-2100 gave election talk and showed film.

Slept HOVE.

21st January, 1964.

0830-0900 landrover transported the Patrol to WANIMAVE. 0900-1015 election talk at WANIMAVE. 1015-1030 by landrover to GOROKA. 1030-1200 unloading and checking equipment etc. 1300-1600 by landrover to the villages of KAMI 1 and 2, KAMA and FANAIYUFA to ask the people to assemble the next day.

Slept GOROKA.

22nd January, 1964.

A.M. by landrover to KAMALIKI Aid Post and FANAIYUFA Village to give talks on the elections. P.M. to KAMA Village to give talks on the Elections.

Slept GOROKA.

23rd January, 1964.

A.M. to OKIYUFA to give election talks. P.M. Writing Patrol Report.

Slept GOROKA.

END OF DIARY.

Michael Bell C.P.O

GOROKA PATROL NO. 8/63-64

REPORT ON THE EDUCATION CLASSES.

1. During the course of this two week Patrol 10 Rest Houses were visited and altogether talks concerning the forthcoming elections were delivered in nineteen villages. At each of the 10 Rest Houses the classes were reinforced by evening sessions which the film strips were shown.
2. These evening sessions usually commenced about 7 p.m. and lasted for 2 to 3 hours. A cycle of introductory remarks, film strip, summary and questions was adhered to. This cycle was usually repeated two or three times during the course of the evening. In order to get some idea of the degree of comprehension attained I usually singled out individuals from the audience to answer specific simple questions. 'When do you vote?' 'Where do you vote?' 'Who can vote?' and 'How to vote?' were typical questions.
3. One never felt wholly confident that the whole audience fully understood what the talks were about. What we did try to acquire was a nucleus of informed men in every group of villages to whom their fellow villagers could apply for information.
4. Attendance were, on the whole, rather less than expected. The custom of people drifting into the Rest House during the course of an evening film showing meant that it was usually necessary to have a special showing for the latecomers.
5. The afternoon talks were usually curtailed by rain which habitually commenced about mid-afternoon. For this reason the film strip was usually shown indoors and Mission Churches, Aid Posts, Rest Houses and Council Houses were utilised.
6. The last three days of Patrolling were used in visiting these villages in the vicinity of Goroka. It is hoped to visit these places in the near future and show the film strip.
7. The Patrol was accompanied by KASUMA, a sixteen year old English speaking schoolboy whose interpreting directly from English into the local dialect greatly assisted the Patrol.
8. At EMAGAVE and NOTOFANA Aid Posts native material Polling Booths and shelters were constructed. At KOTUNI and AMAMEKU the sites for similar constructions were pegged out and instructions left.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

9. It was interesting to compare the reception accorded this Patrol with that given to an identical Patrol one month previously in a non-Council area.
10. At each Rest House word was sent ahead telling the people that the Patrol would be in their area on specified dates. Yet it was unusual for the Patrol to find anyone waiting at the Rest Houses when it arrived. Councillors and Committee Members came in at random, sometimes the next day and sometimes not at all.
11. Thinking that word of the Patrol's coming was not being transmitted as was asked, I went ahead in person on several occasions to inform the people. This made little difference.



12. The general indifference was reflected in the state of the Rest Houses which had been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair in all but two instances. At various times the Patrol slept in Aid Posts and Council Houses as well as Rest Houses. When asked why Rest Houses were allowed to fall into such a state, the commonest reply on the part of the Councillors was that their people refused to listen to them.

13. As might be expected in people who are comparatively wealthy and sophisticated by local standards there was no great enthusiasm to act as carriers. This, though annoying at the time, is, I feel, to be expected.

14. Attendances were moderate but those people who did attend made a fairly interested audience.

15. In trying to account for the rather blasé attitude displayed by the people of this area it is, I think, important to take into account the infrequency of Patrols over the last year. In addition, being a fairly developed area the people have numerous other interests which are to them of greater import than the passing of the Patrol.

16. When people did make an appearance they were friendly and helpful in their attitude.

#### RECRUITMENT FOR THE HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

17. Response to the call for recruits for H.L.S. was poor except in the vicinity of YUFIYUFA where about twenty young men volunteered.

18. Speeches were made against young men working for the H.L.S. on a number of occasions. The older men expected the younger to stay and help with cash cropping while one lady was against the whole idea on principle though my Interpreter refused to tell what the principal was.

Michael Bell C.P.O.

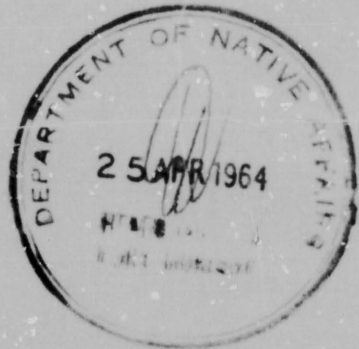






TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-55



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

23rd April, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9-63/64 - GOROKA.

Your memorandum 67-13-55 of the 11th March,  
1964, paragraph 3 refers.

2. It is advised that Mr. D.C. Lindsay, P.O. Grade  
II, accompanied by Mr. J. Bartlett, C.P.O., departed  
for a patrol of the Asaro Census Division on 21st  
April, 1964.

cc: ~~A.D.O.~~  
GOROKA.

*28/4*

*[Signature]*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-13-55

10

(4)

67-13-55

11th March, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.


PATROL REPORT NO. 9-63/64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

Tell your officers that people seeking employment under the Highland Labour Scheme are not "recruited". This term is emerging in far too many reports from Goroka.

From the report it appears that there is something radically wrong with the attitude of the people. Get a senior officer out among them on other than day visits immediately after the elections and find out what's wrong. Have cadets accompany the officer.

I am pleased to note that political education talks were restricted to a few main points. Mock elections are a good means of getting the people interested as they enjoy partaking in such exercise.

  
J. K. McCarthy,  
DIRECTOR.



67-13-55

(8)

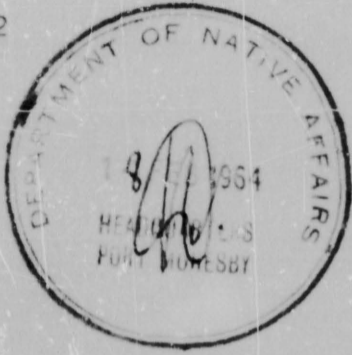


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-2

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

11th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 9 of 1963/64.

The above report submitted by Mr. D. Hutley,  
C.P.O., together with Assistant District Officer, Goroka's  
.. comments is forwarded for your information, please.

2. The Assistant District Officer's comments  
adequately cover the report and no further remarks are  
necessary.

.. Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-2-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

11th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 9 of 1963/64.

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.. Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.



JJP/JA

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA  
Eastern Highlands District.

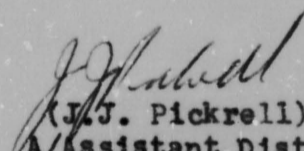
6th February, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
E. H. D.

GOROKA PATROL No. 9 of 1963/64/  
ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find attached copies of the Report covering the above patrol conducted by Mr. D.A. Hutley C.P.O. together with the relevant claim for camping allowance.

2. Paragraph 7. Regular Council Meetings can not be conducted without the aid of a Council Clerk and a Minute book, as per Reg.26 of the Native Local Government Councils Regulations. At present the Council Clerk is in residence in Goroka and accompanies the Administration Officer to the Meetings.
3. Paragraph 11. The acceptance of volunteers under the Highlands Labour Scheme is being referred to as "recruiting" contrary to standing instructions.
4. Although not stated in the report, Mr Hutley advises verbally that representatives from ANNANGU did in fact attend the programme at Lunipe after their Rest House was found to be uninhabitable.
5. The patrol appears to have been well conducted.
6. For your onforwarding, please.

  
(J.J. Pickrell)  
A/Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY - GOROKA PATROL NUMBER 9/53-54 - D. A. HITLEY, C. P. O.

- JANUARY 6th: Left Goroka 1030 per Landrover and arrived Samatoka Rest House 1200. Visited house lines until rain interrupted proceedings.  
SLEPT SAMATOKA
- JANUARY 7th: Inspected bridge at Enagavi. Returned to Samatoka and gave talk on elections. Heard minor disputes. Showed election film 1930 - 2130.  
SLEPT SAMATOKA
- JANUARY 8th: Left Samatoka at 0830 and walked to Manto arriving at 1030. Inspected all the house lines close to the Rest house. Showed election film until rain interrupted. 1915 - 2045  
SLEPT MANTO
- JANUARY 9th: Showed the Manto Villagers how to construct the Polling Booth. Gave election talk. Public relations officers arrived to take pictures of electoral education work.  
SLEPT MANTO
- JANUARY 10th: Left Manto at 0845 and walked to Asaro Rest house arriving at 0945. Gave election talk and heard minor disputes. Returned Goroka 1650.
- JANUARY 13th: Returned to Asaro Rest House per Landrover arriving 0900. Inspected house lines. Showed election films 1900 - 2130.  
SLEPT ASARO
- JANUARY 14th: Recruited 5 Highland Labourers from Asaro Rest house area. Left Rest House at 0915 and walked to Korfena Rest House arriving at 1030. Inspected house lines en route. Gave election talk to a good crowd. Inspected house lines close to the rest house. Showed ~~election film~~ election film to big crowd 1900 - 2200.  
SLEPT KORFENA
- JANUARY 15th: Recruited 26 Highland Labourers from Korfena area and sent them into Goroka. Left Korfena at 0915 and walked to Nomba Rest House arriving at 1030. Gave election talk to a small gathering. Showed election film until heavy rain interrupted proceedings 1900 - 2140.  
SLEPT NOMBA
- JANUARY 16th: Recruited 14 Highland Labourers and sent them into Goroka. Left Nomba at 0900 and walked to Miruma Rest House arriving at 1015 after inspecting house lines en route. Gave talk on elections. Showed people how to construct a polling booth. Inspect house lines. Showed election film to a big crowd 1900 - 2210.  
SLEPT MIRUMA
- JANUARY 17th: Collected names of 7 men for Highland Labour and sent the men into Goroka. Left Miruma Rest House at 0930 and walked to Kwongi Rest House arriving at 1100. Gave election talk to a poor crowd. Inspected house lines. Could not show film because of heavy rain but gave election talk again through loud hailer 1900 - 2030.  
SLEPT KWONGI
- JANUARY 18th: Recruited 7 Highland Labourers and sent them into Goroka. Left Kwongi at 0900 and arrived Gaha Rest House at 1015. After Rest House was repaired gave election talk 1215 - 1430. Inspected house lines. ~~Showed~~ Showed election film 1900 - 2140.  
SLEPT GAHA
- JANUARY 19th: Recruited 5 Highland Labourers and sent them into Goroka. Walked from Gaha to Annangu 0900 - 1130 and after vain attempt to make the Annangu Rest House fit for human habitation walked to Lunipe arriving 1545.  
SLEPT LUNIFE



(4)

JANUARY 20th: Gave election talk to a large crowd. Recruited 6 Highland Labourers and sent them into Goroka. Started writing patrol report. Showed election film to a small crowd owing to rain 1900- 2150.  
SLEPT LUNLEE

JANUARY 21st: Returned to Goroka per Landrover arrived 1200.

END OF PATROL

5

GOROKA,  
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT,  
GOROKA DIVISION,  
EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

GOROKA PATROL NUMBER 9/63-64

AREA PATROLLED: ASARO CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: interpreter SITAK  
Constable BOGERA of the R.P. & N.G.O.

DURATION OF PATROL: 6/1/64 to 10/1/64; 13/1/64 to 21/1/64 (13 days)

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA: 20/5/63 to 4/7/63

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: Political education for house of Assembly elections,  
highland Labour Recruitment,  
General administration as required.

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The principle object of the patrol was the Political Education of the native people of the Asaro Census Division for the forthcoming House of Assembly General Elections. Also during the patrol highland labour was recruited and general administration was carried out as required.

B. RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

2. The reception offered the patrol was, to say the least, disappointing. On the arrival of the patrol at the majority of the rest houses there would be perhaps one committee member, other committee members would arrive a short time after and a few of the local villagers would then gradually start to come in. After what was usually two or three hours the councillors would start to put in an appearance and at two rest houses, namely MANIU and GANA, two of the councillors did not come to the rest house area until the patrol was ready to depart, saying they had been elsewhere on some pretence or other.

3. If the state of repair of the rest houses is any gauge of the peoples' feeling towards the administration then I would say that feeling is nil as invariably the rest houses were in a very poor state, nothing being done in the way of repairs until the patrol had actually arrived. At Annangu the rest house was in such a bad condition that the patrol continued on to Lunipe after a vain attempt to make the Annangu Rest house fit for human habitation.

4. In complete contradiction to their actions there was usually someone who spoke after a talk on the elections and thanked the administration for all it was doing and for sending the patrol around to instruct them of electoral procedure.

C. COUNCILLORS

5. The Asaro Native Local Government Council held its first meeting on 22nd May, 1963 and the councillors are now assisted in the administration of their house lines by Committee members who were recently elected by their respective villages.

6. Except for Councillor LOLOKE of Asaro Rest House and Committee member GWANDE of Gana Rest house the attitude of both the Councillors and Committee Members towards the patrol was a very lethargic one. I think that as the Councillors depend upon the people for their vote they are afraid of offending their constituents by asking them to do something which is against their inclination.

7. On Friday 17th all the councillors went to the Council house at the Asaro Bridge for a Council meeting but they later returned to say that due to some misunderstanding no Administration Officer was present and consequently no meeting was held showing that they have not yet acquired the initiative to carry on by themselves.



#### D. VILLAGES.

8. During the patrol a large number of villages were inspected. The majority of houses had been recently built and the house lines were invariably clean and tidy. In this capacity the councillors appear to have excelled themselves in making the people conscious of the appearance of their houses. The majority of house lines have flower gardens to enhance their beauty.

9. The Asaro Council have ruled that no pigs will be allowed in the house lines but will be kept in the bush, so special houses have been constructed where the pigs are kept at night. Each ~~xxx~~ afternoon one member of the family takes ~~kau kau~~ up to the pig-house and makes sure that all the pigs owned by that family are present and correct. This rule seems to be working well and no instances were found of pigs being in or near the house lines. Correspondingly the cleanliness of the houses and villages were greatly improved.

#### E. ROAD AND BRIDGES

10. Most of the walking on the patrol was done along vehicular roads which were quite well looked after, one day a week being devoted by the people to the upkeep of the roads under the supervision of the councillors. Although the roads were in good condition the tracks were not and the only thing that made them usable was their continual use by the general population.

#### F. LABOUR

11. One of the minor jobs of the patrol was to recruit Highland labourers. Although it was hoped to obtain about 100 labourers at several places the councillor concerned requested that no men be taken from certain villages as there was too much work to do around the village. This request was needed and a total of only 75 men were finally recruited however I think that no villages are in a bad position as far as available labour is concerned.

#### G. REST HOUSES

12. As already stated in paragraph 3 the state of repair of all the rest houses was very poor and that the Annangu Rest House was uninhabitable. This also includes the houses provided for the Patrol personnel and at Annangu no house of this kind ~~x~~ even existed.

13. Contrary to the instruction on page 150 of the Department of Native Affairs Standing Instructions para. 1 I feel that unless some obligatory feeling can be instilled in these people I feel that the only other solution would be a system of nominal payments instituted by the administration for the upkeep ~~and~~ of Rest Houses and the building of new ones as required.

#### H. POLITICAL SITUATION.

14. The main aim of the patrol was to tell the Asaro people about the House of Assembly and to educate them on voting procedure.

15. Prior to the Patrol a school had been held in Goroka by Mr Born, A.D.O., for 24 councillors and 2 committee members to teach them the facts about the House of Assembly and the forthcoming elections. These 26 men then went back to their respective villages and endeavoured to teach the people all they had learnt. How successful this was it was difficult to say although meetings were held by the councillors and they did instruct the people. The patrol then followed up to refresh their memories and supplement their knowledge.

16. It was found that a one night stay in each Rest House was adequate to give a talk during the day and to show the Electoral Film Strip at night, although the film strip provided far greater interest and there were usually twice as many people at night as there were during the day.

17. The talk during the day usually lasted about two and a half and as this is only a relatively short time three main points were concentrated on, these were:-

- (1) The work of the House of Assembly and its Members,
- (2) The two types of electorates and who may vote,
- (3) The preference voting system.

I felt the need to be practical was foremost and as probably less than 1% of the total number of voters in the Asaro area will be able to fill in their ballot papers without assistance it was strongly stressed that the voter would have to know the names of the candidates for whom he wanted to vote and in which order of preference. The talk during the day was concluded with a mock election to demonstrate to everyone present just what would be required of them when they wanted to cast their vote.

18. As stated in para. 16 the Electoral Film Strip proved a bigger draw than the talk during the day and as this was shown through at least twice and each picture explain thoroughly the people were given a clear, overall picture of voting and the House of Assembly.

19. At all times questions were encouraged although very few were asked however the ones which were asked <sup>were</sup> pertinent and showed that some of the people, at least, had a good idea of what was being said.

#### L. CONCLUSION

20. Until the elections are finished it will be impossible to say just how satisfactory the electoral education programme has been although for those people who want to learn there has been ample opportunity and material available for them.

-----





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Goroka Division  
District of Eastern Highlands Report No. Goroka No. 10 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by W. MCLONY Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Watabung Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 Interpreter 1 Constable

Duration--From 6/1/1964 to 22/1/1964

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services /11/1963

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol to Carry out Education classes to the village  
people on the House of Assembly Elections.

Director of Native Affairs,

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 ....

67-13-54


9th March, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Geroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT N<sup>o</sup>. 10-63/64 - GOROKA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

It has offered a good opportunity to Mr.  
Molony to introduce himself to the people.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67-13-54

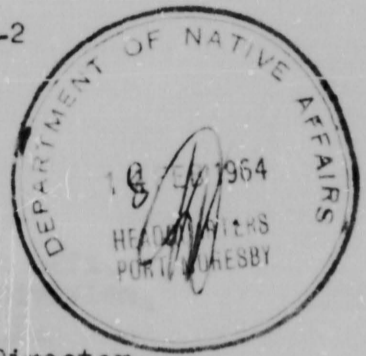


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

67-2-2

No.



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

11th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 10 of 1963/64.  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

... The above report submitted by Mr. W. Malony,  
P.O., together with A.D.O. Gorok's comments, is forwarded  
for your information, please.

2. The patrol was engaged solely on Political  
Education work and was apparently very well received  
by the people of the area visited.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

JJP/JA

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.  
6th February, 1964.

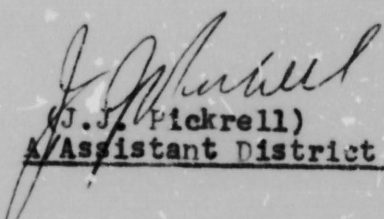
District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
E. H. D.

GOROKA PATROL NO 10 of 1963/64.

WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

I attach copies of the report covering the above Election educational patrol conducted by Mr. W. Molony P.O., together with the relevant claims for camping allowance.

2. The interest shown by the semi-isolated Watabung people is pleasing.
3. For your forwarding please.

  
(J.J. Pickrell)  
A/Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

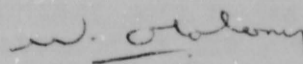
Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA. E.H.D.  
24th January, 1964.

A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

Goroka Patrol No 10 of 1963/64  
Watabung Census Division.

1. In accordance with your verbal instructions I am submitting only a Patrol Diary and this memorandum.
2. This was the writer's first patrol in a Highland District and the patrol spent sixteen days in the Census Division. Of this, seven days were spent at the Watabung patrol post and the remainder of the patrol's time was devoted between the rest houses of ATEWA, KENNANGI and MONDO.
3. Most of the talks given to the people lasted from 1½ to 2 hours. During the day lectures, the Melbourne University diagrams were used and at night the film strip. This was a big drawcard and was most popular with the people. A number of copies of the Pidgen Handbook on the House of Assembly elections and specimen ballot papers were also distributed. Most of these being given to the village officials.
4. The attitude of the WATABUNG people towards the election appears to be quite good. There is no council in the area and the people appear to be keen to take part in the coming elections. One very good reason for this is that one BIMAI/PALAE of YAME village is a candidate for the elections, and the people want a man from the Watabung to win.
5. Attendances at the various meetings varied but on the whole numbers were fewer than hoped for. However, those that did come were most attentive and at the end claimed they understood it all and would spread the information on.
6. The people were encouraged to ask questions both at the end and during the lectures. Two I think are worth reporting (A) "Will there be some training course in Port Moresby for new members?" (B) "Will candidates look after more than their own village. eg. we all know Kondom's name, but have never seen him."
7. The patrol was well received and had no difficulty in obtaining carriers. A large number of complaints were brought to the patrol attention but nearly all were of a minor nature. The few serious ones were referred to Goroka.
8. Claims for Camping Allowance and Overtime for myself and Interpreter YALOPA are submitted herewith.

For Your information please,

  
( W. MOLONY )  
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY, PATROL GOROKA 10/63-64- WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

W. MOLONY P.O. 1

Monday 6th January, 1964.

At 1400 departed Goroka per Landrover for Watabung arriving there at 1600 hrs. A number of people present so informed them of purpose of Patrol's visit which was to carry out Educational Classes in the Census Division for the House of Assembly Elections. At 1830-2030 carried out first talk and showed film strip to the people living close to the station. A good attendance for such short notice and a most attentive audience. Slept WATABUNG

Tuesday 7th January, 1964.

A.M. carried out an inspection of the station and later visited the village and coffee of BIMAI, by far the most influential man in the Census Division and a candidate for the coming Elections. P.M. spoke with local Village Officials and heard six native complaints. None serious enough to send to Goroka. Also obtained some names from H.L.S. 1900-2030 showed film strip and gave election talk. A good attendance despite rain. Slept WATABUNG

Wednesday 8th January, 1964.

A.M. at Watabung and at 11.30 gave Election talk. P.M. Seven native complaints and supervised cleaning up of station. Very heavy rain from 1600 onwards so evening Election talks cancelled. Slept WATABUNG

Thursday 9th January, 1964.

A.M. at Watabung, Visited by A/A.D.O. from Goroka in morning. P.M. drove back with A/A.D.O. as far as land slides on Daulo Pass and remained there supervising work on road. 1900-2030 Election talks given. Slept WATABUNG

Friday 10th January, 1964.

A.M. at Watabung. Had a visit by photographers from Department of Information about Election. Took them to see BIMAI, the local candidate. P.M. Election talk given to people. Photographers left with six H.L.S. Took names of another 24 and attended to a number of native complaints. Finished at 1800. 1900-2030 election talk. Slept WATABUNG

Saturday 11th January, 1964.

A.M. at Watabung. Obtained some names for H.L.S. Supervised work on cleaning up of station. Slept WATABUNG.

Sunday 12th January, 1964.

Observed at WATABUNG.

Slept WATABUNG.

Monday 13th January, 1964.

0915 departed WATABUNG for ATERA Rest House - a 1 hour walk along the road. Sent out word to various villages on purpose of Patrol's visit. 1530 Election talk given and a second one from 1900 to 2030.

Slept ATERA.

Tuesday 14th January, 1964.

A.M. at ATERA. At 1300 gave an election talk, then attended to a number of native complaints till 1700. 1900-2030 another Election talk.

Slept ATERA

Wednesday 15th January, 1964.

0915 departed ATERA for KENNANGI Rest House - a one hour walk. Infant Welfare Sisters attended a big crowd and at 1400 hrs election talk given. Slept KENNANGI.



Thursday 16th January, 1964.

At KENNANGI. Interpreter sent to Watabung to assist at court hearings there. No election talk given during day. P.M. walked to MANGIRRO to inspect road. On way back met by Mr. Kneen from Goroka. A number of native complaints and from 1800 - 2015 election talk.

Slept KENNANGI.

Friday 17th January, 1964.

A.M. at KENNANGI. At 1130 election talk given. Spoke with V/O's on a suitable building in which to carry out the elections. P.M. Obtained more names for H.L.S., also a number of new native complaints. 1800 - 2015 final election talk given.

Slept KENNANGI.

Saturday 18th January, 1964.

A.M. Departed KENNANGI for CHUAVE. At 1030 departed CHUAVE with O.I.C. for inspection of roads on ELEMBARI - NAMBAIYUFA loop and start preparations for elections. Returned CHUAVE at 1630.

Slept CHUAVE.

Sunday 19th January, 1964.

A.M. Departed CHUAVE for KENNANGI and departed KENNANGI for MONDO at 1400, a fast one hours walk. First election talk given at 1800 and completed at 2015.

Slept MONDO.

Monday 20th January, 1964.

A.M. at MONDO. Spoke with V/O's and at 1130 election talk given. P.M. a number of native complaints and some referred to Goroka. Evening lecture cancelled because of heavy rain.

Slept MONDO.

Tuesday 21st January, 1964.

Departed MONDO at 0830 and arrived at WATABUNG at 1145. Paid off carriers and settled into camp. Spoke with local V/O's about setting up a polling booth.

Slept WATABUNG.

Wednesday 22nd January, 1964.

Departed WATABUNG at 0910 per the Chuave landrover arriving in Goroka at 1100. Rest of patrol gear arrived in Goroka at 1800.

Slept GOROKA.

End of Diary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

GOROKA DIVISION  
District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA 11 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by W.J. MOLONY P.O. 1

Area Patrolled Yagaria Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 4 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 30/1/64 to 7/2/64

Number of Days 9 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? \_\_\_\_\_

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services \_\_\_\_\_/19

Medical \_\_\_\_\_/19

Map Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Objects of Patrol To carry out road work on Nupern-Oligitu  
section at Lufa-Okapa road.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....

Amount Paid from D. E. Trust Fund ... .. £.....

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



67-13-59


11th March, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-63/64 - GOROKA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

The work has been apparently carried out  
satisfactorily by the officer concerned and I have  
no further comment.

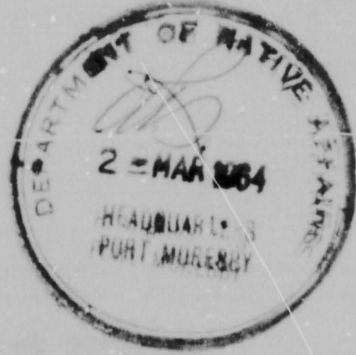
  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67.13.59

(7)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

26th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 11 of 63/64.

The above report together with copy of Assistant  
... District Officer, Goroka, comments is forwarded for your  
information, please.

2. Camping Allowance Claim has been processed this  
office.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

... Encl.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.



JJP

5

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

20th February, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 11 of 1963/64.

Please find attached brief report in duplicate and claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. WJ. MOLONY for the period of time he was absent on the OROGUTI-NUPURU section of the OKAPA Road.

2. The report is only brief of necessity and its delay in submission to you is a result of being held up in this office.

3. Paragraph 5 refers. The local populace, although doing a fine job cannot gravel the road suitable for consistent heavy traffic, and the only manner is three or four trucks operating for several weeks.

Forwarded for your information, please.

*J. W. Pickrell*  
(J. W. PICKRELL)  
A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WM/JA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA  
Eastern Highlands District.

11th February, 1964.

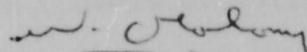
Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL NO 11 of 1963-64

Yagaria Census Division.

1. In accordance with your verbal instructions I am submitting only a Patrol Diary and this memorandum.
2. The purpose of the patrol was to carry out road work on the Nuperu-OLigitu section of the Lufa-Okapa road. The main Highlands Highway had been made unpassable by recent heavy rains and the patrol had to prepare this secondary road for impending heavy traffic.
3. A tip truck was hired but use was only made of it for two days, before the gears jammed and made the truck unusable. Because of this, large numbers of local labour had to be used.
4. A number of bridges and culverts were widened and/or strengthened to allow for trucks to pass over them. However, most time was spent on carrying stone to put on the road surface. The patrol was well received and had no difficulty in obtaining workers for the road with the local women being in the majority and by far the most consistent workers.
5. Although quite a lot of work has been carried out on this road it is still not ready for consistent heavy traffic. I feel that truck drivers should be requested not to take fully laden vehicles over the road and to try and pick favourable periods before travelling over it. Despite the work done this road still remains only a good landrover road. If the road is to be further improved this could be easily done with three or four trucks carting stone for the road. There are at least four points along the road where the necessary stone could be obtained.
6. Claim for camping allowance for myself is submitted herewith.

For your information please.

  
(W. Molony)  
Patrol Officer.



Patrol Diary. Patrol Goroka 11/63-64 Yagaria Census Division.

W. Molony P.O. 1

Thursday 30th January, 1964.

Departed Goroka at 1100 for Nuperu, a rest house on the Okapa - Lufa road. Reached mission at turn off at 1330 and then to Nuperu rest house arriving at 1430. Inspected road and advised people on purpose of patrols visit.

Settled into camp and bought food, firewood etc from local people. Weather fine.

Slept NUPERU.

Friday 31st January, 1964.

0700 lined people and allocated various tasks on the road. 1200-1300 lunch. Returned to camp with last load of gravel at 1730. Repaired drains and strengthened bridges and a number of culverts. Visited by P.C.I.C. Lufa in afternoon. Weather fine, but rain began falling at 1915.

Slept NUPERU.

Saturday 1st February, 1964.

0730 started work on HIGIBAVI - River section. Truck bogged twice. Work stopped at 1430 by heavy rain and proceeded to Lufa for night. Truck's gears jammed on the way.

Slept LUFU.

Sunday 2nd February, 1964.

At Lufa. With C.I.C. inspected Gono road in preparation for elections.

Slept LUFU.

Monday 3rd February, 1964.

A.M. At Lufa. Advised A.D.O. of situation and returned to Nuperu. People working on roads and all bridges and culverts have now been widened and strengthened.

Slept NUPERU.

Tuesday 4th February, 1964.

At Nuperu, supervising work on road in the lower section. Concerned now with fitting stone on the road surface. In evening gave out pay for Nuperu section of the road.

Slept NUPERU

Wednesday 5th February, 1964.

Departed Nuperu at 0715 for Oliguti, arriving there at 0830 and so be in a better position to supervise the road work. A large number working to put stone on the road surface.

Slept OLIGUTI

Thursday 6th February, 1964.

At Oliguti. A large number working on the road. Started 0730 and finished at 1630. Carried out the pay for the large number of people who had worked on the road. Returned to camp at 1715 and at 1830 transport with mail arrived. Decided to leave in the morning.

Slept OLIGUTI.

(2)

2.

Friday 7th February, 1964.

Departed camp at 0815 and returned to Goroka arriving  
at 1000.

Slept GOROKA

END OF DIARY.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

GOROKA DIVISION GOROKA  
 District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 12/63-64  
 Conducted by ~~TERENCE O'DONNELL P.O.~~  
 Michael Bell C.P.O.

Area Patrolled... That part of DURANTINA which includes the KESAVAKA Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... ~~Mr. J. O'Donnell P.O.~~  
 1 Interpreter  
 Natives... 4 members of the R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 31/1/1964 to 7/2/1964.

Number of Days... 7 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical .../.../19

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... (1) Mr. O'Donnell to repair damage to the KESAVAKA  
 roads and bridges caused by recent heavy rain.  
 (2) Myself to estimate damage to gardens and food  
 supplies and supply findings to PCIC KEMGANOFI. To  
 assist Mr O'Donnell.

Director of Native Affairs,

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 ... ..

67-13-60

13th March, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12-63/64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

You and your officers are to be congratulated  
on taking immediate action after it was found that  
garden damage had been extensive and roads made unusable  
during the torrential rains.

A news item has been released on the work  
done by our officers relating to roads repair in the  
Eastern Highlands.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



JJP



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-60



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

26th February, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

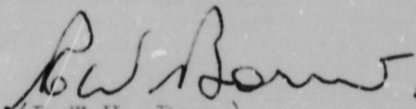
PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12 of 63/64.

... The above report together with copy of Assistant  
District Office, Goroka, comments is forwarded for your  
information, please.

2. Camping Allowance Claim has been processed this  
office.

... Encls.

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

  
(H.W.H. Born)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

JJP

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

20th February, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12 of 1963/64

Please find attached brief report in duplicate and claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. M. Ball for the period of time he spent in the Dunantina Valley.

2. The report is brief as requested and its delay in submission to you is the result of being held up in this office.

3. Paragraph 15 of the above report refers.: no copy of these statistics have been received at this office but I believe you have received the details. With the change in weather over the last 8 days, I believe the only damage to gardens will be to those which have slid into the Dunantina River.

4. For your information and necessary action, please.

*J. Pickrell*  
(J. PICKRELL)  
A/Assistant District Officer.



Station GOROKA  
Sub-District GOROKA  
District EASTERN HIGHLANDS

Kesavaka Road Patrol GOROKA NO 12/63-64

Area Patrolled : That part of the DUNANTINA which includes the  
KESAVAKA Valley

Patrol Accompanied by : Mr Terence O'Donnell P.O.  
1 Interpreter  
4 members of the R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 31.1.64 to 7.2.64

Objects of the patrol (1) Mr. O'Donnell to repair the damage  
to the KESVAKA road and bridges caused by  
the recent heavy rain.

(2) Myself to estimate damage to gardens  
and food supplies and supply findings to  
P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI. To assist Mr O'Donnell.

Patrol Diary. Goroka Patrol 12/63-64 - Michael Bell C.P.O.

31st January, 1964.

16.30 Left Goroka by Land Rover in company with Mr. C. Robson P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI. Reached the DUNANTINA R. at 17.30 hrs and forded it, the bridge having been swept away. Then proceeded to HENGANOFI Patrol Post by Land Rover arriving 18.30 hrs.

Slept HENGANOFI.

1st February, 1964.

8.30 By Land Rover to HIGIRI. Bridge down and a temporary construction of logs in the process of being built. 13.00 River spanned. Hired carriers and proceeded on foot to NEGENTO Rest House to a meeting up with Mr T. O'Donnell Patrol Officer. Passed 400-500 people working on minor land slides. Heavy rain from 14.30.

Slept NEGENTO Rest House.

2nd February, 1964.

Observed NEGENTO

Slept NEGENTO Rest House

3rd February, 1964.

8.00 - 16.00 Visited NUMURINA, ECUSA, MIRINA and tried to estimate amount of damage to gardens.

Slept NEGENTO

4th February, 1964.

8.00 - 17.00 Visited TITONA, MIRINA, NUMURINA, YANOFI and estimated damage caused by flooding to KARANOFI, YOHOBÉ.

Slept NEGENTO

5th February, 1964.

8.00 to 17.00 Walked from NEGENTO Rest House to KESAVAKA village stopping en route to talk to V.C.'s about damage to gardens. Examined those gardens close to the road, to obtain an estimate of food supplies. Heavy rain commenced about 3 o'clock threatening to cause further land slides. 18.00 - 19.30 Talking with V.C.'s and collating results.

Slept NEGENTO

6th February, 1964.

8.00 - 18.00 Spent the day in the rest house writing up results of garden damage to seventeen house lines.

Slept NEGENTO

7th February, 1964.

10.00 Patrol left NEGENTO Rest House and walked down to the Higeri Mission. Found that the bridge of logs had been washed away again and that about 100 local natives under the supervision of "Mr Blue" Russell were in the process of building another. 12.00 Crossed the river and waited for transport. 14.00 Parted from Mr O'Donnell P.O. and accepted a lift from Four Square Mission's Land Rover. 15.00 Reached DUNANTINA River and crossed in the 'Flying Fox' 15.30 Accepted lift in P.W.D. vehicle and arrived GOROKA 16.30

END OF PATROL

Michael Bell





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MB/JA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr. ....

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA  
Eastern Highlands District.

10th February, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

GOROKA PATROL NO 12/63-64.

INTRODUCTION.

1. On Friday the 31st of January, 1964 I accompanied Mr. C. Robson from GOROKA to HENGANOFI by Land Rover.

2. The following day I left HENGANOFI Patrol Post with instructions to join Mr O'Donnell P.O. at NEGENTO in the KESAVAKA Valley.

3. Mr. O'Donnell was chiefly concerned with clearing the land slides and road falls while my job was to estimate the amount of damage to gardens and the possibility of a food shortage.

4. The KESAVAKA valley is about 15 miles long, steep sided and drained by the DUNANTINA River also referred to as the "Dirty Water".

5. The area is fairly densely populated and possesses a lot of coffee. Mr. Fred Disher has a coffee plantation near the head of the valley while four or five Europeans at the Higeri Four Square Gospel Mission make up the balance of the European Population.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

6. The reception afforded the patrol was good. The attendance on road work was very satisfactory and in the investigations of damage the people's cooperation was all that could be asked for.

DAMAGE TO GARDENS.

7. On the first working day of the patrol I set out in company with a number of villagers and V.O.'s, to see the damage caused to gardens by the recent heavy rain. The gardens viewed were those belonging to NUMURINA, MEGUSONOFI and MININA.

8. I judged that rather more loss had been sustained from land slides than from flooding. The latter was serious, but as the river would eventually retreat, not so permanent, except where the river had changed its course.

9. It became obvious that it would be impossible to inspect every case of damage personally so after the first day I made it a practice to go from village to village checking off in the village books the losses to individuals. Those gardens close to the villages were checked personally while it was necessary to rely on hearsay for those gardens further in the bush.

10. In all seventy villages were dealt with in this manner.

2.

11. Further heavy rain occurred during the patrol and it was necessary to readjust findings fairly frequently. In addition a number of gardens seemed on the verge of collapsing and this was taken into account when compiling results.

12. By the end of the patrol a list had been compiled on a village to village basis of those families who had lost food. As well as the name of the garden owner, there was also listed the percentage of his total holdings, type of crops lost, cause and number of people dependent on that food source. From these was deduced a percentage of the village food supply lost and hence those villages liable to be short of food.

13. The worst hit villages which lost between 25% and 40% of their gardens were: YANOFI, TITONA, MIMINA, NUMURINA, MEGUSONOFI, HAGA, KESAVAKA, BAISMUNTE.

14. According to Mr. F. Disher there is room for another 150-200 pickers on his plantation but this appears to be the only avenue of paid employment open in the valley.

15. These findings in statistical form with a brief summary attached were forwarded to Mr. Robson POIC HENGANOFI.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

16. By the time the patrol left the valley the road was comparatively clean except for a few small landslides that had occurred the previous night. Further slides can be expected.

17. Men from the surrounding villages were engaged in hauling logs to repair 4 - 5 minor bridges. The chief obstacle is the bridge at the HIGERI Mission. This, which had a span of eighty feet, was completely washed away. P.W.D. are now working on it. A further obstacle occurs about 15 minutes walk down the valley from YANOFI where half the road has subsided. At this point there is a rock face beside the road and blasting will be necessary.

18. The patrol left four policemen working on the road and a number of P.W.D. ~~and~~ bridge builders.

Michael Bell

(Michael Bell )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GORGKA 14/63-64

Patrol Conducted by JON R. BARTLETT, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled LOWA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Constable GR'RAWA, Interpreter BEBE, one N.M.O for irregular intervals.

Duration--From 27./5./1964 to 30./5./1964; 1/6/64 to 12/6/64; 16/6/64 to 17/7/64; 20/7/64 to 22/7/64.

Number of Days 50

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 1/1964 (Political Education)

Medical NIL

Map Reference ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine Administration (other objects as per attached copy Patrol Instructions as Appendix 4)

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

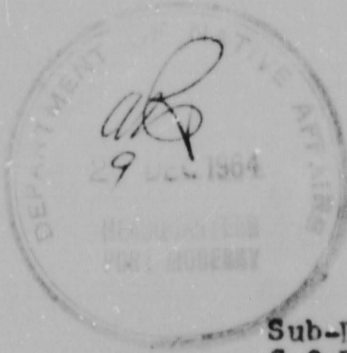
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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



67-13-80 (3)



67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.....E.H.D.

15th December, 1964.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
GOROKA Sub-District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 14/63-64.

The District Commissioner's minute 67-2-2 of 6th November, 1964 to Director's 67-13-30 of 16/10/64 Paragraph 6, refers.

2. A Village Committee for ASAROZUHA No.2 was elected by the people on 22nd October, 1964 and ~~for~~ a woman named HORISO of ASAROZUHA Village and was officially installed on that date.

For your information and onforwarding.

*See 14/12/64*

*W. Molony*

( W. MOLONY )  
Supervising Officer GOROKA Council.

District Commissioner,  
GOROKA.

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.....E.H.D.

Forwarded , please.

*J.J. Pickrell*

( J.J. PICKRELL )  
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

17/12/64

Micro  
In  
F  
DJOLAN) a/D.C.  
(L. 2/64  
f

For your information please.  
The Director,  
Dept of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

67-2-2

Minute to:-



2

67-13-80

Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

29th October, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14-63/64 - GOROKA:

Your minute 67-2-2 of 19/10/64 refers.

2. Leave any talks on currency alone until you are in receipt of material from this Headquarters.

*S.P.D.  
W. has material  
likely to be  
available plus  
50/12*

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

Suffering from printing holdups. Latest information is that Information booklet for distribution to officers should be ready by end of January 1965. A smaller simplified booklet for distribution to villages is still being designed. *30/12.*



COPY.

67-13-80 (9)

67-2-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District,

14th October, 1964.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 14/63-64.

Your 67-2-2 of 8th October, 1964 - paragraph 2 refers.

2. At the commencement of the Patrol Mr. Bartlett was asked by the people what all the talk was about the change in money. As the people had shown interest in the news, I considered that brief talks could be given to inform them correctly of the future plans.

3. Please advise if this item of news is not to be propagated as the item is being given publicity from various sources.

Goroka, E.H.D.

(J.J. Pickrell)  
a/Assistant District Officer.

67-2-3

Minute to: Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.

For your information such discussions regarding decimal currency would be quite in order.

cc: Director, Dept. of  
Native Affairs,  
KONEDODU.

(C.J. Noxmoyle)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER. 19/10/64.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEGRAPHS P.N.G.  
TELEGRAM TELEGRAM TELEGRAM  
TELEGRAM TELEGRAM TELEGRAM  
TELEGRAMS - T.P.N.G.

974 GOROKA URGENT 22/19 22ND 1



URGENT DISADM  
KONEDOBUBU

287 YOUR 618 REFERENCE 67-13-80 OF 29/10/64 PATROL REPORT GOROKA NUMBER 14-63-64 TALKS ON CURRENCY CHANGED DISCOM

*Information booklet for officers should be distributed by end of January. (held up by printing).*

*21/31/12*

*Mr. Sefto*

*what is present position please.  
30/12*

(287 618 67-13-80 29/10/64 14-63-64 )

*126/22*

TELEGRAMS AND TELEGRAPHS P.N.G.  
TELEGRAM TELEGRAM TELEGRAM  
TELEGRAM TELEGRAM TELEGRAM  
TELEGRAMS - T.P.N.G.



67-13-80

16th October, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA

PATROL REPORT NO. 14 - 1963/64 - GOROKA

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report and a covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

The fact that the report was held up by the Acting Assistant District Officer does not reflect creditably on him.

I am pleased that the Officer conducting the patrol did not rush back and forth to Goroka daily but remained overnight in the villages, thus giving the people an opportunity to get to know him. There should be more of this type of patrolling in the Eastern Highlands. Of course the best reception would be at individual villages, because the people like an Officer to come and see their possessions and pay them the courtesy of calling, instead of they themselves being called to a central spot.

"Mus mus" is the term for lice.

Do not encourage your officers to tell the people to set up formally laid out villages. They are better off living in hamlets. A central complexity of buildings can be set up to serve for specific occasions.


What action was taken to set up and put into operation the village committee mentioned in Paragraph 22. Get your officers out of the habit of talking about things and make some positive action.

There will be more teaching aids relating to the currency change-over provided in the not distant future.

Mr. Bartlett's conclusion at Paragraph 40 displays a keen appreciation of the people's attitudes towards their pigs. Let me know how the Kami project of dividing the land into range for pigs and areas for gardens progresses.

An informative report in which I am pleased to see the complaint from the people that their elected members are not visiting them.

The idea of passing up requests through the formal council might prove fruitful.

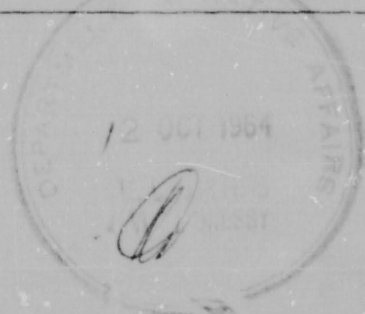
  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-80  
(28)

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



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

6th October, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 14/1963-64.

... The attached copy of the above report submitted by Mr. J. Bartlett, C.P.C., together with comments by the Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District, is forwarded for your information, please:-

2. I have the following comments to make:-

The attitudes referred to in paragraphs 7 to 10 of the report are, I agree, due to the fact that this area, although continually patrolled, has been visited by different officers on each occasion, but with the movement of staff within the Division this is unavoidable.

Paragraphs 19, 22, 43 and 46 refer:

These matters will be followed up by the Supervising Officer of the Goroka Native Local Government Council.

The position outlined in paragraph 28 has now been satisfactorily resolved.

Paragraphs 80 - 84 (inclusive):

I do not know why Mr. Bartlett engaged in these discussions on decimal currency but will request the Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District for an explanation.

3. Relevant sections of the patrol report have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

4. The delay in the submission of this report is regretted.

... Attach.

cc: A.D.C.  
GOROKA.

*H. W. E. Bora*  
(R.W.E. Bora)  
+a/DISTRICT OFFICER.



67-2-1

27  
Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A,  
Eastern Highlands District.

21st September, 1964.

District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 14 of 1963/64

Please find attached 2 copies of the above Patrol Report together with Camping Allowance contingencies.

2. The delay in submission is regretted but as discussed with you previously, Mr. Bartlett was involved in ASOPA assignments and exams. I have held the Patrol Report for two weeks.
3. The Patrol was slow moving and of a routine nature and for the major period lived in the area. It appears that a good period of time was spent in discussion and the major villages were visited.
4. Paragraphs 7-10 refer. I do not believe that this is a true picture of the LOMA people. I have always found them friendly and co-operative. The trouble, I believe flows from the fact that another unknown Officer has come to visit and until the Officer becomes known, the atmosphere remains aloof.
5. Paragraph 19 refers. This matter will be followed up by the Supervising Officer, Goroka Council.
6. Paragraph 22 refers. This item will also be brought to the attention of the Supervising Officer, Goroka Council.
7. Paragraph 42 refers. This matter has been finalised by the Department of Forests and the S.D.A. Mission.
8. Paragraph 28 refers. This matter has been discussed with the parties concerned. Further action may be required to obtain a permanent satisfactory position.
9. Paragraphs 45-46 refer. Supervising Officer of the Goroka Council will investigate the matter.
10. Paragraphs 54-56 refer. This will continue to be a problem especially in an area such as the LOMA which is traversed with roads and practically every Rest House is accessible by road. This is only another aspect of D.N.A. Administration which causes dissension and inefficiency, the insufficient transport available to field staff. At the time of the Patrol, Sub-District office and District Office had between them two battered

landrovers, one of which was not even suitable to take out of town. The present situation is reversed with two new vehicles, even so this is barely sufficient to meet requirements.

11. Paragraphs 57-61 refer. I believe only time will solve attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics. Propaganda will continue to be disseminated from this office. Public Health Department will be advised of the contents of paragraph 61.

12. Paragraph 63 refers. This has been the subject of separate correspondence and the KABIUFA people on the MANIO Loop are genuine in their claim for a school.

13. Paragraphs 67 refers. Sub-District Office road supervision is currently employed on this project. Paragraph 68. Mr. Parker P.O. will spend two weeks on this project pegging a suitable bench. This will eventually proceed into the Unggai Census Division and join up the Yaviyufa-Nembaiyufa Road on the main range. The road to GOSAYUFA would take an estimated twelve months and the loop road approximately three years.

14. Paragraph 76 refers. Although over 2,000 men are available for volunteering to the Highland Labour Scheme none will volunteer. Cash cropping is far more lucrative.

15. Paragraph 88 refers. Although the majority of Patrols in this area have been conducted by Cadet Patrol Officers, senior Officers are in the area continually. It is planned that the Supervising Officer - Mr. MOLONY - Patrol Officer, will conduct the next year's Patrol which will enhance his personal contact with the people of the Gocoka Council.

16. I find Mr. Bartlett has conducted and reported satisfactorily on a successful Patrol which has pointed out follow up action required next year.

For your information and necessary action, please.

*J. J. Pickrell*  
(J. J. PICKRELL)  
A/Assistant District Officer.



(20)

PATROL DIARY : GOROKA PATROL NO 14/63-G4.

MR. J.R. BARTLETT, C.P.O.

Wednesday 27th May, 1964.

Morning: Preparation for Patrol.  
1200 : arrived YUFIYUFA Rest House by landrover. RAKOMTYUFA and GEHEKUKOVE Villages censused. Statistics.

Slept YUFIYUFA Rest House.

Thursday 28th May, 1964.

GEREMTYUFA Village censused and inspected. Discussions with assembled people. To GONOPIYUFA No. 1 (1/2 hrs walk) which was censused and inspected. RAKOMTYUFA also inspected. GOMTYUFA No. 1 censused and inspected. Discussions with assembled people. Arbitrations and statistics.

Slept YUFIYUFA Rest House.

Friday 29th May, 1964.

One hour's walk to RASAKOVE Village which was lined and censused. Discussions and arbitrations. To METAYUFA which was lined and inspected. Discussions and arbitrations. Statistics.

Slept YUFIYUFA Rest House.

Weekend at GOROKA.

Monday 1st June, 1964.

To GONCYUFA where people were censused and discussions were held. Arbitrations and Statistics.

Slept YUFIYUFA.

Tuesday 2nd June, 1964.

1 1/2 hours wait for carriers. By foot to AKAMEKU Rest House, about one hour's walk. Rest House, Police Barracks etc. in poor condition or absent. Afternoon spent in supervising construction and repairs at Rest House grounds.

Slept AKAMEKU.

Wednesday 3rd June, 1964.

Round trip through MESIYUFA, NAMABILOBILO, NAMALUMCTENA, WANDE, POHIMIOVE, and GURONCIYUFA Villages back to Rest House. All were censused and inspected except for GURONCIYUFA which was only inspected. Statistics.

Slept AKAMEKU.

Thursday 4th June, 1964.

FOYUFO, SAMOYUFA, ARIKIYUFA and GURONCIYUFA Villages lined at a shared hamlet. Statistics, arbitrations, discussions and recording of local "sing-sings". 18 H.L.S. accepted.

Slept AKAMEKU.

Friday 5th June, 1964.

GONOPIYUFA NO.2 censused at Rest House. An hour's walk to GORAROVE Rest House.

Slept GORAROVE.

Saturday 6th June, 1964.

S.D.A. area - day observed.

Slept GORAROVE.

Sunday 7th June, 1964.

Day observed.

Slept GORAROVE.

Monday 8th June, 1964.

GORAROVE and GORCVIYUFA Villages lined and inspected. Discussions at Rest House where large crowd gathered to hear the opening of the House of Assembly on my radio. Statistics.

Slept GORAROVE.

Tuesday 9th June, 1964.

To Notofana Rest House by GORAROVE's Village Landrover. GOTEGERMAZUHA inspected. No villages ready for Census so rest of day spent on general paper work and Law assignment.

Slept NOTOFANA.

Wednesday 10th June, 1964.

GOTEGERMAZUHA and GAHUKUZUHA censused at Rest House. To ASAROUHA No. 1 which was lined and inspected. Statistics and Arbitrations.

Slept NOTOFANA.

Thursday 11th June, 1964.

SAMOGOZUHA Village censused and inspected. Discussions arbitrations and statistics.

Slept NOTOFANA.

Friday 12th June, 1964.

45 minutes walk to ARIKIZUHA Village. A small hamlet was inspected en route. Census and Inspection of ARIKIZUHA. Discussions. Afternoon to GOROKA by Landrover for Queen's Birthday weekend.

13th, 14th and 15th at GOROKA.

Tuesday 16th June, 1964.

1030 to GOHIKAVE Rest House by Landrover. GOHIKAVE No.1 censused at Village and discussions held. Statistics.

Slept GOHIKAVE.

Wednesday 17th June, 1964.

Departed for GOHIKAVE NO.2 for Census and inspection of Village. To EZAGAYUHA where people were lined. Departed for EMAGAVE Rest House arriving after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour's easy walk. Rest of day supervising construction of toilets, kitchen and Police Barracks.

Slept EMAGAVE.

Thursday 18th June, 1964.

Supervised construction of Police Barracks etc. Rain in afternoon.

Slept EMAGAVE.

Friday 19th June, 1964.

Round trip through GONOPIYUFA NO.3, ULEHFIYUFA and HEUBVE back to Rest House. These three censused and inspected en route, combined walking time about 2 hours. Recording of local Sing-Sing at night.

Slept EMAGAVE.

Saturday 20th June, 1964.

GONOPIYUFA NO. 4 censused at Village. EMAGAVE lined at Village. Statistics and discussions.

Slept EMAGAVE.

Sunday 21st June, 1964.

Day observed.

Slept EMAGAVE.



Monday 22nd June, 1964.

To GOSAYUFA Rest House by foot. Approximately 2 hours walk. GOSAYUFA census Unit censused and inspected.

Slept GOSAYUFA.

Tuesday 23rd June, 1964.

By foot to ARINIPIYUFA Rest House, inspecting GOTIYUFA No. 2 village en route. Approximately 1 hour's easy walk. ARINIPIYUFA and GOTIYUFA NO. 2 Villages censused. ~~en route~~. Discussions, statistics and arbitrations.

Slept ARINIPIYUFA.

Wednesday 24th June, 1964.

45 minutes easy walk to LAPEIGU Rest House. GITUNUHA and EZAGAVE Villages censused and inspected. Discussions.

Slept LAPEIGU.

Thursday 25th June, 1964.

Departed LAPEIGU for GAMAYUFA ~~Rest House~~ Village which was lined and censused - one hour's walk. To MEGUSAYUFA for Census and Village inspection. To UFETO Rest House ANAPAYUFA and GOROHAYUFA. Villages inspection, and censused. Discussions and informal talks.

Slept UFETO.

Friday 26th June, 1964.

SOGAYUFA Village censused. To KOTUNI Rest House, Police Barracks etc. in poor condition - waited for repairs to be made.

Slept KOTUNI.

Saturday 27th June, 1964.

S.D.A. area - Day observed.

Slept KOTUNI.

Sunday 28th June, 1964.

Day observed.

Slept KOTUNI.

Monday 29th June, 1964.

To SOGOMAZUHA - SEHAZUHA Hamlet for Census and village inspection. To LANIHAZUHA - LAGOMIS where people were censused and discussions held. Departed KOTUNI Rest House for GOLOHONOTA Rest House about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour's walk. Statistics.

Slept GOLOHONOTA.

Tuesday 30th June, 1964.

To NAGAMIZUHA for Census. To GOLOHONOTA for census. Discussions. To HORIPOKAVE Rest House, censusing HOVE Village en route.

Slept HORIPOKAVE.

Wednesday 1st July, 1964.

To SAMILIZUHA for census. To MEGUSAYUFA Villa which was censused and inspected. To HORIPOKAVE Village where GANUKUZUHA No. 1 and HORIPOKAVE were censused and village inspected. Arbitrations. At night with a number of local natives to see some Australian artists perform.

Slept HORIPOKAVE.

Thursday 2nd July, 1964.

1 hour 10 minutes walk to OKIUFA Village. To GELEHA which was lined and inspected. OKIUFA Village censused Statistics.

Slept OKIUFA.

Friday 3rd July, 1964.

To MUKIGUKAZUHA Village for Census. Back to OKIUFA for discussions with assembled people. To WANIMAVE for Census. Village inspected.

Slept OKIUFA.

Saturday 4th July, 1964.

Statistics. No census as people have market and sports obligations. etc.

Slept OKIUFA.

Sunday 5th July, 1964.

Day observed.

Slept OKIUFA.

Monday 6th July, 1964.

To SEU'ZUHA Village which was censused and inspected. To ASAROUHA No. 1 for census. Discussions.

Slept OKIUFA.

Tuesday 7th July, 1964.

To GEHAMO Village, OKESANA and GEHAMO lined. Discussions with crowd. Statistics. Informal talks with some Councillors and "big" men in Rest House at night.

Slept OKIUFA.

Wednesday 8th July, 1964.

By landrover and foot to KAVEVE Rest House. NUPAHA and KAVEVE Villages lined. Statistics.

Slept KAVEVE.

Thursday 9th July, 1964.

Statistics and general paperwork and discussions.

Slept KAVEVE.

Friday 10th July.

Walked to SAMAGONI Rest House. Samogoni, GAMEYUFA and ARATUGUYUFA Census Units lined at Rest House.

Slept SAMAGONI.

Saturday 11th July, 1964.

No work with people because of SAMOGONI's close proximity to GOROKA.

Slept SAMAGONI.

Sunday 12th July, 1964.

Day observed.

Slept SAMAGONI.

Monday 13th July, 1964.

3 hour wait for sufficient carriers. To KOMU Rest House - carriers via KOMIYUFA (2½ hours walk) and writer via GOROKA. Discussions with A/A.D.O. GOROKA at GOROKA and then by Landrover and foot to KOMU. Village inspected.

Slept KOMU.



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Tuesday 14th July, 1964.

KOMU censused. By foot to KAMI Rest House, censusing SEIGU Census Unit en route.

Slept KAMI Rest House.

Wednesday 15th July, 1964.

KAMI No. 1 censused. Walked to KAMI No.2 which was censused. To HIMITOVE Rest House - most of afternoon spent supervising construction of kitchen and toilets.

Slept HIMITOVE.

Thursday 16th July, 1964.

HIMITOVE censused and discussions held.

Slept HIMITOVE.

Friday 17th July, 1964.

Arbitrations. By landrover to GOROKA where rest of day was spent returning equipment etc.

Slept GOROKA.

Saturday 18th, Sunday 19th July, 1964.

Observed.

Slept GOROKA.

Monday 20th July, 1964.

By landrover to FANAIYUFA Census Unit for censusing. By foot to ZAGOMAZUHA for lining and discussions.

Slept GOROKA.

Tuesday 21st July, 1964.

By foot to KAMA-GEHAMOZUHA, GOMEGUVE and GEPAHINA. Villages censused.

Slept GOROKA.

Wednesday 21st July, 1964.

By landrover to NAGAMIZUHA NO.1 and NO.2 which were lined.

By landrover to KOMIYUFA which was censused. Statistics.

END OF PATROL.

-----  
END OF DIARY.

Sub-District Office,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

28th July, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA No. 14/63/64 - LOWA CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

Herewith Patrol Report GOROKA No. 14- 63/64 of the LOWA Census Division, submitted in accordance with pps 25-46 of D.S.I; G.F.A. A temporary transfer to WONENARA for three weeks prevented me from submitting this earlier.

2. This Patrol was mounted on 27th May, 1964 and completed nearly two months later on 22nd July, 1964. Because of the close proximity of the KAMA tribal Group and two other villages to GOROKA, these were done on day trips from GOROKA.

3. The main aims of the Patrol were, Census, Routine Administration, endeavour to have Rest Houses built and five or six points of discussion which will be reported on fully in the body of the Report. Included in these discussions were the following matters:

- (a) Political Education
- (b) The forthcoming Goroka Show.
- (c) Pig control ( reference GOROKA Sub-District file 6-3-2, District Commissioner's memo 1-5-2 of 6th May).
- (d) Road Maintenance obligations.
- (e) Attendance at Infant Welfare.
- (f) Passionfruit Production (reference District Commissioner's memo. 3-3-3 of 11th June, 1964)
- (g) Currency change.

4. Because of the large number of subjects covered and the "backed" talks, these discussions took from 1½ to 3 hours and could not be held at every village. However, a central village or the Rest House was usually chosen and representatives usually Councillors and Council Committees, were urged to attend.

5. The LOWA Census Division, in which the town of GOROKA is incorporate, has boundaries extending approximately 2 miles east, 10 miles north, 8½ miles west and 5 miles south of Goroka. Except for the most Western, North eastern and Northern parts of the Census Division, most of the LOWA's land is situated on the floor of the ASARO Valley at an average height of approximately 5,300 feet. At this height the climate is equitable and very pleasant with an average rainfall of about 80 inches annually.

6. This Division has an approximate area of 96,000 acres of which an estimated 78,000 could be classed as arable. Vegetation cover on the valley floor consists mainly of kunai grass and pitpit with small stands of casuarina trees, subsisten gardens and coffee plots. These forms of vegetation gradually give way, at the sides of the valley (roughly North and West), to lightly and then heavily timbered hills. Population, as revealed by this Census, is 11,583 natives.



OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Reception of Patrol

7. Receptions at most Rest Houses were quite good except at AKAMEKU, GORAROVE, KOTUNI,, HORIPOKAVE, and HIMITOVE where very few people were present to welcome the Patrol. At KOTUNI there was not a single person present on the Patrol's arrival and as well, the Rest House and Police Barracks were locked, thus forcing the Patrol to sit and wait.

8. Reception of the Patrol improved in general as the Patrol progressed, although no reception could be classed as being warm and friendly. The atmosphere was more of indifference and sometimes even a little cool.

9. A small quantity of food was usually presented to the Patrol soon after its arrival and the return gesture was always in the form of salt or tobacco.

10. The best receptions were given at the individual villages when the writer, working from a central Rest House, visited the people for Census, Inspections and discussions. In these cases reception was a lot friendlier and in many places a lunch and tea had been prepared for Patrol personnel as well as ample food to take away.

VILLAGES.

11. (i) Most Villages in this area consist of 95-100% of round houses. These houses are built at ground level and the cooking - general room, has a dirt floor. The pitpit or bamboo floor found in some areas is absent here because of a bug, which, in pidgin, goes by the name of 'mus mus'. However approximately half of the floor area is a raised platform made of pitpit and is used as the sleeping quarters. In the house of a large family, this may be partitioned for privacy. Nearly every house in the LOWA Census Division (and the ASARO Census Division) has the traditional one, two or three tassels protruding from the top of the roof.

12. The standard of housing in this Census Division can only be classed as 'fair'. This is to be expected as most villages were completely rebuilt in 1958 for the opening of the LOWA N.L.G.C. Very few houses have been replaced since this time. Assurance was given at most places by the Councillors and Committees that rebuilding was soon to be commenced and should be finished by next year.

13. The majority of villages in this area completely lack beautification of any kind and, as a result villages are usually drab and depressing in appearance.

14. (ii) Village sites, on the whole, are quite sensibly chosen, being at the one time close to gardens and within reasonable distance of running water. If possible, the village site is usually near a road as this facilitates the sale of cash crops.

15. HOVE Census Unit is not built in house lines but is made up of small hamlets of one or two houses spread around their land holdings. According to Councillor BIGMAUS of HOVE, the people of this Census Unit left their house-line a couple of years ago after two men died and they suspected sorcery was involved. However the "scare" is now over and the construction of a village has commenced.

16. (iii) No village had a water supply by means of gutters

actually running through the village grounds. Nevertheless, water was always available from a small stream or river within easy walking distance of the village. Water needed in the house is carried from the local supply in bamboo poles, buckets etc.

17. Several villages have permanent materials Churches built in the village grounds and in nearly every instance where a Church of this kind is present, the rain water falling on the roof is caught in corrugated iron tanks. This water is then used by all the villages for cooking and drinking. However, a lot of trouble is caused by young boys who break taps and waste water.

18. (iv) Cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation are generally satisfactory throughout the LOWA Census Division. As a rule, each house has its own toilet and the villages (while I was there) were reasonably clean and well swept. However, the number of pigs seen in the village groups was rather disturbing and the people were warned that unless these were removed and kept out of the village area, action would be taken through the GOROKA N.L.G.C. Hygiene Committee.

19. A list of the offending villages follows:

- (a) GOTECEMAZUHA : No fence around village and a few pigs seen in village grounds.
- (b) ASAROUHA No. 2: Very old and dirty village. Personal cleanliness of people also poor. No fence.
- (c) SAGOMAZUHA : Two houses in danger of collapsing. Unsanitary toilet habits are also practised.
- (d) EMAGAVE: Pigs roamed at will through the house-line and no attempt was made by the people to remove them.
- (e) EZAGAVE: Nine houses and six toilets were deserted and in unsafe condition. The villagers demolished three of these immediately.
- (f) HORIPOKAVE and GahukUZUHA No. 1(shared): This was by far the worst village seen. One part of the village consisted of pig houses and dwelling houses built next to each other. There are 10 pig houses and 12 dwelling houses altogether. Owners of pigs were told to remove the pigs and pig houses immediately and then build a fence around the village.

20. I intend to revisit the above villages and, if no improvement has been made, I will bring this to the notice of the Hygiene Committee for further action.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

21. Village Officials appointed by the Administration were superseded in 1958 by the LOWA N.L.G.C. Councillors and Committees and later on by GOROKA N.L.G.C. Councillors and Committees.

22. The amalgamation of the LOWA and BENA N.L.G.C to form the GOROKA N.L.G. Council meant that electorates were enlarged and thus there were less representatives per capita. However, this problem of less representation and thus less contact with the people was overcome by the election of at least one Committee per village with the exception of ASAROUHA No. 2 (see Villages, para 19). A Committee in this village would probably provide the much needed shot in the arm. The degree of co-operation between the Councillors and Committee is very good and consequently most matters reach the ears of the Councillors.



23. The overall standard of these Councillors and Committeemen, with the exception of a small minority, appears to be sufficiently high and they all seem to be handling their responsibilities to the best of their abilities.

*Councillors are dealt with under  
Outline of Political Situation*

*Last sentence Para 25 not for use*

slowly over  
very lazy and carefree  
seen by the number of 'foreign' natives  
European settlers in preference to the local inhabitants

26. Another distressing aspect is the almost complete lack of discipline exercised by parents on their younger children. Parents almost seem to fear them. A lot of parents complained that their children must would not attend school. In such cases they were told what action would be taken by an Australian parent under the same circumstances and were advised not to spare the rod.

27. The GOROKA N.L.G.C. has the full support of the people. However the impression given is that they feel it can run itself and as a result does not need much support from the "ordinary" villager. All are aware and appreciative of the benefits derived from the Council. Councillors and Committees are usually held in high regard and are looked upon more or less as the "resident kiap".

28. Relations between the LOWA people and European settlers seem to be quite cordial except for one plantation at FIMITOVE. This is the KAMALIKI Plantation managed by a Brother Francis and the friction is the result of Brother Francis closing the road through his plantation to people wishing to transact business with the FIMITOVE people. This is the only access to the village. At the moment feelings between the two parties concerned are almost hostile. However a meeting has been arranged and it appears that a suitable arrangement may be reached.

29. For the last two or three months people have been preparing for the Goroka Show and have willingly supplied labour as well as building materials for the event.

AGRICULTURE.

30. The excessively dry months of April, May, June and July were not felt too seriously in the LOWA although they caused a certain amount of adversity.

Subsistence Agriculture.

31. Throughout the "dry" people in the LOWA have had more than enough subsistence crops to eat. These crops include sweet

23. The overall standard of these Councillors and Committeemen, with the exception of a small minority, appears to be sufficiently high and they all seem to be handling their responsibilities to the best of their abilities.

24. Further comments on Councillors are dealt with under Outline of Political Situation, Paras 25-29.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

25. The attitude of these people towards the Administration as was seen by the currency change discussion, one of trust and confidence. However, this does not mean that co-operation is at a very high level and in fact co-operation seems dependant on expediency and self gain. This becomes evident when one attempts to hire patrol carriers. This lack of co-operation is more noticeable amongst younger men and women and the work done for the Patrol, such as Rest House building and carrying of cargo, was always done more willingly by older men. It was also seen that the younger men (about 17-23) had a sort of insolent attitude towards the Patrol which was most evident during Census. A typical instance of this would see a young man whose name had been called getting up very slowly and then quite deliberately spit out betel nut juice and amble slowly over with hands in pockets. These men seem to lead a very lazy and carefree life and that such ~~evidence~~ <sup>indifference</sup> exists is seen by the number of 'foreign' natives who are employed by European settlers in preference to the local inhabitants.

26. Another distressing aspect is the almost complete lack of discipline exercised by parents on their younger children. Parents almost seem to fear them. A lot of parents complained that their children must would not attend school. In such cases they were told what action would be taken by an Australian parent under the same circumstances and were advised not to spare the rod.

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Subsistence Agriculture.

31. Throughout the "dry" people in the LOWA have had more than enough subsistence crops to eat. These crops include sweet



potato (the main one), taro, bananas and other vegetables. Although there was sufficient, the crops were not as quick maturing or as big as usual when mature. As a result the villages had to eat sweet potato, vegetables etc. which they would normally have sold. Consequently the cash income for these goods would not have been as high as would be expected in a "wetter" dry.

32. Cash Cropping.

(i) Coffee, peanuts, passionfruit, sweet potato and European type vegetables are the cash crops grown in this area.

33. (ii) Planting of cash crops is almost exclusively individual. The largest group in this area to be found in a joint planting is a patrilineage. Even this is rare and even though a patrilineage may co-operate in most stages of planting, most members of the patrilineage have their own garden and expect to ~~product~~<sup>pocket</sup> the profits from it.

34. (iii) Cash crops are sold mainly on the sides of roads and sometimes in the village. Because of the extensive road network in this District, few problems are encountered in marketing.

35. ~~(iv) Total number of coffee trees and their stage of maturity is contained in Appendix.~~

36. (v) Passionfruit production (Reference District Commissioner's memo 3-3-3 of 11th June, 1964). Each time discussions were held with the people, they were informed of Cottees Passiona Limited's desire to double their present production. This information was always received with great interest and I have no doubt that the villagers will immediately increase plantings as they have stated they would.

LIVESTOCK.

37. The main form of livestock is pigs. Other types of livestock are fowls, ducks, turkeys, dogs and a few cattle. Numbers of livestock are not available, however, from information gathered for an A.S.P.A. assignment in a typical LOWA Village, it was calculated that the average landowner owns approximately five pigs. A couple of men had 20 or more.

38. None of the livestock is regarded as a business outlet although they are sometimes sold or traded if circumstances warrant it. The most important use of livestock is as food, pigs mainly being eaten on festive occasions. Pigs are also used extensively in the payment of Bride Prices.

Pig Husbandry and Soil Erosion ( Reference District Commissioner's memo 1-5-2 of 6th May, 1964).

39. The contents of this memo were discussed at every opportunity and although the people are well aware of the damage pigs can do to the subsistence cash crops and soil, they obviously think pigs, because of their economic and food value, are ~~both~~ worth the trouble and damage they cause. To control the amount of damage done by pigs the villagers have built fences around their gardens but it still doesn't need a very large pig to break these fences. Pig wire fences are not financially possible for most of these people.

40. Suggestions were made to the people to try and control the population of pigs but I was given the impression that this was much akin to asking them to stop eating sweet potato and until pigs assume less social and economic importance I cannot see any attempt at population control being made.

41. KAMI NO.1 is the only village that has approached this problem seriously. They have divided their complete land holdings into two portions by a natural barrier and a fence, one half being for pigs and the other half for gardens.

FORESTS.

42. Men of GOLOHONOTA Census Unit lodged a complaint against the destruction of timber on the old S.D.A. timber lease at KOTUNI. They also claimed that S.D.A. were cutting firewood outside of their lease boundaries. Action has already been commenced on this complaint and Folios 98 and 102 of Sub-District Office File 33-1-1 refer.

43. The people are also interested in the reforestation of this area as well as the Collins Bros Lease at KOTUNI,

LAND.

44. A block of land which it seems likely that the Administration could buy, is situated directly adjacent to the OKUZUHA Primary 'T' School. This land is a part of about 4 acres which is being disputed by three villages, OKUZUHA, OKESANA and GEHAMO. As yet, I have only spoken with representatives of OKUZUHA who would be willing to lease it if the other two were.

45. This land (about the size of a soccer field) could be made an extension to the present school to supplement the totally inadequate play ground now in existence.

46. A meeting is to be held by the villagers of the abovenamed places in the near future and more should be known after this.

COMPLAINTS.

47. Arbitrations were few and then only of a minor nature. No trend in the subject matter of arbitrations was evident.

48. The reason why so few arbitrations are brought to the Patrol, I feel, is firstly that GOROKA N.L.G.C. Councillors and Committee are settling the less complicated of them and secondly the people in close proximity to GOROKA prefer to bring more serious matters direct to an M.C.N.A. or the Stipendiary Magistrate.

49. One man was sent into GOROKA to face a minor charge of assault and four for gambling.

REST HOUSES.

50. As verbally discussed with the a/A.D.O., I endeavoured to have Rest Houses, Police Barracks etc. reconstructed or repaired as their condition dictated. Generally, most Rest Houses were in reasonable condition on the Patrol's arrival. However, other structures, such as Police Barracks toilets, kitchen and shower rooms were often in poor condition if not completely absent. When time permitted shortcomings in Rest House sites were corrected.

51. In all, nineteen of the twentyone Rest Houses were slept in. HOVE Rest House was bypassed as it is very close to GOLOHONOTA and HORIPOKAVE Rest Houses and also, as mentioned under "Villages", these people are not at all centralised and no purpose would have been served by staying there. GEHAMO Rest House was the other one not visited but



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this was unavoidable as the writer was not informed of its existence until it had been bypassed. Also, it had not been completed in time for the Patrol to visit it.

52. Although several places were without Police Barracks, I did not request that these be built immediately. Throughout the whole Patrol the nights were very cold and for this reason the Patrol Staff preferred to sleep in the warmer houses of Councillors and Committees rather than in the less insulated type of Police Barracks that the villagers usually build.

53. For full comments on Rest Houses, refer to Appendix 3.

#### CARRIERS.

54. In most ~~cases~~<sup>places</sup> the people are informed of when the Patrol intends to move on and usually sufficient carriers present themselves at the appointed time. However in this Census Division it is virtually impossible to hire carriers in this way. This was experienced at YUFIYUFA and SAMOGONI when this method was tried and the Patrol was held up approximately three hours at both places waiting for sufficient carriers.

55. The only way in which I could hire enough carriers was by calling for volunteers as soon as the Census was finished as a lot of young men were then present. Even then some difficulty was experienced and I often had to ask able bodied individuals personally if they would carry for the Patrol. All in all, the hiring of carriers is a very difficult and tiring business and few men volunteered freely.

56. The last few Patrols through this area have had similar troubles with carrier lines.

#### HEALTH.

57. The health of the LOWA people is very good and even cases of people with common cold was fewer than one would expect at this time of year. A few cases of scabies ~~were~~ noted amongst some younger children but none of these were serious. Most deaths caused by sickness during the year were by the influenza epidemic in March and April.

58. There are eight Aid Posts scattered throughout the area and all are placed centrally in the various population concentrations. As a result, no one is very far away from medical help. All of these Aid Posts are staffed by Administration A.P.Os and stocked with P.H.D. medicines. However six of these sites have had permanent buildings erected on them by the GOROKA N.L.G.C. and the other two are on this year's works programme for the Council.

59. Aid Post Orderlies from KOTUNI, KAVEVE and ARINIPAYUFA Aid Posts gave health checks simultaneously with Census.

60. As per Paragraph 2(x) of the Patrol Instructions all people were advised on attending the mobile Infant Welfare Clinic. The results of these talks have been almost negligible and attendances are still very poor. Perhaps this problem could be partly solved by appointing unofficial women Committees who would have the responsibility of seeing that mothers took their children to the clinic. I was not able to

discover the reasons for these small attendances although I feel that mothers just can't be bothered. Some women stated that they only took their children to the Clinic if they were sick. Advantages of preventative medicines were explained, apparently without any effect.

61. Representations were made to the Patrol requesting that the Clinic visit ASAROUHA No. 1. At present these people take their children to the GOROKA Clinic.

EDUCATION.

62. Educationally, these people are well provided for as there are seven schools (excluding those in GOROKA) in the Census Division. Four of these are Administration Schools at SAMOGONI, UFETO, YUFIYUFA and OKUZUHA. The other three are very big Mission Schools at KABIUFA, ASAROKA and GEHAMO. Another not included in the above is a Technical School at KAMALIKI.

63. Representations were made to the Patrol by the people from HAMUSI and KABIUFA groups about the possibility of obtaining Administration schools for their respective areas. Both groups complained that existing schools were too far distant for commuting.

In the case of the KABIUFA Group (GONOPI FA No.3 & No. 4, GOSAYUFA, EMAGAVE, ULEHEYUFA, GOTIYUFA NO.2 and ARINIPAYUFA Census Units) this complaint is quite genuine and the sincerity of the people is illustrated by the fact that a suitable block of land on the MANTO Loop near EMAGAVE Village has been set aside expressly for this purpose.

64. The HAMUSI Group also said that ground would be found if a school was allocated to them.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

65. The LOWA Census Division is very well serviced by roads, having approximately twelve miles of main roads and fifty miles of secondary roads and branch roads.

66. At present, especially as it is the "dry" season, all of these roads are in satisfactory condition and all are trafficable by conventional type vehicles.

67. Two new roads are in the process of construction. One of the roads which will eventually go as far as KAVEVE Rest house, is well under way and at the moment is open as far as SAMOGONI, and stops at RURUROKA Creek where a bridge is to be built. The local people have already dragged the logs to the site and work is going ahead on this. Three other small creeks also need to have bridges built over them. Requests were made for Government assistance in two aspects of the construction of this road. Forty-four gallon drums are needed for some small culverts as well as some help in blasting an outcrop of big rocks which are on the road's route.

68. The other new road is being built from GOSAYUFA Rest house to the road head at LAPEIGU and as yet cleaning only has been commenced. These people would be helped greatly if an experienced person could survey a suitable route.

69. The road to the AKAMEKU Aid Post has been extended and now goes all the way to the AKAMEKU Rest House.

70. As this Patrol often took me onto the Highlands Highway, I had ample opportunity to observe the habits of road users. It was noticed on the straight stretch of road near NOTOFANA and OKUZUHA that many people were inclined to speed and, in fact, one car was seen travelling at an estimated



60 plus miles per hour. Besides the obvious dangers, there is also the risk of people getting hit by flying stones. Because NOTOFANA is 4 to 5 miles from town, it would be hard to police this stretch. However, it would be a good idea if the GOROKA 30 miles per hour limit could be extended to cover the OKUZUHA stretch right to the OMAHAIGA Bridge. This would mean an extension of approximately two miles but as there are two schools and a large population along this road, I feel that it is imperative.

CENSUS.

71. I was most surprised to find that these people were not very well versed in Census procedure and it was often necessary to halt Census while talk in procedure could be given. Confusion is also caused amongst the people because tax is collected separately from Census, and villagers often think new wives and children have already been recorded.

72. There were dozens of instances in which parents were claiming children belonging to other couples. An effort was made to record the names of the true parents of all children and it was advised that the real parents look after their own children and, if not, that at least the children should come as theirs to the Census.

73. In general, attendance at a Census was not very good and in the AKAMEKU area as many as 50% of some villages were absent. In a few cases some people had evaded Census for the last three or four years. People who evaded Census were usually sent for and then reprimanded. The excuse that they had already paid tax and had their names called then, was often used. Census in their eyes was unimportant. I would suggest that the next officer through the area be more strict with Census evaders.

74. Several new names were recorded - mostly of children who were claimed to have been at school for the last few years.

STATISTICS.

75. Census this year revealed a total population of 11,583 in the LOWA Census Division.

497 male and female births were recorded  
136 " " " deaths were "

361 Excess of births over deaths.

The natural increase is therefore 32 per thousand People.

LABOUR POTENTIAL.

76. 2 men work inside the District and 73 outside. This is out of 2,428 available men. The respective figures for women are 24, 3 and 1,847.

77. This year's calculated total increase of 391 added onto last year's total reveals a discrepancy of 35 less than the actual population. This discrepancy could not be found by checking my calculations.

For full Census figures see Appendix " 2".

77. The Village Labour Availability Register was checked and brought up to date.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

78. Political Education talks were carried out and it was explained what elected members are required to do. These talks were received well and apparently understood. However most people complained about the lack of contact between the elected members and their constituents. I explained that both members had big areas and much work in both their private businesses and the House of Assembly and that it would be very difficult for them to see all the people personally. It was suggested that people who had something that they wished to reach the member's ear, first discuss it with the Councillor who could then act as their spokesman either directly or through the Council.

79. Preferential voting was explained and apparently understood by most. If similar talks are given on each Patrol, the people should, in four year's time, be sufficiently familiar with this system.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

80. At each village people were informed of the proposed currency change in February of 1966. The main points stressed were :

(a) The actual value of money will not change.

(b) At the time of the change, people will only receive the value of money that they bring to change i.e they will not gain or lose money.

(c) The value of consumer goods as well as coffee and other cash crops will be exactly the same.

(d) It was explained that decimal currency is being introduced because it is simpler to handle and also to fall in line with that of the rest of the world.

81. Conversion examples were also given. It was stressed that although there will only be ten pennies (or cents) in the "new" shilling it will be able to buy the same as the present shilling with its twelve pennies can i.e. a packet of Gold Leaf Cigarettes (chosen as an example because it is a well known product) will cost 2/- in both the "old" and the "new" money even though in the "new" money 2/- will only have 20 pennies (or cents).

82. It was also explained that the new unit would be a ten shilling note or a Dola. Example given: If ~~xxx~~ a person receives £10 for a bag of coffee now, after February 1966 he will still receive £10 but in 10/- notes i.e. twenty 10/- notes or twenty DOLA.

83. I felt that these talks were well accepted and that the people basically understood what it would entail. The conversion examples were not always fully grasped but I did not think this was so important. The fact that the proposed change was so quickly and completely accepted would appear to be the most important factor at this stage. Typical replies to these talks were:

"The Government has always helped us and everything it has done has been "straight" so this should be."

"Although we don't understand it fully we trust the Government and we will understand it when it is introduced."



"Will the price of coffee go up?"

"Will wages go up?"

"Will this be the same money that Australia will be using?"

"What about the money we have put in the bank? Can it be changed into Decimal Currency?"

"Will the old money be valueless after February 1966?"

84. The first two quotes are of the type of talk mostly given in reply. Other questions asked were answered to the satisfaction of all. Not one person verbally expressed suspicion or dissatisfaction to the proposed currency change.

CONCLUSION.

85. This Patrol, taking two months, had ample time and was conducted in an unhurried and leisurely fashion. All Census Units were visited and where possible, all hamlets of each Census Unit. It was stated in several hamlets that this was the first Patrol to visit them from five to seven years and gratitude was usually expressed in the forms of food.

86. Rest Houses, Police Barracks etc. were usually left in such a condition that they should be habitable for at least a couple of years. Some Rest Houses sites still leave a lot to be desired but if the Patrol had waited in each Rest House until it was made A1, the Patrol would have taken anything up to another month to complete.

87. Most objects of the Patrol were, I feel, satisfactorily fulfilled and the discussions on various subjects were well attended and apparently understood sufficiently. Other Patrols will need to follow up on most of these discussions to ensure full comprehension.

88. Because of the relatively high degree of sophistication (by Highlands Standard) of this group and the large number of Census evaders, it would be well worth considering sending a more experienced person than a C.P.O. and someone with Magisterial powers into this area for the next Patrol. The majority of Patrols in the last 6-7 years have been done by Cadet Patrol Officers.

*Jon Bartlett*  
( JON R. BARTLETT )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(1)

APPENDIX -3.

REST HOUSES

Abbreviations used R.H.= Rest House. P.Bs = Police Barracks  
Ts= Toilets ; K = Kitchen; S.R = Shower Room.

REST HOUSE	CONDITION ON ARRIVAL	CONDITION ON DEPARTURE (IF CHANGED) AND INSTRUCTIONS
YUFI-YUFA	New R.H., Police Barracks Kitchen, Toilets and Shower Room.	-
AKAMEKU	R.H. in poor condition. No P.Bs or Ts, New K.	R.H. slightly improved. New P.Bs, Ts. Asked people to build new R.H. by next year.
GORAROVE	R.H. very good. No P.Bs old Ts. K. good. New S.R.	Asked people to build P.Bs and Ts by next year.
NOTAFANA	New R.H. and Ts. Old R.H. is now S.R.- satisfactory. No P.Bs	Asked to build new Pbs by next year.
GOHIKAVE	R.H. good. No P.Bs, K, S.R. or Ts	New K, S.R. and Ts. Asked to build P.Bs
EMAGAVE	R.H. very old and shaky. No P.Bs Ts or S.R. K. a mess	New P.Bs, Ts and S.R. Old K renovated. Asked to build new R.H.
GOSAYUFA	New R.H., K, Ts, and S.R. Old P.Bs in fair condition.	---
ARINIPAYUFA	New R.H., P.Bs, K, Ts and S.R	---
LAPEIGU	New R.H; K and Ts and S.R. Last three mentioned are in- adequate as are old P.Bs	Asked to rebuild K, Ts, S.R and P.Bs.
UFETO	R.H. etc old but still good	---
KOTUNI	R.H. and P.Bs reasonable except for leaking roofs. K " No Ts and S.R	New roofs on R.H. and P.bs New Ts and S.R.
GOLOHONOTA	New R.H., P.Bs, Ks, Ts and S.R	---
HOVE +	All buildings prepared and in good condition	---
HORIPOKAVE	New R.H., K and Ts and S.R No P.Bs	Asked to build P.Bs
GEHAMO +	New R.H. and Ts. No other buildings	Asked to complete buildings by next year.
OKIUFA	Patrol slept in village houses	Asked to build R.H. etc. but to no avail. MUKIGUKAZUHA Vill 10 mins walk away have said they will.
KAVEVE	All buildings in good cond.	---
SAMOGONI	New R.H. etc.	---
KOMU	All buildings in good condition	---
KAMI NO.1	All buildings in good cond. No S.R. or P.Bs	Asked to build P.Bs and S.R
HIMITOVE	No. K, Ts or P.Bs	New K and Ts. Asked to build P.Bs

+ Rest Houses marked thus were not slept in.



C O P Y

67-1-1

3

APPENDIX 4

Sub District Headquarters  
G O R O K A  
Eastern Highlands District.

26th May, 1964

Mr. J. Bartlett,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
G O R O K A

PATROL LOWA CENSUS DIVISION

Please be prepared to depart on a Patrol to the above mentioned Census Division.

2. Objects of the Patrol are as follows:

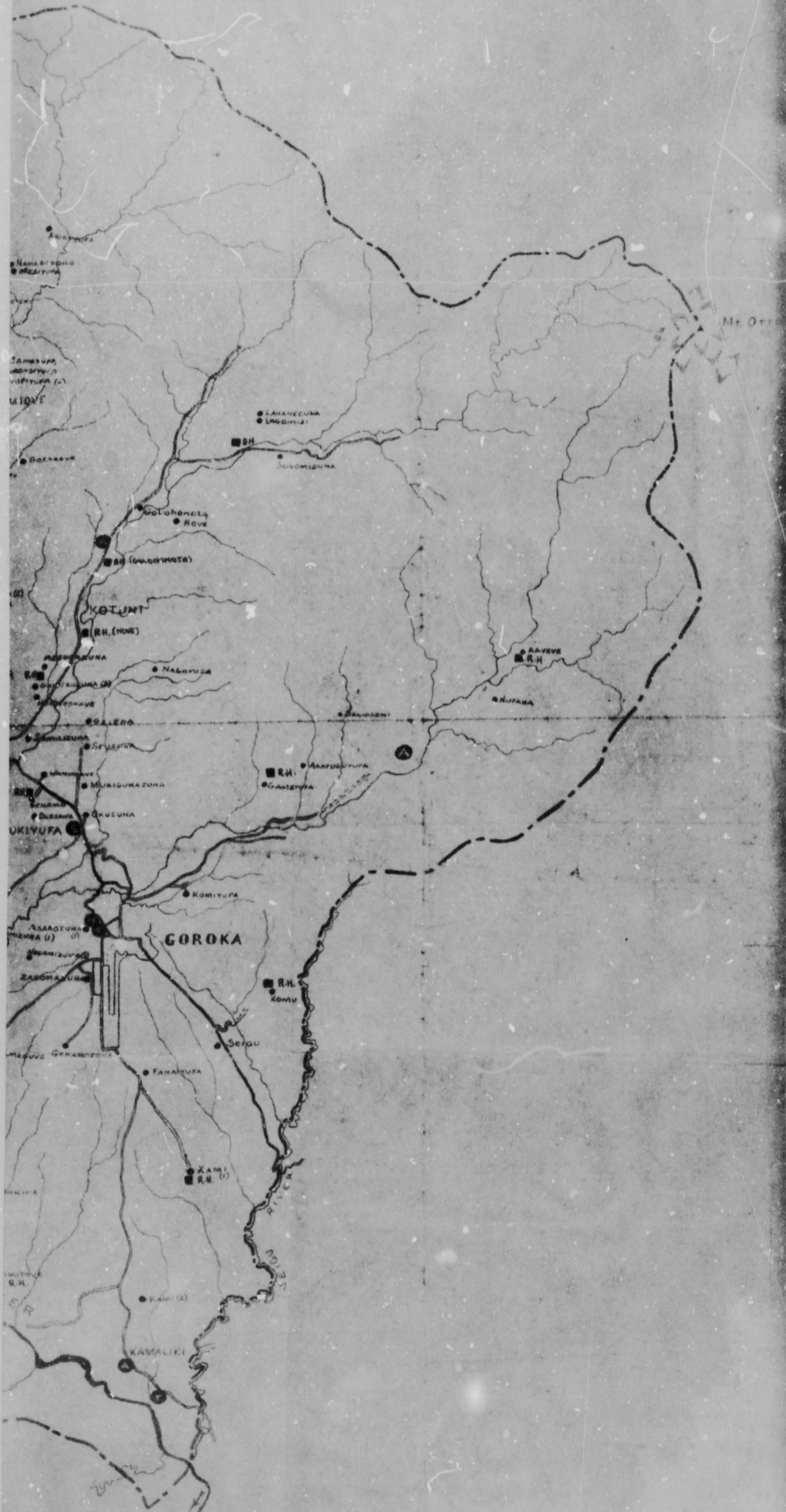
- i) Compile lists of all natives from other Districts. Sheets are provided.
- ii) Visit all settlements for conducting Census Revision, operating from centrally situated Rest Houses. Should Rest Houses be uninhabitable take two tents and improvise. I shall be visiting you as regularly as possible and will endeavour to have suitable houses constructed.
- iii) Carry out Political Education talks in each village, explaining what the elected member is required to do. Talks given on pre-election campaigns are also to be repeated especially the importance of preferential voting, give examples.
- iv) Any outstanding and pressing land disputes should be attended to. Check the new Lands Titles Ordinance and the procedure to follow.
- v) Any artifacts which have re-sale value are required for the forthcoming Goroka Show and will be purchased immediately for cash by Mr. G. Boag at T.A.L. Also good quality vegetables etc. will be required for display purposes. Please give notice to the people of these two items.
- vi) Check and bring up to date Village Labour Availability Register.
- vii) Refer to file 6-3-2 and ensure that contents of District Commissioners memo 1-5-2 of 6th May, 1964 are explained thoroughly to the people.
- ix) Assist in marking out the road from LAPIGAU on the Manto Loop to GASAYUFA.

- ix) Advise all people on their road maintenance obligations.
- x) Advise again all people on attending Infant Welfare Clinic.
- xi) Collect any outstanding LOWA MAIL held at the GOROKA Council House and attempt to locate addresse. Also advise all people that LOWA mail is held at their Council House.
- xii), Talks on increasing passionfruit production.

I wish you a satisfactory Patrol and you are required to comment on all aspects of the above instructions as well as the normal requirements of Patrol Report documentation.

(J.J.PICKERELL) a/A.D.O





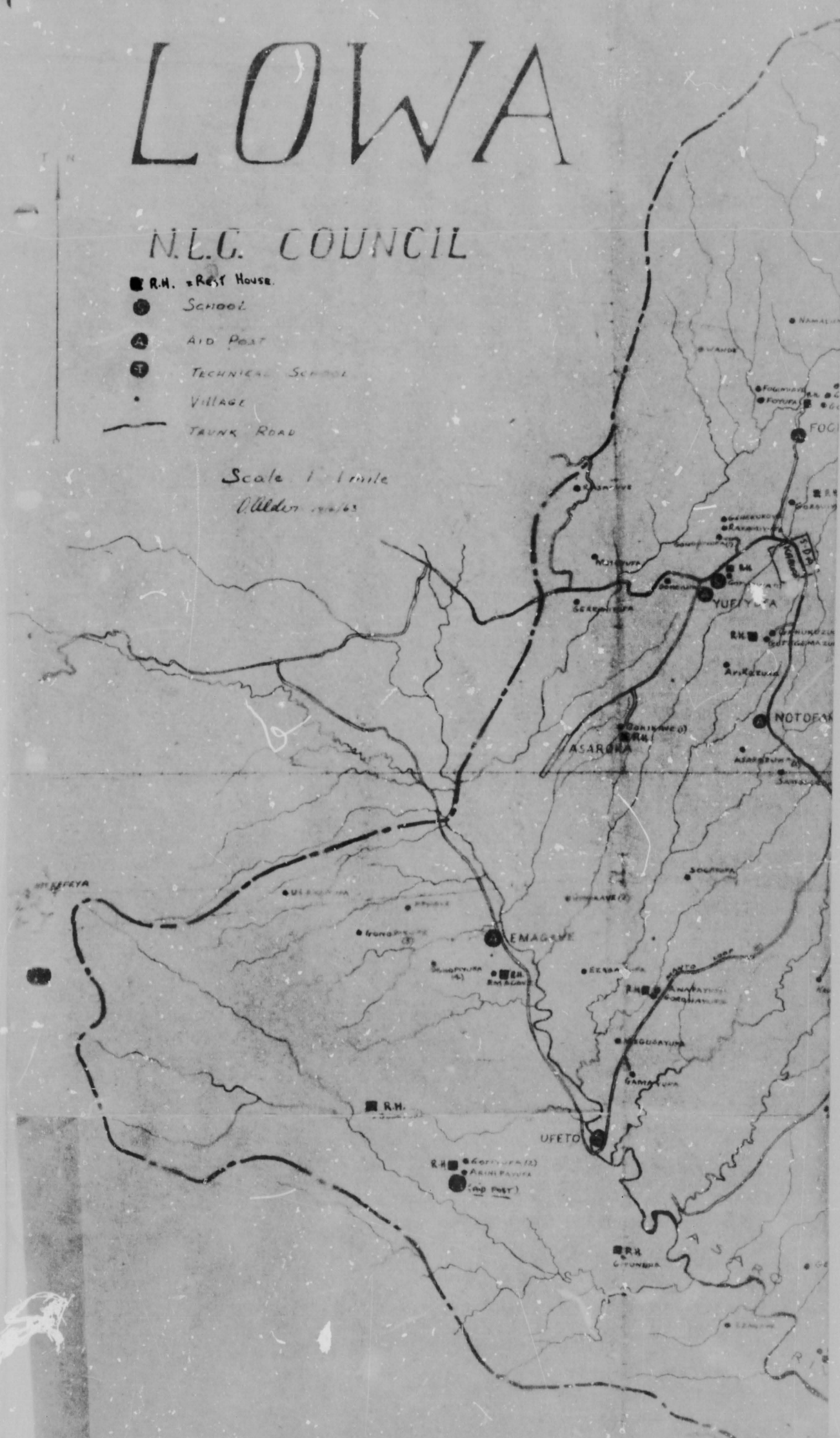
# LOWA

## N.L.G. COUNCIL

- R.H. = Rest House.
- SCHOOL
- ⊙ AID POST
- ⊕ TECHNICAL SCHOOL
- VILLAGE
- TRUNK ROAD

Scale 1/4 mile

*O. Alder 1946/5*







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA 15/63-64  
 Patrol Conducted by F. PARKER, PATROL OFFICER  
 Area Patrolled UNGGAI TAX-CENSUS DIVISION  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NiC  
 Natives THREE  
 Duration—From 2/6/1964 to 24/7/1964  
 Number of Days 53  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/3/1964  
 Medical -/5/1960  
 Map Reference MILINCH OF BENABENA AND CHUAVE  
 Objects of Patrol 1. TAX + CENSUS, 1964. 2. ROAD INSPECTION.  
3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
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 .....

pu

(21)

MIC  
In  
M F

67-13-78

4th September, 1954.

District Officer,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 15-63/64 - GOROKA:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I agree in the Assistant District Officer's remarks on law and order. I am gratified to note that political education is continuing.

3. Do what you can to assist the people in their road work, but do not strain your resources too far, as other things will have to suffer. The change in attitude of the people towards Lombuna reflects their ability to apply social disciplines even though they did have to use the House of Assembly elections to do so.

4. I agree that the arrangement of carriers can best be done through the village officials.

5. It appears that the people are biddable and they should be encouraged in the first instance to develop their passion fruit as a means of raising money.

6. It appears there may rapidly develop a surplus of bulls in the area. One bull to one cow seems to be over doing things a little and the people would be far better off to buy heifers and have D.A.S.P. bulls serve them. Try and get them interested in steers as a form of traction to draw even the most primitive type of plough. I have spoken to your local District Agricultural Officer in the subject.

7. I am very pleased to note that the patrol was not rushed.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 78

50



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

10th August, 1964.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KORORUA.

GOROKA PATROL NO. 15/63-64 - UNGGAI CENSUS  
DIVISION.

The above Report, submitted by Mr. F. Parker, P.O. Grade I, together with copies of Patrol Instructions and Assistant District Officer, Goroka, comments, his memo 67-2-1 of 4th August, 1964. Camping Allowance claim has been processed by this office.

2. The Assistant District Officer, Goroka, has covered the Report in his comments and leaves little more to be said. However, it will be pointed out to him that a typed diary, extracted from the Field Officers Journal, will continue to be submitted, vide D.N.A. Circular 1-48-C of 14th June, 1962.

3. Village Official recommendations are being processed under separate cover.

4. It is my intention to give the Unggai people all the assistance possible in supervising the construction of their vehicular road.

5. I agree that this is an interesting, well-presented report, and that Mr. Parker has displayed keenness and enthusiasm in his work.

... Attach

cc: A.D.O.  
GOROKA.

*R.W.H. Born*  
(R.W.H. Born)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

COPY

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67-1-1

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

28th May, 1964.

Mr F. Parker,  
Patrol Officer,  
GOROKA.

PATROL UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Please be prepared to depart on Patrol to the abovementioned Census Division on 2nd June, 1964.

2. Objects of the Patrol are as follows:
- 1) Compile lists of all natives from other Districts. Sheets are provided.
  - ii) Carry out Census Revision and Tax Collections.
  - iii) Conduct Political Education talks explaining what the elected Member is required to do. Talks as given on pre-election campaigns are to be repeated. Stress the importance of preferential voting.
  - iv) Any artifacts which have re-sale value are required for the forthcoming Goroka Show and will be purchased immediately for cash by Mr. G. Boag at Territory Airlines. Also good quality vegetables etc. will be required for display purposes. Please advise the people accordingly.
  - v) Check and bring up to date Village Labour Availability Register.
  - vi) Refer to file 6-3-2 and ensure that contents of District Commissioner's memo 1-5-2 of 6th May, 1964 are explained thoroughly to the people.
  - vii) Assist wherever possible with the KAMALIKI-YAVIYUFA-NAMBAYUFA Road. Re-allocation of picks may be necessary in some areas and a full report on the road is required.
  - viii) Attend to all routine administration.

I wish you a pleasant trip and on your return advice, I will forward transport to meet you.

SGD ( J.J.PICKRELL )  
A/Assistant District Officer.

cc:  
District Officer,  
GOROKA.



67-2-1

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Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

4th August, 1964.

The District Officer,  
GOROKA Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report No 15 of 1963/64.

Please find enclosed Patrol Report No. 15 of a Patrol in the UNGGAI Census Division which was conducted by Patrol Officer Parker, together with a copy of his Patrol Instructions.

2. Mr. Parker's observations have been thorough and are interesting, although occasionally his presentation of them tends to be a little vague - vide paragraph 2, page 6. Nonetheless his work in the Unggai Division has been of a high order and only a few comments seem necessary on his Report.

DIARY.

It is my opinion that diary events need not be presented in the body of Patrol Reports, for this amounts to a duplication of work and a rather time consuming typing chore from which Officers should be relieved. The presentation of the diary as submitted by Mr. Parker is of course, correct; however because Field Officers' Journals are regularly submitted, there appears no point in requiring Patrolling Officers to type extracts for the sake of formalising their presentation. Mr Parker's diary represents more than an hour's typing and unless we receive specific notification from the Director on this matter it is my intention to direct that the practice be discontinued. Where a diary is required in a Patrol Report, as in this case, the relevant Folios of the Journal only should be included.

LAW AND ORDER.

It is pleasing to note that this Officer has given particular attention to the aspect of Law and Order in the Division. One sometimes finds that where Officers are under pressure of work they are inclined to direct that Village Officials handle disputes and even offences which the Officers should not in fact handle. This delegation of their functions is "lazy" Administration and tends to encourage a disregard for law and order and for the Administration generally. In instances of this sort, people are left with a sense of frustration when their complaints are not attended and this condition in turn often leads to all sorts of repercussions. We are charged with the responsibility of administering the people and, in this, with proper maintenance of law and order. It therefore seems reasonable to me to expect that this should be done. I am, in consequence pleased to see that Mr. Parker on his first Patrol in a Highlands' District, has had sufficient

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insight to realise the importance of this aspect of his work and to have acted accordingly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Extracts of Mr. Parker's recommendations, and so forth, regarding Village Officials will be extracted from his report and forwarded under separate cover. A pro-forma recommendation has been prepared which should, I hope, make far less work in connection with recommendations of this kind and help maintain better records.

ROADS.

I doubt whether much more help can be given to the people of this Division in their road endeavours. I think you will agree that the current position is that if the people want a vehicular road in their area it is up to them to provide it. The resources of the Administration are importantly committed elsewhere, and I suggest, can not be further increased in this particular area.

Mr. Parker points out that the people lack a coordination within their group necessary for a proper joint effort on their road project. Officers visiting the Division will continue to give guidance to the people in their work but the people must realise that the development of their area is a matter for their own initiative coupled with our (Administration) guidance. This should be impressed on the people and the sooner they accept it the better their development will be.

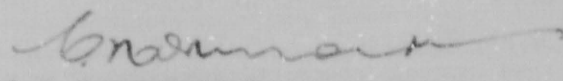
Mr Parker does not specifically mention that he has taken action along the lines required by the District Commissioner in regard to soil erosion by pigs - vide Patrol Instructions sub-paragraph (vi) but I understand that he did in fact advise the people on the matter.

PATROL REPORT EXTRACTS.

Extracts of interest to Departments at Goroka will be made and forwarded to Departments concerned as soon as possible. In future Patrolling Officers will be required to have their extracts of interest available on the submission of their reports to the Assistant District Officer.

CONCLUSION.

The report is interesting and suggests that Mr. Parker is an observant Officer who takes pride in his work as "native Administrator". His work on this Patrol was therefore of value and indicative of a job well done.



( C.J.NORMOYLE )  
Assistant District Officer.



# UNGGAI TAX-CENSUS DIVISION 1961.

- INDEX TO HAMLETS:**
1. ABOYUFA
  2. ALIATUFA
  3. KIRIKUFA
  4. EFRU
  5. RAMANU
  6. RAMUNTI-NOMANI
  7. GAVL. 64
  8. OTOMUAKA
  9. OT OBI
  10. NAWIYUFA
  11. KEM
  12. KUMAKU
  13. KEM
  14. KEM
  15. KEM
  16. LERUVEBU
  17. MAMUMADE
  18. MAMUMADE
  19. MAMU WESI
  20. MAMU
  21. DIAFRIT USA
  22. DIAFRIT USA
  23. DIAFRIT USA
  24. DIAFRIT USA
  25. DIAFRIT USA
  26. DIAFRIT USA
  27. DIAFRIT USA
  28. DIAFRIT USA
  29. DIAFRIT USA
  30. DIAFRIT USA



Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

- Legend:**
- Road
  - Road (Kawari)
  - Track
  - Hamlet
  - ▲ Aio Post
  - Rest House
  - ▨ Village (in another division)
  - ▨ Kabonk Vunde (in Uvachi)





15

Subdistrict: GOROKA.  
District: EASTERN HIGHLANDS.

PATROL NUMBER 15 of 1963/64.

Patrol Conducted by:- Fred Parker, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:- UNGGAI Tax Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:- Nil Europeans.  
Constable YAERO  
Constable BUHE  
Interpreter YANOPA

Duration of Patrol:- Commenced Tuesday, 2nd June.  
Completed Friday, 24th July.  
Night of 15th July spent at Goroka.  
53 patrol days.  
51 nights camped out.

Last Patrols to Area:- D.N.A. House of Assembly election  
Patrol, March 1964.  
P.H.D. general patrol, May, 1960.

Objects of Patrol: 1. 1964 Tax, Census and Labour  
Availability figures.  
2. Further political education.  
3. Inspection of Kamaliki-Unggai-  
Nambuiyufa roadworks.  
4. Routine Administration.

Map References:- Lands Milinch CHUAVE.  
Lands Milinch BENABENA.

INTRODUCTION:

The Unggai Division, despite the fact that it is within a few miles of Goroka township, on the other side of the Asaro River valley, is the most backward area in the Subdistrict. This is almost entirely due to the lack of a vehicular road into the Division, for the rugged terrain still allows any village in the Division to be reached within a day's walking from Goroka.

The area consists of irregular broken ridges of which the best defined is the main ridge running from the Yaveyufa area, NNW and parallel to the Asaro River valley, into the Watabung area, where it is crossed by the Highlands Highway at Daulo Pass. There are broken subsidiary ridges to the west.

Vegetation in the area is in the main kuni grass slopes, with some patches of planted trees and shrubs along the creek beds. In an area bounded roughly by Yaveyufa, Nivi and Orumba Rest Houses, there is a tract of rain forest being slowly invaded by food gardens. Because of the limited area, lack of access roads, and very steep slopes, this area of forest seems to be commercially useless. To the north of Irunbafol Rest House, and to the northwest of Vauna rest house is a wide belt of virtually untouched rain forest (bordering on moss forest) which follows the ridges north to join large forested tracts at the head of the Asaro valley.

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Introduction: continued.

Altitude of the area ranges from around 5,000' along the Asaro valley, to about 9,000' (Mt. Unggai, as well as a peak between Yaveyufa and Orumba rest houses). The majority of the villages are between 7 and 8 thousand feet, with the exception of Keiya and Kema hamlets along the Asaro River, and a hamlet of Cavaliba, which is at 8,800' on Mt. Unggai. Altitudes of rest houses are given on the patrol map.

The people themselves realise that their economic, political and social advancement is being held virtually at a standstill in comparison with that of other Divisions within the subdistrict, and they further realise that only a vehicular road through part of the division will alter this state of affairs for the better. After one attempt to build their own road along a rather difficult route, the people requested assistance from the Administration. An Officer commenced work with them along a route surveyed by a P.W.D. Engineer. However, left to themselves again, the interest of many flagged, due to the rough terrain traversed by the road, and the consequent hard labour required to construct the road. Further observations on this matter are given under the heading 'Roads and Bridges'.

At most rest houses and villages the patrol was very hospitably received. The people are pleasant and appreciative of assistance.

DIARY:

- Tuesday 2nd June: Departed Goroka by truck, meeting carriers where the Unggai road crosses Asaro River. To Ruhueka R.C. School, where parts of Aligaiyufa, Oiafaiyufa and Masumabe villages lined for tax, census and discussions, 1020-1545. Departed for Yaveyufa Rest House, along route of new road, arriving 1815.
- Wednesday, 3rd June: 0700-1415 lined Keiya, Kema and balance of Aligaiyufa villages for tax, census, discussions and complaints. Lined balance of Masumabe for same reasons in afternoon.
- Thursday, 4th June: Lined Otomonarobe and Afoiyufa villages for tax and census, held discussions and heard complaints.
- Friday, 5th June: Discussions with most of the men and some of the women, of the Yaveyufa group of villages, on roadworks, and general development. Rest of day to lining Gotobe for tax, census, complaints, and one CMA.
- Saturday, 6th June. Observed, as this is Seventh Day Adventist area. Inspected three miles of the new road and all adjacent hamlets, and compiled census and labour availability figures.
- Sunday, 7th June. Observed.
- Monday, 8th June: Along the new road towards the Asaro River, advising working groups of men and women on methods, etc. Met a/A.D.O. Mr. Pickrell, to discuss roadworks and inspect the foothills section. Continued on to river, advising working groups, then returned Yaveyufa late evening.
- Tuesday, 9th June: Some minor complaints heard in the morning. Then by bush track to large Masumabe hamlet to the southeast, thence by ridge track to visit small hamlets of Keiya. Hygiene, etc., discussed there with officials. Returned to rest house.
- Wednesday, 10th June: Visited S.D.A. school near rest house. Minor complaints heard at rest house. Departed mid-morning for roadworking groups at foot of range, giving advice to three working groups of men and some minor complaints heard. Returned rest house.
- Thursday, 11th June: Some petty complaints heard at rest house, and discussion with men of Afoiyufa on roadworks. Then by bush tracks to south and west of rest house to visit hamlets of Gotobe and Kema, returning via hamlets of Afoiyufa, hearing some complaints at each.
- Friday, 12th June: Heard minor complaints in the morning and held discussions with villagers from near rest house on roadworks. In the afternoon, visited roadworking groups in the foothills and held meeting with all men. Returned rest house in evening.
- Saturday, 13th June: S.D.A. area. Visited and inspected hamlets of Gotobe, Otomonarobe and Aligaiyufa near the rest house.
- Sunday, 14th June: Observed.
- Monday, 15th June: Joined roadworking groups in Yaveyufa area. Held discussions on methods and organisation of works. Complaints heard.



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Diary: continued.

- Tuesday, 16th June: Left Yaveyufa rest house for Nivi rest house. En route, inspected 3 hamlets of Afoiyufa and one of Ilafaiyufa, and lined Urumba village at S.D.A. church for tax, census and discussions. At Nivi rest house, lined Efeku village for tax and census and complaints heard.
- Wednesday, 17th June: Lined Ilafaiyufa village for tax and census. Rest of day devoted to large number of complaints and discussions on roadworks and various matters.
- Thursday, 18th June: Lined Nambanuma and Namamoke villages for tax, census and discussions and two C.N.A. heard. In the afternoon, inspected Nambanuma village and the main hamlet of Namamoke.
- Friday, 19th June: Lined Watrigu for tax, census, discussions and complaints. Then to Hamlet of Gavaliba near summit of Mt. Unggai, where the villagers lined for tax, census and discussions. Returned rest house.
- Saturday, 20th June: S.D.A. area. Inspected hamlet of Namamoke 2 miles east of rest house, and burial and other caves.
- Sunday, 21st June: Followed route of new road via Watrigu village and hamlets of Nambau group of villages, Nambaiyufa division. To Nambaiyufa air strip, thence to Yandime rest house to lunch with CFC Wilson. Returned rest house via different route - 4 hours.
- Monday, 22nd June: Departed early for inspection of Watrigu village, then east along route of new road for meeting with all nearby officials and some men on roadworks, economic and general advancement. Returned to rest house and heard one C.N.A. and some complaints in evening.
- Tuesday, 23rd June: Departed early per Watrigu hamlet, and eastwards along the route of the new road to where work halted at 12 mile peg. Then by bush tracks to a hamlet of Watrigu, and on up to Urumba village. Joined Yaveyufa-Nivi patrol track, continuing towards former until a hamlet of Ilafaiyuf reached, where discussions on Nivi-Yaveyufa-Urumba tribal boundaries held. Returned Nivi rest house.
- Wednesday, 24th June: Left early for Mt. Unggai hamlet of Gavaliba, then descended the mountain on the Nambaiyufa side to visit two hamlets of Ilafaiyufa and one of Gavaliba. All hamlets inspected, some discussions held and complaints heard. Returned rest house - steep climb in hot kunai - for some complaints and census figures.
- Thursday, 25th June: Inspected hamlet of Efaku, near rest house. Rest of day to discussion on bad feelings between Watrigu and Efaku villagers - touching on land matters, recent brawls, etc.
- Friday, 26th June: Departed Nivi for Orumba rest house per small bush tracks, inspecting small hamlet of Famanogu en route. Lined remainder of Oiafaiyufa for tax and census, and discussions with women of nearby villages on passionfruit cultivation.
- Saturday, 27th June: Lined Senafanigagu for tax and census, followed by the hearing of some minor complaints.
- Sunday, 28th June: Observed.
- Monday, 29th June: Lined Famanogu village for tax census and discussions. In the afternoon, discussions with men of all three villages on roadworks, duties of village officials, economic and general advancement.
- Tuesday, 30th June: Lined Wawegu and Norome for tax and census, then heard minor complaints. Afternoon to discussions with the men of these villages and many complaints heard.
- Wednesday, 1st July: Via ridge to the south of rest house, inspected 5 hamlets of Famanogu, one of Wawegu, main village of Norome, nearby Air Post, and combined Norome-Senafanigagu hamlet. Advice and instructions given and some minor complaints heard. Returned rest house.
- Thursday 2nd July: Left at dawn for Goroka, met by car at D.A.S.F. station. Tax monied paid in, routine mail and supplies tended to, and tools for roadworks collected. By car along part of new road, thence by route of new road as far as main hamlet of Aligaiyufa, then by bush track northwards to Oramba rest house.
- Friday 3rd July: All day to inspection of route of new road through rain forest between Yaveyufa rest house and the area east of Urumba village.
- Saturday 4th July: All morning to hearing petty complaints. Afternoon, followed ridge track to Koko rest house, then on to above Tausa area, inspecting a few hamlets en route, of Naniyuha and Nagnau'ukeri.
- Sunday, 5th July: Observed.

Diary: continued.

- Monday, 6th July: Left early by bush tracks for hamlet of Aligaiyufa to the south. Then to inspection of full length of road works on upper Yaveyufa stretch, discussing work with officials, and discussing the planting of passionfruit with groups of women when seen. From westernmost end of levelled road, by bush track to Orumba rest house.
- Tuesday, 7th July: By bush track for roadworks on lower, foothills stretch. Visited two hamlets of Clafaiyufa en route. Held discussions with three working groups and some complaints heard. Then to Aligaiyufa hamlet east of Yaveyufa rest house, where some complaints heard, then bush track followed to Orumba rest house.
- Wednesday, 8th July: To roadworks in the southwest, near Watrigu, where discussions held with two groups of workers. Returned Orumba rest house by bush tracks.
- Thursday, 9th July: Left at dawn for end of the vehicuable portion of the new road. Joined by Messrs. Zweifel and Sluder of the 7th Archbold Expedition, now based on Huon Peninsula. Returned to Orumba rest house via main Aligaiyufa hamlet, where some complaints heard.
- Friday, 10th July: Left Orumba rest house for Irumbafoi rest house, following heavy rain during night. Inspected combined hamlet of Lafoiyufa group of villages en route. Arrived Irumbafoi and lined Lentevegu and Kosinabagu for tax, census and some discussions. Heavy rain in afternoon.
- Saturday, 11th July: Inspected two combined hamlets on the ridge to the north of rest house.
- Sunday, 12th July: Sunday, observed. Visited main village in the Arango valley, and climbed to burial caves nearby.
- Monday, 13th July: Discussions with all the men and many of the women of the Irumbafoi area on economic and general advancement, some political education, then in the afternoon some complaints heard.
- Tuesday, 14th July: Departed for Lafoiyufa rest house, then continued to Koko rest house after a change of carriers. In afternoon, lined Hanaiyuha village for tax census and discussions.
- Wednesday, 15th July: Morning - to hearing complaints and discussions with officials. In afternoon accompanied Messrs. Zweifel and Sluder to Goroka. Overnight at Goroka.
- Thursday, 16th July: Discussion with Mr. H. West, District Inspector. Supplies collected for patrol. Departed for Koko rest house, where Mamaviali and Namavukeri villagers lined for tax and census in afternoon. Discussions held with all men of Koko area, along with officials and some men of Yauna and Lafoiyufa areas. Possible road development in the area discussed, and some complaints heard.
- Friday, 17th July: Visited all five hamlets of the Koko area, and instructions on hygiene given. Returned rest house late afternoon and visited Anglican school nearby.
- Saturday, 18th July: Left Koko rest house early for Lafoiyufa rest house. Lined Mamabaralome and Tamundi-Afomani villagers for tax and census. Riot in afternoon in nearby hamlet, between Koko carriers and Lafoiyufa men. Rioters dispersed, 3 relevant C.N.A. heard in afternoon.
- Sunday, 19th July: Observed. Some discussion with village officials, mapping, census figures, etc. Aid Post near rest house visited.
- Monday, 20th July: Lined Olialaviga villagers in morning, and in afternoon visited nearby hamlets and heard complaints.
- Tuesday, 21st July: Police sent after escaped convict and some reluctant court witnesses and defendant. Patrol proceeded direct Yauna rest house via bush tracks. Lined Aseriyufa for tax and census. Police returned with prisoner and defendant in afternoon. Minor complaints and two C.N.A.
- Wednesday, 22nd July: Lined Kabona and Monogiufa for tax and census. Held discussions with men of all three nearby villages on usual topics.
- Thursday, 23rd July: Departed for Kabona village, and inspected. Then visited two hamlets of Aseriyufa and the village of Monogiufa. Discussions on hygiene, coffee processing and roadworks in the area.
- Friday, 24th July: Left early for the Lapsiga bridge, to be met by truck. Arrived Goroka about 1700.

Patrol Completed.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Generally speaking, the morale of the division seems to be in the doldrums. The fact that they are 'being left behind' in comparison with the more progressive divisions of the subdistrict, coupled with the fact that the officials and other leaders have a number of times tried to organise the people into some progressive project without any success, seems to have left everyone feeling most uncertain. The inevitable request after long discussions on the reasons for having village officials, the reasons for roadbuilding, and the relationship between economic status and socio-political advancement, was: Why can't someone (i.e. a Patrol Officer) come out here and stay with us till we get these things done? This especially came up when roadworks were the point in question, and even when it was stressed that the Administration had already assisted to the extent of surveying the road and supplying some tools - only upon the insistence of some of the Unggai leaders themselves. Part of the fault seems to lie with the people - they can maintain a concerted effort for just so long after which most interest is lost. Part of the fault again lies with the village officials - they are prepared to organise only when it suits themselves, and then quite often for all sorts of obscure reasons. For this reason, discussions on the overall development of the area were usually quite lengthy, and every minor matter was dragged out and in nearly every case, a solution to the numerous small problems could be suggested.

The results and purposes of the House of Assembly elections were discussed at length, and the people in general seem to have a fairly good perception of the policy, probably due a lot to the fact that they have much contact with Local Government Council areas in adjacent divisions.

It was noted that the small Unggai division had put up two candidates for the elections, and the matter was gone into in some detail. It seems that up until a matter of months before the nominations, Lulua Lombuna of Otomonarobe was the only possible leader in the whole division. But apparently the fact that he had been an interpreter for many years, had accompanied all patrols through the division, had assumed the position of 'Paramount Lulua' with the assistance of many patrolling officers who had found him very influential and progressively minded, had all gone to his head and he committed a few indiscretions regarding some married women. Consequently, he lost favour with the people to whom it seemed he was using his power for his own good alone. They decided amongst themselves - no mean task, as at least 14 villages were involved - that Lombuna would receive no support whatsoever, and instead they nominated Madang, a quiet, conservative, softly spoken man more concerned with Mission work, the nearby Mission school, and coffee planting than large scale development of the Unggai. Madang lives in a hamlet of Masumabe near the Asaro River, adjacent to the small Catholic School. At this, Lombuna apparently went to the northern part of the division where the people had not felt the effects of his abuse of authority, and there convinced the people that they should nominate Tultul Dowe, of Famanogu. This man is young, one of the keenest of the village officials in the Division, but unfortunately as yet has none of the confidence or authority he needs before he can really do a good job. This all shows that there is a split developing in the Unggai, but whether this will grow and become more manifest, or whether it will die out with the passing of the elections, I would not like to say. This is important because up till now the Unggai seem to have been a fairly strongly united group of villagers, with the Yauu people at the north end identifying themselves as one even with the Yaveyufe people at the south who speak a different dialect, and it was noted that the villagers around the airstrip in the Marbaiyufe area consider themselves more a part of the Unggai than the Marbaiyufe division.

(10)

Native Affairs: continued.

There were no other leaders of note in the division. Into the bargain, I believe seems now to be completely without authority, and Madang and Pawa seem to be much of a richness - both would need such obvious support from the Administration before they would get anywhere, and neither seems more worthy of such support than the other.

Numerous complaints were brought to the patrol, in the main involving pigs (invading gardens) and bride prices (usually disputes over the portions to be retained and returned upon divorce of a married couple). In most of these cases, where it seemed evident that the officials had very little to settle them, the matter would be investigated, the officials shown how to investigate small complaints, then when a decision was given, reasons for the decision were explained. It was of the nature that orderliness in such discussions was most necessary.

A number of courts for native affairs were held throughout the patrol. Briefly, these are listed below:

- Yavoyufa: two men charged with assault; one gaoled, one fined.
- Nivi: In two cases, five and six men charged with playing cards for money. All were fined.
- Three men were charged with unlawfully laying hold of a Laluai. They were gaoled.
- Orumba: One man charged with stealing, gaoled.
- Koko: Five men charged with disobeying patrol officer's order to repair houses. All were fined.
- Lafoyufa: 11 men charged with playing cards for money, and fined. 45 men charged with riotous behaviour. 2 gaoled, balance fined.
- Yauna: One prisoner charged with escaping from custody, had sentence increased. One man charged with assault, 11 with riotous behaviour. First gaoled, rest fined.

However, the area was generally very quiet, and most major courts are readily settled at Goroka as soon as the officials can get the people to the Subdistrict Office.

Carriers were very willing in most places, though in the interests of efficiency, it is better to get the village officials to name the men who are willing to carry the day before one moves, otherwise each seems to think that everyone else is carrying, and only a few turn up on the morning in question. The time taken by the carriers was taken to the nearest hour, and payment made at 1/- per hour. This seemed most suitable as far as the men were concerned.

Absentee Contract laborers usually find much trouble waiting for them when they return from their term of two years on the coast. Within the time the patrol was in the area, two groups of repatriates arrived in their villages. Next day there were inevitably some complaints about faithless wives, with the subsequent divorce and refund of the bride price. In one case money had been stolen from the absentee's belongings left in his hut. The disruption in the village life, and the subsequent quarrels, seem to be working towards influencing the men against going to the coast for two years work at a time. The fact that money is becoming available in the division through coffee and passionfruit production, and the sale of handicrafts and food at the Goroka market also takes the financial incentive out of contract labour. Some of the officials and leaders are tending to keep the young men in the villages to assist in village projects. However, there was no neglect of the families of absentee men - usually the man's relatives supported the family until his return.



VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

The positions of rest houses are shown in the patrol map. All were in fair condition and they are listed below:

**Kaveyufa:** Well constructed, European style, with proper floor. Getting a little old. 2 1/2 hours from the Asaro River, 2 hours to Nivi, and 3 hours to Gwaha rest house via bush tracks.  
**Nivi:** Same style as above, but not as well built and leaky. 2 hours to Iruabafai rest house, 3 hours to Yambajufa air strip, and 2 1/2 hours to Gwaha rest house via bush tracks.  
**Gwaha:** Same style of house, well built and in good condition. 1 hour to Koko rest house, 2 hours to Iafoiyufa rest house.  
**Iafoiyufa:** Well built house, earth floor, good condition. 1 1/2 hours to Iruabafai rest house, 2 1/2 hours to Yauna rest house by bush track.  
**Iruabafai:** Well round house built during patrol. No floor. Wall sited.  
**Koko:** New house, again with earth floor, built during patrol. 2 1/2 hours to Yauna rest house, 2 hours to Asaro River at Frame Plantation.  
**Yauna:** Rough European style building with bamboo matting on earth floor. Very bad condition - both house and environs. Orders given for a pig-proof fence around the compound. Only recently erected on this site. 2 1/2 hours to the Asaro River at Lapeiga bridge. 5 hours to Watabung Patrol Post.

Villages in general were in good condition. Nearly every hamlet in the division was visited in the course of the patrol, many for the first time ever. Generally, a hamlet was considered as a fenced group of at least five permanent dwelling houses - thus excluding the pig-tending houses which are scattered for miles around each group of villages, and where the people spend more or less of their time depending upon the effectiveness of advice previously given them on hygiene. On the patrol map, all the hamlets in the division are shown. Main village sites are named, the rest of subsidiary hamlets are numbered according to the key.

The condition of the houses was found to be very good and in the few cases where houses seemed to be decaying, this could be blamed on the preoccupation of the particular group with roadworks. Thus in these areas villagers were told to tend to housing when the road is completed, but no instructions were issued. However, in the Iafoiyufa and Yauna areas, a number of instructions were given and entered into village books.

Latrines in most villages did not seem to be adequate, and advice was given in most villages for the number of latrines to be increased to a ratio of one per dwelling house (i.e. one per family), instead of the present ratio of about one to three dwelling houses. Reasons given were firstly to avoid trouble between a number of men and women using the same latrine, and secondly, as a result of the first, to encourage people to use them after they have built them instead of building them to decorate the villages for patrols. I would suggest that the following patrol issue even more definite instructions on the basis of one family:one latrine.

Villages are sited almost without exception on ridges. This is most suitable, and in only one case did orders have to be issued for one creek to be kept clean and clear for drinking water - this at the Miasia hamlet of Ravanog.

The position regarding both pigs in the dwelling houses and people living in the pig houses with the pigs seems to be on the improve. This conclusion was reached after many hamlets were visited on Sundays and at other unexpected times, especially those not due to be reached by the patrol for some time after they were actually seen. As seems to have been done by every patrolling officer in the area so far, the health and hygiene reasons behind the stressing of village cleanliness were outlined and discussed. No doubt a few more medical patrols would do a lot of good.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There is little to say about the village officials in the Division. There are the usual 'types' - the old and ineffective men appointed when administration first came; the young and keen men who are a bit brash and without any authority worth speaking of, and of course the numerous indifferent inbetweens.

But it was worth hearing from many men during meetings that they felt they were being held back by officials who had no interest whatsoever in the overall development of their people. And these statements inevitably came from groups who had old and ineffective officials. Once again, as noted under 'Native Affairs', the people themselves realize the necessity for a direct authority above them before anything can be done on a large scale. In my opinion, the people in general want someone who will quickly settle disputes as they arise so that work is not held up, and someone with enough authority to convince the traditional authority of leaders that it is far better to work with the government of the village than to take off after possums in the bush. Perhaps carrying the evidence too far, in those villages where the men were prepared to speak out on this matter, the old officials tendered their resignations on the basis that they were too old to look after the young men any more, and keep the village working properly.

In those and other villages where it was considered necessary for new officials, I decided to give the people the opportunity to nominate a man whom they considered keen and as capable enough to keep the village to a progressive rate of development. In every case, after periods of three days to two weeks spent visiting houses and holding discussions with the men so nominated, I found the people had made a very wise choice. Recommendations for resignations and appointments are the subjects of separate memoranda, but briefly, alterations to the list appended to P/R 15/62-63 are as follows:

- Afoiyufa: Lulua Matupa wishes resign due old age.  
 Recommend his son, Kondo/Matupa to replace him.  
 Recommend Kagato/Osarukave for position of Tultul.
- Asariyufa: Apparently omitted from the list is Tultul Marani. Young, keen but needs much guiding.
- Famanogu: Tultul Dow - see comments on him under 'Native Affairs'.
- Gavaliba: Resignation of Lulua Sibani accepted.  
 Appointment of Lulua Mureifa confirmed.  
 Recommend appointment of Koforengi/Mabis as Lulua of the main hamlet (Keta) of Gavaliba. Mureifa to look after the Mt. Uggai hamlet.
- Kanipaha: Lulua Aysufa old and very ineffective but no replacement seen.
- Kaiya: Lulua Malifu desires retire due old age.  
 Recommend present Tultul Munda, to replace him. A good official.  
 Recommend Orinara/Mogora for the position of Tultul.
- Kasa: Recommend appointment of Sapora/Apara as Tultul - Lulua not adequate.
- Kosiruhaga: Resignation of Lulua Josire accepted.  
 Appointment of Kendaure as Lulua confirmed.
- Uafaiyafa: Setai/Marumba recommended as Tultul.
- Marome: Appointment of Lulua Gula confirmed.  
 Tultul Ova, old and ineffective, omitted from above list.
- Otomonrote: Lulua Joskuni: see comments on him under 'Native Affairs'.
- Sannanigagu: Recommend appointment of Lulua/Sibani as Tultul.
- Wabrigu: Recommend appointment of Singoro as Lulua.  
 Lulua Akiyava wishes to resign.
- Wauaga: Recommend Tiperera/Mirai as Tultul.

The only official not seen on the patrol was Lulua Furengi of Nanawete, who was in Goroka hospital at the time.

- Manviali: Lulua Loru dead.  
 Recommend that he be replaced by present Tultul Kinsiruru.  
 Another Tultul not considered necessary.
- Wanumaralome: Confirmed resignation of Lulua Njau.  
 Confirmed appointment of Lulua Numa, a young, keen and authoritative man. He could become one of the best in the division.



ROADS, BRIDGES AND WALKING TRACKS.

Walking tracks in the area are generally in need of little maintenance as there are very few which pass through forest. In the Kuvai region, tracks inevitably follow the steep ridges, and grass is worn away by the passage of the many legs along the track. Patrol tracks are indicated on the map - these are generally main routes of communication for the people themselves, and, in addition, have had some shovel and pick work done at steep pinches to make them fairly easy walking. Many bush tracks were taken during the patrol in order to visit distant hamlets and cut corners, and three of the half dozen or so tracks commonly used to get to Goroka were traversed. Suffice to say that there is a comprehensive network of small tracks from anywhere to anywhere covering the division.

Advice was given to the people of Olialavigu to cut a decent patrol track from Orumba rest house to Laloiyufa rest house, and for the people of Famundi-Afomani to do the same between Koko rest house and Laloiyufa. Recently the men of Wanumbaralona cut a new and shorter track between Krumbafoi and Laloiyufa.

Following patrol instructions, a detailed inspection was made of the Kamaliki-Yaveyufa-Watrigu-Mambaiyufa proposed road. In addition, much discussion was held with the men and women regarding the purposes of a road, and the eventual benefits. See 'Introduction' for the people's views on the relationship of roads to overall development.

It was found that the voluntary work being done on the road had collapsed under the weight of many small matters which the people could not sort out by themselves. A broad plan was decided on, discussed with each group, amended to suit the circumstances of the group of villages and then agreed to by all the men. In the Yaveyufa area, the able-bodied men were divided into two groups according to whether their hamlets are up in the Yaveyufa valley or down below in the Aare valley. One group of men to work Monday to Friday for one week, and each alternate week thereafter, the other group of men to work alternate weeks in between. The idea of one week on and one week off was proposed by myself and universally accepted, so that coffee production, trips to Goroka to sell food, hunting and gardening would not suffer. Formerly the officials had insisted to put everyone, male and female, onto the road and as some wandered off to tend to gardens, so the road became resentful and also did no work. It was further suggested that the women and older men work every Monday only, so that later when the road is completed, Monday can be made the maintenance day. It was noticed in discussions that the women and older men were far more keen to work on the road than the younger men, but they were handicapped by gardens, children, and the latter by age.

In the Nivi area the same plan was accepted, and the Nivi group of villages decided to work one week, the Orumba group the next, and so on.

The groups of villages around Koko, Laloiyufa and Yauna are determined to have their own road, from the Lapeigu bridge through Lapeigu village, to Yaur rest house, then up to the main ridge, then to the Laloiyufa area, thence to the Koko area. The initial part of the road follows the marked walking track from the Lapeigu bridge, to Lapeigu village, then inland to Yauna, still following the track marked on the map, to the rest house. This will be joined near Lapeigu by a proposed road from the Gosaiyufa group of villages (Lori division). Yauna people were advised to commence the road and when it reached their rest house it would need to be surveyed and pegged out. For the initial stretch is almost level, following a river valley

Roads and Bridges: continued.

With reference to the work already carried out on the proposed road, the map, Appendix A, refers. This is an overlay of the milinch patrol map, showing the road along and the portions discussed in the following paragraph.

The P.W.D. survey of the road commenced with the point where a track from the Kamaliki road reaches to the left bank of the Asaro River. The stretch from this point to the km 3133' mark is graded and fairly easy going over undulating foothills. The road is now vehiculable to the km 2858' point where a bridge is needed. Between points 1 and 3, there are 5 watercrossings. One has been temporarily bridged, one forded, two are ready for rough bridging, and the last is not yet ready for crossing. From point 3 to the km 1220' mark (4) there is a stiff bit of benching around a steep ridge, with some bedrock near the surface. If work continues at the present rate it will be only two months before the road is out along this stretch. From point 4 to the km 1000' mark (5) benching around the ridge has been completed and the road winds through the Yareyufa valley, all graded but with work remaining to be done on the approaches to the water crossings, none of which have been bridged yet, but then again none of them present any difficulty for there are large stands of hardwood timber all along this stretch. From point 5 to the km 12' mark (6) the road has not yet been touched - it passes along and beside steep ridges through thick rain forest for the whole distance, as it crosses a main ridge then drops down into the Watriya valley. This portion of the road is being worked on by the Niv and Orumbo groups of villagers combined. From point 6 to the km 500' mark (7), which is near the large river to the east of Nambaiyufa strip, the road is mainly forded, but broken by landslides at a number of points and none of the waterways are bridged. This part of the road will take little work to make it vehiculable - it has been neglected somewhat lately after all the initial levelling had been done. From this river to the airstrip - the km 500' mark (8), there has been almost nothing done by the Nambaiyufa groups of villagers. The area is fairly level but there are some very tough limestone and quartzite outcrops which will take some moving. The attitude of the Nambaiyufa people is that they have built their own road - the Nambaiyufa loop road which because of the terrain is little used. I stressed to them that when the Unggai road reaches Nambaiyufa it will cut the present distance of about 40 miles of road from Goroka via Wukung and Chuave to Nambaiyufa to just on 20 miles. I believe that once the road is through to the Unggai the Nambaiyufa people will be very quick to complete the remaining couple of miles, but this is not necessary.

Regarding Administration assistance to the workers, just over 800 tools have been issued in the last 18 months, spades in the main, some shovels, and a limited number of picks, axes and crowbars. It was stressed to the people that the road is their own and no-one should be afraid to use his own tools for the work. However, I consider that a couple of dozen crowbars and 40 or 50 picks could be added to the tools already in use, for there is much stone-work to be done.



MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS:

All schools in the division are Mission run.

Near the Anuro ford is a small Catholic school at 'Bama'. This is attended by the few Catholics living in hamlets of Yawwabe and Albedyufa. Also by Lutheran Mission children. There are three teachers, one of whom is certificated, and the enrolment during the patrol was Preparatory: 24; St. I: 30; St. II: 30. Quite a clean little school, fenced with pig-proof wire bought by the parents. Children attend Fandiyufa school near Coroka, subsequently.

Just below Yawwabe Rest house is a fairly large Seventh Day Adventist school staffed rather inadequately by only one A certificated teacher. There are 35 children in Prep., and 40 in Standard I. Due to the one teacher's inability to manage the number of children here, I think that once the patrol left the area, most of the kids would take to the bush again. An air of neglect about the place.

To cater for the Nivi area there is no school at all. The people are nominally S.D.A. but are so apathetic about the stigma of their faith that the last teacher left when in disgust. During the patrol's stay at Nivi, an A certificated teacher arrived to try and start a school up at Wotrigu. Some children attend the school at Nambeiyufa airstrip (Anglican).

The Irunkafol people are predominantly Anglican and many of the children attend Arango school in the Chuave area, in the Arango valley just to the north of the main villages. This school was not visited.

At Iafoligu there is a well run Anglican school catering for the three villages near the rest house. Enrolment figures stood at: Prep.: 17; Standard I: 15; and Standard II: 10. There are two teachers, only one certificated.

The Grumba area has a small but certainly ineffective school at Norowe village. The teacher is at Standard IV level, and the children cannot speak Pidgin as yet. This is Lutheran sponsored.

The best school is at Koko, adjacent to the rest house. This is Anglican, and with that at Iafoligu, administered from Movi Mission in the Nambeiyufa division, just to the north of Nambeiyufa strip. There are three teachers, two of whom are certificated and appear very competent. Enrolment figures: Prep.: 20; Standard I: 21; Standard II: 11; and Standard III: 13. A church building with galvanised iron roof and native materials framework and walls is in the process of being constructed, the only such in the division.

In the Yaua area, there is a small but ineffective Anglican school. However many children attend the Lutheran school at Samuiga (Ufeto) near the Iopiga bridge.

In all villages, the importance of education was most strongly stressed, but until a European missionary with God in the area and is constantly after absent children, the combination of lazy children and indifferent parents will keep education from gaining much headway in the division.

Higher schools for Uggal children after they finish at the village schools include the S.D.A. school at Sigova (Movi division), Fandiyufa Catholic School near Coroka, Movi Anglican school at the west of the Uggal.

(4)

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

There is no state of development worth speaking of in this field, partly because of the lack of access roads, and partly because of the infertile condition of much of the land in the division.

Roads have been discussed. As for the fertility of the land, it was strongly stressed to the people that with far too many pigs and no re-afforestation taking place, the standard of the land in the Uggal would continue to degenerate. This was received with the usual head-bodding, but I see from the village books that for the last 10 years at least Patrol Officers have been making these statements, with absolutely no effects whatsoever. Apparently discussions on the wide scale are never acted upon. There have to be instructions and advice down to the last detail - in fact on two separate occasions officials notified that they thought absolutely nothing would be done until two definite instructions could be legally given: one to limit the number of pigs a man can have, the other to the effect that such man must sow and so many trees or such an area each year.

Coffee is the main cash crop, with most of the marketing still handled by the P.A.S.F. sponsored Uggal Trading Society. According to the Officer handling the accounts at present, the Society is passing most inefficiently, and within the next two months a state will be distributed. All village groups have coffee pulpers supplied by the Society except for Lafalafa. This was discussed in Goroka and I was advised that a P.A.S.F. patrol will shortly be entering the Uggal. At all villages, so many coffee plantings as possible were visited, and advice given on extending the plantings and where necessary growers were again told of the correct method of processing. In all areas except the Lausa area, however, processing is generally well done.

During the patrol I was advised by the Assistant District Officer that passionfruit would soon be in greater demand as Cottoco Passions Ltd. intend to extend their processing facilities in Goroka. The women of all the villages were advised of this and further advised to plant extensively as this crop is easily adaptable to sites where coffee won't grow. This was also used as a lever in the Yareyafa and Ounke area, where the people were told that passionfruit plantings and roadwork should be concentrated on, and when the road was completed there would be large quantities of bearing fruit throughout the area. At present this is not a popular crop because of the weight which has to be carried to Goroka before such of a financial return is obtained.

The third cash 'crop' in the area is more in the way of market gardening. The small population of the Uggal supplies a comparatively small large portion of the produce which reaches the Goroka market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Subsistence gardens in the area were more than adequate, and apart from more than necessary amounts of food being sold to the patrol, at one or two places there were considerable lifts of food sent to the patrol. In the Mambayafa division, the patrolling officer advised that food there is short because the people are far more interested in planting cash crops - but there was no parallel in the Uggal.

An apparently census of livestock was taken during the patrol. Gattie: Minister of Kaja has paid for and soon take charge of 4 cows and a bull from P.A.S.F. Following a land dispute over an area near his hamlet (adjacent to the Mure River, south of a hamlet of Kalarola), he has located some land and further to the west and is preparing the land for the cattle.

Chief of Goroka says he has arranged to buy 3 cows from P.A.S.F. but I could not hear the price yet.

Chief of Mambayafa has a bull and a cow grazing nearby while a party of Foremen of Mambayafa visit the Mure River.

Tapan, the Patrol Officer at Mambayafa has arranged to buy a cow from P.A.S.F.



(3)

Goats: Aligiyafa: One owner, 4 goats.  
 Pamanogot: Six owners, 2 goats.  
 Okomogrobo: Eight owners, 27 goats.  
 Gofolot: Two owners, 4 goats.  
 Nidja: Three owners, 31 goats.  
 Tana: One owner, 2 goats.  
 Kainigafa: Four owners, 15 goats.  
 Mawakhe: One owner, 4 goats.  
 Nigoro: One owner, 2 goats.  
 Wetrigu: One owner, 5 goats.  
 Kumba: One owner, 10 goats.

In addition, there are probably about half a dozen turkeys in the division and about 20 geese. Pigs and fowl were not counted.

A considerable amount of money should be earned by the Maggai men during the coming Goroka show, from the sales of handicrafts - principally bows and arrows. However this does not play an important part in the annual income of the area.

There are 26 trade stores in the division, two of which are Mission owned, the balance owned by individual natives. None were flourishing, and stocks were small. Allowing for debts, losses, etc., I doubt that the stores would bring in as much as £20 profit per store per year.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The health of the whole division was found to be surprisingly good - a far higher standard than I had expected. Apart from the constant presence of skin diseases, there were some respiratory troubles detected, but skin diseases constituted most of these cases sent to the nearest Aid Post. Only one case was referred to Goroka - a woman who cut off a finger in scrow and nearly bled to death.

All the Aid Posts in the Division were seen. Outside the Division, the Hospital at Movi Mission, Kamaliki Aid Post and the Goroka Hospital also cater for the Maggai people.

Yaveyufa: Aid Post. Orderly Mawer in charge. Housing fair but used only during wet season. Orderly not particularly keen.

Nivi: Orderly, Gwavi, has good and clean buildings and environs, but does not seem to mind much about his job. Has diverted water into the post for cooking and washing.

Keromot: Orders for the Gumbra group of villages, plus two of the Koto villages. Orderly, Mandara, keen and young. Post in the process of being built on new site, and one more remains to be built.

Lafoligafa: Aid post adjacent to next house. Clean but two buildings in need of replacement, and officials left little to this effect. Orderly, Mwakane, probably the best and keenest in the division. Water has been diverted to the post for cooking and washing, and is heated in a stove for washing. Orders to Lafoligafa group of villages, one village from Koko, and the three Yama villages.

I feel the attitude of the people to medical assistance and hygiene would improve considerably if there were an occasional P.I.D. patrol through the area. Also the possibility of an Aid Post being built at Yama would make it easier for those people to obtain assistance when needed, instead of climbing up and over the range for 4 hours to get to Lafoligafa.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

There is a total population increase of 150 recorded this census. The natural increase that is births less deaths, is 167, while migrations out less migrations in (i.e. emigrations from the Division) is 17. This year's increase is approximately 2.48% of the total population.

Village population register is attached.

Labour Availability Register brought up to date during the patrol and it was noted that no villages are at present over-recruited. No volunteers were accepted during the patrol. For the people's views on contract labour see page 6 under 'Native Affairs'. There is a total availability in the division of 266 men.

A total amount of £375 was collected as tax. There was only one defaulter who has not yet been located: No. 277, Iinkani/Mika of Nambanua, who has been absent for four years to date as a contract labourer. According to his wife, he lost £5 gambling about a week before the patrol and is now believed to be hiding in Goroka. When some men came up with the excuse that they had no money, a formal demand for tax was made and they were given 24 hours to find the money. This happened in only 6 cases and the investigations of each showed there was no hardship involved. All 6 brought the money the next day. There was no evident hardship for any of the men of the division to find the 10/- which is the annual tax rate. I would think that within two years the rate could be lifted to 21 per annum without seriously affecting the earnings of the men of the Wiggai Division.

The following exceptions were issued:-

Permanent: Old age - 259.  
 Permanently unfit (Cancer, T.B., broken leg, etc.) - 10  
 Temporary: Family obligations - 4  
 Temporarily unfit (sick in hospital) - 7  
 Student - 2  
 Economic distress - 1. (1 man whose house and money were recently burnt.)

CONCLUSION:

This was a leisurely patrol, and all objectives were carried out. It was my first patrol in the Highlands.

The behaviour of those accompanying, an interpreter and two Police, could not be faulted, and remarks to this effect have been entered in the Police records of service.

For my own part the patrol was joined by two members of the 7th Arakawa Expedition, and a large collection of reptiles and amphibians (including 3 new species) and a few mammals were preserved for eventual shipment to the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

A small botanical collection was made on some of the peaks of the ranges around 9,000' and this will be sent to the Division of Botany, Iae.

All Missions cave systems existing in the Wiggai were explored but no large systems or caves of any interest were located.

*Les Parker*

W. Parker  
 Patrol Officer.



KUMALIKI-JAVUYUA-NANASUWA REPOSED ROAD.

LEGEND:

— Proposed road.

- - - Walking track.

Scale: 1 mile = 1"

To accompany E.A. 138-01 - UNGGAI DIVISION.

Field Notes No. 7164.

G.N.

