

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: NORTHERN

STATION: IOMA, 1967-1968

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Kokoda, volume 34.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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





SSA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN.....Report No.....IOMA NO. 1-67/68.....

Patrol Conducted by.....JOHN DUFFIELD.....PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....BINANDERE CENSUS DIVISION (PART).....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....G.P.O. MR. P. LUPTON.....

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

Duration—From...24/...7.../1967...to...26/...7.../1967... and from 7/8/67 to 10/8/67  
Broken Period.

Number of Days.....7.....5 days actually camped out.

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...14/...11.../1966..

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

Map Reference.....Sketch Map Attached.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Buying of Coffee from Mambare and Gira River areas. 2. Pre-Election Talks for By-Election for Ward Seven of Tamata Local Government Council. 3. Carrying out of Ward Seven Elections. 4. 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 ....

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

WJJ.NJ

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

12th September, 1967

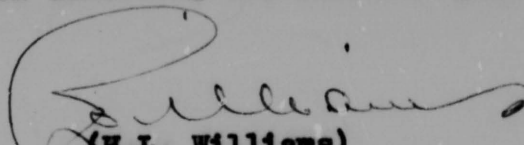
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. IOMA 1-67/68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a  
patrol of the **BINANDERE** Census Division carried out by  
Mr. **J. Duffield, Patrol Officer.**

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried  
out in a **satisfactory** manner.

Our officers have undertaken the purchasing of coffee  
for the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries <sup>where</sup> was that  
Department does not have an officer stationed at Ioma. The  
process does not consume much time and it is more economical for  
our staff to do it in the course of other duties than to have an  
Agricultural officer make a special trip from Popondetta. Reg-  
ular purchasing is apparently also stimulating greater production  
and assisting the local council in achieving its taxation goals.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

67. 5. 1 8/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ.NJ

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

12th September, 1967



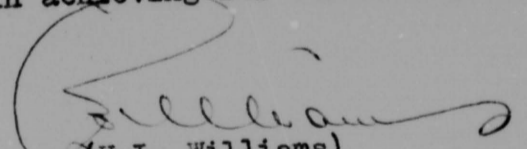
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. IOMA 1-67/68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the BINANDERE Census Division carried out by Mr. J. Duffield, Patrol Officer.

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Our officers have undertaken the purchasing of coffee for the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries <sup>wholes</sup> was that Department does not have an officer stationed at Ioma. The process does not consume much time and it is more economical for our staff to do it in the course of other duties than to have an Agricultural officer make a special trip from Popondetta. Regular purchasing is apparently also stimulating greater production and assisting the local council in achieving its taxation goals.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



2

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/67-68

Patrol Conducted By: J. Duffield. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Part Binandere Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Const. No. 10290 Iokala (first period)  
Const. No. 10405 Topai (second period)  
Interpreter Taega. ( " " )  
C.P.O. Mr. P. Lupton ( " " )

Duration of Patrol: Broken Period.  
24/7/67 to 26/7/67 = 3 days.  
7/8/67 to 10/8/67 = 4 days.  
5 days actually camped out.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.A. 14/11/66.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Buying of Coffee from Mambare and  
Gira River areas.  
(2) Pre-Election Talks for By-Election  
for Ward Seven of Tamata Local Government  
Council.  
(3) Carrying out of Ward Seven  
By-Election.  
(4) General Administration.

Sketch Map Attached.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

51

DIARY OF PATROL ICMA NO. 1/67-68

July  
24th. ~~August~~ 1967.

Departed Ioma at 0800 by Dinghy and arrived Mambatutu after stopping briefly at Sia and Taututu at 1500.  
Slept Mambatutu.

July  
25th. ~~August~~ 1967.

Buying of Coffee belonging to Gira and Marbare river people carried out. Pre-Election talks delivered to assembled Sia and Taututu ( at Mambatutu selling coffee) Mambatutu and Manau people. Minor Complaints and Enquiries.  
Slept Mambatutu.

26th. July 1967.

Departed Mambatutu at 0700 and arrived Ioma at 1400.

7th. August 1967.

.....  
Departed Ioma by Dinghy at 1100 and arrived Sia Village at 1530. Slept Sia.

8th. August 1967.

Polling commenced in Ward Seven By-Election after delivering general talk on Local Government and method of voting. Polling completed at 1130. Departed Sia at 1230 and arrived Mambatutu at 1430. Village inspected. Slept Mambatutu.

9th. August 1967.

Talk on Local Government Council and method of voting delivered to assembled Manau and Mambatutu people Polling commenced at 0900 and completed at 1400. Votes counted. Badge presented to successful candidate. Some Coffee bought. Minor Complaints and Enquiries.  
Slept Mambatutu.

10th. August 1967.

Departed Mambatutu at 0800 and arrived Ioma at 1600.

END OF PATROL.



67-1-2

Patrol Post,  
Loma.....N.D.

23rd. August 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
Popondetta.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/67-68.  
PART BINANDERE CENSUS DIV.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary reasons for this Patrol were the buying of coffee from the people of the Gira and Mambare River areas and the carrying out of a By-Election, with prior Pre-Election Talks, in Ward Seven of the Tamata Local Government Council Area.

This Patrol Report is quite brief as the Patrol covered only a small part of the Binandere Census Division and was mounted for specific reasons.

The objects of the Patrol were carried out successfully and without undue incident.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The people were well informed of the impending Patrol and received it in a friendly fashion. The village courtesy tasks of looking after the welfare of the Patrol were unhesitatingly carried out. There was only one incident that is worthy of note, and that is that the coffee growers whose coffee I bought became a little incensed, due mainly to an "hothead" in their midst, when I took the weight of their bags off the weight of their coffee plus bags. The said "hothead" was apparently confused as to why I was doing this and stirred up some considerable rancour among the coffee growers for a short time. After fully explaining the situation, which I should have done prior to commencement of weighing, everyone calmed down and acknowledged that this was fair.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During the Patrol a total of 6,730lbs. of Coffee was bought. This came from the following villages:

Ainsi. (Pop. 142. 584lbs)	Karude (pop. 92. 194lbs)
Kotaure. (pop. 171. 713lbs)	Datari (pop. 109. 674lbs)
Taire. (pop. 148. 331lbs)	Nindeware (pop. 125. 183lbs)
Ewore. (pop. 280. 203lbs)	Mambatutu (pop. 151. 99lbs)
Sia. (pop. 161. 2,852lbs)	Taututu (pop. 147. 339lbs)
Manau. (pop. 145. 98lbs).	

All these villages are concentrated in the Gira and Mambare river areas. The villages on the Eia river, Bovera, Mataira, Tave, Boke and Dabari sell their coffee to Dona Agriculture Station in the Morobe District.

(Economic Development cont.)

On October 21st last year I conducted a buying day at Mambatutu (there has been no other one carried out up until the time of this one referred to in this report) and bought 6,000 lbs of Coffee. Prior to this buying day, the then O.I.C. of Ioma, Mr. Ian Bates, carried out a buying day in August of last year, and bought 1,500lbs. Before the end of this year there will be another buying day arranged and it is thought by comparing last years figures with those of this year so far, that the amount of coffee produced in this area this year will far exceed last years total. There appears to be an enlarging interest among the people in cash-cropping.

It is interesting to note that the village of Sia produced over one third of the total amount of coffee bought. The reasons for this are (1) there are two coffee pulping machines in the village and (2) the Sia people have among them a number of energetic leaders who set a pace which a great number of the people wisely follow. Sia village has the same disadvantages as any village in the area and its population is not any larger than the average. Other coffee growing villages could well look to Sia as an example to follow.

Four other villages apart from Sia have one coffee pulping machine each. These are Batari, Ainsi, Kotaure and Nindeware. The poundage of coffee coming from these villages, except for Nindeware, exceeds that coming from villages with no machine. Nindeware may come forward with a more considerable amount of coffee during the next buying day. Since it is quite obvious that coffee machines should increase village production, the Tamata Council has decided to buy three coffee machines this year which will be given to interested groups of people on the receipt of a small deposit. The bulk of payments will be made by instalment over the year. If this venture is successful the Council will no doubt supply a greater number in the future.

~~Inconclusion~~ In conclusion, the villages of Manau and Mambatutu should be largely ignored as coffee producers. Their main interest lies in the production of Copra. They are able to sell it at a Co-operative Store at the village of Deboin about two hours by canoe away. However, most of the Copra producers prefer to send it to Lae by the Mission ship 'Mackin' which calls at Mambatutu quite frequently. Many of them accompany their Copra to lae, and what with having to pay their fares, pay freight on their copra, provide themselves with food while in lae waiting for a ship to come home on and then paying their fares again, the ~~people~~ people of Manau and Mambatutu either like lae very much or are completely devoid of intelligence. They are definitely not profiting by sending their produce to Lae.

#### AIRSTRIPS

During this Patrol it came to my attention that the people of Manau and Mambatutu had commenced building an airstrip a small distance from the village of Mambatutu. The instigator of this project was a European Anglican Mission School Teacher who has recently had to leave Manau Mission due to his wife's ill health. Both myself and Father Andrew, the head of the Anglican Mission in this area, have



(Airstrips cont.)

spoken to the people about this project and <sup>advised</sup> told them to refrain from carrying out further work as an airstrip at Mambatutu would serve no useful purpose. Apparently Father Andrew, who normally lives at Mindeware, had not heard about the project until it was well started. It is thought that after hearing both myself and Father Andrew speaking against the airstrip that the people will discontinue this work.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

During the Patrol a By-Election for Ward Seven of the Tamata Council was carried out. Previous to it being carried out and in the first period of the Patrol (24/7/67 to 26/7/67) Pre-election talks were delivered at Mambatutu to the assembled people of the four villages in the Ward. (for full report of this election please refer to my 41.1.2. dated 16th. August 1967, a copy of which was forwarded to you on 21/8/67.)

During the general election held ~~at~~ in this Ward during November last year, it was noted that the people voted by group decision forming blocks behind the candidate the group desired. In this By-Election it was apparent that the people were voting for the man they individually personally preferred and were not dictated to by group decision. The reason for my believing this was due to the fact that both candidates standing for the election gained votes from all villages on ~~an~~ practically equal basis and there was no occasion of one village standing to nearly a man behind one candidate. Voting in all villages was fragmented between the two.

VILLAGES

Both the Manau and Taututu people are in the process of building new villages. The Taututu people because their old village was subject to flooding in the rainy season by the Mambare River and the Manau people because their old village is on a bad site and has become very decrepit. Mambatutu was the best of the villages visited and Sia the worst. Sia was thoroughly inspected during the Patrol and 15 houses were condemned and six others marked for extensive repairs. The new Councillor was informed of the inspection so that he may take action under the Tamata Council Sanitation and Hygiene rule if necessary. I feel it to be important that the Councillors ~~should~~ in the Ioma area shoulder the burden to the fullest extent of policing their Council's Rules.

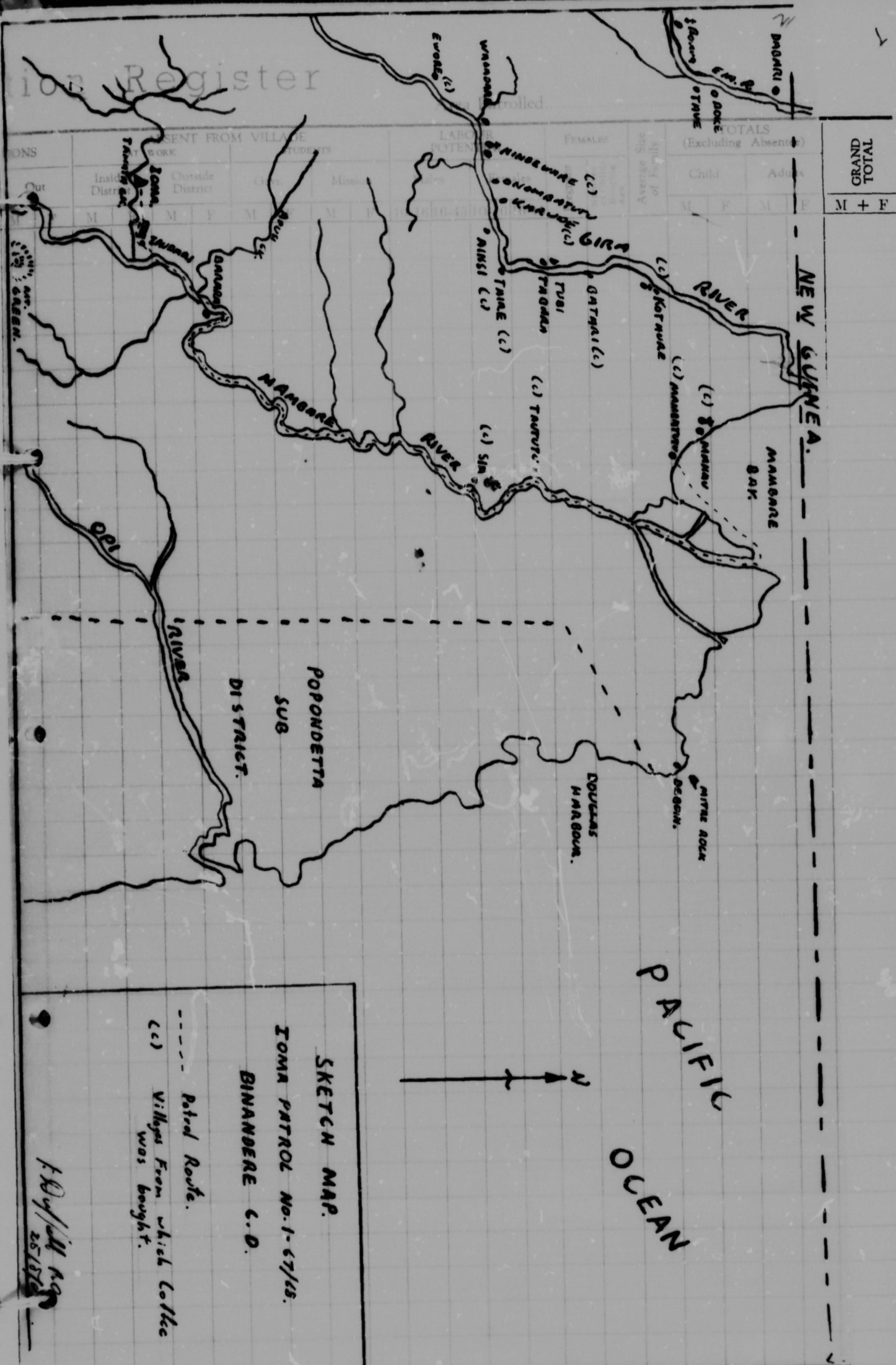
REST HOUSES

Both Rest Houses at which the Patrol stayed were satisfactory.

CONCLUSION.

Not a lengthy patrol, but quite a lot was achieved during its' duration.

*R. J. [Signature]*  
Patrol Officer



ion Register

SENT FROM VILLAGE		LABOR		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absent)	
Inst. Distr.	Outside District	Inst. Distr.	Outside District	Inst. Distr.	Outside District	Child	Adult
M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F

GRAND TOTAL  
M + F

SKETCH MAP.

TOMA PATROL No. 1-67/49.

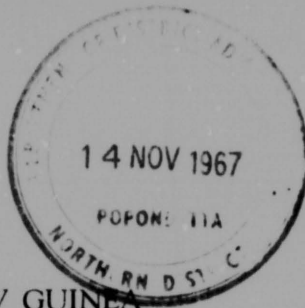
BINANDERE C. D.

--- Patrol Route.  
(C) Villages from which Collic was bought.

10/11/49  
25/1/49



SdA.  
KONFIDEN



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 2 03 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by P.F. Lupton C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Part Binandere Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Const 10290 Ickaba R.P.N.G.C

Duration—From 22/8/1967 to 29/8/1967

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/3/1967

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1. To supervise the construction of two village wells, one at Mambetutu and the other at Deboin.  
2. General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/11/1967

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-5-6

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

2-1-1968.

District Commissioner,

N.D. PORONDETTA

PATROL NO. 2/57-68.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

\* Memorandum of Patrol No.

\* Patrol Report No.

2/67-68.

covering patrol by.....

PF Lupton (CPO)

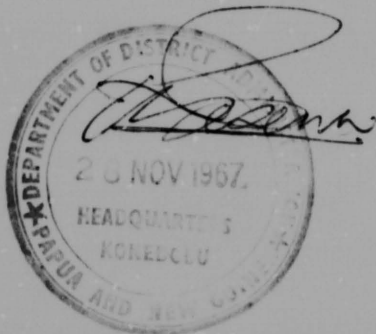
T. W. Ellis  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

3

\* Delete as necessary.

67.5.6 01

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

20th November, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUE.

PATROL REPORT No. 2-1967/68 IOMA

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the part BINANDERE Census Division carried out by Mr. P. Lupton, Cadet Patrol Officer

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.L. Williams".

(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



801

LWB.NJ

67.1.1

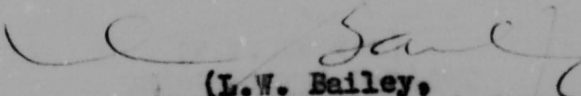
Sub District Office,  
POPONDETTA.  
13th November, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL No. 2/1967-68

Report of a patrol by Cadet Patrol Officer P. Lupton conducted principally for the purpose of supervising the construction of two wells is forwarded, please.

It was considered desirable to have Mr. Lupton supervise the work in order to ensure that it was done properly, and that there were no hold-ups with materials or transport. The task was completed satisfactorily.

  
(L.W. Bailey,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

11

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1967-68

Patrol conducted by: P.F. Lupton C.P.O

Area patrolled: Part Binandere Census Division.

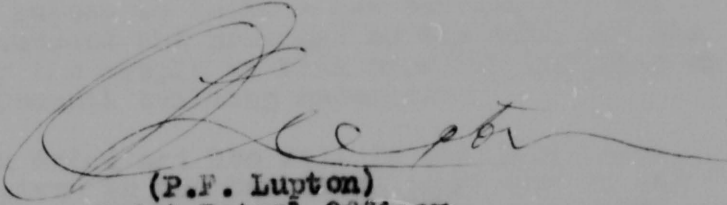
Personnel Accompanying: Const. 10290 Iokaba

Duration of Patrol: 22/8/67 to 29/8/67  
8 days.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.A 7/8/67

Objects of Patrol:

1. To supervise the construction of two village wells, one at Mambatutu and the other at Deboin.
2. General Administration.

  
(P.F. Lupton)  
Cadet Patrol Officer

DIARY OF IOMA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1967-68

- 22/8/67 Departed Ioma by dinghy at 0800, arrived Mambatutu at 1100. Settled in and meet the well maker who had already commenced work, he ~~stated~~ outlined the progress he had achieved and he advised me of the need for some gravel in the construction of the well, I set out in the dinghy down the coast and returned with a load of gravel, two more gravel trips will have to be made tomorrow.
- 23/8/67 Work still progressing on the Mambatutu well, two more loads of gravel were brought in today and all the cement for the well mixed and laid. I will be taking 8 bags of cement and some of the well makers gear over to Deboin tomorrow so as the dinghy will not be over loaded when I take the well maker and his gear to Deboin on Saturday, since I arrived at Mambatutu the sea has been unsettled and to attempt the trip to Deboin with the patrol personnel, the well maker and the necessary equipment would be a risky ordeal.
- 24/8/67 The 8 bags of cement were taken to Deboin today as well as the pipes and the wooden moulds. The Mambatutu well was completed today and when the cement dries, probably on Saturday, the well will be functional.
- 25/8/67 Councillor Grayson came down from Taututu today to organise some labour to build a new barrack for the Police, we discussed the progress on the well and the scheme whereby the people in this area are bringing up by canoe the Council building materials.
- 26/8/67 The cement has dried and the well is now functional, some oil was given to the Mambatutu committee to oil the moveable parts on the pump, Departed Mambatutu at 0730 arrived Deboin at 0900. Settled in and organised the village labour and the well materials. The well maker informed me that work will commence tomorrow.
- 27/8/67 Work commenced on the Deboin well today, the two concrete pipes were sunk and the cement enclosing them laid, the village men have volunteered their labour freely and it is anticipated that this well will be completed tomorrow.
- 28/8/67 The well was completed on this day, some oil was given to the committee to be inserted into the moveable parts of the pump. Discussed with Councillor Ian the effort of the Deboin people in bringing up the Council materials from Mambatutu to Ioma.
- 29/8/67 Departed Deboin at 0730 arrived Ioma at 1500, 5 hours from the mouth of the Mambare to the station.

End of Patrol



67-1-2  
part 2

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
Ioma Northern District.

1st September 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
POPONDETTA

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1967-68.  
PART BINANDERE CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was embarked upon for the purpose of supervising the construction of two village water wells situated at Mambatutu and Deboin in the Binandere Census Division. The wells are a Council project and their completion has certainly improved the living conditions for the people of these two villages. Due to the short duration of the patrol, and the fact that only two villages were visited, very few matters of routine Administration were encountered. A census patrol will be mounted probably within the next two months which will really penetrate the area and undoubtedly matters of routine Administration will be numerous.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

The reception of this patrol was most gratifying. Undoubtedly the purpose of the patrol accounted for the good reception, the 'Kiap' was coming to the village for a visibly practical purpose with practical benefits accruing to the village people. A sing sing was held at Mambatutu on the completion of their well, however, a sing sing was not held at Deboin although the reception there was also pleasing.

OFFICIALS

Both Councillors for these two villages were present on my arrival, and they, and their respective Council committees, were helpful in organising the necessary labour required for the construction of the wells. To my astonishment the labour recruited were 'au fait' with cement mixing procedure and needed little supervision.

WELLS.

No problems were encountered with the construction of the wells and they are both functioning perfectly. The well maker was a competent tradesman and in my opinion did a good job. The two villages being situated on the coast were ideally situated for the construction of wells.

417

The Mambatutu well was exceptionally good, being sunk at a depth of 10 ft., the water flowed freely and when drained refilled almost immediately. The importance of regular maintenance on the pump was stressed and the village committees of both Mambatutu and Deboin were given some oil to be inserted in the moveable parts. The pumps will be inspected during the forthcoming census patrol.

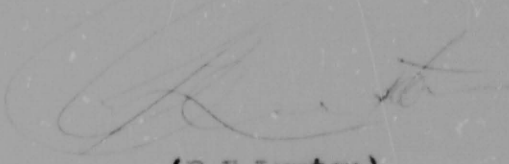
#### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

With the completion of these two wells the needs of 438 people will be served. It may be noted that there is another village, Manau, about ten minutes walk from Mambatutu which also has a sub standard water supply. Manau is just far enough away from Mambatutu to discourage the Manau people to obtain their water from the Mambatutu well and consequently they will continue to use the sub standard supply. I feel a well for Manau will offer complete alleviation to the water problems of this area and will mean the three villages of this area, with a total population of 583, are benefitting from the Council.

Since the Council's inauguration in 1965 these two wells have been estimated for but due to the Council outboard motor continually breaking down and its engagement on other projects, and also the unavailability of the specialised labour, these wells were not able to be completed at an earlier date. I feel the completion of these two wells has increased the people's awareness of the role of the Council in the development of the area.

#### CONCLUSION.

Thanks to the D.D.A outboard ~~motor~~ motor and dinghy these two wells were able to be completed, two more wells are yet to be completed in the Aiga and with the help once again of D.D.A I feel these two wells may also be completed. It is unfortunate that the Council outboard motor has been out of action for so long which has accounted for the delays in the carrying out of the Council's works programme.

  
(P.F. Lupton)  
Cadet Patrol Officer











TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



S.S.A.

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....Northern.....Report No. Jona 3/67-68.....

Patrol Conducted by.....John Duffield, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Aiga Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....C.R.O. Mr. M. Slough until 9/10/67

Natives.....Const. 10290 Iokaba until 9/10/67  
.....Interpreter.....

Duration—From...2.../...10/1967...to...16.../...10/1967...  
.....Tamata Council Tax Collection Team.

Number of Days.....15, 14 camped out.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...21/...2.../1967...

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

Map Reference.....Sketch Map Attached.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census, House of Assembly Election Education  
.....Talks and General Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

101 11 1967

*H. Williams*  
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 ....

.....

.....

.....

la  
MIGRA  
F  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

13th November, 1967.

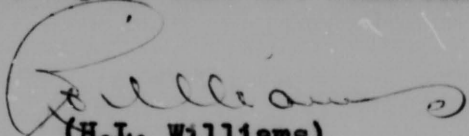
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. IOMA 3-1967-68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a  
patrol of the **AIGA** Census Division carried out by  
Mr. **J. Duffield**

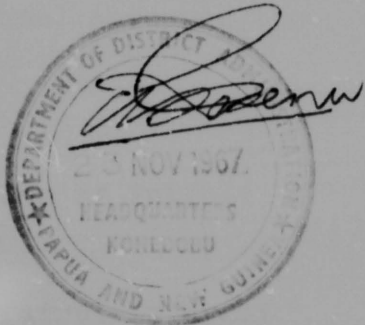
The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried  
out in a **satisfactory** manner. **Mr. Duffield has also sub-**  
**mitted a clear and balanced report.**

During Mr. W. Johnston's inspection visit of this area  
whilst enroute to Ioma he gave introductory talks on the aims and  
requirements of Land Tenure Conversion procedures with the object  
of preparing the people for its possible introduction when the Kik-  
inonda airstrip was in operation. The main object of the talks was  
to have the people realise the futility of disputes over land bound-  
aries when they had more land than they could utilise for generations  
to come. It was pointed out that their main concern should be the  
efficient utilisation of the best located fertile land as soon as  
possible and the realisation that there was ample land available for  
succeeding generations. These objects could be gained by dis-  
carding pettiness and accepting the principles that Mr. Johnston  
explained to them.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

67. 5. 3 14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

13th November, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. IOMA 3-1967-68

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a  
patrol of the AIGA Census Division carried out by  
Mr. J. Duffield

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried  
out in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Duffield has also sub-  
mitted a clear and balanced report.

During Mr. W. Johnston's inspection visit of this area  
whilst enroute to Ioma he gave introductory talks on the aims and  
requirements of Land Tenure Conversion procedures with the object  
of preparing the people for its possible introduction when the Kik-  
inonda airstrip was in operation. The main object of the talks was  
to have the people realise the futility of disputes over land bound-  
aries when they had more land than they could utilise for generations  
to come. It was pointed out that their main concern should be the  
efficient utilisation of the best located fertile land as soon as  
possible and the realisation that there was ample land available for  
succeeding generations. These objects could be gained by dis-  
carding pettiness and accepting the principles that Mr. Johnston  
explained to them.

*H.L. Williams*  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



Patrol Conducted By: J.Duffield. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Aiga Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Const. 10290 Iokaba. 2/10/67 to  
C.P.O. Mr. M. Slough. 9/10/67.

Interpreter Taega.

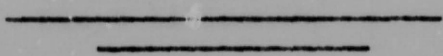
Duration of Patrol: 2/10/67 to 16/10/67 = 15 days.  
14 days camped out.

Last Patrol to area: D.D.A. 21/2/67.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census.
2. House of Assembly Election  
Education talks.
3. General Administration.

Sketch Map Attached.





12

DIARY OF PATROL

- 2nd. October. Departed Ioma at 14.25 and arrived Kurereda at 1600. Slept Kurereda.
- 3rd. October. Departed Kurereda at 0730 and arrived Gaiari at 10.30. Census and House of Assembly Election talks. Village inspected. General talks with people. Minor enquiries. Slept Gaiari.
- 4th. October. Departed Gaiari at 0735 and arrived Petikiari at 0855. Census and House of Assembly Election talks. Village inspected. General talks with people. Slept Petikiari.
- 5th. October. Departed Petikiari at 0730 and arrived Korisata at 0830. Census and House of Assembly Election talks. Village inspected and General talks with people. Slept Korisata.
- 6th. October. Departed Korisata at 0805 and arrived Boragasusu at 0830. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. Village inspected. General Administrative duties and talks with people. Few minor complaints. Departed Boragasusu at 1500 and arrived Korisata at 1525. Slept Korisata.
- 7th. October. Departed Korisata at 0730 and arrived Usuindari at 0800. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. Village inspected and General Administrative work. Slept Usuindari.
- 8th. October. Sunday observed at Usuindari.
- 9th. October. Departed Usuindari at 0730 and arrived Kikinonda at 0900 after inspecting Poho village enroute. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. Minor matters attended to. Slept Kikinonda.
- 10th. October. Departed Kikinonda at 0730 leaving C.P.O. Mr. Slough to work there on airstrip and arrived at Siai at 0900. House of Assembly Election talks and Census of combined Siai, Dirou, Deania, Dewaia and Oitatandi villages. Working to 1230 that night on complaints. Slept Siai.
- 11th. October. Departed Siai at 0730 and arrived Hurata at 0900. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. Minor complaints and general talks with people. Slept Hurata.
- 12th. October. Departed Hurata at 0730 and arrived Sagere at 0930. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. General duties. Slept Sagere.
- 13th. October. Departed Sagere at 0730 and arrived Korisata at 1400. Slept Korisata.

Diary of Patrol cont.

- 14th. October. Departed Korisata at 0730 and arrived Kurereda at 1500. Slept Kurereda.
- 15th. October. Sunday observed at Kurereda.
- 16th. October. House of Assembly Election talks and Census. General Administrative duties and talks with people. Departed Kurereda at 1600 and arrived Ioma at 1730.

END OF PATROL



10/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
Ioma....N.D.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
Popondetta.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 3/67-68  
AIGA CENSUS DIVISION.

1. The Patrol was primarily mounted for the annual Census of the Aiga area and also to prepare the people for the next House of Assembly Elections in 1968. Matters of General Administration were naturally undertaken and the Tamata Local Government Council Tax Collection Team accompanied the Patrol.
2. Cadet Patrol Officer Mr.M.Slough accompanied the Patrol until the 9th. October after which date he was left at Kikinonda to supervise work on the completion of an airstrip which is being built there. He is submitting a separate report which will deal with this matter.
3. The presence of the Council Tax Patrol with the Patrol proved interesting and gave me an opportunity to observe Council Tax Collecting for the first time. I was impressed by the collectors lack of sympathy towards the hard luck stories of many of the Tax Payers.

Reception of Patrol and Attitude of People Towards Administration.

4. Little need be said under the first part of this heading except that the reception was uniformly good. Carriers were supplied promptly at all times and food was given gratis to Patrol Personnel by the people.
5. The fact that the Tamata Council Tax Team accompanied the Patrol should have a beneficial effect on the Attitude of the People towards the Administration as it showed the Council working closely with same, in effect hand in hand as recalcitrant Tax Payers were brought straight to me, instead of being an entirely separate entity with separate aims and objectives. This attitude does exist in the area, and though there is definitely no anti-Administration feeling among the people, one often has the feeling that the Administration has been relegated to a somewhat secondary position in the minds of the people. The reason for this, I feel, lies with the various Councillors of the area who mostly are trying quite hard to do a good job and have naturally overemphasised their role in particular and the Council's in general. I feel there is no need for worry over this attitude as the situation will level itself out over a period of time.

91

Economic Development.

6. The cash economy of the Aiga relies mainly on the production of Wet Bean Cocoa. There are Agriculture Extension Centre Fermentaries at Kurereda and Kikinonda villages and a privately owned one at Borugasusu village. This latter one is being operated by five men, one of them the Local Government Councillor, from Borugasusu. A few months ago these men approached me for advice and the first thing that I did was to open a Society Savings Account for them as they were carrying nearly \$300 in a tin cash box and apparently had not given any thought to opening such an account. They are buying Wet Bean Cocoa at the same price as the Agriculture Fermentary (3c. per lb.) at Kikinonda and should prove successful in their venture because their position saves people in villages adjacent to Borugasusu the lengthy walk with their produce to Kikinonda. Shortly the five men intend opening a Trade Store adjacent to their Fermentary so that they will be able to recoup the money they have paid out to the growers by providing on the spot buying facilities. This is a good business move and indicates some depth of thought on their part.
7. The cocoa from Kurereda Fermentary is bought by myself at Ioma and despatched by Pilatus Porter to Popondetta while that bought at Kikinonda is done so by the Agricultural Assistant there with the assistance of his brother who is the Local Government Councillor. He, the Agricultural Assistant, receives cash advances from the Produce Manager in Popondetta and is directly responsible to him. The transporting of fermented Cocoa out of this area to Popondetta has long been a problem as it has been done by land rovers over a road from Popondetta to Siai which becomes impassable during wet weather. The construction of an airstrip at Kikinonda (see C.P.O. Mr. M. Slough's Report No. 4/67-68) should considerably alleviate this problem.
8. It was noted during the Patrol that practically all villages are commencing the planting of Coffee on a reasonably large scale. There have long been some coffee producers in the area but the attitude among the people now seems to be towards a complete eventual change over. A notation in the Korisata village book by an Agriculture Officer lately in the area stated that if the people did not attempt to commence eradication of the cocoa pest pantorhytes there would be no cocoa trees in the area within the next five years. I cannot see the people attempting to eradicate this or other pests and I feel that this is the reason for the big swing over to coffee. I tend to agree with Deputy District Commissioner Mr. Johnston's remarks about these people on his recent visit to Ioma to the effect that they are forever looking for an easy way to success.
9. The people of this area are not particularly energetic and the cash income they derive from sale of their cocoa is considerably less than it could be. I doubt that the airstrip at Kikinonda will or a good road to their doors would, make any great difference to their output of cash crops. There is no population pressure or land shortage in the area and their incentive to make money extends no further than the purchase of a new pair of shorts or a tin of meat. They have an easy existence with no real necessity to change this existence.



8/7

### Trade Stores

10. I was quite impressed during the Patrol with the well run and stocked Trade Stores in many of the villages visited. Those which stand out in my mind are located at Dirou and Oitatandi villages. The store at Dirou is owned by an old woman named Darowa and run by her son who has received schooling in business management at Iduabada in Port Moresby. This is really an excellent store with a good line of stock and a thoroughly competent person in charge. The store at Oitatandi is owned by ex-Corporal Duna of the R.P.N.G.C. and is also outstandingly good. Other Stores in the area are ~~perhaps~~ not quite as good as these two but they far surpass, on an whole, the quality of any native run stores I have yet come across since I have been in the Territory. (See Appendix A for list of villages and stores)
11. Stock for these stores is carried from Saiho and considering the work this must involve it is a credit to the owners that they are maintaining such a high ~~of~~ level in their stores. Kerosene appears to be a valuable commodity in the area and four men requested L.T.W.N.'s for the purpose of selling this to their fellow villagers. These were granted.

### Villages

12. All villages visited were in good condition. The people of Gaiari and Petikiari are in the process of building new villages on new locations due to the swampy nature of their present locations when it rains. There are two villages in the area with very poor water supplies, Hurata and Usuindari, but the Tamata Council is in the process of building wells at both villages to alleviate this problem. There are two other villages with poor water supplies, Poho and Oitatandi, and it is intended that this matter will be brought before the Council for their consideration.
13. The Councillors in the area appear to be taking the Council Sanitation and Hygiene Rule to heart and this is pleasing.

### Roads

14. Considering the swampy nature of the area the roads are in reasonable condition. However, there are some patches where the roads cross true sak sak swamp which are becoming urgently in need of attention and this matter will be pointed out to the Councillors during the next meeting of the Council so that they may make moves to improve these bad patches under the Council Road Maintenance Rule.
15. The vehicular road from Hurata to Siai is in fair condition but would not stand any heavy traffic.

## Political Development

16. During the Patrol talks were delivered to all of the people in the area on the role of the House of Assembly, the history of Government (very simply) as we know it, Taxation and the similarities between the function of a Local Government Council and that of the House of Assembly. In many villages it was gratifying to see the interest shown but in other villages it was hard to see even the smallest degree of interest.
17. The talk which I delivered was, on the average, of one hours duration. I feel that anything over this time would not be worthwhile. The attention of unsophisticated people does not take very long to wander.
18. The people of the area are aware of the existence of the House of Assembly and many know the name and various particulars of their Member. They have had a Local Government Council for three years or so and some of them are beginning to realise its function aside from collecting taxes. The majority of the people in the area are pro Council. All of the people in the area are cognisant of the Council Rules. I would say that most of them understand the reason for marking the name of a man in a little square on a ballot paper. It would be safe to say that awareness of the Council among the people far exceeds that of the House of Assembly which is after all an institution which must to them, "terribly far removed from their milieu. Talk of Political Parties has no doubt reached the ears of a few people in the area but it is a phenomenon which has no meaning to anyone there as yet.
19. In all, the people's Political Development is only what can be expected at this stage of their overall development and that is that they are beginning to hear about subjects which before they never heard about and with the advent of the Council are living and it is hoped beginning to understand, a very important phase of this development.

## Education.

20. Education in the area is provided by the Anglican Mission with schools at Korisata (to St.4) Kikinonda (to st.1) Siai (to St.2) and Sagere (to St.3) and Kurereda (to St.2). As I am no teacher I have no idea how successful these schools are. They are all staffed by native teachers and are all apparently accredited schools.

## Health.

21. The general health of the people in the area appears quite good even though disfiguring and mainly quite unnecessary skin diseases are quite commonly seen.
22. There is a Government AidPost at Korisata and a Mission one at Siai which are quite sufficient to supply the needs of the area. Both Aid Posts suffer at times from the people's reluctance to carry medicines and supplies.



23.

Infant Welfare Patrols from Saiho visit the villages of Hurata, Sagere, Oitatandi, Siai and across the Kamusi river to Korisata when it is possible to drive through to Siai by Land-Rover. This is not often so the area is not often visited.

24.

Talks were delivered to the people served by AIC Posts on the importance of their giving full support to the Orderlies in Charge.

#### Law and Justice

25.

A number of minor complaints were brought to the attention of the Patrol but none of these required Local Court Action.

#### Land

26.

After D.D.C.'s Mr. Johnston's walk through the area on his visit to Ioma there has been some considerable talk and excitement over Land Tenure Conversion among the people adjacent to the Kamusi river. Many of them approached me saying they want a block. I explained to them that there is more to Land Tenure Conversion than a few people acquiring scattered blocks, which is impractical and something which the Administration will not do, and that it is something which a great deal of people must wish to embrace before any moves will be made on the part of the Administration.

27.

I explained the matter as best I could to the people and asked them to discuss thoroughly the matter in all villages and if the majority of people are overwhelmingly in favour of changing their method of Land Tenure then for them to make application to the Administration to carry out this work. The role of their Demarcation Committee in all this was also explained.

28.

The villages of Hurata, Oitatandi, and Sagere own a section of the huge Forestry Lease which is being bought at a price of \$100,000 by the Administration. Work was being done at the time of my Patrol to ascertain the boundaries of these people's ground by a native Lands Assistant and the Chairman of the Orokaiva Demarcation Area.

#### Shotguns

29.

Numerous men approached me wishing to buy shotguns. The acquisition of these is a desire which is evergreen among these people as it is among so many other people in the Territory. See Appendix B for list of villages and shotguns.

#### Census

30.

No trouble was encountered with people being absent from the Census without good reason. As can be seen from the Census figures (attached) the degree of absenteeism is very high. Many villages in the area are almost devoid of young people. The number of deaths for the year was very low, and the natural increase of 2% quite good.





A, v

APPENDIX A

VILLAGES WITH TRADE STORES

KUREREDA	Established= 2.	One in process of being built
Utukiari	Established= 1.	
Uguindari	Established= 1.	
Koristata		One permit held for the selling of Kerosene.
Hurata	Established= 1.	ditto.
Borugasusu		ditto.
Poho No.1	Established= 1.	
Poho No.2	Established= 1.	
Dirou	Established= 1.	
Oitatandi	Established= 1.	

---

<u>Village with Trade store/s</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Kurereda	255.
Utukiari	144.
Uguindari	160.
Hurata	178.
Poho No.1.	No people there. Store built on old vullage site.
Poho No.2.	99. Census at Kikinonda.
Dirou	75.
Oitatandi	121.

---

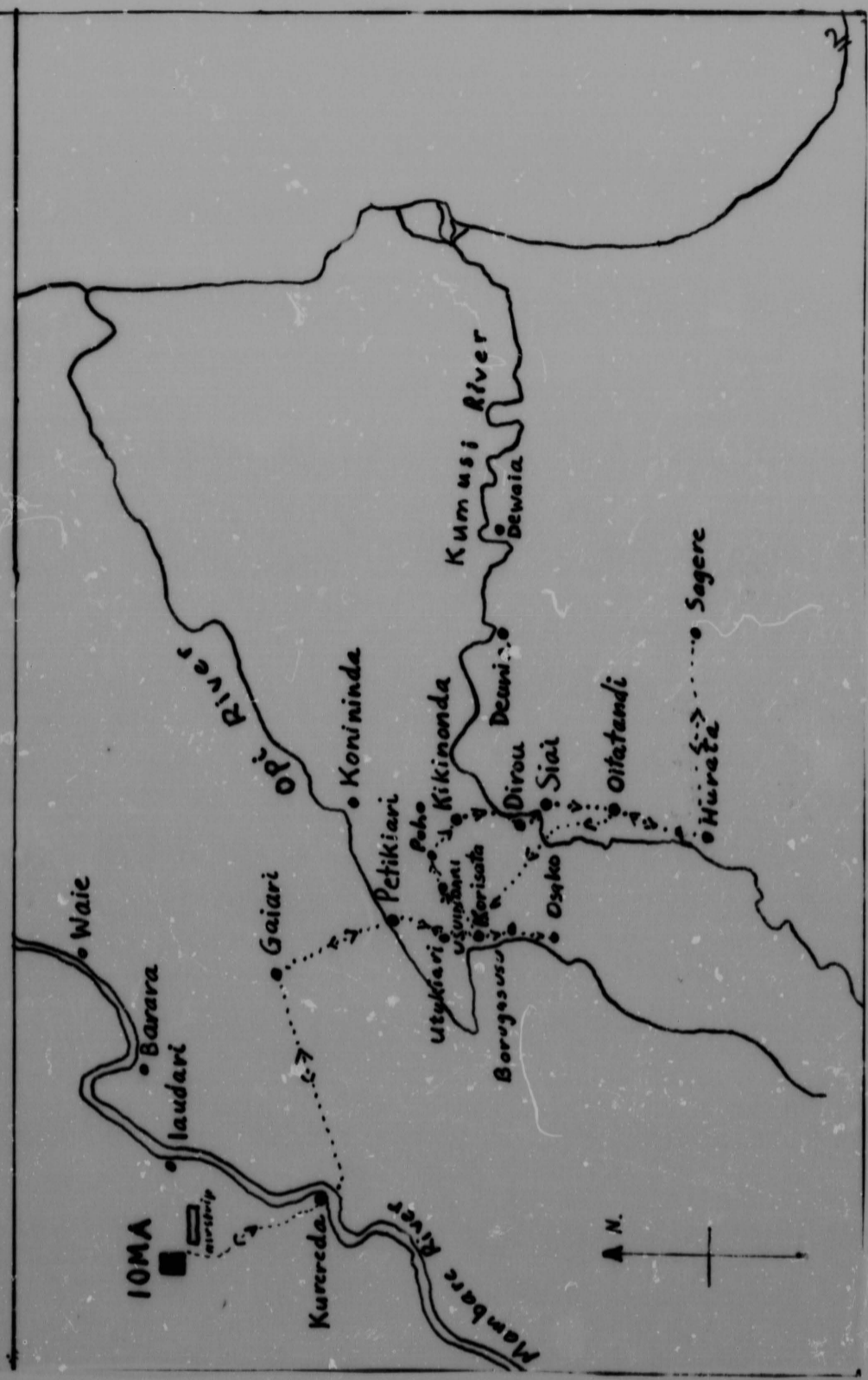
---





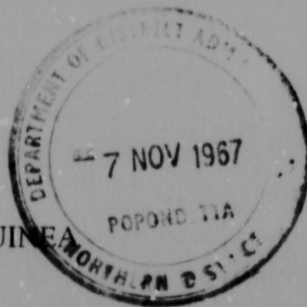
Sketchmap to accompany Patrol Report -oma No 3 of 1967/68.

Patrol route -----





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*SSA*

# PATROL REPORT

District of... Northern ..... Report No 4 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by... M. Slough C.P.O. ....

Area Patrolled... Part Aiga Census Division .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... J. Duffield P.O. for 8 days

Natives..... 2 .....

Duration—From... 2.../10/1967... to 24.../10.../1967...

Number of Days... 23 days .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... <sup>NO</sup> .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 2.../1967...

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

Map Reference... Sketch map attached .....

Objects of Patrol... Supervise and complete work on the Kikinonda airstrip site.

Carry out chain and compass survey of the land. Conduct a land investigation report. ~~Routine administration.~~

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*10/11/1967*

*R. Williams*  
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 .....

.....  
.....  
.....



67-54

23rd February, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL NO. 4 of 1967/68

Receipt of the report by Mr. K. Slough to part of the Aiga Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

2. No comments were made on the report by the Assistant District Commissioner. These are useful especially to the reporting officer as a guide to future activities in the field and in adequately reporting them.
3. The report was clear and concise and reflects credit on the patrolling officers' activities in the field.
4. Mr. Slough is optimistic that the airstrip at Kikinonda will solve much of the transport difficulties of the Aiga people with the marketing of their coffee and cocoa. He states "The area has potential, all that remains is for the men to remain in their villages and look after their cash crops to give the area a lift in its economy." This may be so but it will largely depend on the return received and the will of the people to do this. Every encouragement will be given to these people I feel sure but it will still require a degree of supervision from D.A.S.F. and our field officers.

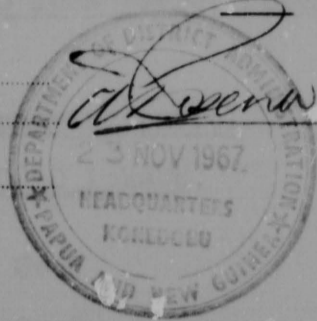
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.

67. 5. 4 / 16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams..... 67.1.1  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



WJJ.NJ

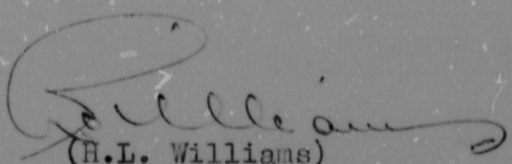
Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA, Northern District.  
13th November, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI.

PATROL REPORT - IOMA No. 4/67-68

Please find attached a copy of a report compiled by Mr. M. Slough, Cadet Patrol Officer, covering his visit to Kikinonda, Aiga Census Division for the purpose of organising work on the construction of an airstrip and the investigation of the land with the object of purchasing and subsequent leasing to the Tamate Council.

Mr. Slough accomplished the objects of his patrol in a very satisfactory manner and he has prepared a clear and concise report on his activities.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.



Appendix A.

Attachment to Ioma patrol report No.4 of 1967/68.

Police accompanying patrol.

Constable. 10290 Iokaba.

Conduct: Good

Dress: Good

Comments: A capable and intelligent policeman who carries out his duties in an efficient manner. Displayed the ability to be friendly with the local people, but act in a firm manner towards them when necessary.

*M. Slough.*

M. Slough.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

14  
 first aircraft lands, I feel these areas will present no problem. Only the 600ft. at the northern end is doubtful after heavy rain but there still remains 1400ft. of good surface which is sufficient for an aircraft such as the Pilatus Porter. Grass runners which were planted should improve the surface once they start to spread.

#### Labour.

Most of the work at the airstrip was carried out by the Kikinonda and Poho people with the Usuindari people providing occasional assistance. When I arrived at Kikinonda, I sent notes to all local villages asking them to the airstrip to work for one week. The response to these notes was poor even though people had previously indicated that they would come. The largest attendance was 120 but the usual figure was from 40 to 60, most of these from Kikinonda, Poho and Usuindari. Going to the villages succeeded in getting a few more workers. A sharp eye had to be kept on some of the workers as they tended to disappear into the bush at the first opportunity. The only time any real enthusiasm was shown was when I asked for some large trees to be cut down. Cries of joy and the singing of songs accompanied the swinging of their axes and it was good to see that they enjoyed some of their work.

#### Maintenance of airstrip.

After work on the airstrip was finished, I had a talk to the people about looking after their airstrip. The importance of regular grasscutting and clearing of the surface was stressed, the recent experience at Kira airstrip being used as an example.

I suggested to the people two schemes for keeping the airstrip cut. One involved the use of volunteer labour drawn up on a roster to look after the strip. However, having experienced trouble in getting enough volunteers to work on the strip, I doubt if this method would work. The alternative suggestion was that a sufficient number of men be employed on the airstrip permanently, the people of the Aiga who used the strip paying half their wages and the Tamata L.G.C. the other half. The people were asked to think about these suggestions and at the next council meeting a definite decision would be made.

#### Conclusion.

The opening of the Kikinonda airstrip should ease the transport and marketing problems in the Aiga. The area has the potential, all that remains is for the men to remain in their villages and look after their cash crops to give the area a lift in its economy.



The southern approaches, were the D.A.S.F. extension centre lies, had not been touched. There were from 30ft. to 40ft. tall around the extension centre and there were some tall trees growing to the east of this area.

Work carried out on strip surface.

The kunai grass was cut level to the ground to bare the earth. The women carried out this work as well as planting grass runners. The men started clearing and levelling the large area on the eastern side. When this was completed after about a week's work, the area about 800ft. from the northern end was cleared and levelled. Then the northern end was cleared up, while at the same time as this work was taking place small parties of men were working on different parts of the strip where a little levelling or filling was required.

After a heavy fall of rain one night when 207 points were recorded at the extension centre, I inspected the airstrip. All except the first 600ft. at the northern end was still in good condition. The surface was spongy in parts but not muddy or slippery. An aircraft would have no trouble landing in this area. However the remaining 600ft. was not too good. The surface had become muddy and soft and deteriorated towards the northern end of the strip. A couple of large pools of water had formed in depressions that ~~when~~ <sup>had</sup> been unnoticed when the surface was dry. These shallow depressions were filled once the water had drained away but I feel that this 600ft. is not safe for aircraft to use after periods of heavy rain and should be regarded as closed when these conditions exist. Building some sort of drainage system to solve this problem would not be too successful as the water table in the area is only about two to three feet below the surface and rises rapidly when there are falls of heavy rain.

Work carried out on the approaches.

On the northern approaches some high timber approximately 1000ft. from the end of the strip was felled. An area of timber to the north-east of the strip was also cleared. This gave an opening to about 2000ft. of kunai which curves gently north-east before the timber line is reached.

Shrubs and high timber on the eastern side of the strip were cleaned back to a distance of about 200ft. to 300ft. A cocoa garden at the far southern end of the strip grows to within 30ft. of the strip but I do not think it impedes it in any way. The western side of the strip did not need any cleaning.

As Kikinonda village, the D.A.S.F. extension centre and the proposed cocoa storage shed are located at the southern end, I expect that aircraft will approach from the northern end, land and taxi up to the southern end, load and unload, then turn about and take off towards the northern end. This being the case, I had only three large coconut trees cut down and left the trees around the extension centre intact pending the D.C.A. inspection. If D.C.A. do require these trees to be cut down, it would take little time for the people to do this.

Kikinonda airstrip after completion of work.

The overall surface of the strip is flat and reasonably smooth. The areas where recent earthworks had been carried out were still a little soft but the weather had started to have its effect and they were starting to consolidate. By the time the

KIKINONDA AIRSTRIP.History.

The idea of building an airstrip at Kikinonda was thought of as far back as 1962 by D.A.S.F., Councillor Charles of Kikinonda said. However nothing eventuated until the middle of this year when Councillor Charles started the ball rolling by stating at a mid-year council meeting of the Tamata L.G.C. that the Aiga people were interested in undertaking the construction of the airstrip.

Following this, John Horne, Agriculture Officer from Uhita and P.O. J. Duffield, Officer in Charge Ioma visited the village within a short time of each other. The people at first wanted the airstrip to run through the centre of the village but the ensuing problems that would arise if this was done were pointed out. A large area of kunai grass just north of Kikinonda village was then decided upon and the airstrip was marked out and clearing and cutting commenced in August.

Mr. Johnston D.D.C. visited the site in late August during his patrol of the Aiga and later made out a report on the airstrip (file 4-2-II dated 12th. September, 1967). Following correspondence from Mr. Williams, District Commissioner, (file 4-2-II dated 14th. September, 1967) it was decided that I would go to Kikinonda in early October to carry out the following objectives:

1. Supervise and complete work on the airstrip.
2. Carry out a chain and compass survey of the airstrip land.
3. Conduct a land investigation report of the airstrip land so that it may be purchased and leased to Tamata Local Government Council as they will be the authority responsible for maintenance of the airstrip.

Stage of work reached upon my arrival.

The airstrip had been marked out and the kunai had been recently cut. A large area of the airstrip surface was in quite good condition needing only minor levelling and filling to make it reasonably flat. An area of 600ft. by 80ft. on the eastern side was quite rough and contained several large and small stumps that would require removing. An area approximately 800ft. from the northern end and of dimensions 300ft. by the width of the strip was pitted with holes and kunai clumps and would necessitate a fair amount of levelling work. The northern end itself had many small hillocks and roots that remained to be cleared up.

The surveyed dimensions of the airstrip are 2000ft by 200ft. The overall gradient was flat with little deviation either way and the magnetic bearing of the strip was 28 degrees / 208 degrees. The land surrounding the airstrip was also flat and level.

The lateral clearances on the eastern side were not too good and would have to be cleared of many shrubs and tall timber. On the western side kunai intermingled with low shrubs was about 600ft. wide and would not require any clearing. Some timber had been felled on the northern approaches but more would have to be cut down to clear them properly.



is carried for five hours to Divinikoiari, then transported to Popondetta by Landrover.

The primary purpose in constructing the Kikinonda airstrip is to solve this problem of despatching the cash crops from the Aiga, especially during the wet season. Kikinonda would be about ten minutes flying time from Popondetta so charter rates would be quite small, about \$40.00 for the Pilatus Porter. It is hoped that the opening of the airstrip will encourage the people to put more effort into the cultivation of their cash crops.

At present, the field assistant reports that there are about 30 bags of dry cocoa and 9 bags of coffee waiting at Kikinonda to be flown out. All up weight of this produce would be over 4,000lb., enough to fill the Pilatus Porter twice.

Apart from cocoa and coffee, little else appears to be produced as a cash crop. The staple native foods of taro, kau-kau, yams and sago are produced in ample quantities. Pineapples, paw-paw, tomatoes, bananas and cabbage are also grown but did not seem to abound in great quantities. Most villages sell native food to Saiho Hospital.

#### Health.

The people of the Aiga gave the appearance of being in quite good health. A small amount of Sipoma was noticed and the odd case of swollen legs indicating Elephantiasis was seen.

#### Carriers.

No trouble was found in obtaining carriers. Most walks were over flat country and of short duration, therefore the carriers were paid the usual amount of ten cents per hour.

#### Roads and Bridges.

All patrolling throughout the Aiga is done on foot. The flat terrain makes walking easy but the ground can become quite waterlogged or covered with water during periods of rain. Many small creeks are crossed by slippery logs where a good sense of balance is a required asset. The short cut I used from Poho to Gaiari is no more than a rough track through the bush and swamps but it is not a normal patrol route.

#### Rest Houses.

All rest houses stayed at were of adequate construction and within easy walking distance of each other. New rest houses had been erected at Gaiari and Petikiari.

#### Labour.

Whilst conducting Census with Mr. Duffield, a large absence of working age males in the villages was apparent. Some villages were almost completely depleted of these men, leaving only the old men and the women in the village. Most of these absent workers were employed as plantation workers on the plantations around the Popondetta area. There was also the usual number of absenteees in the main centres, mainly Port Moresby.

Thus there exists the rather ridiculous situation in the Aiga where the cocoa is only being produced at half rates and yet men are leaving their villages to work on Cocoa Plantations for a minimal wage. This is a trend that should be discouraged as the population of the area is small and it is far better that the men stay in their area and work their cash crops in an effort to strengthen the economy of the Aiga. The area has the potential, it is the lack of population and a reasonable amount of hard work that is holding it back.

Political Situation.

When accompanying Mr. Duffield, I was in attendance while he was giving talks on the forthcoming House of Assembly Elections, the formation and working of Government and the paying of tax.

Most people gave these talks a good hearing, although they appeared to have a little difficulty in absorbing all that was told to them. However they are becoming aware of these matters and I think the talks mean more to them than in the past. Some men displayed quite reasonable knowledge on the matters discussed and the name Edric Bupu was not completely unknown to all.

During my stay at Kikinonda I had the feeling that the people are quite pro-administration and still fall back on the Administration to a large degree. They are quite aware of their council and its general functions by now and I think this is helping them to understand the more complex workings of government. I was quite surprised one day when I was asked by Councillor Charles to give a short talk about the Papua New Guinea Development Bank.

Agriculture.

Cocoa and to a lesser degree Robusta Coffee are the two cash crops raised in the Aiga. Quite large cocoa gardens were seen and at the last count in June 1967 there were 79213 cocoa trees in the Aiga, most of these being mature. However, it was apparent that a few of the gardens were not being looked after. Pantorhytes and Dieback are quite prevalent and in many cases nothing is being done about clearing the trees of the former. Often weeds and small shrubs were growing amongst the cocoa, over-ripe cocoa pods were not being picked and Leucaena trees that should have been cleared years ago soared to large heights.

The coffee that has been planted, 39,914 at June 1967, is still mainly immature, about two to three years old. Some of the coffee gardens were ridiculously small, some plots containing from 40 to 60 trees. One of the reasons for the planting of this coffee, I feel, is the people's desire to find an easy way of earning money. They are finding that cocoa requires a certain amount of maintenance to make it grow successfully and are not prepared to put this effort into their work. They have turned to planting coffee in the hope that this crop is easier to look after and involves less work.

There is a D.A.S.F. extension centre at Kikinonda with a native field assistant stationed there. A cocoa fermentery has been built on the D.A.S.F. land and it uses the method of drying the cocoa beans in the sun. This process takes about a week under sunny conditions but this time can be considerably extended if rainy or cloudy and humid conditions prevail. The field assistant, Charles Wesley, says that he is processing five to six bags of dry beans a month but if the cocoa in the Aiga was fully worked, he would process twice this amount. Councillor Phillip from Borugasusu also buys wet cocoa beans and processes them at his fermentery. I could not actually determine what quantity of beans he buys but it is less than the D.A.S.F. extension centre. Generally the extension centre handles the cocoa around the Kikinonda-Poho area and the villages around the Kumusi River area whilst Phillip's fermentery looks after the villages around the Borugasusu-Korisata area and the villages extending along the track towards Ioma.

Previously the cocoa from Kikinonda was carried one hour to Siai, then transported by Landrover to Popondetta when the road was passable. This meant that during the wet season the cocoa was held in storage for many months and this had a detrimental effect on its quality. Picking the cocoa up by dinghy and transporting it down the Kumusi River and along the coast to Killerton was also tried but this was not very successful. The cocoa handled at Borugasusu generally



Reception of Patrol.

Quite friendly in all villages visited. Large amounts of food were placed outside the rest house and in some villages the rest house was decorated with shrubs and flowers.

Villages.

Whilst accompanying Mr. Duffield I visited the following villages: Kurereda, Gaiari, Petikiari, Koninida, Utukiari, Korisata, Borugasusu, Osako, Usuindari, Poho No.1 and No.2 and Kikinonda. Later on I visited Siai village when making some inquiries.

All the villages visited, with the exception of Osako and Petikiari, were in quite good condition. The houses were usually lined into a rectangular shape which sometimes enclosed a large grassy area but more often enclosed bare earth scraped clean of any form of vegetation. The houses themselves were constructed of sago walls and blackpalm floors. Kitchens were attached separately and all houses had an accompanying pit latrine. Petikiari contained many scrappy and delapidated houses but the people were in the process of repairing or replacing these. Osako was also in a stage of reconstruction with just about every house being replaced by a new one.

Usuindari was the only village with a poor water supply. The village water supply flows through a sago swamp, is discoloured and has a peculiar odour. However, the village is to have a well installed by the Tamata Local Government very soon and during the time I was at Kikinonda, the well maker passed through en route to Usuindari to complete the making of the well pipes, thus leaving only the actual installation itself to be done.

Village Officials.

During the patrol I met four councillors from the Aiga. Councillor Malcolm from Kurereda, who was one of the tax collection team, appeared to be a capable and co-operative type. Councillor Phillip of Borugasusu also gave a good impression. He appears to be exerting his influence in his ward as the villages have been or are in the process of being built to a high standard. He also displayed a good business head by way of getting together a group of villagers and setting up a cocoa fermentery where he now buys and sells cocoa at the D.A.S.F. prices. He expressed a desire to build a tradestore next to his fermentery to further increase his income. His only letdown whilst I was in the area was his apparent reluctance to send villagers from his ward to work on the airstrip at Kikinonda. Councillor Charles from Kikinonda also impressed me. He was the force behind the construction of the airstrip and he seems to be a very capable man. He was obviously trying to encourage his people to put more work into the care of their cash crops and show more interest in village affairs, but I feel that sometimes he thought he was beating against a brick wall. He was very keen to have the airstrip opened as soon as possible. Councillor Jerry from Siai made a brief appearance at Kikinonda where he assured me that there would be plenty of workers from his ward coming to the airstrip site. However he failed to live up to his promise and when I went to see him at Siai, he had departed for Popondetta to attend a court case.

The village committeemen overall seemed to be doing a reasonable job. I noticed that these committeemen were usually the first from the village to appear at Kikinonda for work.

Saturday 21st. October.

Heavy rain during previous night left a couple of parts of strip very soggy. About 40 in attendance. These filled the waterlogged areas and generally cleaned up strip. Carried out chain and compass survey on land to be purchased and conducted land investigation report. In late afternoon, talk to people about maintaining airstrip, organizing a system of keeping the grass cut and putting more work into the cultivation of their cash crops. Slept Kikinonda.

Sunday 22nd. October.

Observed Kikinonda.

Monday 23rd. October.

Walked land boundaries with owners. Departed Kikinonda for Gaiari at 0830 hrs. Delay in crossing flooded Opi River whilst canoe was being repaired. Arrived Gaiari 1230 hrs. Departed Gaiari for Kurereda at 1400 hrs arriving 1700 hrs. Slept Kurereda.

Tuesday 24th. October.

Departed Kurereda at 0730 hrs. arriving Ioma 0900 hrs. Unpacked patrol gear and paid carriers.

END OF PATROL.



language towards a village committeeman. Four told to report to Kikinonda for work next day.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Saturday 14th. October.

Continued work on levelling centre of airstrip. About 50 in attendance.  
Some big trees near east side of airstrip cut down.  
Kunai grass on western boundary cut back.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Sunday 15th. October.

Observed Kikinonda.

Monday 16th. October.

Commenced levelling strip towards northern end. About 40 in attendance. Only a few from Siai and the Kumusi villages came despite my requests. Nobody from Korisata, Borugasusu, Osako, Utukiari, Petikiari and Gaiari came as requested.  
Went to Siai to see Councillor Jerry but he had gone to Popondetta.  
Requested the people to come to Kikinonda the next day.  
Malaria control interrupted work by spraying Kikinonda.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Tuesday 17th. October.

About 120 in attendance. Only Gaiari, Petikiari and Utukiari not represented. Sent Constable Tokaba out to these villages to find the men and to ask them to come to Kikinonda.  
Men with axes felled heavy timber near North-Eastern end of strip.  
Rest of people cut grass at northern end and commenced digging roots out.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Wednesday 18th. October.

About 60 in attendance. Siai and Oitatandi being visited by Mission and did not come to airstrip. Some men from Gaiari, Petikiari and Utukiari came.  
Men with axes felled trees on northern approaches.  
Some men filled swampy patch on strip. All others continued levelling.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Thursday 19th. October.

About 60 in attendance.  
Men with axes continued felling trees on northern approaches during morning.  
Rest of men continued levelling and cleaning northern end of strip.  
Small holes on strip filled and small timber on eastern side of strip cleared.  
Everybody working on strip surface during afternoon.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Friday 20th. October.

About 60 in attendance.  
One swampy patch on northern end of strip filled.  
Rest of men spent day generally cleaning and levelling.  
Boundary for land survey cut.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Village inspection of Korisata.  
Slept Korisata.

Friday 6th. October.

Departed Korisata for Borugasusu at 0805 hrs. arriving 0830 hrs.  
Census for Borugasusu and Osako, talk on Government and the House  
of Assembly Elections.  
Walked to Osako at 1140 hrs. arriving 1205 hrs..  
Inspected village and departed 1230 hrs. arriving Borugasusu at  
1255 hrs. Departed Borugasusu at 1500 hrs. after conducting  
general business and inspecting village and arrived Korisata 1525 hrs.  
Census figures compiled.  
Slept Korisata.

Saturday 7th. October.

Departed Korisata for Usuindari at 0745 hrs. arriving 0845 hrs.  
Census, talk on Government and the House of Assembly Elections  
followed by village inspection.  
Slept Usuindari.

Sunday 8th. October.

Observed Usuindari.

Monday 9th. October.

Departed Usuindari for Kikinonda at 0745 hrs. arriving 0845 hrs.  
Inspected work at airstrip site.  
Census for Kikinonda and Poho, talk on Government and the House of  
Assembly Elections followed by inspection of Kikinonda village.  
Talks with Councillor Charles on organizing working parties for  
airstrip.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Tuesday 10th. October.

Commenced work on airstrip. About 20 people working.  
Measured and staked out actual boundary of airstrip.  
Kunai grass about 2ft. long cut during day to clear surface.  
Slept Kikinonda

Wednesday 11th. October.

Several people from Usuindari arrived for work, making a total of  
60 workers.  
One section commenced cutting out kunai grass starting from southern  
end. Another group collected grass runners from around the area  
and commenced planting them on the cleared parts of the strip.  
A group of men started removing stumps and levelling a section on  
the eastern side of the strip.  
Heavy rain in the afternoon allowed only about one hour's work.  
Slept Usuindari.

Thursday 12th. October.

Continued removing stumps and levelling area on eastern side of strip.  
Women continued cutting the kunai and planting grass runners.  
Slept Kikinonda.

Friday 13th. October.

Continued levelling area on east side of strip and some shrubs next  
to east side removed.  
Work commenced on levelling centre of strip. Only about 40 in  
attendance.  
Went to Usuindari in afternoon with Councillor Charles to see four  
youths who were not reporting for work and were using threatening



I.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was mounted for the primary purpose of supervising and completing work on the Kikinonda airstrip in the Aiga Census Division. A chain and compass survey and a Land Investigation Report were carried out so that the land may be purchased and leased to the Tamata Local Government Council for a period of 99 years.

Mr. J. Duffield, Patrol Officer, departed on a patrol of the Aiga Census Division at the same time as I left Ioma and we worked together until Kikinonda was reached. His patrol was mounted with the main objectives in mind being Census Revision of the Aiga C. D., talks on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections, the formation and working of Government and routine administration.

The Tamata Local Government Council tax collection committee accompanied Mr. Duffield's patrol as did the Ioma interpreter Taega. Constable Iokaba R.P.N.G.C. remained with me at Kikinonda.

The land traversed was almost uniformly flat with many swamps, creeks and rivers cutting across the walking tracks. Three large rivers were crossed, the Mambare and Kumusi with the aid of ferrymen in canoes and the Opi by means of a suspension bridge. As it was towards the end of the dry season the ground was in quite reasonable condition.

A general report on the area I covered with Mr. Duffield is attached as well as a detailed report on the Kikinonda airstrip site.

DIARY.

Monday 2nd. October.

Prepared patrol gear during morning.  
Departed Ioma for Kurereda at 1425 hrs. arriving 1600 hrs.  
Set up camp.  
Slept Kurereda

Tuesday 3rd. October.

Departed Kurereda for Gaiari at 0730 hrs. arriving 1030 hrs.  
Census, talk on Government and House of Assembly Elections followed by village inspection.  
Slept Gaiari.

Wednesday 4th. October.

Departed Gaiari for Petikiari at 0735 hrs. arriving 0855 hrs.  
Census for Petikiari, Utukiari and Koninida, talk on Government and House of Assembly Elections followed by inspection of Petikiari village.  
Slept Petikiari.

Thursday 5th. October.

Departed Petikiari for Koninida at 0720 hrs arriving 0805 hrs.  
Inspected the village and departed for Korisata at 0820 hrs. arriving 0945 hrs.  
Census for Korisata, talk on Government and House of Assembly Elections

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
Ioma Northern District.

31st. October, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
Popondetta.

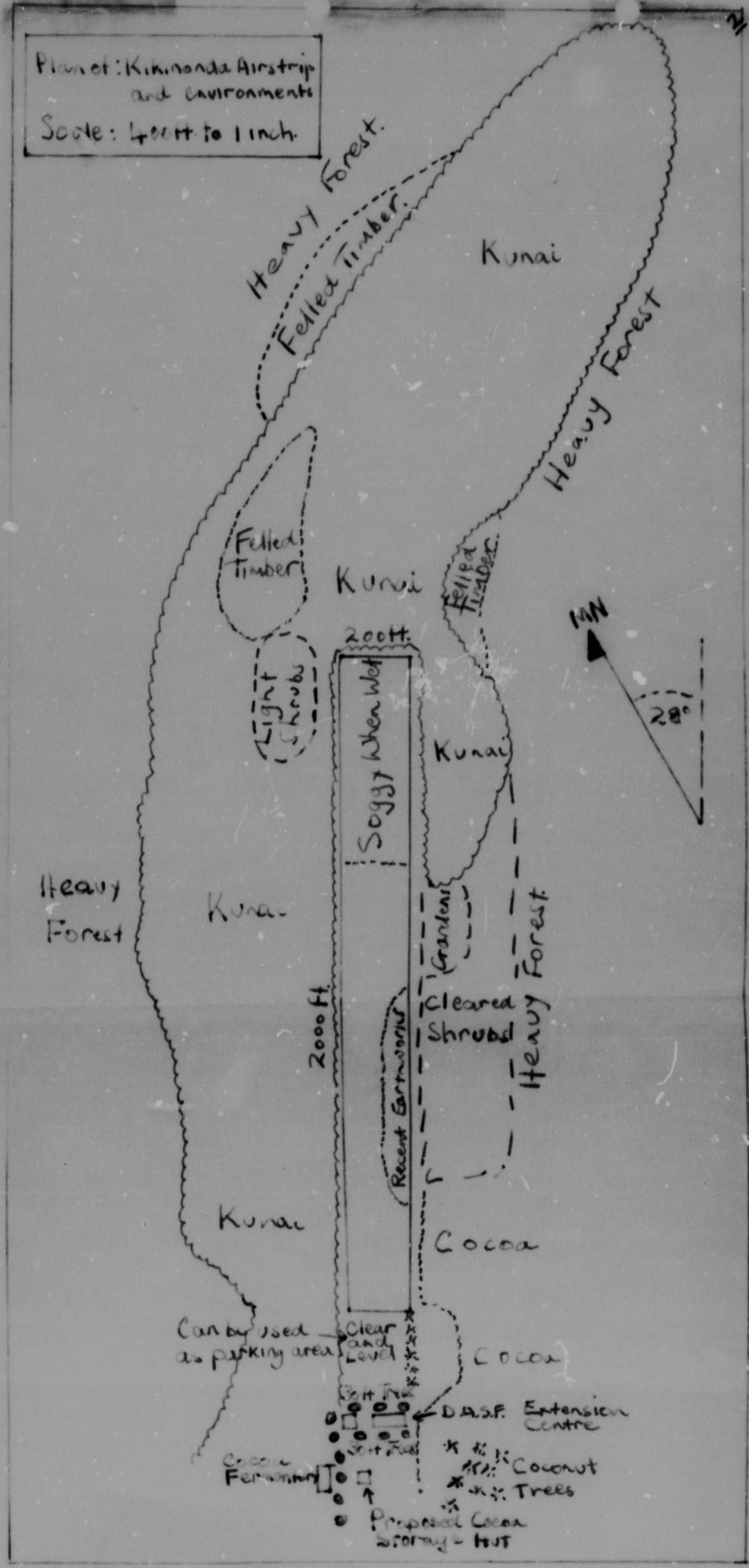
IOMA PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1967/68.

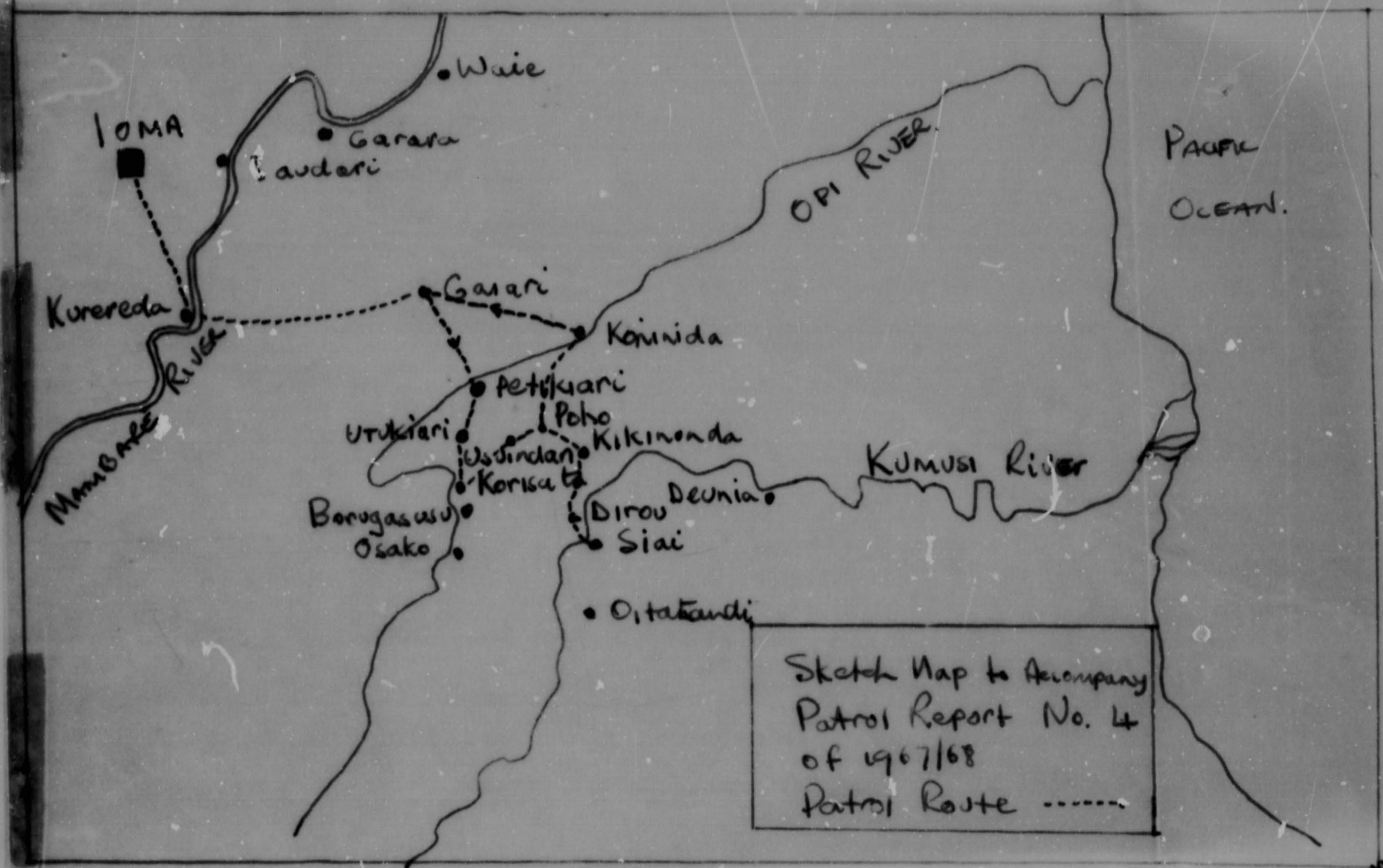
Patrol conducted by : M.P. Slough C.P.O.  
Area patrolled : Part Aiga Census Division.  
Patrol accompanied by : Constable Iokaba R.P.N.G.C.  
Duration of patrol : 2/10/67 to 24/10/67.  
Number of days : 23 days.  
Last patrol to area : D.D.A. February 1967.  
Map reference : Sketch map attached.  
Objects of patrol : Supervise and complete construction  
work on the Kikinonda airstrip site.  
Carry out chain and compass survey  
of the land.  
Conduct a Land Investigation Report.  
Routine Administration.

*M. Slough*  
M. Slough.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



Plan of Kikinonda Airstrip  
and environments  
Scale: 400ft to 1 inch.





Sketch Map to Accompany  
 Patrol Report No. 4  
 of 1967/68  
 Patrol Route -----





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... NORTHERN ..... Report No. .... IOMA 5/67-68 .....

Patrol Conducted by..... JOHN DUFFIELD PATROL OFFICER .....

Area Patrolled..... BINANDEKE CENSUS DIVISION .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NO .....

Natives..... 1 R.P.H.G.C .....

1 INTERPRETER .....

Duration—From..... 8 / 11 / 19 67 to 21 / 11 / 19 67 .....

Number of Days..... 14. only\* 13 camped out. .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 24 / 7 / 19 67 .....

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

Map Reference..... Sketch Map Attached .....

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Census. 2. House of Assembly Election. Education. Talks. 3. Coffee Buying. 4. 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 .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-5-12

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

7th March, 19 68.

District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL NO. 5 of 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- \* ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~
- \* Patrol Report No. 5 of 1967/68

covering patrol by ~~Mr. J. Duffield to the Binandere Census~~  
Division, Election Education and Coffee Buying being the  
main purposes of the Patrol.

(T. W. Ellis)  
~~(J. K. McCarthy)~~  
DIRECTOR.

\* Delete as necessary.



67.5.121  
114

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

6th February, 1968.



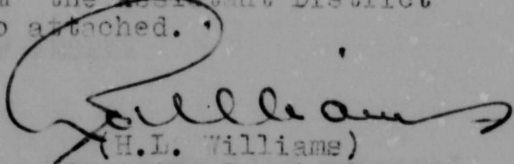
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 5/67-68 - IOMA

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Binandere Census Division carried out by Mr. J. Duffield

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner and an informative report submitted.

A covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Popondetta is also attached.

  
(H.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
Ioma.....N.D.

1st. December 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
Popondetta.

IOMA PATROL NO. 5/67-68  
BINANDERE CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION:

1. This Patrol got off to a bad start with the breaking down of the station outboard motor and this necessitated the use of village canoes in covering the main part of the area patrolled.
2. The station Interpreter Taega Haono was not available for this patrol as he was accompanying C.P.O. Mr. Slough in his patrol of the Waria Census Division. The Vice President of the Tamata Council, Malcolm Bonga, was recruited to interpret for the patrol and he carried out this job as if he had been doing it all his life.
3. The objects of the patrol were carried out successfully though the coffee buying day at Mambatutu was a little disappointing in that the amount of coffee produced by the people was not as much as I had thought it would be.
4. Due to my having to be on the station for the Administrators visit to Ioma I did not patrol the Eia river area of the Census Division and this was done by C.P.O. Mr. Slough on his way through to the Waria.

RECEPTION OF PATROL AND ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE TOWARDS THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. The people in the area patrolled received the patrol in a friendly fashion and canoes and carriers were willingly supplied at all villages visited. Food for accompanying patrol personnel was supplied gratis. This is a particularly good custom and is common throughout the Ioma Administrative Area.
6. There is no indication in the area of any Anti-Administration feeling among the people. The overall impression received was that of definite pro-Administration sentiment. The people of this area are pro everything, Council and Church as well as Administration, and all these influencing factors on their life are accepted with equal equanimity. I would say, on the whole, that their attitude is better than that exhibited in the Aiga Census Division.



INCIDENTS

7. While at Mambatutu village and after hearing a Local Court for riotous behaviour involving two men and five women a fight broke out among the two men previously charged plus another two who became involved. Before the fight could spread, which it no doubt would have done, myself, Constable Iokaba, the Tamata Council Vice President Malcolm Bonga and the Mambatutu Councillor Grayson Nenemi successfully put an end to it all. Not though, without some difficulty as the men fighting were past the stage of taking any notice of anyone. The main effect of this fight was the almost deathly quiet that reigned in the village for the rest of my stay there. The combatants, after being charged for riotous behaviour, shook hands all round and declared that their 'cross' was finished.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

8. Apart from the cases referred to above, Local Courts were held at Kotaure village for unlawful striking and at Ewore village for offensive behaviour. Numerous minor disputes over pigs etc. were brought to me for settlement and in all cases these disputes were settled amicably by arbitration. It is good to see the people bringing their courts etc. to the proper authority again. As I have reported before there has been a tendency for all manner of troubles to be settled at village level with the Local Councillor presiding.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

9. The majority of the people in this area gain a cash income, apart from that sent home by relatives away from the area and that gained by numerous men who work in and around Popondetta for a few months every year, by the sale of Robusta Coffee. The exceptions to this are the villages of Mambatutu, Manau and Deboin the people of which are employed primarily in the production of Copra. Copra is also produced to some extent at the village of Taututu on the Mambare river and the village of Kotaure on the Gira river. There is no reason why Copra cannot be produced at all villages on these two rivers and this point has been pointed out to the Councillors from these areas. While on Patrol it was gratifying to note that at Ainsi village the Councillor there along with five other men has commenced work in establishing a Coconut Plantation. The Councillor from Batari has gone further than that in that he has acquired for his village a quantity of 44 gallon drums and some arc-mesh wire with which to build a copra drier. Apparently his people have quite considerable numbers of Coconut Palms already mature. It is pleasing to see activity of this nature.

10. During the patrol a coffee buying day was held at Mambatutu village and 2,136 lbs of Robusta Coffee was bought. An amount of \$256.00 was paid out and as was the case the last time I conducted a buying day at Mambatutu ( see Ioma Patrol Report No.1/67-68) the people from Sia village on the Mambare produced far more than any other

## Economic Development cont.

village. In this case nearly half of the coffee bought came from Sia. This fact that Sia village is producing much more than any other village was pointed out to all other villages visited during the patrol with particular emphasis on the amounts of money involved. At many places the objective of stinging the people's pride by telling them this was obviously achieved. Any excuses that they put forward for their failure to be on par with Sia were soundly 'rubbished' by myself hurting their pride, I hope, even more. After this I cannot see the people in many of the villages long tolerating the situation of being in an inferior position to the Sia people.

11. At the time of writing this report five Coffee Pulping Machines acquired by the Tamata Council for sale to the people have been bought by people on the Gira River and two have been bought by people on the Mambare River. This influx of these machines which makes the work of producing Coffee much easier should somewhat increase coffee production in the area.

12. I have made no mention thus far of the activities of the people living on the Eia river. Again their main cash crop is coffee but these people sell their coffee to Dona Agriculture Station in the Morobe District. All I know of their coffee production is that it is small.

13. The villages of Barara, Waie and Iaudare on the Mambare river sell their coffee direct to me at Ioma station. There has been a slow increase in coffee coming from these villages since I have been here at Ioma and I have noted some considerable increased activity among some of the people in the cash crop line. That is that there is quite a lot of new planting going on in these villages.

14. In conclusion I would say that among the people living on the Mambare and Gira rivers there is an increasing interest in cash cropping and to a great extent this is due to the Tamata Local Government Councillors in the area. Many of them are making a real effort to promote increased development among their people. Also, what with paying Council Tax, Church Tax and now having to pay to send their children to school, the necessity for the people to earn money is increasing.

Note: Please refer to my 6-1-1 dated 24th. November 1967 concerning Copra Production at Manau and Mambatutu.

TRADE STORES.

15. In my Patrol Report No. 3/67=68 I stated that in the Aiga Census Division that Native run Trade Stores there are exceptionally good. The same cannot be said for the Binandere Census Division, except for those in Iaudare village which receive their goods from Popondetta per Pilatus Porter, and the Co-operative Society Store at Deboin which is excellent. All others, apart from those mentioned, are poorly stocked 'sometimes' affairs which can scarcely be dignified with the term 'store'. The main reason for this is of course the difficulty of the store owners in acquiring goods for sale. See Appendix A for list of villages and stores.



POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

16. As in my patrol to the Aiga Census Division in October (Ioma Report No.3/67-68) talks were delivered at all villages visited on the role of the House of Assembly, Taxation, similarities between the House of Assembly and Local Government Councils etc. I find it very difficult to assess the effect these talks have on the people. One hopes while one is delivering them that there are some people in the audience who are deriving some benefit from them but the complete lack of any questions by the people on various aspects of the House of Assembly function tends to make one feel that any interest they may have is small. For a certainty it can be said that the vast majority of women in the area are not the slightest bit interested. They are at the time of the talks either nursing babies, having little talks with their friends in whispers, ~~or~~ gazing blankly into the distance or nodding off to sleep. A goodly number of men at all villages visited gave the appearance of listening intently to the talks and it is hoped they were and not merely being polite. Whatever the case may be, it ~~is~~ should not be surprising if the majority of people have only a small amount of interest in the talks as the subject is one which vast numbers of so-called educated and sophisticated Australians cannot be bothered fully understanding.

17. The people's attitude towards their Local Government Council is good and I feel that their understanding of it's processes and aims is increasing. This is as it should be as they are intimately involved with it in their own environment unlike the House of Assembly which must appear to them to be terribly removed from the aspects of their daily existence. The fact that they have never been visited by any Member of the House of Assembly and even worse that their Council has not had a visit has not helped to bring the idea of the House of Assembly closer to home.

18. My last sentence in para 16 I feel deserves some further explanation of what I meant to point out. It is that for better or worse the 'ordinary' people in any country, Australia is only one example, tend not to be terribly interested in the machinations of Government and Politics and I feel that the 'ordinary' people of Papua and New Guinea are not going to differ far from the norm. People do of course become interested in Politics if they feel that injustices are being done to them, but providing they are left relatively free to pursue their own ends in life they are content to let the 'Government' go about it's work in it's own fashion.

19. In conclusion, the people are becoming familiar with the existence of the House of Assembly and through talks delivered to them by myself and by their Councillors and by what they have heard on radios and perhaps read about on the propaganda sheets which have been circulated through the area, some of the people at least must be beginning to grasp some of the basic fundamentals of Government. The fact of them being under Local Government Council must also have an increasing effect on their overall Political Development.

HEALTH.

20. The area patrolled is served by Administration Aid Posts at Sia village on the Mambare river, Tabara and Nindeware Villages on the Gira River and the people at Ina village on the Eia river have nearly completed a new Aid Post for a Medical Orderly who is already at Ioma and waiting to go to his posting. At Manau there is an hospital operated by the Anglican Mission with a European Sister in charge and two orderlies assisting. The area then is very adequately supplied with Medical facilities.

21. It has come to my attention that the A.P.O. at Tabara village by the name of MacKenzie Ivori is not, in the opinion of Councillor Gilbert from Batari village and Councillor Kipling from Ainsi village, carrying out his duties in a satisfactory manner. Apparently he is forever leaving his Aid Post, is lazy and gives small concern to sick people under his care. This matter was brought up at a recent Council meeting and discussed by the Councillors concerned and Mr. Lancelot Arura who is at present in charge of Ioma Hospital. Very likely Lancelot will be submitting a report to his superior officer, but it would be appreciated if the contents of this paragraph could be conveyed to the District Medical Officer.

22. The general health of the people appears to be quite good and the death rate in the area as shown by the attached Census Figures is a further indication of this.

VILLAGES

23. All villages in the area patrolled are situated on the Mambare, Gira and Eia rivers ensuring the people of a constant water supply if not one of the highest quality. Villages overall were in good condition with adequate latrines and rubbish pits. Four notable exceptions were the villages of Kotaure, Batari, Tabara and Taire, all under the control of Councillor Gilbert from Batari. Kotaure, Batari and Tabara particularly were in a shocking state of disrepair. In Kotaure the Council Vice-President along with Councillor Gilbert were sent to inspect the village and issue orders. I thought it better that this be done by them than by myself as it is desirable that Council rules be Policed by Council people. In this case the Council Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. The other three villages mentioned had at the time of the patrol commenced clearing areas of ground for new village sites.

ROADS

24.

Most of the patrol was done by canoe but roads used were found to be in a reasonable state of repair. The people of Iaudare, Barara and Waie are in the process of building a bridge over the Aposi river on the road to Nindeware. I would like to request that some consideration be given to supplying a quantity of steel rope for this bridge so that it can be built to last. If you find this request favourable please advise me and I shall advise you of the quantity required. The Aposi river is too far removed from any villages for a ferryman to be used. It is not a wide river but is very deep.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

25. The village Councillors in this area are all good and none of them are a drag on the Local Government Council. The new Councillor for the Manau, Mambatutu,



Village Officials cont. (8)

Sia and Taututu Ward is a vast improvement on the previous Councillor who was a Mission Teacher and who recently resigned due to pressure put on him by the Father in Charge of the Anglican Mission in this area. The new Councillor, Grayson Kenemi, is an ex-Village Constable and is an energetic and willing worker. Councillor Gilbert from Batari, though the villages in his ward were poor, is beginning to prove himself a worthwhile member of the Council. Councillors Kipling from Ainsi and Graham from Ewore are firmly in control of their wards though occasional bickering between them spoils the situation somewhat. The Councillor from the Bia river is of course Romney Govero, the Council President. The Tamata Local Government revolves around him.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION


27. Reading back through old files held at the Ioma Office one could quickly gain the impression that the Anglican Mission in this area is a Medusa headed beast ready to strike down any unwary Patrol Officer. I have never read as much drivel before as otherwise apparently sane officers have written about Mission activities in this area. One has the feeling that the Officers concerned had little better to do than wage this ridiculous feud. I have been at Ioma for fourteen months now and have had quite excellent relations with the Mission during this time.
28. Education throughout the area, though by no means first class, is provided solely by the Mission excepting the Administration Primary T School at Ioma. Mission Schools in the area are as follows: Sia (to St.2), Deboin (to St.4), Manau (to St.6), Kotaure (to St.1), Tabara (to St.2), Nindeware (to St.5), Bovera (to St.2).

CENSUS

29. Complete Census figures for the area are attached. No trouble was encountered with people being absent from the Census without good reason.

CONCLUSION

30. An enjoyable Patrol and one which leaves me with the impression that the Binandere people are beginning to realise that they must ~~increase~~ increase their efforts in the line of cash cropping and economic development.
31. Apart from having to make earlier starts, the use of canoes throughout the patrol was no inconvenience and they are definitely much quieter than an outboard motor.

  
J. Duffield.  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

(7)

VILLAGES WITH TRADE STORES.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>TRADE STORES</u>
Barara	100	1
Iandare/Zogadumo	450	3
Waie	68	1
Deboin	289	1 (Society)
Mambatutu	156	1
Manau	147	1
Batari	113	1
Tubi	18	1
Onombatutu	94	1
Wagadare	192	1
Ewore	286	1
Bovera	166	2
Tave	152	2

Kurda

Onombatutu

Waie

Wagadare

Ewore

Tave

Waie

Bovera/Matira



APPENDIX B.

6

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. SHOTGUNS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Iaudare/Pogadumo	10	450
Barara	3	100
Waie	1	68
Sia	5	173
Taututu	2	94
Deboin	6	289
Mambatutu	1	156
Manau	1	147
Kotaure	1	175
Batari	3	113
Tabara	1	158
Tubi	2	18
Taire	1	144
Ainsi	2	145
Karude	1	93
Onombatutu	1	94
Wade	1	89
Wagadare	2	192
Ewore	-	
Fave	2	152
Ina	1	153
Bovera/Mataira	5	339

---

---

APPENDIX C.

5

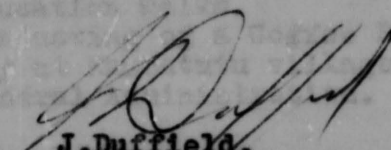
Attachment to Ioma Patrol Report No.5/67-68.

Police Accompanying Patrol.

Constable 10290 Iokaba.

Abovenamed Constable is the most intelligent and capable policeman on the Ioma Detachment. His conduct on this Patrol was as good as it always is.

He learnt a lesson on this Patrol and that is that sometimes when men are fighting the mere fact that one is a policeman is not necessarily going to make them stop. However, during the fight which took place at Mambatutu village, he acquitted himself well enough once he realised that the combatants were not to be lightly stopped.

  
J. Duffield.  
Patrol Officer.

Encl. Map Attached.



PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. Duffield. Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Part Binandere Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Const. 10290 Iokaba.  
Malcolm Bonga, Vice President  
Tamata Council.

DURATION OF PATROL: 8/11/67 to 21/11/67 = 14 days.  
13 days camped out.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. 24/7/67.

- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
1. Census.
  2. House of Assembly Election  
Education Talks.
  3. Conducting of a Coffee Buying  
Day at Mambatutu village.
  4. General Administration.

12th. November.

13th. November.

Sketch Map Attached.

14th. November.

15th. November.

16th. November.

17th. November.

DIARY OF PATROL

(3)

8th. November.

Departed Ioma at 0630. After quarter of an hour running Outboard Motor broke down. Continued on to Barara village by canoe. Census of Barara and Waie and Election Education Talk for House of Assembly Election delivered. Many minor enquiries from people. Slept Barara.

9th. November.

Departed Barara at 0630 by Canoe for Sia village. Arrived Sia at 1500. Long and boring trip. Slept Sia.

10th. November.

House of Assembly talks delivered and Census of Sia and Taututu villages at Sia. Minor disputes settled and lengthy talks with people on various topics. Slept Sia.

11th. November.

Departed Sia at 5.30 by canoe for Deboin. Stopped and inspected Taututu village enroute. Arrived Deboin at 11.30. Census and House of Assembly talks. Few minor enquiries and complaints. Slept Deboin.

12th. November.

Departed Deboin at 0630 and arrived Mambatutu at 10.30. Bought coffee from Mambare and Gira river villages. Slept Mambatutu.

13th. November.

Census of Mambatutu and Manau villages and House of Assembly Education talk delivered. Local Court. Fight in village after court. Another Local Court. Four men charged with riotous behaviour. Slept Mambatutu.

14th. November.

Departed Mambatutu at 0730 and arrived Kotaure village at 13.30. No work. Slept Kotaure.

15th. November.

Census and House of Assembly talks delivered at Kotaure. Local Court. General enquiries. Departed Kotaure at 1400 and arrived Batari at 1600. Slept Batari.

16th. November.

Departed Batari at 0700 and arrived Tabara at 0900. Census of assembled Tabara, Batari, Tubi and Taire villages and House of Assembly talks delivered. Arbitration of Pig disputes. Slept Tabara.

17th. November.

Departed Tabara at 0730 and arrived Ainsi at 0930. Census and House of Assembly talks delivered. One dispute settled. Slept Ainsi.

18th. November.

Departed Ainsi at 0730 and arrived Nindeware at 0800. Census and House of Assembly Talks delivered. General talks with people and two pig disputes successfully arbitrated. Slept Nindeware.



Diary of Patrol cont.

(2)

19th. November 1967.

Sunday observed at Nindeware.

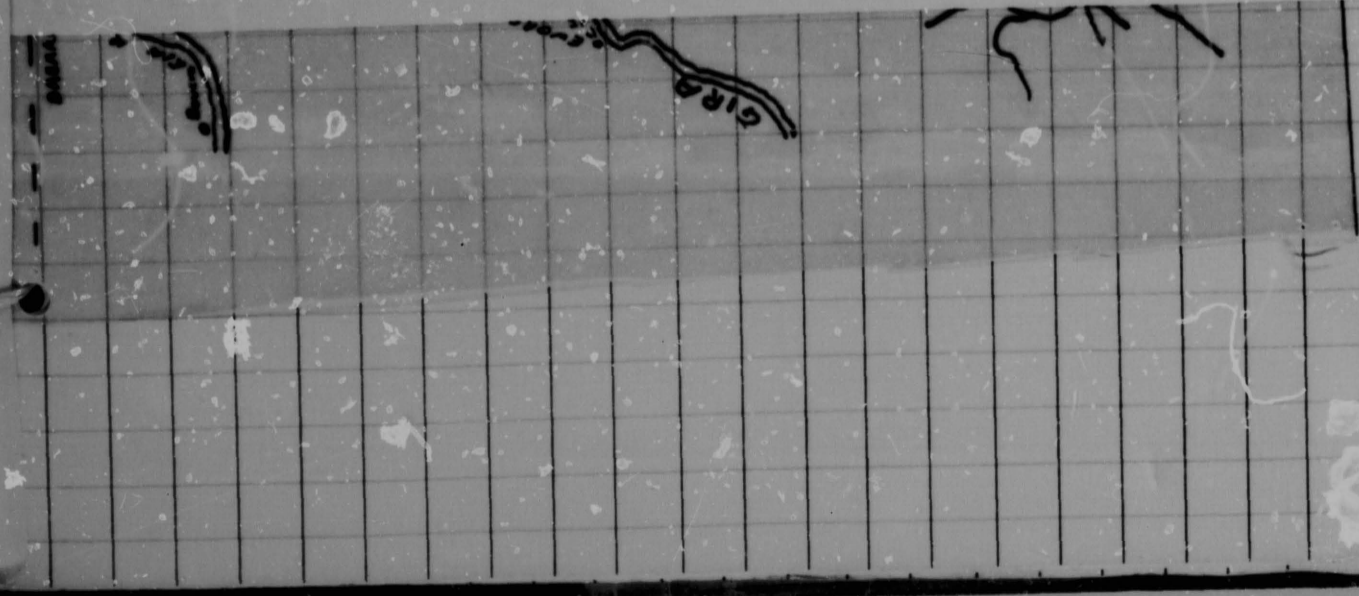
20th. November .

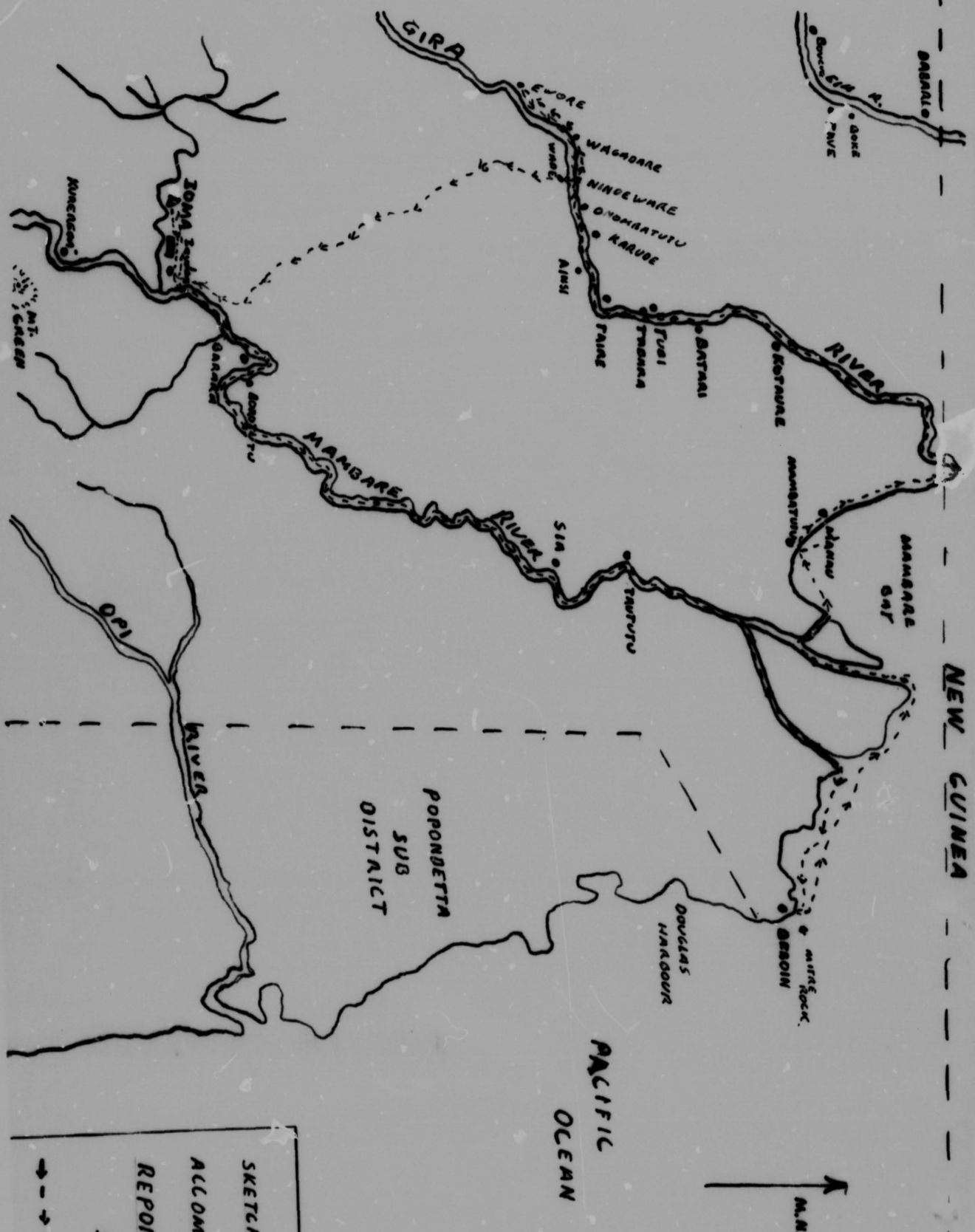
Departed Nindeware at 0730 and arrived Ewore at 0830. Census and House of Assembly talks. Local Court. Minor problems settled. General talks with people.  
Slept Ewore.

21st. November.

Departed Ewore at 0600 and arrived Ioma at 12.30. Carriers arrived some two hours afterwards.

END OF PATROL



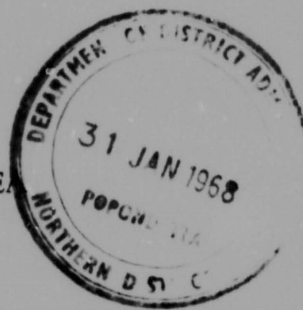


SKETCH MAP TO  
 ACCOMPANY PATROL  
 REPORT IOMA  
 S/67-68  
 Patrol Route





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTHERN..... Report No. 6 of 1967/68/

Patrol Conducted by M. Slough Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled.....Waria, part Binandere Census Divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....---.....

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

Duration—From 6/11/1967 to 6/12/1967

Number of Days.....31.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../11/1968

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

Map Reference.....Sketch Map attached.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. House of Assembly Election Talks  
3. Routine Administration 4. Continue construction work on the  
Kira airstrip site. 4. Carry out chain and compass survey on land.  
5. Conduct land investigation report.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-5-13

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

7th March, 19 68.

District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL NO. 6 of 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- \* Memorandum of Patrol No.
- \* Patrol Report No. 6 of 1967/68

covering patrol by Mr. M. Slough to the Waria and part Binandere Census Divisions on a routine Administration Patrol.

(T. W. Ellis)  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

\* Delete as necessary.



25.3. (16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67.1.1

Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA. Northern District.  
6th February, 1968.



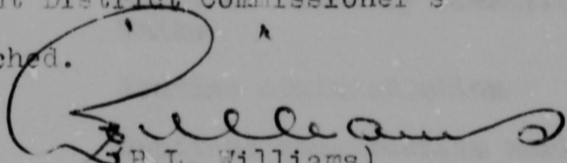
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUE.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/1967-68 - IGMA

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the WARIA Census Division carried out by Mr. M. Slough

The patrol was of a routine nature and it was carried out in a satisfactory manner and an informative report has been prepared.

A copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's covering memorandum is attached.

  
(R.L. Williams)  
District Commissioner.

15

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
Popondetta Northern District.

19th. December, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
Popondetta

IOMA PATROL No.6 of 1967/68.

Patrol conducted by	:	M.P. Slough C.P.O.
Area patrolled	:	Waria, part Binandere C.D.
Patrol accompanied by	:	2 R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter
Duration of Patrol	:	5/11/67 to 6/12/67.
Number of days	:	31
Last Patrol to area	:	D.D.A. November 1966
Map reference	:	Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol	:	Census Revision.  House of Assembly Education Talks  Routine Administration  Continue construction work on Kira airstrip.  Carry out chain and compass survey on the land.  Conduct land investigation report.

*M. Slough.*  
M. Slough.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



INTRODUCTION..

The patrol was mounted with the main objectives in mind being; Census revision of the Waria Census Division, House of Assembly Education Talks and routine administration. A week was spent at the Kira Airstrip site during which time a chain and compass survey was carried out and a land investigation report compiled. Further work on the airstrip itself was continued.

Mr. Duffield P.O. was conducting a similar patrol throughout the Binandere Census Division. However his time was limited as he had to return to Ioma to meet the Administrator Mr. Hay towards the end of November. I therefore covered five villages in the Binandere Census Division en route to the Waria.

The Waria Census Division covers an area of approximately 1,000 square miles and contains a population of 1782 people in 11 widely scattered villages. The topography of the area is mainly mountainous and the land is drained by three rivers of reasonable size, the Gira, Eia and Waria rivers.

The entire area patrolled was covered by foot. Upon completion of work at Kira, the patrol walked to Garaina in the Morobe District and flew back to Ioma by chartered aircraft.

DIARY.Monday 5th. November.

Down to Iaudari village in morning by tractor. Census for Iaudari and Pogadume followed by talks on Government and the House of Assembly elections. Village inspection. Returned to Ioma and packed patrol gear in afternoon.

Tuesday 7th. November.

Down to Iaudari at 0715 hrs. arriving 0745 hrs. Departed Iaudari at 0825hrs. for Hindewari arriving 1440 hrs. Slept Hindewari.

Wednesday 8th. October.

Departed Hindewari at 0735 hrs. arriving Bovera at 1325 hrs. Slept Bovera.

Thursday 9th. November.

Departed Bovera for Tave at 0815 hrs. arriving 0930 hrs. Census for Tave and Ina followed by talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government. Walked to Ina at 1210 hrs. arriving 1245 hrs.. Village inspection. Departed for Tave at 1300 hrs. arriving 1340 hrs. Village inspection. Departed for Bovera at 1615 hrs. arriving 1730 hrs. Slept Bovera.

Friday 10th. November.

Census, talks on House of Assembly elections and government for Bovera and Mataira. Village inspection.  
Census figures compiled during afternoon.  
Slept Bovera.

Saturday 11th. November.

Departed Bovera for Popoi in Morobe District at 0710 hrs. arriving 1315 hrs.  
Slept Popoi.

Sunday 12th. November.

Observed Popoi.

Monday 13th. November.

Departed Popoi for Agutani at 0655 hrs. arriving 1245 hrs.  
Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
Village inspection.  
Slept Agutani.

Tuesday 14th. November.

Departed Agutani for Gobe at 0800 hrs. arriving 0915 hrs.  
Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
Village inspection.  
Slept Gobe.

Wednesday 15th. November.

Departed Gobe for Iema at 0800 hrs. arriving 0935 hrs.  
Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
Village inspection. Census figures compiled.  
Slept Iema.

Thursday 16th. November.

Departed Iema for Oibe at 0700 hrs. arriving 1425 hrs.  
Slept Oibe.

Friday 17th. November.

Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
Village inspection. Yilingxinaniam. Census figures compiled.  
Slept Oibe.

Saturday. 18th. November.

Departed Oibe for Sedema at 0745 hrs. arriving 0955 hrs.  
Census, talks on House of Assembly elections and Government.  
Village inspection, Census figures compiled. Slept Sedema.

Sunday 19th. November.

Observed Sedema.



Monday 20th. November.

Departed Sedema for Iariva at 0720 hrs. arriving 1045 hrs.  
 Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government  
 for Iariva and Kakeipo.  
 Village inspection. Census figures compiled.  
 Slept Iariva.

Tuesday 21st. November.

Departed Iariva for Sedema at 0710 hrs. arriving 1100 hrs.  
 Slept Sedema.

Wednesday 22nd. November.

Departed Sedema for Avihasa at 0710 hrs. arriving 1100 hrs.  
 Slept Avihasa.

Thursday 23rd. November.

Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
 Village inspection, Census figures compiled. Slept Avihasa.

Friday 24th. November.

Departed Avihasa for Juwera at 0740 hrs. arriving 0815 hrs.  
 Census, talks on House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
 Village inspection. Census figures compiled.  
 Slept Juwera.

Saturday 25th. November.

Departed Juwera for Kira at 0745 hrs. arriving 0815 hrs.  
 Census for Kira, Upupuro and Gimene followed by talks on  
 House of Assembly Elections and Government.  
 Village inspections. Census figures compiled. Slept Kira.

Sunday 26th. November.

Observed Kira.

Monday 27th. November.

Assembled villagers and walked up to Kira airstrip. About  
 120 in attendance.  
 Grass was very long. Removing grass and levelling surface  
 commenced.  
 Slept Kira.

Tuesday 28th. November.

Continued cutting grass and removing weed clumps.  
 Levelling surface and removal of rubbish continued.  
 Slept Kira.

Wednesday 29th. November.

Continued cutting grass, removing weed clumps and levelling  
 ground.  
 Slept Kira.

Thursday 30th. November.

Continued removing grass and levelling surface.  
 Slept Kira.

Friday 1st. December.

Continued removing grass and levelling surface.  
Slept Kira.

Saturday 2nd. December.

Continued removing grass and levelling surface.  
Carried out chain and compass survey of the land to be purchased  
and conducted land investigation report.  
Slept Kira.

Sunday 3rd. December.

Observed Kira.

Monday 4th. December.

Departed Kira for Kipu Mission at 0710 hrs. arriving 0245 hrs.  
Slept Kipu Mission.

Tuesday 5th. December.

Departed Kipu Mission for Garaina at 0730 hrs. arriving 0945 hrs.  
Slept Garaina.

Wednesday 6th. December.

Departed Garaina by aircraft for Iona at 1230 Hrs. arriving  
1320 hrs.

END OF PATROL.



Reception of Patrol.

Very friendly in both areas. The rest houses were usually decked out with flowers and shrubs and occasionally a large rooster was placed next to the kitchen as a gift. The patrol personnel were well catered for and were usually given more food than they could possibly eat.

Villages.

None of the villages in the Binandere could be described as being in a satisfactory condition. Iandari village, 2 miles from Ioma contained many small, delapidated houses that needed replacing and the village area was littered with rocks and stones that looked most unsightly. Bovera village was of a low standard but the houses were being rebuilt and realigned. Many diseased dogs infested this village and the ones that were caught were destroyed. Tave was in poor condition but the village people complained that most of the fit and able single and married men had left the village, thus leaving all the construction and maintenance work to the wives and old people. This seemed a reasonable complaint and it is a problem that is becoming more pronounced in villages throughout this area. Ina village could only be described as shocking. It consisted of a scattered collection of tiny shacks erected on a partially cleared site next to a swamp. Few small houses had been built and the people appeared to be a dirty lot. Sites for new houses had been pegged out and the people were told to immediately begin the reconstruction of this village.

The villages in the Waria<sup>were</sup> generally in better condition. They were built in the traditional style of sago material walls and blackpalm floors. There were the odd one or two houses constructed of cele materials and around the Kira-Juwera area there were some houses built of slat timber. Most of the villages were set in amongst mountains and were usually sited on slopes. The customary habit of scraping the village centres clear of any form of vegetation has led to soil erosion caused by heavy rain and large outcrops of rocks litter these areas. The people were told to follow Agutani village's example and plant grass and shrubs to rectify this position. Avihasa village is in the process of being rebuilt into two smaller units close to one another. Juwera village is shortly to move to a new site to the east of the present village.

The housing in the two villages in the Small Gailala were of a completely different construction. As these villages are at a height of about 4,000ft., the nights are quite chilly and the houses are built to keep the cold out. The houses are squat and built on low piles. The two side walls are very low and slats of timber packed with pandanus leaves provide insulation from the cold. A small opening is used as an entrance an exit and is sealed up when the occupants are inside and have lit their fire. The houses look rather untidy and their occupants would have to move at a crouch inside but they are built to suit local conditions. However one man had built a house in the style

of a car garage and it was quite roomy and comfortable. The rest of the village were asked to follow his example when the time came for them to replace their present structures.

All the villages were sited close to clear running water and with the exception of Ina village, all had adequate toilet facilities.

#### Village Officials.

Of the four Waria councillors, two appear to be doing a reasonable sort of a job but the other two are not very impressive. Councillor Bagesa from Iema was perhaps the best, he gave the patrol a most cordial welcome and displayed a bit of intelligence and initiative. Councillor Noravo from Juwera was a very outspoken little chap but was full of energy and gave quite a good deal of help to the patrol. He is also a bit of a businessman, having a tradestore and six head of cattle in his possession. Councillor Owasi from Sedema and Councillor Sonu both appeared to be lethargic and lacking in leadership in their respective wards. Overall, the village committeemen seemed to be a keen group of men who tried in their jobs.

#### Political Situation.

Political Education Talks concerning the House of Assembly Elections and Government were delivered following Census. These talks were delivered in very simple terms and they received quite a good reception from the villagers. Quite a few men knew of the present member for Northern District but few had actually seen him.

The people of this area have been part of the Tamata Local Government Council for three years now and are quite aware of its activities and functions. Being a part of this council obviously has broadened the minds of the more politically inclined men in the villages. The talks during previous years on Government, taxation and Local Government Councils would have given the people more insight into what actually takes place during the next House of Assembly Elections as compared with those of 1964. No doubt the functions and procedure of the House of Assembly is still difficult for the majority to understand but as long as some of the more influential men in the villages grasp the basic points during these talks, something has been achieved.

#### Communications.

The people of the Waria are so located that either Garaina or Morobe Patrol Posts are more accessible to them than Ioma Patrol Post. Naturally enough, the people conduct most of their general business such as banking or the purchase of trade store goods at one of two places, generally only coming to Ioma for essential business. For the majority, Ioma represents at least a five day's walk and nowhere is this remoteness more clearly pointed out than the two villages in the Small Goilala. The people from there face at least a five day's walk over little used tracks and consequently seldom visit Ioma. As well as this, the Small Goilala, which is the most backward area of the Waria, has not been visited by a Patrol for two years. Tamata Council must mean little to these people as they are so remotely located and have so little in common with the rest of the Waria people. They live in a different environment, have a different language, culture and religion. Naturally enough, they almost entirely orientate themselves towards the Goilala area of the Central District. I feel that patrols should make a special effort



to visit this area each year even if it only means flying the flag.

#### Agriculture.

Coffee is the cash crop grown throughout the Waria and the Binandere villages visited. The villages of the Bia River region of the Binandere had quite reasonable gardens although a few were obviously being neglected. The coffee from this area is transported to Doma D.A.S.F. in Morobe District by river.

All villages in the Waria with the exception of Oibo were producing coffee. The coffee ~~xxxx~~ in gardens in this Division were generally small and grew on and around the mountains. The gardens were looked after reasonably well but there were the small collection of gardens that needed clearing. The people of the Waria River region raft their coffee down to Doma D.A.S.F. Elsewhere in the Waria, the coffee has to be carried to Garaina which involves a strenuous three day's walk for most villages. When the Kira airstrip is finally open, the coffee marketing problem for a large number of the Waria people will be greatly eased, especially as more than half of the Warias live within two hour's of the airstrip site.

Native food consisting of taro, kau kau, cabbage, pineapples, bananas, cucumbers, tomatoes, watermelons, sago, pig, possum and fowl was in sufficient quantity in most villages as was obvious by the way in which the patrol personnel were catered for. English potatoes grew in large quantities in the Small Gollala. The only areas with food shortages were the Small Gollala and the Kira-Juwera-Avihasa area. The Small Gollala's food problem was caused by the multitude of pigs that lived around the two villages. The pig population of this area numbers over 200, more than double the human population, and whilst the people were away visiting recently, the pigs broke down the rather weak pig fences and tore up the gardens. It was suggested to the people that a large pig feast be held or a number of the pigs be sold to try and ease the pig problem. The people from the Kira-Juwera-Avihasa area said that the combination of many days spent working at the Kira airstrip and an unusually long wet season had not allowed them to work in their gardens sufficiently to allow a constant flow of food.

#### Livestock.

Livestock is playing an increasingly important part in the lives of the people from the Waria, especially around the Kira area. In the last year, two men from this area have purchased some cows and bulls from Lae for \$40 per head. One villager had a large bull and four cows, one of which now has a young calf and another is pregnant. The other man had two bulls and four cows. Both these men attended a course in cattle raising at Goroka and judging by one of the cattle yards that I went to see, they appear to be caring for their cattle in the proper manner. The owners of these cattle were obviously very proud of them and no doubt they held a prestigious position in the village community. An ex-policeman from this area has six head on order from Lae and other men are interested in the possibilities of cattle raising.

Goats were quite popular in some villages and they were thriving judging by the number of kids seen. Pigs

were plentiful in most villages, the few villages not having pig fences had the pig law explained to them. The usual collection of mangey, flea bitten underfed dogs abounded in all villages but there were a couple of instances of large well cared for dogs that were actually attached to a collar and chain, a most unusual sight.

#### Health.

The general health throughout the area patrolled was quite good. Little evidence of untreated sores was apparent and the skin disease *Pinea Imbricata* was absent from most villages.

There are four aid posts serving the Waria, there being Government aid posts at Gobs, Sedema and Kira and a Lutheran aid post at Iema.

#### Commerce and Industry.

There are several small native owned trade stores in the Waria but most of them had little or nothing in the way of supplies. The only really well stocked store was owned by an ex policeman at Avihasa. His tradestore is a fine structure in itself, being made of cello walls, timber floor and an iron roof. The supplies from these trade stores comes from either Garaina or Morobe, whichever is closest.

Gold mining in the Waria has come to a standstill at the moment although this is probably due to the flooding of the rivers in the wet season. No gold was brought forward to the patrol and investigations revealed that no men were actively engaged in winning gold at the time.

At the small remote village of Oibe where there is no cash cropping, the people said that they derived a monetary income by either making string bags (bilums) for resale to other villages or going to Mamba Plantation to live of their one-talks.

#### Complaints.

A few complaints were brought forward for arbitration, most of them concerning pigs ruining gardens. Explaining the pig rule usually settled these disputes. One case of adultery and one case of a neglected child dying without any attempt to provide medical aid were sent to Ioma for court action.

At Juwera village, complaints were heard that a villager was using a so called "law stone" to produce money to finance his trade store. Investigations revealed that this man was blind and the people of this village apparently find something strange about this which usually leads to talk crediting this man with strange powers. Apparently this man is not 100% mentally fit which aggravates the situation. Previous patrols have encountered similar talk in connection with the same man and the village people were warned that this malicious talk must cease as it was causing ill-feeling in the village.



### Education.

At the time of the Patrol there was only one school open in the Waria. This was the Lutheran Mission school at Bawoi near Agutami which goes to standard two. The Lutheran Mission school at Juwera had closed down earlier in the year and seems to be following the example of the Government "T" schools at Iema and Kira which had closed down a couple of years previously. The reason for the closure of these schools appears to be the people's lack of support for them.

Most of the Waria children are attending the "T" school at Garaina or Lutheran Mission schools in the Finschhafen area. Only a few come to the "T" school in the Binandere at Ioma.

When at Garaina, members of the Garaina Council had gathered to discuss the problem of the Garaina "T" school. With the large influx of children from the Papuan Waria attending the Garaina school, there is a shortage of classroom space. This means that the Garaina Council, with its limited funds, will have to erect new classrooms in the new year to provide accommodation for these children, whereas if the Papuan Waria children attended schools in their own council area, none of these problems would exist. Consequently, earlier this year, a request was made that the Tamata Council assist the Garaina Council in the erection of new classrooms. This request was rejected by the Tamata Council as the funds for the year had already been appropriated. Efforts were also made by the Garaina council to induce the people of the Avihasa-Kira-Juwera area to join the Garaina council but this was unsuccessful.

Following the failure to solve the problem of the Garaina school, there has been a bit of ill-feeling between the Papuan and New Guinean Warias. Talk about not allowing the Papuan Warias market their coffee at Garaina and the removal of the New Guinea Waria men working in the Papuan Waria was reported at this meeting. The request by Garaina Council that Tamata Council help in some way to provide extra accommodation at Garaina or have their children's school in their own area seems a reasonable one and it was decided that at the next meeting of the Tamata Council, this matter be discussed and the Garaina Council be informed on any decisions reached.

### Rest Houses.

All of the houses with the exception of the one at Iariva were of good construction. Some of the rest houses in the Waria were exceptionally large and roomy and sometimes dated back to before the second world war. The rest house at Iariva consists of a timber frame with pandanus leaves forming the walls and roof. The rest house certainly is not weather-proof but patrols visit this village so infrequently it is not surprising that the rest house has been neglected.

### Tracks and Bridges.

All the area patrolled was covered on foot, most of it being through mountainous terrain. The track from Iaudari to Nindewari was flooded in several parts following the onset of the wet season but once into the Waria the dry season prevailed. Most of the Warai tracks were rough, the worst being the 8 hour walk from Iema to Oibo. Some parts of the track had been covered by landslides and in other parts it consisted of no more than a crumbling ledge perched above the Waria River, these parts being suited to seasoned mountain goats more than anything else.

This track as well as many others would be much worse during the wet season and it is suggested that patrols through the Waria take place after October to take advantage of the prevailing dry conditions. The several suspension bridges encountered were crossed with little difficulty and they seemed sturdy enough.

#### Carriers.

Carriers volunteered willingly in all cases and depending on the length of the walk, were paid the usual rate of 10c. or 15c. as prescribed. After crossing the border into New Guinea and walking to Garaina, carriers were changed every village but no trouble was encountered in obtaining the required number. However the Patrol Officer at Garaina said that these people were generally reluctant to carry for patrols from the Papuan Waria and it is probably only because there is a Patrol Post at Garaina that there is no carrier problems evident.

#### Census.

No problems were encountered during Census. A large outflow of labour from some villages was the only noticeable trend evident. A satisfactory 2.1% rate of natural increase was in evidence.

#### Labour.

Census revealed that a large number of working age men and sometimes whole families were absent from their villages. This trend appears to be increasing during each year, more so in the Binandere than the Waria and this is having a detrimental effect on village life in some cases. Much of this outflow of labour is directed towards Mamba Plantation at Kokoda and to a lesser degree towards Popondetta, Port Moresby, Lae, Wau and Bulple. It is hard to believe that all those who have gone to Mamba Plantation actually work there. In fact one villager from Oibe village said quite candidly that many of the people absent at Mamba Plantation were not employed there but were simply living off their fellow villagers.

It seems rather ridiculous that coffee gardens are left to overgrow and gold mining falls by the wayside as these men desert the villages to go and work for a minimal wage on plantations or in towns when the majority would be far better off staying in the villages and putting some determined efforts into any concerns that would give them a cash return instead of the half hearted efforts that many are producing at the present time.

#### Kira Airstrip.

A week was spent at the Kira Airstrip site to enable a chain and compass survey and a land investigation report be carried out for the land that is to be purchased. No problems were encountered in this field and the rest of the week was spent supervising work on the airstrip itself.



Upon arrival at the airstrip, it was obvious that little work had been done since the D.C.A. inspection in September. The grass was from three to four feet high, so the first job was to cut and clear the grass to enable the surface to be closely examined. When this was completed the most apparent faults noticed were; a large watermelon patch with a couple of large watermelons growing in the middle of the airstrip at the eastern end, a small kau kau patch growing on the airstrip on the middle of the southern edge and a small depression next to the kau-kau patch.

At a casual glance the airstrip surface appeared level enough as it was almost entirely covered by thick grass. However closer inspection revealed that the surface below this thick grass was very irregular and quite a lot of clump kunai was present which added to the irregularities. The probable cause of these irregularities lies in the stop-start work on the airstrip that dates back to before the second world war. During the long periods of no work this grass probably grew over the improperly prepared surface and no work was carried out on these parts. In any case, the only solution is to remove all the grass from the airstrip, level the surface properly, then recommence planting the grass. This operation was started whilst I was there but it is a time consuming job as 2000ft. of grass has to be removed. About 600ft. had been cleared when I left and the people were asked to continue with the work. However, going by past performances, little work is likely to be done unless an officer is stationed at the airstrip to supervise construction.

#### Routine Administration.

Registration of shotguns was carried out and the never ending requests for permission to purchase a shotgun were handled. Banking facilities were made available and were used quite liberally to deposit money. Trade stores and their licences were checked and village inspections were conducted.

#### Conclusion.

A most enjoyable patrol made all the more pleasant by the attitude of the people. All the main objectives of the Patrol were satisfactorily completed. Kira airstrip remains a problem to be overcome and stationing an officer there to complete work on the surface seems to be the only solution.

*M. Slough*

M. Slough.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

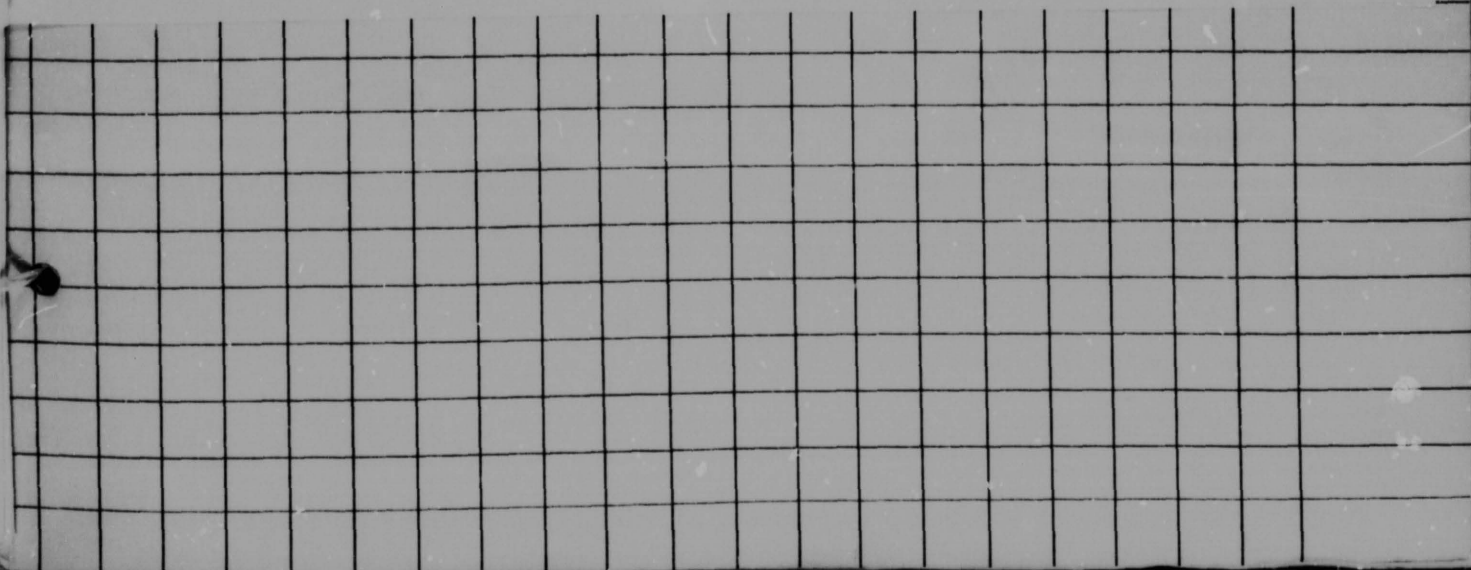




APPENDIX B

TRADE STORES - WARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

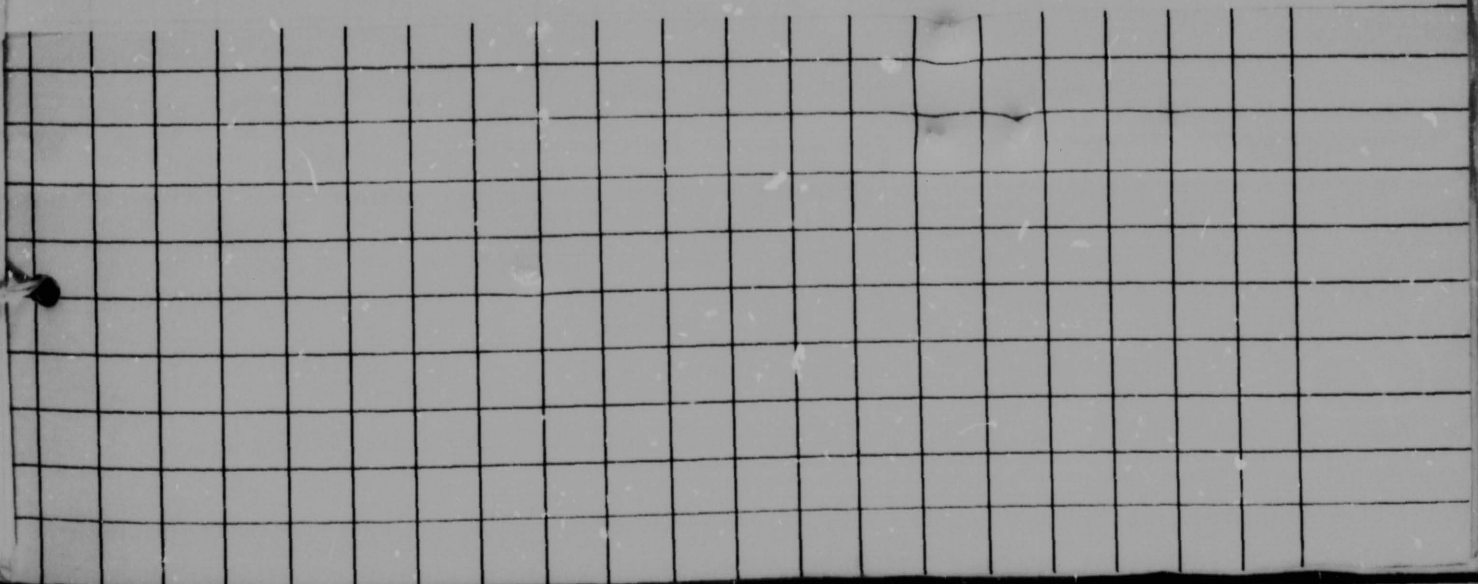
<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>TRADESTORES</u>
AGUTAMI	1
AVIHASA	4
GIMINE	1
GOBE	1
LEMA	2
JUWERA	1
KIRA	1



APPENDIX C.

SHOTGUNS - WARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>SHOTGUNS</u>
AGUTAMI	222	5
AVIHASA	229	4
GIMINE	53	1
GOHE	141	2 in 4 out
IARIVA	50	1
ISMA	239	4
JUWERA	316	5
KAKEIPO	46	1
KIRA	218	4
OIBO	73	1
SEDEMA	130	2
UPUPURO	65	1





SSA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NORFOLK Report No. 10MA - 7 OF 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Mr. Duffield

Area Patrolled Bisandara and Maria Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T. Marvill, Patrol Officer.

Natives 1 Interpreter and two Constables

Duration—From 10./12./1968 to 13./1/1969

Number of Days 24 Day

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/12/1967

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

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

    /     / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-5-22

20th June, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPOND TTA.

PATROL REPORT - IOMA HQ. 7 OF 1967/68

Receipt of the above report and your 67-1-1 dated 21st May, 1968, are acknowledged with thanks.

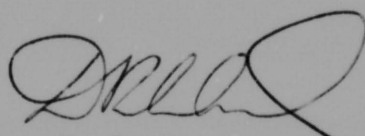
2. While Patrol Officer, Mr. T. Maravilla has obviously made a genuine effort to compile a comprehensive report, there is an inordinate amount of repetitious material within each section. Your plan to assist this officer overcome his difficulties in clear reporting and expression should be put into effect immediately.

3. Mr. Maravilla's field work appears to have been well executed, and I concur with your remarks on his continued improvement.

(T. V. ELLIS)  
Director

c.c. Mr. T. Maravilla, P.O.  
Patrol Post,  
IOMA,  
Northern District.

he can play in the area situation.

  
D. R. Marsh  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.  
Officer In Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
IOMA.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.22. 18

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

W.J.J.N.J.  
Department of District Administration,  
POPONDETTA, Northern District.  
21st May, 1968.



The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - IOMA No. 7-1967/68.

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Waria and Binandere Census Divisions carried out by Mr. T. Maravila who accompanied Mr. J. Duffield.

The purpose of the patrol was to provide mobile polling booths for the House of Assembly elections. During the course of the patrol Mr. Maravila demonstrated his capability to operate on his own in reasonably demanding circumstances as Mr. Duffield became ill and to prevent the polling schedule from being disrupted it was necessary for Mr. Maravila to operate on his own for four days.

The report that this officer has submitted on this occasion is a slight improvement on his previous reports but there is still evidence that this officer does not understand the problems of the area, the factors that produce the problems or the possible course of action that could be adopted to assist with their removal. This causes a false conclusion to be drawn by the illogical interpretation of facts flowing from a false premise.

The report also demonstrates a weak comprehension of English, the rules of syntax and expression generally. The Assistant District Commissioner, Popondetta in his covering memorandum has stated that he will go over the report with Mr. Maravila on his next visit to Ioma with the object of endeavouring to raise the standard of future reports. It would seem that the best thing to do would be to have the officer prepare a rough, double-spaced draft which he submits to his senior officer for comment, correction and explanation. If this is done often enough, improvement will result not only in his written submissions but to his appreciation of the role he can play in the area situation.

D. Marsh  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.  
Officer In Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
IOMA.

67.1.1  
PSS/CH

Sub District Office,  
POPONDENTA. Northern District.

15th May, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
POPONDENTA,  
Northern District.

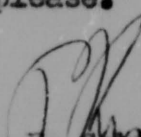
PATROL REPORT NO. IOMA 7 of 67/68.

Attached please find copies of above report by Mr. T. MARAVILLA Patrol Officer of the Election Patrol of the Binandere Waria areas led by Mr. J. Duffield. Claim for camping and electoral allowances also attached.

Mr. Maravilla has been very observant on this his first patrol through the area and has written an informative report. He has asked me to correct the report before sending it on to you but I think it preferable that I go through the report with him on my next visit to IOMA re duplications, words with wrong shade of meaning etc. I will also advise more outside reading.

One thing about the report does worry me; under the heading "Court" he states that the councillors settled these by mediation and negotiation in the village. This is a sound practice for debt, pig/garden damage etc but the councillors are inclined to deal with assault, adultery and rape at village level and their decisions usually lead to an eventual blow up that finishes in the Supreme Court. I have stressed this to Village Officials over the years but have had little success in the Ioma and Afore patrol post areas so far.

For your information please.

  
(P. J. Squire)  
Assistant District Commissioner.



Department of District Administration,  
Patrol Post,  
IOMA.....Northern District.

THE PATROL REPORT

IOMA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1967/68 (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION)

<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	J. Duffield, Patrol Officer in-Charge.
<u>Area Patrolled</u>	Sohe Mobile 1. (Binandere and Waria)
<u>Personnel Accompanying the Patrol</u>	T. Maravilla, Patrol Officer. Taega Hanao, Interpreter (Patrol) 1/C Constable Iokaba ( First Week) 1/C Constable Saemambo (Two Weeks)
<u>Duration of Patrol</u>	19th February - 13th March (24 Days)
<u>Last Patrol to the Area</u>	6th November - 6th December, 1967.
<u>Objects of the Patrol</u>	House of Assembly General Election.
<u>Map Reference</u>	The Sketch Map is attached showing the route that the Mobile Team followed.

*T. Maravilla*  
(T. Maravilla)  
Patrol Officer

8

DISE PATROL REPORT

Loma Patrol No. 7 of 1967-68.

Introduction:

It was for the second House of Assembly General Election, that electorates were marked into the mobile booth regions. The Sohe Open and Northern Regional Electorates had been divided into various mobile booths. This area covers the two Census Divisions and was given mobile booth number one for the Sohe Open Electorate. The two Census Divisions are namely the Binandere and Waria, which cover that portion between Loma and the Morobe District.

An election team, consisted of a Presiding Officer, an Assistant Presiding Officer, an Interpreter and the two police constables, after collecting the votes from the Loma Government Station moved out into the villages within these two Census Divisions and collected the votes. The first week of the patrol was done the out-board motor and dinghy. It was because these villages were near the river banks or at the coast. The last two weeks were done on ~~our~~ foot. These two weeks led us to Garaina, where we at last caught ~~on~~ the aircraft back to Loma.

As far as the feature of this portion of the country is concerned, there are two different types of land form. The Census Divisions were marked according to the land form. The area of the land that covers by the Binandere Census Division is almost flat all the way; while that part of the land that covers the Waria Census Division has got series of mountains and hills. At the Binandere area the Marbare, Gira and the part of Sia rivers drain down to the sea. While the Waria rivers drains ~~the~~ most of the area. All of these rivers make it impossible for the construction of roads. The vegetation found is mostly the tropical rain-forest, but less dense. There are varieties of soft and hard woods that are suitable for the forest resources.

During the patrol, every village had given the great participation, in that the election team was assisted well and that no time was wasted. It was carried out according to the scheduled time. The weather during the patrol was also very good for the smooth running of the election. Above all, the electors present on the polling days were very familiar with the system of voting. Therefore no time was wasted, trying to teach them how to vote.

In addition to conducting the election, the normal Administrative routine was accounted for. ~~Some~~ duties as disputes and various problems that the people had, were discussed after the closing of the polls. Some of these and other general information are discussed here under in this report.



04

Ioma Patrol No. 7 of 1967-68

Diary:

17th February, 1968 At 7.30 a.m. began preparing for the first polling which was held at the Ioma Government station. The election was declared open at 8.00 a.m. and the electors, who were mainly the residents of the station and also the surrounding villages, began voting. It was kept open for the whole day until 6.00 p.m. when it was closed.

18th February, 1968 This was Sunday, we began preparing for the patrol. This was to collect the votes from the people living in the villages away from the Government station.

19th February, 1968 At about 6.30 a.m. departed Ioma for the next polling place. We were taken to the Mambare river by the tractor and then while at the river, loaded our gear in the dinghy and went down the river to the Barara village, which was the second polling place. At the arrival about 10.00 a.m. declared the poll open and the electors from Barara and Waie began voting. It was closed after everybody in these two villages had voted. The night was spent at the Barara village rest house.

20th February, 1968 At 6.30 a.m. departed Barara for the next village. After about three and half hours travelling down-stream, the party arrived at the Sia village. At the arrival, declared the poll open and the electors from Sia and Laututu started voting. It was closed after everybody had voted. The night was spent at the Sia village rest house.

21st February, 1968 At early in the morning departed Sia for the next polling place, which was at the coast. After about two hours the dinghy arrived at the Mambututu village and we unloaded the gear and moved them into the rest house. The poll was opened when the polling booth was prepared. The electors who attended for the election came from Mambu uau, Manau and the Manau Mission station. The poll was open whole day until 6.00 p.m. it was closed. The night was spent at the Mambututu rest house.

22nd February, 1968 At about the same departing time, left this village for the next polling village. At 9.00 a.m. arrived at Deboin and began the election for this village. It was opened until everybody in this village had voted. At the closing of the poll, we returned back to Mambututu and spent the night again at this rest house.

23rd February, 1968 In the morning packed the gear and loaded on the dinghy and left for the Kotaure village, which was up-stream the Gira river. When the dinghy got to the entrance of the river, it was very rough for the dinghy to make direct entering, so we went ashore and unloaded the gear from the dinghy and pushed it along the shore and then up the river bank. The gear were carried over land to where the boat was. We loaded the cargoes again and travelled up-stream to Kotaure, a first village in the Gira river. At the arrival in the village, settled into the rest house. The night was spent at this village rest house.

B

The Patrol Report

Diary (continued)

24th February, 1968 At 7.30 a.m. prepared for the poll at the Kotaure village. When the polling booth was prepared, declared the poll open at 8.00 a.m. It was opened until when everybody had voted, the poll was closed. We packed and loaded the gear on the dinghy again and went upstream to the next village. The dinghy got to Batari about 3.00 p.m. At the arrival opened the polling booth again and the electors from this village started voting. When everybody in the village had voted, it was closed at 6.00 p.m. and we spent the night at the Batari rest house.

25th February, 1968 We were still at this village until about 11.00 a.m. we departed the village for the next polling place. The things were packed and loaded on the dinghy and we went further up again to Taire. At about 3.00 p.m. we arrived at Taire. At the arrival moved into the rest house and this night was spent at this village.

26th February, 1968 In the morning set up the polling booth and at 8.00 a.m. began the election. The electors present all came from the three villages, namely Subi, Tabara and Taire. When everyone in these villages had voted, the poll was closed and the team packed and started walking to Mindeware. At Taire, we left the dinghy and a police constable took the out-board motor back to Ioma.

After about two hours of walking, the party reached the Mindeware rest house. No election was done at this afternoon. We stayed this night at this rest house.

27th February, 1968 In the morning prepared the polling booth and at 8.00 a.m. opened poll. It was attended by the electors from Mindeware, Karude, Onombututu, Wagadare, Wade and the Mindeware Mission station. It was kept open until 6.00 p.m. it was closed. This night was also spent at the Mindeware village rest house.

28th February, 1968 At 7.00 a.m. departed Mindeware for the next polling place. After about two hours walking, the patrol arrived at the Swore village rest house. This village was the polling place. The election had started after moving into the rest house. The poll was kept open until everyone in this village had voted. The night was spent at this rest house.

29th February, 1968 At 6.30 a.m. left Swore for the next polling place. After about seven hours of walking, we arrived at Iavi. From this village, we moved to the next village, Ina. At the arrival declared the poll open and the election began. At completion of the election, we stayed the night at this village rest house.

1st March, 1968 At 7.00 a.m. left Ina for Bovera. At about 9.00 a.m. arrived at the village. Began the election when we moved into the rest house. It was opened all day until 6.00 p.m. closed. The night was spent at the Bovera rest house.

2nd March, 1968 At 6.30 a.m. departed for the Waria Census Division. It took us about ten hours walking across the country. We arrived at the Waria river. At this place, there were the two villages. One of them was at the other side of the river, called Popoi and other was called Gamadzu. We were ferried across the river and we slept the night at the Popoi village rest house.



(12)

3rd March, 1968 At about 7.30 a.m. packed and left the Popoi village for our waria villages. After three hours later, the party arrived at Fesa, which was one of the villages in the Korobe Patrol Post. At Fesa, we were ferried across the river and began again for the Agutami village, which was in our area. After about three hours we arrived at Agutami. The night was spent at this village.

4th March, 1968 At 7.00 a.m. began setting up the polling booth for the election in this village. At the completion of this, declared the poll open at 8.00 a.m. and the people were called by the common roll and they began voting. At the completion of the poll, we packed and moved to the next polling place.

It was about 10.00 a.m. we set off for Gobe, which was the next polling village. After about two hours later, we arrived at the Gobe village. At the arrival, declared the poll open and the electors at here began voting. At the completion of the election, the night was spent at this village rest house.

5th March, 1968 At about 7.00 a.m. packed and left this village for Iema. It was about two and half hours later, we arrived at Iema. At Iema set up the polling booth and when everybody had gathered started the voting. When everybody had voted, we slept the night at this village rest house.

6th March, 1968 At 6.00 a.m. the carriers came and packed the gear and set off for Gibo which was approximately nine hours walking. Despite the nine hours walking we made it to eight hours. We arrived at Gibo at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the arrival, began setting up the polling booth for the voting. When the booth was set up, the people gathered and the poll was declared open and these people started voting. When everybody had voted, the booth was unpacked and the night was spent at this village rest house.

7th March, 1968 At 6.30 a.m., left Gibo and walked up the ranges to Sedema, which was the next polling place. At the arrival about the two hours later, the booth was set up and the election was declared open and the voting began.

There were a three lot of villages voting at this polling place. These villages were Sedema, Kekeipo, and Lariva. The Lariva and Kekeipo are belong to the Small Gobilala area. At the completion of the election, the night was spent at the Sedema village rest house.

8th March, 1968 At about 7.30 a.m. left the Sedema village and continued walking up to Avihasa. This village was six hours walking walking from Sedema. After six hours later, we arrived at Avihasa. At this village, the people were told to go down to Jewera and vote there as their village was about quarter of an hour away from Jewera. Therefore we just proceeded down to Jewera with the people from Avihasa.

At the Jewera, we met Mr. Duffield who was sick and I left him at Agutami village. At Jewera, he once again took over as a presiding officer. During his sick I was an acting Presiding Officer and carried out the election in rest of the villages mentioned above. When he took over, we declared the poll open and the people of Avihasa began voting. (continued next page)

8th March, 1968 When the electors from Avihasa had voted, the people from Jewera followed after them. When the people of Jewera finished voting, the rest of the day was spent with the village matters. The people came up with their problems and these were settled. The night was spent at the Jewera village rest house.

9th March, 1968 At 7.00 a.m. walked down to the Kira village. It was the last election place at this mobile booth. At the arrival about half an hour later, we set the polling booth and declared the poll open immediately and the people of Kira and Gumine began voting. It was completed at about 12 o'clock when every body had voted. At the completion of the election, we began preparing the papers and counted the remaining ballot papers. At the completion of this, we spent the night at the Kira village rest house.

10th March, 1968 Today was the Sunday and we moved back to Jewera and unpacked and slept at this rest house once again.

11th March, 1968 At 7.30 a.m. we departed Jewera for Garaina. The people from Avihasa, Jewera and Kira were recruited to carry our gear to the village in the Garaina area. They carried our gear to a village in the Garaina area and handed to these people. We went through several villages and our cargoes were handed over each time we came upon the villages until we arrived at Kipu and we slept the night there.

12th March, 1968 At the usual departing time, the people in this area packed our cargoes and carried straight to Garaina, We arrived there about eleven o'clock. The night was spent at Garaina,

13th March, 1968 In the morning we packed and waited for the aircraft to come from Ropondetta. We waited for the rest of the morning until at 1.00 p.m. it arrived. As soon as it arrived we board the plane and returned to Iona.

Note At the completion of polls in each village, the rest of the time were spent in dealing the village affairs.



(P)

Reception of Patrol: The people who are living in these Census Divisions had been under the European influence for a long time. Therefore, they are much sophisticated and could always approach to anyone, who is trying to help them, friendly. Our patrol to this area was also much welcomed. It was rather an important event for the people of Papua and New Guinea, where the people gave every assistance to the polling team. During this patrol, there were a number of villages awaiting our arrival, so that they could give their votes.

At our arrivals in every village, we were well assisted by the people. In some villages, the people gave foods free of charge. These foods were distributed among the carriers. We had some also, such as fowls and the fresh foods. The fact that the people were much friendly, they did volunteer to carry the election equipment from polling booth to polling booth. In the same way, no time was wasted in trying to gather the people for the election. These manners thus showed that the people were well aware of the second House of Assembly General Election.

Villages: (I) The houses in these villages are built in the same structure and condition as to suit the climate of this country. None of these houses were built of permanent materials. As this region is very limited in transport and communication. Therefore, it is impossible for the people to purchase such building materials. Nevertheless the limited income prohibits the building of such houses. The materials used for the present erecting of the houses are obtained cheaply from the surrounding bush.

(II) Nearly most of the villages are situated at the sites which are suitable for the food and water supply. In the same way some are situated at the higher grounds to keep them from floods. These villages are often found settled near the banks of the rivers. From my observations, the villages we visited were very clean and the rubbish were well disposed. However, the villages such as Tabara, Laire and Onematutu were not well maintained during our visits. It was because these people were very lazy to do such little jobs.

(III) Water supply is not the problem to the people of this area, as they have got rivers and streams flowing everywhere. Except, it was once a problem to the villages at the coast. However, this problem was solved by the Tamata Local Government Council, which dug the two water-wells, namely one at Deboin and the other at Mambututu village. These wells are very good and can supply all the needs of the above-mentioned villages.

Village Officials: At present there are no village officials directly responsible to the general administration. The present existing officials are appointed by the people, through the Local Government Council, as the village committees to carry out the various jobs on behalf of the people concern. As these people were appointed to do the leadership jobs in their villages, they also carry out the duties, which once upon a time, were carried out by village constables. In fact during the polls, these committees stood as spokesmen and conveyed what we want to the people and also the people's wishes to us. They gave every participation in organising the patrol's movement from polling place to polling place. The village committees done most part in gathering the people for the election. As these group of people are not paid to do this work but they do every effort to assist any patrolling officer voluntarily.

9

Political Situation: The people of this area always concentrated especially on the Lamata Local Government Council, as a body for the current development of their area. It is so because there are often not many people taken to the court for non-paying of the Council tax. Whereas in some areas, there are many people who do not want to pay their councils tax. This often led to lack of assistance by the people to their councils. These people are always taken before the court to give their reasons why they have not paid the Council tax. But in some areas, the people have other cultural activities, beside local Government Council. While following such movements, they dislike paying tax, although they have got plenty of money.

From what I have seen during the Election Patrol that there are practically no other cultural organisations, trying to overthrow the present growth of government or trying to prevent the administration patrols in their villages. However, the people were very pleased to see us around. They were in fact very impressed because it was the time that they were trying to mark a new man to speak for them in the House. During the election, there were no signs of political party manoeuvres. It was because none of these people belongs to any political party. In addition, there was nobody in this area really knew about the party system. During the poll the people had the main aim of picking their man. The marking of the candidates was according to the individual wish.

The social organisations within this area, are very limited. The fact that the social movements are limited is that the majority of the people are lowly educated. Therefore, such activities sporting, group work and other social work are very scarce. The Women's Clubs have just started very recently and they are not very effective at the moment. The Lamata Local Government Council has employed a Welfare Assistant to assist the existing clubs and also introduce other women the work of Women's Club. It may be sometime before these clubs would become very effective in this area.

In addition to the above little activity, there are customary social gatherings performed every now and again. Such social gatherings as the feasts, sing-sings and the customary marriage are held during every special occasions.

Agriculture: Foods such as taro, sweet-potato, banana, green vegetables (especially cabbages) and many other subsistent food crops are plentiful in this area. The food crops obtained are mainly from the subsistent gardens. These crops are not grown properly in the permanent gardens, because the people have not got proper soil fertilizers to fertilise the soil regularly. To get better crops, the people often shift their gardens. The cash crops are often found in the permanent gardens. While growing the crops on the subsistent gardens, the people do obtain enough foods with some surplus. However, the surplus obtained are not reserved for sale because of no market. In the same way the transports are very limited so the foods are also used for eating.

(1) Cash Cropping - The cash crops grown in this area, are coffee, cocoa and ~~gambour~~ (not very much) Coconuts are grown but not to same extent as coffee and cocoa. The coconut growing is especially done by the coastal people. At the moment, the produced copra is sold to a Co-operative Society at Debein village. The majority of the people inland grow coffee and cocoa not on large scale but on the individual blocks on their own land. (continued page 8)



3

Agriculture:(continued)

(11) There are not many people owned coffee, cocoa or coconut gardens. The greater and most fundamental part of people's activities takes place in the subsistence gardens. For a great majority of these people, a money income is not a means of livelihood, but rather a means of access to non-essential goods not available in the tribal way of life. The fact that there are not many people planting cash crops, does not mean that good agricultural land is in short supply. Except in a few areas, the rivers and swamps take-up much land. Thus the significant factors about the people not developing their land into cash crops are that certain essential resources for development such as finance, capital goods and skill are very scarce. But there are substantial resources of land and labour potentially available in this area.

At present cash cropping on land tenure has a little effect to these people. For individual or community title holders have much land that it does not matter, whether the people extend the cash crop gardens or not. Nearly the most of these people owned cocoa or coffee trees, but not any of these gardens are of plantation size. These gardens are almost owned by individuals, but only a few owned by families or groups.

(111) The copra produced is often taken to a Co-operative Society at Deboin, one of the villages at the coast very close to the entrance of the Wambare river. But in some circumstances, some people accompany their copra to Lae and sell them there. As mentioned above, there are not many people engage in the copra production. It is because the people in this area have not got enough coconuts to make copra. The copra is mainly done by the villagers, who live along the coast. These people have some crops which they make copra from.

The majority of people living away from the coast often concentrated on cocoa and coffee production. These produces are sold to the agricultural department. The produces are then sent by air to Popondetta. In case of those who live at the Waria Census Division, the people there sometimes take their cocoa or coffee to Saraina and sell to the similiar deparment. From my observation of the cash crop gardens, these gardens are not well looked after. More often the gardens are left coiled with vines and under-growths. In the same way, the people sometimes refuse to pick the coffee seed or cocoa beans. The crops thus fall off to the ground and this makes the hard work become wasted.

Livestock:

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea had no indigenous cattle. The only tamed animal is pig, which provides nearly all of people's needs in animal meat. However, in some parts of the Territory other smaller animals are eaten apart of pig. This depends on what animals live on these areas. The pig feeding is very common in this part of the country. Practically pig meat is eaten by these people more often than any other animals. Apart from pigs fed at their yards the people hunt for the pigs which are wild by nature. This usually keep them going while they are raising the tame animals.

The number of the animal does not increase when the people feed them. This because the people do not devote their times looking after the pigs. The other thing is that these animals are not fed for money. Of course, if a person is raising any animal for sale he would try to look after them well so that he could get plenty of money in turn for his work. But these people are looking after the pigs for their own use, therefore, it does not matter if the pigs do not increase their number. The cattle is not yet introduced to the rest of the people, but somehow, there are about four cattle being grazed at Jewera at the Waria Census Division. Perhaps from these animals, the number would increase in the near future.

7

Forests:

throughout the two Census Divisions patrolled, the vegetation formations range from coastal mangroves and strand forests through a variety of humid lowland rainforests and swamps, to alpine forests especially at the Upper Waria.

At the coastal ridges fronting the sea, strand forests consist of mangroves and varieties of soft woods are found. These trees range up to almost 30 feet or more in height. This forest strata is often backed by sago palm swamps, making movement inland very difficult. However the swamps do not take up much space. The swamp lands are found where the rivers drained down to the sea. These swamps are often found along Mambare, Gira, and Waria rivers.

However, the over-all land is covered with luxuriant lowland rainforests. On the lower plains the soils are well drained and the tall forest resources are awaiting man's activity. These forests stretch through the foothills of the central mountains. Many of these trees have huge flange-buttress trunks. At the alpine zones, the forest growths are less in height. The height of the trees decreases with the altitude. As the altitudes are not very high, most of these mountains around Waria are covered with low forests. The shrubs are very scarce.

At the moment no one has ever tried to get the forest resources out of these forests. Although, these forests <sup>were</sup> recommended by the Forests Department last year to have accessible trees suitable for milling but as yet no action has taken place. If any attempt is made to utilize these forests, the people of these Census Divisions will benefit from them. This may help the people by working for a body who utilizes the forests.

Commerce and Industry:

Commerce and industry contribute only a small share of economic activity to this Patrol Post. However, industry is practically at no practice. While referring to commerce, I would take licence to trade with natives as a practice by only a few people. However they do not run their stores very effectively as majority of them do not have such backgrounds for running trade stores. There are very often no profits earned by these store owners. In the same way, these stores go without cargoes for almost throughout a year. This is due to the people's inadequate knowledge of ordering cargoes. In addition, the transports are often the problems of this place. To get the cargoes by air to Ioma often run into tremendous costs for airfreight. The roads here are also not suitable for vehicles. In fact there are no vehicular roads.

Nevertheless the trade stores are by no means the most important development. I suggest that it is to agriculture that the people of this Patrol Post should turn for the future development. At the moment no concentrated effort by these people is stretched to agricultural development. In fact nobody is really devoting his life to increase his production. As mentioned in the topic about agriculture the greater part of these people's activities take place in subsistence gardens. The people can produce greater output if much effort is given in commercial agriculture.



6

Land:

Land is not in short supply in these Census Divisions. However, not all of the land at the Waria Census Division is suitable for settlement. A greater portion of this area is very rugged and mountainous. While the Binandere area is fairly low all the way as far as the Central Range. At Waria the mountains are the noticeable features. The sago swamps at the Binandere area prohibit the construction of roads and bridges. However the large part of the country is suitable for agricultural settlement.

This land at present is lying unused. It is because the population pressure is not heavy. Therefore these unused lands are untouched by man. These are forests lands and are used very frequently the inhabitants for hunting wild game only.

The people's gardens are found just at the surrounding villages. The cash crop gardens are made in the same way near their villages. But the land beyond these gardens are used by wilds pigs and other animals as their hiding place.

Complaints:

The complaints reported to us during the patrol were not numerous. Such complaints as the elderly people of the several villages wanted their children who are working in the other districts to come and look after them until their deaths. In hearing such complaints, some people were told that it was up to their children, if they like to come they would. But we would try and send the words for their children. Anyhow they were informed that some children who are working in the Police Force are not allowed to come to their own place. Moreover, every efforts were made to encourage them not to worry about their relatives working away from home.

Courts:

The courts heard at this patrol were also not many. There was in fact one case only heard. This case was heard at the Jewera village in the Waria Census Division. This was about a man who acted in a threatening manner during a quarrel. This man was charged for his behaviour and found to be guilty by a Local Court and sentenced to hard labour for a term of six weeks.

During our visits in all of these villages, no complaints of criminal or civil kind were reported to us. The councillors in these villages used to take part in mediating such cases and these matters are always negotiated in their villages. It is the fact because during the patrol I was at one stage told that the councillors were involved in hearing the disputes. This does not apply only to civil matters but they also hear criminal cases. Therefore this is the reason why no court cases were heard during the visits at rest of the villages.

Rest Houses:

Rest Houses are often found in every village that we were visiting during the patrol. Almost all of these rest houses are fairly in good conditions. However in some villages, their rest houses are not big enough for two or more visiting officers.

The location of these houses are always near respective villages or some are found in the villages. These houses are looked after by the village committees. It is not the usual duty of the village committees but somehow they often organise for the maintenance of the houses. This thus keep the houses always in good conditions.

The fact that these houses are always available, we did not have any trouble in looking for the shelters to live in during this patrol. Since the patrol commenced we slept in the rest houses until the end of patrol.

### Carriers, Canoes:

No canoes were used during this patrol. At the first week of the patrol, the station out-board motor and dinghy were used for transporting the patrol gear and ourselves to and from the villages. It was used particularly at the Mambare and Gira rivers and as well along the coastal waters.

It was at the Taire village, up at the Gira river that we left the dinghy and out-board motor and the carriers were recruited. The carriers obtained were not asked to carry the patrol gear all the way, however the people in each village had volunteered to carry from village to village basis. In doing this there was no hardship experienced in recruiting the carriers. These people had volunteered to carry for ten cents an hour. The people at the Morobe District had also participated in carrying our gear while we were in their area. Actually the walking started at Taire, one of the villages in the Binandere Census division and finished at Garaina in the Morobe District. The election team was flown by an aircraft to Ioma from Garaina.

### Health

The health of the people in the both census division are not very bad. The majority of the people seen in the villages were rather very healthy. But there were a few people with such skin diseases as scabbies and ring-worm. These diseases identified were very common to especially young children and women.

The cause of such diseases are due to lack of common salt. The water used by the people is very clean, but I take non-taking of salt which causes scabbies and ring-worm. Apart from scabbies and ring-worm, the infectious diseases are not noticed while visiting the villages.

The fact that there are a few Aid Posts run by either the government or missions, the infectious diseases are always brought to control. At the Binandere Census Division, the Aid Posts are found in the following villages - Sia, Deboin, Manau, Tabara, Nindeware and Ina. While in Waria, they can be found at Cobe, Ioma Madema and Aira. These aid posts are marked in the sketch map. Those villages which have no aid posts usually go to the nearest aid posts.

### Education

There are mission schools only in these census divisions, giving the primary education to the children. However, there are a few children who are from these census divisions coming to the only government school at the Ioma station.

At the Binandere area, the mission schools can be found at Iudari, Sia, Deboin, Kosaure, Tabara, Ina and Bovera. These schools are ran by the Anglican Mission and they teach up as far as standard three. But the higher primary schools are at Manau and Nindeware, which teach up as far as standard six. These two schools have European staff and usually take quite a number of children.

At the Waria area, the mission schools are not plenty. This area is looked after by the Lutheran Mission. There is only one school at the Jewera village. However, there are a quite many children from this area go to school at Kipu Mission Station in Garaina. This school is ran by the same mission. Nevertheless, there are many children in this area who do not go to school because of inadequate schools. Because the schools are not many, the majority of these people are illiterate less educated.



### Roads and Bridges

There are no vehicular roads in these two census divisions. The roads that can be found are bush tracks, link from one village to another. The tracks between some villages are well maintained. This depends on the formation of the land-forms. Where it is fairly flat between the villages, the roads there are very good and also the distance between the villages. The tracks which take many hours of walking are often found not maintained properly. This is because these tracks are used by the people very frequently. One of such tracks are found between Iema and Oibo villages. But the villages which are very close to each other the roads between them are sometimes well maintained.

In the same way there are no modern bridges being constructed here, although some of these rivers are in need of bridges. At the Gira river in the Binandere Census Division, the ferryman is stationed at Aiasi to ferry the people across. In the same way the Morebe District provides a ferryman at Waria river to take the travellers across this river. Apart from the ferrymen, in some smaller rivers, the cane bridges are constructed and the people usually cross these ~~xxxxxxx~~ rivers by means of these.

The scarcity of roads and bridges here usually prohibit the people from fast growing of cash crops. Although, the people are growing some cash crops, they do not devote their times to them because the transportation in these census divisions are very scarce. This is because of lack of roads and bridges.

### Cemeteries

The cemeteries are found near the villages. Some of these cemeteries are well looked, but some are left under the weeds. In some of these cemeteries the small houses are often built to protect the ground above the dead people getting wet. These houses are built when the people ~~xxx~~ are buried.

### Missions

There are only two missions working in both of these census divisions. The Anglican mission occupies nearly all of the Binandere area, while the Lutheran Mission occupies the Waria Census Division. The Anglican mission have built churches and also provided the mission staff in some of these villages. Whereas, the Lutheran mission is not well established yet. There are many villages in the Waria area, which have not got the mission staff. However, this mission usually sends their workmen such as the nurses and missionaries into the villages and the people are assisted in this way.

### Archaeological:

There no archaeological information gathered during this period. In fact there were no unusual specimens of interest seen or nothing worth-while, gathered.

### Airfields

There is only one airfield at its building stage. This airstrip is at Kira in the Waria census division. This airstrip is not very good when the B.C.A. cessna ~~went~~ came down for a first time. So they told the people here to keep on building it. The people who are involved in building this strip are almost everyone in the Waria Census Division. Apart from this airstrip, there are no other already built airstrips.

3

Labour:

As there is nothing being done, that is as far as industry is concerned, the demand for labour by these people is not applied. As these people rely on the subsistence gardens, the labour engaged on such gardens are not many. In fact the individual person or family makes his or her own subsistence gardens without help from the neighbours.

As industry is the only thing which demands labour and the employers often search for men to work. While many people are engaged in industry, there will be more and more people building up more industries to meet the requirements of the people engaged in labour. This often leads to the expansion of towns and villages. In comparing this area to an industrial place, the development is very little. Although the people are planting cash crops, they have not got the prospects for the growth of cash crop gardens. The skill is one of the prospects which plays very little or in fact none in this area.

Election

It was for the Sohe and Northern Regional electorates that the patrol was made up to collect the votes of these people. These census divisions were given as the Sohe Mobile Booth number one. The first poll was at the Iona Government Station and the polling continued out-side Iona the following day. When the election team went out, the voting always take place at the gazetted polling villages. These places are marked in the sketch map. It was at the Kira village that we gathered the last votes from the people.

At every poll no one had fronted up with the idea of political parties. The voting had gone very smoothly until we ended up. During the voting no difficulties were also experienced in trying to teach the people to vote. How to vote is very familiar to these people. As they have been doing it for the Local Government elections and as well as for the first House of Assembly election. Therefore it was not a new thing during this time.

It was not like in 1964 that everybody was very frightened if they were absent from election. As the people now realise that there are no laws stopping them from not voting, there were quite a number of people did not vote. These people were either in the gardens or away from their homes. However, there were many people attended for the voting.

Geography/Topography:

As described in the heading "Forests", there are various land-form types. Towards the centre of the country there are numerous mountains and low rounded hills. These are the summits of Wharton and Owen Stanley Ranges. These high lands are followed by the low lands and the swamps. The high rainfalls and sloping land throughout here has resulted in a number of rivers with too many tributaries which have fast flowing currents.

As the most areas are lying unused by man, the natural vegetation covers everywhere. ~~There are~~ The rainforests cover nearly rest of the country, while grass lands are found at the altitudes. Above all the various forest-types are found at the land suitable for their growth. There were no specimens of both geological or botanical gathered during the patrol as none of these were unusual and of interest.



(2)

Conclusion:

It was for the second House of Assembly General Election that we conducted this patrol. I was appointed an Assistant Presiding Officer and accompanied Mr. Duffield, who was a Presiding Officer. The Sohe Open Electorate was divided into the mobile booths. Our area was given mobile booth number one. This area covers the two census divisions - namely the Binandere and Waria.

The patrol was performed not only by walking, but the first week of this journey was by an out-board motor and dinghy. While the next two weeks were spent on walking. We were well welcomed by the people living in these census divisions. The village committees were very useful in the patrol. They carried out the works that were once done by the old village constables. Nearly most of the carriers were recruited through them.

The patrol carried out was not only for the election. It was rather a routine patrol. We also did the things that are done in the usual routine patrols. Most of these topics are discussed here above. No time was wasted in this patrol because we were following the dates set out in the schedule by the Returning Officer. We ended the patrol at the Kira village in the Waria Census Division and there walked to Garaina, which was a shortest route back to Ioma. Whilst at Garaina, we were flown by an aircraft back to Ioma.

.....O.....

*T. Maravilla*  
( T. Maravilla )  
Patrol Officer











