

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: KOMO

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

PATROL REPORT OF: KOMO ACC. No: 496.

Volume No:10... ..1970/71... Number of Reports: ..6.....

PERORT No: x	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No:
1-1970/71	1-10	C. WARRILOW ADC	PART WARABU CENSUS DIVISION	map	21/7/70 - 25/7/70	
2-1970/71	1-11	P.G. FAIREY A.P.O	MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION		3/9/70 - 19/9/70	
3-1970/71	1-40	P.G. FAIREY	MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION		18/11/70 - 21/12/70	
4-1970/71	1-9	D.C. EKINS - P.O	PART MANANDA DIVISION	map	30/4/71 - 4/5/71	
5-1970/71	1-10	D.C. EKINS	PART OZOGO & WARABU C.DIV. <small>MOA.</small>	map	18/5/71 - 28/5/71	
6-1970/71	1-27	D.C. EKINS	WARABU & ETORO CD non-COUNCIL		21/5/71 - 18/6/71	

202-98-71/2

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1970-1971

XOMO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-70-71	C. Warrillow	Part Waragu C.D.
2-70-71	P.G. Fairey	Mananda C.D.
3-70-71	P.G. Fairey	Mananda C.D.
4-70-71	D.C. Ekins	Part Mananda C.D.
5-70-71	D.C. Ekins	Part Orogo and Waragu C.D.'s
6-70-71	D.C. Ekins	Waragu and Etoro C.D.'s non-council area.

H.Q. ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KOMO 1/1970-71.
 Patrol Conducted by C. WARRILLOW, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
 Area Patrolled PART WARAAGU CENSUS DIVISION.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.P.O. P. FREY.
 Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P. & M.G.C., 1 INTERPRETER, 1 A.P.O.
 Duration—From 21/7/1970 to 27/7/1970.
 Number of Days 7 (6 NIGHTS CAMPED OUT)
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1970
 Medical NIL / 19
 Map Reference ATTACHED SKETCH.
 Objects of Patrol VISIT U.G.C. CAMP - LIAISON VISIT.
VISIT EXPATRIATE COMMUNITIES IN AREA.

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

JRB:IT

67-15-43

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

16th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

KOMO PATROL REPORT NO. 1-70/71 : PART WARAGU
CENSUS DIVISION.

Your 67-3-6 of the 23rd June, 1971, refers.

Receipt of the abovementioned report written by Mr. C. Warrillow, Assistant District Commissioner, is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Warrillow has conducted a useful patrol, achieving the intended objectives.

I notice that the abovementioned officer has dated the report on 7th August, 1970, and yet comment and despatch was not effected by your office until the 23rd June, 1971. Delays like this impair the value of good reports and are a very bad example to staff. I would like you to ensure that this will not happen again.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67.15 ps.
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-6
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. ①

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MENDI

25th June, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KORIEDOBU

KOMO PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71
PART WARIKU CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find enclosed the original and one copy of the above report submitted by Mr. C. Warrilow, A.D. C. Tari. The delay in forwarding is regretted.

The report calls for little comment except to say the relationship between the Oil Search people and the locals remains good.

D.J. Clancy
D.J. CLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. O.I.C. Komo
A.D.C. Tari

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number: Komo 1 of 1970/71

Sub District: Tari

District: Southern Highlands

Type of Patrol: Special

Patrol Conducted By: C. Warrillow Assistant District Commissioner

Area Patrolled: Part Waragi Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: P. Fairry, A.P.O.
Constable Siwagu
Constable Kaupa
Interpreter: Hari Kari
Aid Post Orderly

Duration of Patrol: 21/7/70 To 27/7/70

No. of Days: 7 - 6 days camped out

Last D.D.A Patrol To Area: Tari Patrol 7/1969-70

Date: 19-1-70 To 20/2/70. Duration: 33 days

Objects of Patrol: 1 Visit U.G.C. Oil Exploration Camp And Liaise With Company Officials. 2. Visit Bosavi A.P.C. Mission and American Anthropologist 3. Check any Reaction of Locals To Oil Exploration Work in Their Area.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 434 (Waragi C/D).

5

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 1 OF 1970-71
PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 21st July, 1970

Despatched carriers from Komo 1230 hours. Self and Assistant Patrol Officer P. Fairey departed 1310 hours. Arrived Aijagaiba 1600 hours, patrol in by 1630 hours. Set up camp and camped at Aijagaiba.

Wednesday 22nd July, 1970

Wet morning and patrol departed Aijagaiba 0820 hours. Arrived Kora Creek at Southern foot of Karius range at 1200 hours. Patrol arrived 1250 hours. Departed 1315 hours and arrived at camp site further down stream at 1350 hours. All carriers in by 1440 hours. Set up camp and camped on North bank of Kora Creek.

Thursday 23rd July, 1970

Another wet morning and 0905 hours before patrol underway. Arrived Kuresa 1035 hours, followed by last of carriers at 1115 hours. Set up camp. Discussions with Village Constable and locals. Inspected long house. Camped at Kuresa.

Friday 24th July, 1970

Departed Kuresa 0820 hours and crossed Dubamo (Libamo) River and Kadi River. Arrived Waragu 1130 hours. Discussions with anthropologist Mr. T. Ernst. Patrol in by 1320 hours. Set up camp and spoke with Village Constables and locals. Evening spent with Mr. and Mrs. Ernst. Camped Waragu.

Saturday 25th July, 1970

General address to assembled people of Waragu, Yuesa, Swagisa and Wabimisi re role of Government, oil search and mineral exploration. Invited questions and discussions, but only one matter raised - each Village Constable requested the establishment of a Patrol Post in the Bosavi area. Departed Waragu 0945 hours and arrived U.G.C Camp site on Libamo River at 1300 hours. Patrol in by 1415 hours. Discussions with camp Manager and staff. Camped in U.G.C camp.

Sunday 26th July, 1970

Passed Message to Mendi on U.G.C 0645 hours sched and paid off carriers. Day of rest in U.G.C camp. Camped in U.G.C camp.

Monday 27th July, 1970

Departed U.G.C camp by helicopter at 1045 hours after fog lifted - 8 minutes flight to A.P.C. Mission airstrip at Ludesa. Rest of patrol personnel and equipment flown over during rest of day. Discussions with Mr. and Mrs. Briggs of A.P.C.M. and visited school. Discussions with U.G.C representative at Ludesa and Pilatus Porter pilot. Departed Ludesa 1520 hours by Porter and arrived Mendi 1555 hours. Mr. Fairey arrived Mendi 1740 hours.

PATROL STOOD DOWN

4

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 1 OF 1970-71
SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted primarily to enable the establishment of a link between the United Geophysical Corporation camp in the Bosavi area and Sub District Office, Tari. It was hoped to have up to one hundred men accompany the patrol as far as the camp and have them signed on for the five month period of oil exploration work. Unfortunately, all but one of those who initially showed interest in the offer, failed to join the patrol after its commencement date was delayed a week due to my extended stay in Mendi following the Prime Minister's visit. However, the route is now well established and any persons wishing to seek employment with the oil search group would be able to reach the camp on the second days walk out of Komo.

Although the patrol visited only two villages in the Bosavi area (Kuresa and Waragu in the Waragu Census Division), all expatriate communities were visited viz:- the U.G.C camp (overseas employees), the Asian Pacific Christian Mission station at Iudesa (an Australian couple) and an American anthropologists, his wife and infant daughter at Waragu village.

A report on Tari patrol number 7 of 1969-70 has recently been submitted, and this, together with my comments, covers most pertinent details relevant to the area where little development is taking place, or likely to take place for many years to come. Only the discovery of oil or minerals would improve the present situation where little more than the status quo can be maintained in all fields apart from political education.

POLITICAL

The people contacted during this short patrol were quietly accepting the oil search group in their area. They have no real comprehension of its motives and are quite prepared to let the workers go about their business. The camp is relatively isolated and is causing no disruption to village life. However, the eventual impact on this isolated, primitive community will not be known for some time. With the company, Mission and anthropologist family all moving in within a short period of time, acculturation in the Bosavi area will be interesting to watch.

'Government' is still a group of foreigners with some form of nebulous power which the people are still sizing up. They are still not too sure of our motives for being in the area, but do realise we bring some advantages in at present, mainly Material wealth. They are still *sizing* up the possible consequences of resisting some of our impositions and hence tracks were found to be well cut, villages tidy and rest houses in good repair.

ECONOMIC

With a 'Company' in the area for possibly the first time, locals now have an opportunity to earn cash and with Komo not too far away for a short trading trip, many men are rapidly realising the value of cash as a means of exchange. U.G.C. is still not able to recruit all its labour requirements from the area, due not only to the sparse population, but also to the fact these people, like any other primitive group, are conservative and still not prepared to venture too deeply into the unknown.

Mother of Pearl Shell is eagerly sort after and some Huri already taking advantage of the opportunity to dump their shell. Bosavi people will pay up to sixteen dollars for a good specimen - a huge amount in such an area, where up until recently cash has been almost impossible to acquire.

Department of the Administrator,
Bureau of District Administration,
The District Office,
Southern Highlands District,

SOCIAL

The impact of western civilization is now being felt - the Waragu people have amongst them government, Mission, company and student.

Village Constables go into Komo and Tari with reasonable frequency, some men are working for the company, a few children attend the Mission school at Indesa (Waragu Village children return home for the weekend) and Waragu villagers are able to see the day to day activities of a European family living in their midst.

The trauma being experienced by these people must be considerable and this is possibly only the start.

The oil exploration work was done by the International Corporation on the Indesa River in the Waragu District. The work was done during the period of 1970-71. The work was done on a site of approximately 1,000 feet above sea level, west of the Indesa River and approximately four miles north of the village of Indesa.

[Handwritten signature]

(C. Warrillow,
Assistant District Commissioner

7-9-70

At the time of my visit, the work was done by the International Corporation. The work was done during the period of 1970-71. The work was done on a site of approximately 1,000 feet above sea level, west of the Indesa River and approximately four miles north of the village of Indesa.

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Relations between all groups, including the local village groups, are to be good.

Expenses for work and repairs were provided during my visit and were found to have expired in February of this year. The early months are advised to raise the money immediately. No further work is planned in the area.

See your information please.

[Handwritten signature]

(C. Warrillow,
Assistant District Commissioner

(COPY)

2

35-2-2

CW/VT

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District,

7th August, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MENDI.

OIL EXPLORATION - BOSAVI AREA

The oil exploration camp set up by United Geophysical Corporation on the Libano River in the Waragu Census Division was visited during Koro Patrol Number 1 of 1970-71. The camp site is situated at an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level, some eight miles North East of Ludesa airstrip and approximately three hours walk from the nearest village, Waragu to the West.

At the time of my visit, the party involved in oil search consisted of nine overseas and just over two hundred local employees. The party Manager is Mr. H. Strudwick. Also on site are a carpenter, surveyor, labour officer, medical assistant, two field assistants and a helicopter pilot and mechanic employed by Helicopter Utilities. Local employees vary from Papuan coastal clerical staff, semi-skilled Kiwai labourers, to Bosavi and Komo Huri unskilled labour. A maximum of three hundred and fifty locals will be employed.

Exploration work, which will continue for the next four or five months will be of a seismic nature, involving the cutting of fifty six miles of survey lines and drilling of hundreds of holes in which to let off charges. This work will extend from the Eastern side of the Kikori River, West towards Waragu, and approximately four miles North and South of these points.

Minimum pay for unskilled labour is three dollars per week, plus rations in accordance with the Native Labour Ordinance. Two blankets and a mosquito net are also supplied free of charge to employees.

Relations between all groups, including the local villagers appears to be good.

Explosive licences and permits were checked during my visit and were found to have expired in February of this year. The party Manager was advised to renew same immediately. No firearms are allowed in the camp.

For your information please.



(C. Warrillow,
Assistant District Commissioner

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KOMO No. 2 of 70/71

Patrol Conducted by P.G. FAIREY A.P.O.

Area Patrolled MANANDA C/D

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.D.C. TARI (PART PERIOD)

Natives R.P.N.G. Const. 1735 DIWE
Interpreter PEBE.

Duration—From 3./9./1970 to 19./9./1970

Number of Days 17 Days broken period

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June /1970

Medical /19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Conduct Komo L.G.C. Elections.
Tax Collection & General Administration.

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

.....

.....

.....

FJM:IT

67-15-86

KONEDOBU.

16th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

KOMO PATROL NO. 2 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-6 of 25th July,
1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. P.G. Fairey.

T.W.E.
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-86

(9)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....67-3-6
If calling ask for
Mr.....



In Reply
No.

Department of the Administrator,
District Office, Mendi,
S.H. D.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
Div. of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU

25th July, 1971.

Report: Komo Patrol No. 2 of 1970-1971

Enclosed please find two copies of the report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. P. Fairey A.E.O.

As this patrol was completed ten months ago and was concerned solely with the Elections for the Komo Local Government Council further comments are unwarranted.

Forwarded for your information and records.

D.J. Clancy

D.J. CLANCY
District Commissioner

c.c. A.D.S., Tari
O.I.C., Komo
Mr. P.G. Fairey, Komo

67-1-1
D/1287

8

Division of District Administration
Sub-District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

4th October, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MANDI,
Southern Highlands District.

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 2 of 1970 - 71.

1. Enclosed are the original and two copies of a report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. P.G. Fairey, Assistant Patrol Officer. For the record, a total of twenty-four (24) man-days were spent on patrol. This is made up as follows :-

P.G. Fairey, A.P.O.	14 patrol days.
C. Warrillow, A.D.C.	10 patrol days.

2. DIARY.

Mr. Fairey is being instructed to be more specific in future diaries as to where officers are on particular days and when he actually camps out, to state so at the end of the particular day. This will make calculation of patrol days and camping allowance easier.

3. POLITICAL.

Although people of the TARI/KOMO areas like the Council system, they are as yet unprepared to accept his directives unless he has full and active backing of an officer of our Department. The fact that they have one person who can bear the brunt of any condemnations from our officers for non-compliance with Administration Will is acceptable to the people. Councillors must be encouraged to pass Rules which can be policed and will benefit the community before their personal esteem is raised amongst their constituents. At the same time, political education must prepare the people to understand fully the nature and purpose of Council. This must be carried out during routine patrolling and emphasis on Council must take priority in political education work amongst the less sophisticated MANANDA.

4. ECONOMIC.

Chincona is a crop completely new to these people and it will not be sufficient merely to plant the crop. Division of District Administration must back up Department of Agriculture Stock & Fisheries work in order to have the people gain confidence in this crop.

Distribution of new vegetable seeds will have no profound effect on the people so long as there is no market for the vegetable. Conservative people such as these will rely on traditional subsistence crops for years to come unless there is some stimulus to do otherwise. The proposed Council project to establish a market garden to back-load Trade Store Charters from Newak could well prove to be the necessary stimulus.

5. SOCIAL.

More films shows combining features of local interest with those of an education nature would be of value in this area. The Council should perhaps consider purchasing the necessary equipment to show films which it would then be able to obtain from Department of Information and Extension Services.

Continued.../2.

Continuation Sheet 1.

4th October, 1970.

Ref. 67-1-1

District Commissioner,
M.M.D.

- 2 -


The alleged attempted rape has been investigated and a preliminary hearing will be conducted at Komo during this coming week.

6. ROADS.

Self-help road projects should be encouraged so that major developmental works are completed before the money concept takes over with increased job opportunities and cash income from crops.

7. Mr. Fairry has conducted a useful patrol which has cleared up the Election and 1970-71 tax collection for his Council. This now leaves the way comparatively clear for his annual census patrol and other developmental field work. However, without Division of District Administration or Council clerical assistance, this first-term officer is to be congratulated for doing more than merely keeping the status-quo in his area.

8. Election report and statistics have been forwarded direct to the Senior Local Government Officer.



(C. Warrillow).
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encs.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KOMO,
Southern Highlands District.

Please note para. 2.
you late this week.

I will discuss other matters with


(C. Warrillow)
Assistant District Commissioner.

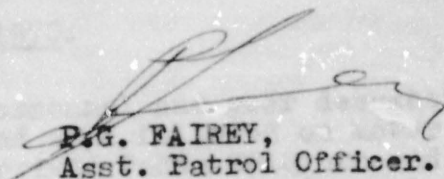
Patrol Post Komo,
via Mendi.

20th September 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office
TARI,
S.H.D.

Komo Patrol No.2 of 1970/71

Sub-District:	Tari.
District:	Southern Highlands.
Council:	Komo Local Government Council.
Conducted by:	P.G.Fairey. A.P.O. Accompanied part time by A.D.C. Tari.
Area Patrolled:	Mananda C/D.
Personnel Accompanying:	1 R.P.N.G. Constable. i/c Diwe. 1 Interpreter. Pebe. 2 Council clerks (Tari) Team D.I.E.S. (Mt.Hagen).
Duration:	3/9/70 to 6/9/70 8/9/70 to 12/9/70 14/9/70 to 19/9/70 Broken period of 15 days.
Previous Patrol:	?/69/70 D.M. Goldthorpe.
Object of Patrol.	Conduct third Elections for Komo L.G.C.
Map:	Attached.
V.P.R.	Not Attached.


P.G. FAIREY,
Asst. Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 3rd September 1970.

Election for Yandale Ward held at Council Chambers on Station. People addressed regarding reason for election and mechanics of voting. Poll commenced 0900 hrs and completed at 1720 hrs.

Friday 4th September 1970.

Election for Migili Ward held at Council Chambers on Station. People addressed regarding reason for election and mechanics of voting. Poll commenced 0920 hrs and completed at 1645 hrs.

Saturday 5th September 1970.

Party left Komo at 0820 hrs by Council tractor for Ajagaiba Rest House. People already gathered on arrival. Address on reason for election and method of voting. Polling commenced at 1010 hrs and completed 1530 hrs. Number of S.D.A. supporters in area objected to election being held on a Saturday and failed to attend. Group of people from Lake Kutubu area also living in the vicinity and these reported asking to be included in the electoral roll for the next election. Party returned to Station arriving at 1650 hrs.

Sunday 6th September 1970.

A.D.C. Tari (Mr. c. Warrilow) and patrol left Station at 1230 hrs for Egauwi. Self remained on Station to see wife and daughter off to Mount Hagen on the following morning.

Monday 7th September 1970.

Departed Station per motor-cycle at 0920 hrs and joined A.D.C. and party at Egauwi. People addressed and polling commenced. Poll completed 1345 hrs. Overnight at Egauwi Rest House. Film show by D.I.E.S. team.

Tuesday 8th September 1970.

Patrol personnel and gear despatched to Padua at 0830 hrs. A.D.C. and self followed on motor cycle inspecting road work en route. Arrived Padua 0910 hrs and addressed assembled people. Polling commenced 0930 hrs and completed at 1355 hrs. Case of attempted rape reported and culprit arrested and sent to Station. Several minor disputes also heard and settled. Overnight at Padua Rest House. D.I.E.S. Team put on film-show for local people.

Wednesday 9th September 1970.

Patrol personnel and gear departed Padua at 0830 hrs for Pami. Self by motor cycle to Station to send urgent telegrams and attend to matters involving outbreak of influenza in area. Joined A.D.C. and party en route to Pami at 0915 hrs. Arrived Pami 0950. Assembled people addressed and polling commenced 1050 hrs. Poll completed at 1410 hrs. Overnight at Pami Rest House. D.I.E.S. team unable to give film-show owing to projector bulb being blown but tape recordings made of local singing.

Thursday 10th September 1970.

Patrol and gear departed Pami 0810 hrs for Terejaga arriving at 1040 hrs. People addressed and polling commenced 1100 hrs. Poll completed 1525 hrs. Overnight at Terejaga Rest House. Tape recordings by D.I.E.S. team.

Friday 11th September 1970.

Patrol and gear departed Terejaga 0830 hrs for Mindiete arriving at 0940 hrs. People addressed and polling commenced 1145 hrs. Self to Station per motor cycle at 0945 hrs to await arrival of District Medical Officer and Doctor Bolger from Tari re measures to be adopted in relation to outbreak of influenza. Returned Mindiete at 1145 hrs. Poll completed 1645 hrs. A.D.C. overnight at Mindiete Rest House. Self returned Station 1700 hrs.

Saturday 12th September 1970.

Routine office duties and pay for Council road workers etc, etc. Stock check at Council Trade Store, radio schedule and general administration. A.D.C. arrived Station at 0940 hrs and departed for Tari 1230 hrs.

Sunday 13th September 1970.

Day Off.

Monday 14th September 1970. (Public Holiday)

Patrol personnel and gear departed Station 0930 hrs for Aijagate. Arrived Terejaga 1210 hrs. Assembled carrying party and departed Terejaga at 1225 hrs for Aijagate arriving there at 1350 hrs. Minor complaints heard and dealt with. Overnight at Aijagate Rest House. Tape recordings by D.I.E.S. Team.

Tuesday 15th September 1970.

Polling for Aijagate Ward commenced 0845 hrs after address to assembled people. Poll completed at 1350 hrs. Inspected road between Aijagate and Timaria river in effort to locate suitable route for linking up with road at Terejaga. Issued instructions to Terejaga people to commence work on road from Terejaga to Timaria River. Vast quantities of broken limestone in this vicinity and new road would make available source of stone for roads in Komo area. Overnight at Aijagate Rest House. Tape recordings by D.I.E.S. team.

Wednesday 16th September 1970.

Patrol departed Aijagate 0730 hrs and arrived Para at 0805 hrs. Assembled people addressed and polling commenced at 0845 hrs. Poll completed 1340 hrs. No complaints or disputes. Large number of blow-flies around the Rest House area and instructed Councillor to clean up and burn all rubbish in an effort to reduce the number of flies. Patrol departed Para 1410 hrs for Laijauko arriving there at 1550 hrs. Overnight at Laijauko Rest House. Number of people from Tagite and Angore Rest House areas arrived to complain about the distance involved in their having to come to Laijauko to vote. Apparently this matter had been brought up on previous occasions but it is difficult to see how it can be dealt with unless the electoral boundaries are altered.

Thursday 17th September 1970.

Polling for Laijauko Ward commenced 0815 hrs after address to assembled people. Poll completed 1250 hrs. Minor disputes heard and settled. Overnight at Laijauko Rest House. New bulb for D.I.E.S. projector arrived from Station and film-show given for local people during evening.

Friday 18th September 1970.

Patrol and gear departed Laijauko at 0715 hrs for Handamanda arriving at 0810 hrs. Assembled people addressed and polling commenced 0910 hrs. Poll completed 1140 hrs. Minor complaints heard and settled. Patrol and gear departed Handamanda 1200 hrs for Tagari River via Tagite and Angore. Arrived Tagari 1600 hrs and bush camp constructed. Overnight at bush camp.

Saturday 19th September 1970.

Patrol and gear departed Tagari 0630 hrs en route for Komo. Arrived Station 1040 hrs.

The next Council Meeting is to be held on Wednesday, 24th September 1970, and a list of those still to be supplied in the course of the day of the meeting report is attached.

1. Political Situation

The election was well publicized for several weeks before the event. However, except in parts 1 & 2 where there was a very large real increase in the number and it is interesting to note that although numerous complaints regarding the validity of some Council members had been raised, only two were substantiated and one of these replaced the previous Council member and had some three months ago. Generally the attitude of the people appeared to be peaceful to the extreme and it would seem that personalities are considered to be more important than the candidates.

Work on a number of pieces of ground intended for the planting of cotton has now been almost completed and the people concerned are awaiting the arrival of the S.A.S. Officer from Komo to instruct them on the planting of this crop.

There was little evidence of cotton being produced. The seeds supplied by the previous Council member which were distributed throughout the village visited. An approach had been made to the Council for the further supply of seeds (although these are available) and it would seem that the cottonseed previously sown had failed to the point of being harvested. A point by S.A.S. which very well arouse some response but generally the people appear to be quite content with the production of kumara and pigs.

A considerable amount of goods which had obviously been taken from the Council store at some date in evidence even in the more remote areas, and it would appear that the services provided by the Store is being put to good use.

Files shown given by S.A.S. Mount Hagen during the period of the patrol were very well attended and caused a considerable amount of interest. The most popular was a film of the Mount Hagen show which others in subjects such as social and economic development were less popular but were watched in almost complete silence.

Health throughout the area would appear to be generally very good and no cases of sickness were reported with the exception of some young children suffering from 'stomach' ailments. It is interesting to note all these children came from families who had moved from the area for Lake Hattah. These were instructed to report to the hospital for diagnosis & treatment.

Any serious illness was reported during the duration of the patrol - one involving a child. Generally the area appears to be quiet and well ordered with no serious disputes.

Background.

1. The patrol was mounted with the object of conducting the third election for Komo Local Government Council which was originally established in 1967.
2. The patrol was conducted on similar lines to those of the previous two Council elections. Election of Councillors for Wards 1 and 2 were carried out on the Station. The remainder of the Wards were visited by mobile patrol.
3. The Writ of Election has been returned via the Returning Officer (A.D.C. Tari) for onward transmission to the Regional Local Government Officer, Mount Hagen. Copies of the necessary Electoral Forms Nos. 9, 10 and 11 have also been forwarded to A.D.C. Tari for transmission to the Commissioner.
4. Office bearers for the new Council will be elected at the next Council Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 30th September 1970, and a list of these will be supplied in due course.
5. A copy of the election report is attached.

Additional Information.

6. Political The election was well publicised for several weeks before the event. However, except in Wards 1 & 2 there appeared to be very little real interest in the results and it is noteworthy that, although numerous complaints regarding the suitability of some Councillors had been voiced, only two new Councillors were elected and one of these replaced the previous Councillor who had died some three months ago. Generally the attitude of the people appeared to be parochial in the extreme and it would seem that personalities are considered to be more important than performance.
7. Economic. Work on a number of pieces of ground intended for the planting of chincona has now been almost completed and the people concerned are awaiting the arrival of the D.A.S.F. Officer from Tari to instruct them on the planting of this crop.
8. There was little evidence of crops being produced from seeds supplied by the previous election patrol which were distributed throughout the villages visited. No approach has been made to the council for the further supply of seeds (although these are available) and it would seem that the enthusiasm previously evanced has waned to the point of being forgotten. A patrol by D.A.S.F. might very well arouse some response but currently the people appear to be quite content with the production of kau-kau and pigs.
9. A considerable amount of goods which had obviously emanated from the Council Trade Store at Komo were in evidence, even in the more remote areas, and it would appear that the service provided by the Store is being put to good use.
10. Social Film shows given by D.I.E.S. Mount Hagen during the period of the patrol were very well attended and caused a considerable amount of interest. The most popular was a film of the Mount Hagen Show whilst others on subjects such as social and economic development were less popular and were watched in almost complete silence.
11. Health throughout the area would appear to be generally very good and no cases of sickness came to notice with the exception of some young children suffering from 'grili' at Egauwi. It is noteworthy that all these children came from families who had moved into the area from Lake Kutubu. These were instructed to report to Komo hospital for immediate treatment.
12. Only one serious offence was reported during the duration of the patrol - a case involving attempted rape. Generally the area appears to be quiet and well ordered with no serious disputes.

13. Roads in the area are generally in reasonable condition although there is an acute shortage of manpower owing to the normal absenteeism of men employed in the H.L.S. This has been further aggravated by a large number of young men accepting employment with the oil survey company presently operating in the Bosavi area. These men are not expected to return until November or December this year.

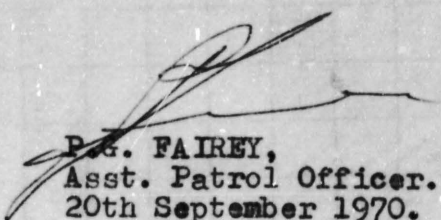
The people of Terejaga and Aigagate are most anxious to complete a stretch of road over a distance of approximately one mile which will finally link up these two village centres and enable one to travel by road from Komo to Para. In view of the desirability of this instructions have been given to these people to go ahead with the construction of this road since, apart from the obvious advantage of linking up the villages, it will also give access to large quantities of limestone which are sorely needed for road work in other parts of the Komo area.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. Miscellaneous. Government Rest Houses at all locations visited were in good condition and it was not found necessary to order any improvements except in the case of Egauwi where a small hole was found in the roof. This was subsequently repaired during our stay.

15. Summary. Overall the area is quiet, settled, and well ordered. The people are now awaiting the next patrol which will be aimed at carrying out the annual census and conducting an area study. I hope to be able to mount this patrol during November.

16. Camping allowance claims for myself and accompanying personnel will be submitted in due course.


P.G. FAIREY,
Asst. Patrol Officer.
20th September 1970.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1970 (KONO)

Patrol Conducted by P.G. FAIREY (A.P.O.)

Area Patrolled MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 INTERPRETER, 1 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 18/11/1970 to 21/12/1970 (BROKEN)

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/9/1970

Medical 10/11/1970

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) AREA STUDY (2) ANNUAL CENSUS

(3) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mr. S. J. Jones

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-15-6

KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

28th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

KOMO PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71.

Your reference 67-1-1 dated 14th April, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. P.G. Fairey, Assistant Patrol Officer, of the MANANDA Census Division.

Detailed comments by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari more than adequately cover matters raised in this report.

It is a pity the delay of the report at Mendi (3 months) has all but completely eliminated any value it may have had at this Headquarters, as Mr. Fairey has obviously put a great deal of thought into its compilation.

Paragraph 6 of the Patrol Instructions is difficult to understand - "with no Council dollar for dollar subsidy in actual cash or mechanical assistance". In actual practice, at least half of the Councils 50% contribution to the overall project is to be in either actual cash or its equivalent (i.e. tractor hire, cement culverts or similar). The other half can be in the form of voluntary labour as is the case in this particular project.

Mr. Fairey has put forward some good ideas in relation to the Political Education programme and the use of Huli students on vacation. It is hoped these can be put into practice.

If the Local Government Council in this area provides a means by which traditional disputes can be settled without the use of spears, bows and arrows and axes, as in the past, then we have achieved a great deal when one considers the amount of time these people have been in contact with our society. Village population Register Forms have not been enclosed with the report, due apparently to a clerical oversight at District level. Please have one copy forwarded as soon as possible.

Mr. Fairey has provided a most interesting report and is to be commended on his style and approach.

The Secretary
(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

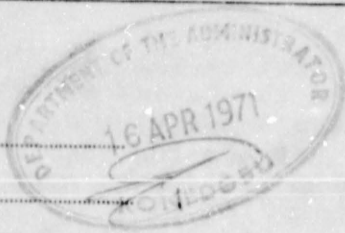


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-6

59

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



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-1

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
MEENDI,
Southern Highlands District.
14th, April 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

KOMO PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1970/71 - AREA STUDY.

I attach herewith two copies of the above numbered patrol report compiled by Mr. P. Fairey A.P.O. following a patrol of the Mananda Census Division of the Komo Administrative Area. I also attach comments on this report from the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari who has provided an excellent assessment of both Mr. Fairey's competence and his reporting.

This is indeed a valuable report, neatly and thoughtfully compiled. Mr. Fairey has recently departed on his first recreation leave following an extremely useful twelve months as officer-in-charge at Komo Patrol Post. Like the Komo Huri, Mr. Fairey has had little opportunity to compare development possibilities or trends in other parts of the District or the Territory. Many of his comments are consistent with the frustrations of an enthusiastic and intelligent officer conscious of the need for economic development and the social handicaps retarding it.

1. The alternative road route Komo/Terejaga, Terejaga/Laite, Laite/Nogeli Togo should be investigated further. It would be an easy thing to transfer Rural Development Funds from the present road to this proposed route if it proves more feasible. I have suggested that the Komo Local Government Council request the services of a surveyor to peg and report on this new proposed route.
2. The immorality of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance has been discussed by the Assistant District Commissioner, Tari. His comments are adequate.
3. The Patrol Diary indicates a number of early assemblies for census purposes. Eight o'clock is a very early time of the day for Highland people to be gathered.
4. Revised census figures are also attached herewith with reconciliation on the reverse. The percentage of adult males absent is fortunately not as high as indicated on page 3 of the report. The percentage listed there are of the total male population. Figures, however, are high nonetheless and consideration must soon be given to apply for closure of this area to recruitment. The Tari area is in a worse position and it maybe advisable for application to be made for both Tari and Komo at the one time. It is expected that a large number of work opportunities will be offered by the Oil Company operating in the area, however, it is not expected that this will greatly alter existing trends.
5. Mr. Fairey notes that there were only two types of Huri persons 'who were considered worthy of respect' prior to the arrival of the 'Europeans'. He names the Waijeli and Homogc. He omits the revered Initiation Men and also the

38

AGALI DOMBENT or Arbitrators who handled many of the disputes before the advent of District and Local Courts in the area. I am sure there are also many other community leaders who were and are demanded by a complex social structure such as obtains among the Huri.

- 6. Comments on Land Tenure are interesting. I would refer you to your 35-5-15 of the 9th, March 1971 and of the 19th, March 1971 dealing with single ownership and female ownership of land. Mr. Fairey's findings apply not only among the Huri.
- 7. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries are at present investigating the 5,000 acres (plus) near Terejaga Village. Application for purchase will be filed following their report on this land.
- 8. I am surprised that only one adult literacy class is conducted at Komo and that this is conducted in Pidgin English. There are some excellent Summer Institute of Linguistic publications in the Huri language that are successfully used by Missions for literacy work at Koroba and Tari. It may be of interest that Missions at Koroba are using these classes to conduct political education seminars which are proving very successful.
- 9. Radio receivers can be obtained through the Council from the Department of Information and Extension Services. The Komo Council may care to avail themselves of this service.
- 10. Section 39 of the report (page 10) is somewhat exaggerated although this is Mr. Fairey's lack of experience rather than any desire to be misleading. The aim of political education is to reduce the concepts to terms that can be understood. This has been done in seminars at Tari and Koroba with good success. It can certainly be done at Komo.
- 11. Mr. Fairey's mention of the Hides Anticline is the same structure referred to by the drilling Company as the MANANDA Anticline.
- 12. Paragraph numbering between Sections 36 and 40 have been duplicated.

For your information and comments, please.

D. J. Clancy

D.J. Clancy

District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
TARI.

67-1-1/116

GI/VT

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI.
Southern Highlands District,

19th January, 1971.

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
MENDI.
Southern Highlands District.

KOMO PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71
PATROL REPORT AND AREA STUDY
MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION

Enclosed are the original and three copies of the above report submitted by Mr. P. G. Fairey, A.P.O. on the 13th January, 1971. The report consists of Situation Report, Area Study, Village Population Register, and map. No copies of the Ward Development plans are enclosed. I will have the O.I.C. Komo forward these as soon as possible. Copies of Patrol Instructions are enclosed.

The following comments are offered for your consideration:-

SITUATION REPORT:

I feel that perhaps Mr. Fairey is becoming a little too depressed over the many frustrations confronting him, a lone officer, struggling with the multifarious aspects of Administration in an area such as Komo. He, the Councils and the local people are in fact achieving a great deal considering the area's isolation, late contact by the Administration and the few resources available to them. Only time and patience will make the people politically aware. Unfortunately, in such situations, both are limited. However, with the posting of a clerk and Council Administration Officer to Komo, Mr. Fairey should have more time to devote to field work and leisurely contact with the people.

It is only seven years ago that I reported that during a patrol a group of Tari Huri had asked if they could vote in the Tari Open Electorate because they were born in Kandep. This prompted the then Director to comment "It is gratifying to note that the people are absorbing some of the political education being presented to them". The Tari people have come a long way along the road towards political awareness in these few years and the Komo people will rapidly catch up with perseverance and more and more contact in the field.

AREA STUDY:-

I for one certainly do not consider the Road Maintenance Ordinance a farce and immoral. To keep Komo roads "reasonably passable" would require less than one hour or two concerted effort by the people per week in view of the back of vehicles in the area.

F. F. Salisbury in his work "From Stone to Steel" following study of the Siame states that an immediate effect of the introduction of the steel axe was to cut the time needed for subsistence work from eighty per cent of a man's time to fifty per cent.

Maintenance of law and order with the resultant cessation of tribal warfare has also added to the new leisure time available to the Huri. Although one of our aims is social development, we certainly intend leaving this Country with a viable economy. Therefore, I consider the Huri entitled to only part of the white-man's gift of extra leisure hours - a good percentage should still be a debt to the community and government and should be used in gain-

36

AREA STUDY:- (Continued)

ful occupation.

Less than a hundred years ago Europeans were building and maintaining roads with less mechanical aids than the Huri now have.

A Country as underdeveloped as T.P.N.G. cannot possible build and maintain all the roads it needs for development with present or projected resources. The Huri must learn, (to quote Mr. Fairey), "that the world does not owe the Huri's a living", (Page 11). He must earn it'. Also such community efforts do tend to discipline a basically undisciplined society and break-down the Huri...!! accent on individualism and suspicion on the intentions of others.....!.

Finally, I would suggest that it was the effort put into building, by hand, four - wheel - drive tracks in other parts of this District and others, seldom used for the first few years after construction, that have paved the way for our extension of the Highlands Highway and made it possible for such large scale operations as are about to take place in Komo by British Petroleum.

Mr. Fairey has presented us with an honest report containing useful and interesting information. He is a capable, dedicated and hard working officer, but like all of us, at one time or another, cannot help but wonder just what we are striving to achieve and how to achieve as much as has been set us, with time so limited, so few resources and so many frustrating problems.

A valuable patrol and report from a valuable officer.

(C. Warrillow,
Assistant District Commissioner

(COPY)

35

67-2-1

CN/VT

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District,

15th January, 1971.

Mr. P. G. Fairey,
Patrol Post,
KOMO,
Southern Highlands District.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOMO PATROL
NUMBER 3 OF 1970-71 - MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION

1. During the above patrol which you will have already commenced upon receipt of this, and the objects of which we have already discussed I will require action on several matters apart from the revision of census and compilation of an Area Study.

These are as follows:-

2. (a) Preparation of Ward Development Plan
- (b) Political Education
- (c) Road Maintenance
- (d) Komo - Tari road
- (e) Routine Administration

3. Ward Development Plans should be done in accordance with Local Government Circular 13 of 1966, the addendum to this Circular (Commissioner's 39-2-2 of the 5th September, 1967) and our District Commissioner's 1-2-2 of 22nd December, 1969.

4. Political Education should be in accordance with the District Commissioner's 26-5-1 of 3rd February, 1970. However, instead of addressing crowds assembled for census, discuss any of the nine topics whenever the opportunity arises during informal talks with small groups and/or individuals. Also, publicize the Application for P.A. No. 103(P), details of which are contained in the District Commissioner's 35-1-5 of 14th October, 1970. In this matter, also refer to the Director of Lands 67-142 of the 10th April, 1967, the Secretary's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969 and to the District Commissioner's 35-58-1 of 11th November, 1969.

5. Impress upon the people the need to maintain roads into which they have expended great effort in constructing, at some financial cost to both Central and Local Government. Remind them of legal obligations under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance also.

6. Ensure that R.D.F. is being supplemented on a dollar for dollar basis on the Komo-Tari road. With your road workers being paid eight dollars per month they should be working a 44 hour week to enable the continuance of R.D.F. grants - in - aid with no Council dollar for dollar subsidy in actual cash or mechanical assistance .

7. Sleep in every rest house and visit every major group, cash crop garden and/or individual's project and compile comprehensive details of same. Any land disputes should be dealt with in accordance with the District Commissioner's 35-47-1 of 8th April, 1970 and any matters requiring Court action should be sent or brought to Komo when a Magistrate visits the station.

.... / 2 ...

34

8. I look forward to a report as pertinent and comprehensive as your East Basin one and submitted within a month of completing your patrol.

(C. Warrillow,)
Assistant District Commissioner

3

PATROL NUMBER 3 of 1970/71 (AREA STUDY)

SUB-DISTRICT TARI

DISTRICT SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

COUNCIL AREA KOMO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

PATROL CONDUCTED BY P.G. FAIREY. A.P.O.

DESIGNATION O.I.C. KOMO PATROL POST

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY 1 MEMBER R.P.&N.G.C.
1 PATROL INTERPRETER.

AREA PATROLLED MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION.

DURATION OF PATROL 18-11-70 to 21-11-70)
23-11-70 to 26-11-70) 20 DAYS
1-12-70 to 4-12-70)
14-12-70 to 21-12-70)

DATE & DURATION OF PREVIOUS D.D.A. PATROL 3-9-70 to 18-9-70 16 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL (i) AREA STUDY
(ii) ANNUAL CENSUS
(iii) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

TOTAL POPULATION 5,017

MAP REFERENCE FOUR MIL WABAG.
MILINCH KARIUS.

V.P.R. ENCLOSED.

PATROL DIARY

32

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER 1970

Patrol departed Komo and proceeded Migili Rest House per Council tractor. Arrived Migili 1330 hrs set up camp, prepared census forms, tax lists, etc, and heard minor disputes. Heavy rain. Overnight at Migili Rest House.

THURSDAY, 19th November.

0800 hrs Commenced census of Migili of Migili group transcribing names from old census forms onto new register. 1410 hrs. Census completed, figures checked, and data entered up.

1640 hrs. with Council President to inspect chinchona plantings and proposed route of new road.

1750 hrs. Returned Migili. Overnight at Rest House.

FRIDAY, 20th November.

0740 hrs. Dept. Migili with patrol personnel and equipment to Ianda via Govt. Station. Stopped at Station briefly for routine check and received patrol instructions from A.D.C. Tari via Mr. H. Van der Molen of D.A.S.F. Tari who was visiting Komo. 0915 hrs arrived Ianda Rest House where people of Embetali and Ianda were assembled for census. Short talk on economic development and road maintenance given and census commenced. Census completed at 1340 hrs. 1420 hrs. visit to local native-owned Trade Store and chinchona plantings with Council President. 1730 hrs returned Ianda Rest House. Minor disputes heard and general talks with local people. Overnight at Ianda.

Saturday, 21st November.

0700 hrs. With patrol personnel and equipment to Komo Station for week-end.

Monday, 23rd November.

0930 hrs. With patrol equipment and personnel to Tiunte Rest House inspecting roads and bridges en route. Arrived Tiunte at 1040 hrs. Local people already assembled for census. Short talk on economic development and road maintenance given and census commenced at 1115 hrs. 1520 hrs census completed and visit to local native-owned Trade Store, chinchona area, and road works with local Councillor and committeeman. 1740 hrs returned Tiunte Rest House and heard minor disputes. Overnight at Tiunte.

Tuesday, 24th November.

0730 hrs. Dept. Tiunte with patrol personnel and equipment for Atare. Arr. Atare 0835 hrs. Area very clean and well-kept. Local people already assembled for census on arrival. Short talk on economic development and census commenced at 0900 hrs. 1400 hrs census completed and minor disputes heard. 1535 hrs. with local Councillor to inspect area with a view to future development also visited local S.D.A. Mission. 1715 hrs. returned Atare Rest House. Overnight at Atare.

Wednesday, 25th November.

0730 hrs. Dept. Atare for Ajagaiba with patrol personnel and equipment inspecting road and bridges en route. Road approx 1 mile from Ajagaiba in very poor condition due to depredations of pigs. Arr. Ajagaiba 0950 hrs. local people already assembled for census. Talk given on economic development and road maintenance and people warned to expect heavy penalties if their pigs continue to be allowed to damage the road. 1050 hrs. commenced census. 1440 hrs census completed and visit with local Councillor to inspect chinchona plots, road, and S.D.A. Mission. 1635 hrs. returned Ajagaiba Rest House. Minor disputes heard. Overnight at Ajagaiba.

Thursday, 26th November.

0740 hrs. Departed Ajagaiba with patrol personnel and equipment for Tani Rest House. Arrived Tani 0855 hrs local people not yet assembled. 0935hrs all local people assembled for census and short talk given by self and local Councillor. 0955 hrs. Commenced census. 1315 hrs census completed and minor disputes heard. 1415 hrs departed Tani with patrol personnel and equipment to return to Kemo. Arrived Kemo 1600 hrs and called in office to check correspondence and routine matters. 1710 hrs to Quarters.

Friday, 27th November

On Station conducting pay for Police, Warders, and D.D.A. staff etc. Routine office duties and Treasury reimbursement. Liaison with B.P. Oil Company staff re visit of Minister of External Territories scheduled for Sunday, 29th November.

Tuesday, 1st December

1000 hrs. Dept. Kemo with patrol personnel and equipment for Egauwi Govt. Rest House. Arrived Egauwi 1115 hrs. Local people already assembled for census and talk given by self and local Councillor on economic development. 1145 hrs commenced census of Egauwi. Census completed 1450 hrs. 1550 hrs with local Councillor to inspect road, Aid Post and local S.D.A. Mission area. 1635 hrs returned Egauwi Rest House in heavy rain. Minor disputes heard and settled. Overnight at Egauwi.

Wednesday, 2nd December.

0715 hrs. Dept Egauwi with patrol personnel and equipment for Padua Govt. Rest House. Arrived Padua 0745 hrs. Local people not yet assembled. 0850 hrs. local people assembled for census and talk given by self and Councillor Pere on Council activities, road maintenance and economic development. 0920 hrs commenced census of Padua. 1425 hrs census completed. 1510 hrs with Councillor and committeeman to inspect road, chinchona clearings, and Catholic Mission area. 1640 hrs returned Padua Govt. Rest House in heavy rain and completed census figures and statistics. Minor disputes heard and settled. Overnight at Padua.

30

Thursday, 3rd December.

0720 hrs. Dept Padua with patrol personnel and equipment for Pami Govt. Rest House. Inspection of road and bridges en route. Arr. Pami 0835 hrs. Local people assembled for census and short talk on economic development and road maintenance given. Census commenced 0910 hrs. 1530 hrs. census completed followed by visit with local Councillor and committeeman to chincona clearings and to view newly constructed bridge. 1640 hrs returned Pami. Minor disputes heard and settled. Overnight at Pami.

Friday, 4th December.

0715 hrs. Dept. Pami with patrol personnel and equipment for Mindiete. Inspection of road en route. 0845 hrs arrived Mindiete. People of Mindiete and Kurukumbutei assembled for census on arrival. Talk given and census commenced at 0920 hrs. 1440 hrs census completed. Hearing of minor disputes and complaints. 1510 hrs Dept. Mindiete for Government Station to effect payment of Council road workers, returned H.L.S. and routine administration.

Monday, 14th December.

0900 hrs. Dept. Kemo Station for Ekaiba Govt. Rest House with patrol personnel and equipment. Arr. Ekaiba 1045 hrs. Local people assembled for census. Observed number of small children who appeared to be suffering from advanced conjunctivitis and instructed Councillor to ensure that these children attend Kemo hospital for treatment. Talk given on economic development and road maintenance. Census commenced at 1115 hrs. 1615 hrs census completed. Hearing of minor disputes and complaints. Overnight at Ekaiba.

Tuesday, 15th December.

0700 hrs. Dept. Ekaiba with patrol personnel and equipment for Terejaga Govt. Rest House. Arr. Terejaga 0815 hrs. 0910 hrs local people assembled and talk given. Numerous children observed to be suffering from advanced conjunctivitis and Councillor instructed to ensure that they attend Kemo hospital for treatment. 0935 hrs. Commenced census of Terejaga. 1210 hrs census completed. Thence with local Councillor and committeeman to inspect new road section being constructed between Terejaga and Timaria River as per instructions issued during my previous patrol. 1350 hrs returned Terejaga for lunch. 1500 hrs with Local Councillor to inspect chincona clearings and drainage scheme. 1645 hrs returned Terejaga and completed census figures, and statistics. Hearing of minor disputes and general talks. Overnight at Terejaga.

Wednesday, 16th December.

0650 hrs. Dept Terejaga with patrol personnel and equipment for Aijagate. Inspected route of proposed new road and bridge site en route. Timaria River in flood and difficulty experienced in making crossing. 0900 hrs. Arr Aijagate Govt. Rest House.

(29)

People of Aijagate already assembled for census on arrival and talk given on economic development and necessity for local people to complete small section of road between Aijagate and the Tiwaria River in order to link up with road at Terejaga.

0945 hrs. census of Aijagate and Tawanda commenced. Census completed at 1545 hrs. No development schemes in operation in this area. Political education talks with local Councillor and committeemen. Hearing of minor disputes. Overnight at Aijagate.

Thursday, 17th December.

0700 hrs. Dept Aijagate with patrol personnel and equipment for Para Govt. Rest House. Inspection of road en route and visit to new Council-sponsored Trade Store project with local Councillor. 0800 hrs. arrived Para. Local people already assembled for census on arrival and talks given on economic development and road construction/maintenance. 0915 hrs. commenced census of Para and Angete. Census completed at 1500 hrs. Hearing of minor disputes and general talks with Councillor and local people. Overnight at Para.

Friday, 18th December.

0700 hrs. Dept. Para with patrol personnel and equipment for Laite Govt. Rest House. 0800 hrs. arrived Laite. People of Laite and Tagite already assembled for census and short talk given on economic development. Instruction issued for road work to be commenced on short section of road to connect Laite with Laijauke. 0840 hrs census commenced. 1050 hrs census completed and patrol resumed to Handamanda. 1245 hrs. Arr. Handamanda. People of Handamanda, Jagwa and Kugu already assembled for census on arrival. Talk given on economic, social and political development and census commenced. Census completed at 1535 hrs and thence visit to Govt. Aid Post and local mission area. 1705 hrs. returned Handamanda and completed census figures and statistics. Hearing of minor disputes etc. Overnight at Handamanda.

Saturday, 19th December

0645 hrs. Dept Handamanda with patrol personnel and equipment for Laijauke Govt. Rest House. 0730 hrs. arrived Laijauke. 0810 hrs. local people assembled for census and talk given on economic development and road construction. 0835 hrs. census commenced. 1045 hrs census completed, Compilation of figures and statistics. Hearing of local disputes etc. Remainder of day spent in completing details of previous census figures and general routine. Overnight at Laijauke.

Sunday, 20th December.

At Laijauke.

Monday, 21st December

1030 hrs. Dept Laijauke with patrol personnel and equipment for Keme Station via Terejaga. 1345 hrs. arrived Terejaga and met by Council Tractor. Thence by tractor to Keme arriving at 1610 hrs.

SITUATION REPORT



KOMO PATROL No. 3/70

POLITICAL

1. Political awareness in the Mananda Census Division is almost non-existent in spite of the fact that a Local Government Council has been established in the area since 1964. Any political discussion that may take place is confined almost entirely to members of the Station staff, school-teachers, and the more sophisticated members of the three Missions operating in the area i.e. Capuchin, A.P.C.M. and S.D.A.

The reasons for this are not hard to find. A very minute proportion of the population speaks any other dialect but Huli. Newspapers are non-existent, there are very few radio receivers, and the majority of the adult population are not interested in anything except the immediate local problems affecting their personal well-being.

Of a Council of twelve elected members only three speak Figin - none of them fluently - and the remainder of the Council have all held their seats since the original formation of the Council in 1964. All are illiterate and, in spite of the best efforts of myself and other Council Advisers, plus political education seminars, talks, etc, etc, the Councillors continue to show not the slightest grasp of politics either local or national.

In general the entire population, including Councillors, look to the Administration to provide all guidance both political and otherwise. They are content to maintain the status quo and can see no reason to change this.

ECONOMIC

2. The economy of the area is still almost completely based on subsistence farming. Indeed the only economic development of any consequence, apart from the infant Chinchona scheme sponsored by D.A.S.F., is in the hands of the Local Government Council and consists of a piggery, cattle project, market garden scheme, and the Council-owned Trade Store. Except for the latter all the other projects are still in the embryo stage and cannot be considered as making any direct contribution to the economy of the area. A concerted effort is under way by both D.A.S.F. and the Council to encourage participation in economic development.

SITUATION REPORT

(27)

SOCIAL

3. There are two Primary (English) Schools in the area both of which are operated by the Missions and currently provide education up to Standard 11. Both schools are situated in the close proximity to the Government Station and children from outlying areas are therefore precluded from obtaining education since neither school caters for boarders.

An adult literacy class is presently being held at the Capuchin Catholic Mission by the resident European priest-in-charge who reports that the classes are well attended and that the students are enthusiastic.

HEALTH

4. A new hospital complex, sponsored by the Local Government Council, has recently been opened to replace the previous kumai buildings. The new complex consists of a permanent materials theatre block, dispensary, office, waiting-room and store-room. Two new permanent material wards are projected as soon as sufficient funds are available. A native medical assistant and A.P.O. are currently staffing this hospital.
5. Administration Aid Posts are situated at Laite and Handamaada. A further Aid Post has been constructed at Egauwi but is currently unoccupied because no A.P.O. is available to staff it.
6. The Asian Pacific Christian Mission Station at Kangaru (3 miles from Komo) maintains a small hospital and child welfare clinic on the Mission Station. The wife of the resident missionary, a qualified nurse, is in attendance but serious cases are usually referred to the Government Hospital at Tari.
- The A.P.C.M. also maintains an Aid Post at Ekaiba and this is staffed by a mission-trained orderly.
7. During the course of this patrol it was noted that a large number of children at Ekaiba and Terejaga appeared to be suffering from advanced conjunctivitis. Parents of these children informed me that they had taken the children to the A.P.C.M. Aid Post at Ekaiba where the orderly had administered injections of penicillin and told them that further treatment was not necessary! All parents were instructed to take the infected children to the Government Hospital at Komo for further treatment.
8. The whole area has reasonable access to medical facilities provided that the patient is well enough to walk. However, the complete lack of mechanical transport creates great hardship in those cases where patients are unfortunate enough to be unable to make their own way to the hospital or Aid Post.

SITUATION REPORT

SERVICES PROVIDED.

9. There are no Community Centres or Clubs in the area and, in view of the present lack of economic development, services are at a minimum.

A Local Government Trade Store is situated on the Government Station at Kome and was established some six months ago to replace a privately-owned Store which had been closed down some nine months earlier. As a result of the apparent success of this venture a further Council-owned Store is planned for the Para/Laite area where there are currently no Trade Store facilities.

The A.P.C. Mission also operates a Trade Store on their Station at Kangaru but carries only a limited range of stock and does not sell cigarettes or tobacco.

There are five native-owned Trade Stores in the area but these are disorganised, have negligible profits, and appear to be run as a source of pin-money rather than as fully-fledged business enterprises. A council scheme to encourage and assist native Trade Store owners has met with a negative response.

MISSIONS.

10. Three Mission groups are currently operating in the area. These are:

- (i) Capuchin Catholic Mission.
- (ii) Asian Pacific Christian Mission.
- (iii) Seventh Day Adventists.

A full description of the activities of these Missions and of the services provided by them are contained in the accompanying Area Study Report.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

11. There are no Women's Clubs, Youth Organisations, or similar bodies operating in the Census Division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. Village population Registers are attached.

13. In the course of this patrol talks were given at all Rest House locations by a local trainee-School Teacher with experience in Adult and Political Education. Information gained on the basis of question-and-answer sessions indicates that neither Councillors or their electorate had more than a rudimentary idea of the mechanics of government - either local or national.

Since a number of the Councillors and people involved in these sessions had previously attended political education instruction at Kome Station it would appear that political education conducted in Pidgin English is failing to get through to them and that the use of a suitably trained and qualified Huli-speaker would be indicated.

SITUATION REPORT

In this connection it is suggested that the expedient of using educated Huli students who are on holiday could be used to advantage and would supply these young people with a worth-while and lucrative job whilst they were on leave.

14. During this patrol statistics of population were transcribed from the old-type census books into the new combined Tax Census Forms. These forms are flimsy and out of alignment with each other which makes it difficult to bind them together successfully. In order to fit them into hard covers it is also necessary to re-punch holes in them and this, in turn, serves to weaken them even further. It is felt that a larger sheet of better quality paper would be more satisfactory.

15. There were only two cases of deliberate absenteeism during this census and it is felt that a fair degree of accuracy was maintained. As on previous occasions it was noted that a number of people attempted to have their names recorded in more than one census book. This is a common practice and probably stems from the mistaken belief that the entry of a name in the census book automatically provides a claim of right to any land that person might have an interest in.

16. Figures obtained during this census show a total population of 5017 persons as compared with the 1969 figure of 4891 an increase of 126 or approximately 5.5%.

17. ROADS.

The Mananda Census Division contains approximately 60 miles of road of which only a fraction is stoned. There is an acute shortage of suitable metalling material in the area because it lies outside the limestone belt and the local rivers contain very little stone of volcanic origin.

Apart from the work which is being carried out under the Rural Development Fund on the main Komo/Tari Road one major undertaking has been the construction of a new section of road to link Terejaga with Aijagate via a bridge across the Timaria River. The country at this location is extremely rugged and the people have done well to produce a road with a reasonably acceptable gradient. This road is now almost two thirds completed and is expected to reach the river by early 1971. A suitable bridge will then have to be constructed and a further short section of road made to link up with the existing road at Aijagate.

From an examination made during the course of this patrol it would appear that consideration might be given to the use of this road instead of the projected Rural Development Fund road from Komo to Tari.

There are several cogent reasons for suggesting this:-

(i) On leaving the Government Station at Komo the R.D.F. road passes through uninhabited country between Yandale and the Tagari River. Maintenance on this stretch will be well-nigh impossible since there are no people living in the area and, during building operations it will be necessary to supply both food

SITUATION REPORT

24

and accommodation for the labour force engaged in this work.

(ii) As mentioned earlier there is no source of stone or metalling material anywhere along the route taken by the R.D.F. road and it will eventually prove necessary to carry stone over long distances to pave this road.

(iii) The present R.D.F. road envisages utilization of the existing road trace as far as the Timaria River and it is then proposed to cut a new road, through dense bush, a distance of some seven to eight miles to the Tagari River gorge and thence bridge the river at a point known to the local people as Nogoli Togo. The route of this proposed section of road has not yet been surveyed and, even assuming that there are no unforeseen difficulties, it would appear that it will be some considerable time before this route can be inspected and work commenced.

(iv) The present R.D.F. road, particularly on the approaches to the Timaria River, has grades which are well in excess of 25% and it is difficult to see how these can be removed without mechanical equipment.

In considering the alternative route Komo/Terejaga, Terejaga/Laite, Laite/Nogoli Togo it should be borne in mind that this route is almost complete with the exception of a short section of approximately half a mile between the Timaria River and Aijagate and a further section of approximately 500 yards between Laite and Laijauke. Apart from these two sections the road is complete and, since it has been lying un-used for several years, the surface has had time to settle and harden.

In addition to this the road runs through some of the most thickly populated areas of the Mamanda Census Division and both food and labour would be readily to hand.

Large quantities of limestone are to hand in the vicinity of Aijagate and these could be utilised with the minimum of effort and expense. Limestone and volcanic rocks are to be found in large quantities in the area between Aijagate and the Tagari River and these too could be used for road surfacing purposes not only on the Komo side of the Tagari but also on the Tari side where there is no supply of stone available.

The grades on this road, although fairly steep in places, compare favourably with grades on the proposed R.D.F. road and could be reduced with less effort than that required on the R.D.F. road.

The existing road, near Handamanda, lies within approximately one mile of the proposed bridge site at Nogoli Togo and the selection of this route would therefore obviate the necessity of building some seven or eight miles of new road.

The local people themselves are most anxious for the Administration to reconsider this question since they can see no point in building a road through what is virtually uninhabited country and would prefer to have the road go through those areas that are thickly

SITUATION REPORT

23

populated and in need of road communication.

18. The usual road maintenance is carried out in a half-hearted way on spasmodic occasions or when a visit from the Administration officer is expected. The problems involved in achieving regular and satisfactory road maintenance are too well known to require repeating but in general all roads are in a reasonable state of repair having regard to the fact that the only vehicle which makes use of them is either the council tractor or mission motor-cycle. In fact, practically all roads in the area would be passable to a four-wheel drive vehicle except in the worst of weather conditions. Most of the damage caused to the roads is through the depredations of pigs and this will no doubt continue until such time as a reasonable amount of traffic causes the local people to keep their pigs off the roads.

19 LAND.

Land areas alienated in the Census Division are:-

Komo Station	Komo	109 acres
Catholic Mission	Yandale	23 acres
A.P.C. Mission	Kangaru	38 acres.

20. The area is closely settled around Yandale and in the immediate vicinity of the Government Station but elsewhere the population is evenly distributed and large areas of uninhabited and uncultivated land exist, particularly in the Tagari Valley area and in the outlying areas of the Division.

There are no land/population problems and, in fact, on this patrol an approach was made by the Councillor from Terejaga with an offer of an estimated 5000 acres of land which the local people would be willing to sell or lease for economic development.

CARRIERS.

During the patrol a total of \$132.80 was expended on the payment of carriers recruited on a village to village basis.

AREA STUDY REPORT - MANANDA C/D
TARI SUB-DISTRICT

22

TOPOGRAPHY

1. The Mananda Census Division is centred on Komo Patrol Post which lies approximately 25 miles South West of Sub-District Headquarters at Tari. It is roughly triangular in shape and forms a wedge between the Tari and Koroba Sub-Districts on either side and the Western District at the foot of the triangle. The general topography of the area consists of small flat areas of valley interspersed between hills which rise steeply to the limestone outcrops bordering the Western District boundary and the mountains marking the Koroba Sub-District boundary. To the North East the ground falls away steeply to the Tagari River valley at an altitude some 2000 feet lower than that of Komo Station.

In view of the relatively small population large areas of fallow kunai grass are encountered and these are interspersed with small native gardens, some small areas of swamp-land, and steep hillsides covered with secondary jungle. In the vicinity of the Tagari valley stands of Hoop and Klinli pine are encountered and trees in excess of eighty feet in height are not uncommon. The climate of the area is temperate and average temperatures appear to range between 78 degrees fahrenheit and 60 degrees fahrenheit. Official rainfall figures show an average of some 100 inches per year but it is felt that this is probably erroneous and that a figure of 120 inches would be more accurate. On the basis of available figures it would appear that the area has an average of approximately 300 wet days per year.

2. The vegetation consists of fairly small native-owned gardens interspersed between large areas of fallow kunai grassland and secondary jungle on the surrounding hillsides. As the country rises towards the mountainous areas the population becomes very thin and large areas of primary jungle are to be found. The Tagari Valley area too is sparsely populated due to the prevalence of malaria and the relative humidity which appears to have a detrimental effect on the local people.

3. Limestone is not found in the Mananda Census Division, except in the Tagari and Timaria River gorges, and, although some trace of volcanic rock is evident in the smaller rivers, the area is peculiarly devoid of either rock or stone and appears to consist mainly of red clay although patches of fertile black soil are in evidence, mainly in the valley bottoms.

4. The population of the area is fairly well scattered, possibly because there is no shortage of land, and distances range from approximately 14 miles (Handamanda) to 1 mile (Yandale). There are 21 Government Rest Houses in the area each representing a population group and the total number of persons living within the centres numbers some 5017 giving a population density of 34 persons per square mile. The area contains some sixty miles of formed earth roads and, except for a small portion between Terejaga/Aijagate and Laite/Laijauko it is possible to reach almost all centres by road although there are currently no motor vehicles in the area except motor cycles and one Council-owned tractor. Because of the acute shortage of stone in the area only a minute portion of the existing roads are surfaced but most would be passable, even in wet weather, to vehicles of the 4-wheel drive type.

The area is heavily interlaced with footpaths used by the local people since these frequently represent short cuts and provide a quicker means of communication to the foot passenger than the longer journey by road.

The airstrip at Komo station supplies the only air link between Komo and the outside world and is classified for category 'B' type operations. At present there is no direct road link between Komo and the outside due to the problems involved in bridging the Tagari River which, on the existing road trace, has a width of some 180 feet. A foot-bridge over the river currently caters for pedestrians.

POPULATION

5. (a) Population Register forms showing the figures taken during this census are attached.
- (b) A map of the area is also attached.
- (c) In common with other parts of the Southern Highlands it was found that labour absenteeism in the Mananda C/D runs at a fairly high rate and accounts for approximately 25% of the entire adult male population.

6. As in other areas the cause of labour absenteeism can be traced directly to the fact that there is neither industry nor economic development to absorb the younger men. Scarcity of work and job opportunities forces these men to seek employment on the Coast and the situation will undoubtedly become worse as the people become more and more aware of the necessity and desirability of obtaining cash to supply their daily wants. The first signs of this are already evident and it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain labour for such activities as road maintenance or other community activities. It has also been noted that a fairly large proportion of H.L.S. returnees do not remain in the area but immediately apply to go back to the Coast again as soon as their money has been spent.

The writer is of the opinion that some form of Government action will inevitably have to be taken to stop this drain of manpower to the Coast since it is already virtually impossible to obtain large numbers of younger men for community-type projects such as road maintenance and, with the advent of economic development schemes in the area, this problem will become more acute. (20)

The table below shows locations of Government Rest House Groups and the numbers of men between the ages of 16 years and 45 years who are currently absent with the Highland Labour Scheme:

REST HOUSE GROUP	ADULT MALES 16/45 YEARS	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN H.L.S.	% OF MALE POPULATION
MIGILI	45	10	22.5
IANDA	30	9	30.3
EMBETALI	28	8	26.5
TIUNTE	23	1	5.0
ATARE	48	10	22.0
AJAGAIBA	45	6	12.5
TANT	19	12	60.0
EGAUWI	40	17	42.0
PADUA	51	18	35.0
PAMI	24	16	66.0
KUNGU	27	11	48.0
MINDIETE	16	4	25.0
KURUKUMBUTEI	23	2	8.0
NKAIBA	30	6	20.0
TURUBI	9	1	11.0
TEREJAGA	29	1	3.3
AIJAGATE	56	16	33.0
TAWANDA	9	3	33.3
PARA	45	20	48.0
LAITE	45	8	19.8
LALJAUKO	47	11	25.0
HANDAKANDA	20	7	35.0
JAGWA	15	6	48.0
KUGU	22	9	48.0
TAGITE	27	3	11.0
ANGOTE	19	4	20.0
YANDALE	94	25	27.0
POROYANDALE	20	2	10.00

7. It has been observed that approximately 30% of all H.L.S. returnees do not stay in Komo but re-engage for a further period of work on the Coast. Some of these men have now been absent for periods of five to six years. It is also significant that a number of these returnees have told the writer that they find it necessary to take employment on the Coast for more than one term in order to be able to afford to purchase a wife.

8. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) The people form part of the large Huli-speaking population centred on the Tari Basin area.
- (b) Social units consist of a number of Clans or Septs which are, in turn, broken down into simple families consisting of a man, his wife (or wives) and offspring. Huli families do not form a unitary household unit. Strict segregation is observed between males and females who do not live in the same houses. The normal pattern is for a man to live in a house with other men whilst his wife (or wives) and children occupy another house, usually in the fairly near vicinity, but occasionally some distance apart from the man's residence.

Male children under about eight or nine years of age usually stay with their mother but, on reaching that age, move off to live with the men. A boy does not necessarily go to live with his father but frequently moves in with a male relative or some other male whom he admires. Girls continue to remain with their mother (or some other female relative) until they are married.

9. Since there is no intermixing of the sexes Huli men are almost completely independent of their womenfolk and prepare and cook their own food. Women are considered to be unclean and great fear is entertained lest a man should become contaminated through contact with menstrual blood. Communal gatherings are rare but when these do take place men and women are most careful to observe the niceties and gather well apart from each other. It seems highly unlikely that this custom will be broken down within the foreseeable future despite the influence of men returning from the Coast and the efforts of local Christian missionaries.

10. As a result of their social system the Huli's are individualists par excellence and give the impression of being insular and pig-headed in the extreme. Since each family lives at widely scattered locations there are no villages and family and clan groups only come together on festive occasions or, when some form of combined activity demands concerted effort over a limited period of time. Because of their extreme individualism there are no recognised leaders of society and nearly all work is carried out on an individual basis each man working according to the way in which he feels the job should be done. Before the arrival of the Europeans Huli society recognised two types of persons who were considered worthy of respect, (a) Waijeli (Fight Leaders) and Homogo (Wealthy men), although neither of these two categories could be considered as representing anything approaching the authority of a Chief or Headman.

LANGUAGE

11. The Huli language is spoken throughout the Mananda Census Division. It is one of the major Highland languages and extends throughout the Tari and Koroba Sub-Districts. Pidgin English is spoken by those men who have had employment under the H.L.S. but these represent only a small minority.

18

Some of the younger children who are attending the Mission schools at Keme are learning English but, since the present schooling is only up to Standard 2 level, it cannot be said that there are any fluent English-speakers among the population. In general it may be said that approximately 90% of the population speak no other language than Huli and communication is therefore only possible through the medium of a Huli-speaking interpreter.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GROUPS

12. A small community of people from the Lake Kutubu area are currently settled at Atare. Some of the men from this group have taken Huli wives and there would appear to be no friction. This is no doubt due to the fact that abundant land is available in the area and that there are, at present, no land pressure problems.

2. 13. LEADERSHIP.

There are no influential leaders of any description in the area. The present constitution of Huli society in the Mananda Census Division does not lead itself to the emergence of leaders and it is considered highly doubtful if this situation will improve during the present generation. The reasons for this are too numerous to note under this heading but will become clear from observations contained in other parts of this report.

LAND TENURE.

14. In common with other Huli areas land tenure in the Mananda Census Division is based on genealogical descent from a supposed common ancestor and is passed on through descendants both male and female. Title to land may be held exclusively by an individual or may be shared with other members of the same clan or sept. In the latter case the consent of all parties is necessary before title rights may be disposed of or the land sold. In the event of the death of a title holder his rights pass on to his heirs both male and female.

Recognition is given to the fact that rights of title may be divided unequally between two parties. In such a case one party is usually occupying and using the land with the consent of the second party who retains the right of disposal, including the power to repossess the land if he feels fit. If the person who is occupying and using the land voluntarily relinquishes those rights they automatically revert to the second party.

15. Although women may inherit land their rights in it are limited and they seldom, if ever, hold full title i.e. they would normally occupy and use land with the consent of their brother or some other male relative who would retain the right to repossess the land.

16. No written records of land ownership exist and boundaries, landmarks, and natural features are committed to memory. When a boy reaches the age of puberty his father and mother point out to him those areas of land to which he has a claim of right. Boundaries and landmarks are pointed out to him and he is told of how the land came into the possession of his ancestors, of what trees were planted, ditches dug, and the places in which his forebears have been buried. His strongest claims are to those gardens which his father cultivated and held in full title. Claims on the distaff side are not quite as strong because he needs the consent of his maternal kinsmen before he is able to secure full title to these.

17

- 17. No land in the Mananda Census Division is held in lease from the Government to the local people.
- 18. No cash cropping is carried out in the Census Division either by individuals or groups. Projects aimed at encouraging cash cropping are currently being carried out by both B.A.S.F. and the Kome Local Government Council in such fields as cattle, vegetable gardening, and chinchona plantings.

LITERACY

19. CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL - YANDALE

<u>Denomination</u>	Primary School.
<u>Grades.</u>	Std. 1 & 2.
<u>No. of classes</u>	Two.
<u>No. of Pupils</u>	Boys 50
	Girls 7.
<u>Total Pupils.</u>	57.
<u>No. of Teachers.</u>	2.
<u>Medium of Instruction</u>	English.

ASIAN PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MISSION - KANGARU

<u>Denomination</u>	Primary School.
<u>Grades.</u>	Std. 1 & 2.
<u>No. of classes</u>	Two.
<u>No. of Pupils.</u>	Boys 44
	Girls 4
<u>Total Pupils.</u>	48
<u>No. of Teachers.</u>	2
<u>Medium of Instruction</u>	English.

- 20. Out of a total eligible child population of 1244 children only 105 are currently receiving schooling i.e. less than 10%. There is also a great disparity between the number of boys and girls who are attending school.

The need for a school to cater for those children living in areas away from the immediate vicinity of the Government Station becomes obvious when it is realised that no children from the following Rest House areas are receiving any education:-

- TAWANDA
- PARA.
- LAITE
- LALJAUKO
- HANDAMANDA
- JAGWA.
- KURU.
- TAGITE
- ANGOTE

76

ADULT LITERACY.

21 There are, as far as is known, no literate adults in the area except for two local Aid Post Orderlies who are able to write. On the basis of enquiries made during this patrol it is estimated that approximately 5% of the population are able to speak any other language than Huli. Of this 5% only a fraction are fluent in Pidgin.

22 An adult literacy class is being run by the Catholic Mission at Komo and the Catholic priest reports that the classes are well attended and that there appears to be a genuine desire to learn. The medium of instruction is Pidgin English and, in normal Huli fashion, only males are attending classes. There is a great need for suitable reading material.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

23 Figures obtained during this census indicate that there are currently no students from the Mananada Census Division who are receiving any form of higher education. The two local Primary Schools are, as stated previously, currently catering for Standard 2 education only and it will be some years before any local children reach even High School standard.

NEWSPAPERS & RADIO.

24 Newspapers are unknown, except for use as cigarette making material, and bulletins, magazines, etc, although obtainable through D.I.E.S., are of little use since there are no local people who are able to read.

25 A small number of radio receivers are distributed throughout the area but these are all in the hands of either school-teachers, police, or other government or mission employees.

26 STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living within the area is still basically the same as when the Government Station was first established at Komo. There are no permanent material buildings anywhere in the Census Division except for those on the Government Station and at the A.P.C.M. Mission at Kaagaru.

Housing is still of the traditional type and consists of a simple kunai-thatched hut, of very low profile, with a central fire-place and crude sleeping platform. Houses are built to last for about four or five years and are then dismantled. Better parts of the timber are salvaged for re-use and a new house is then constructed.

Sanitation is non-existent and defecation is carried out in the bush in small streams or rivers. There is still great fear of human faeces being used for purposes of sorcery. Personal cleanliness is of the most elementary kind and bathing is rare. Although large quantities of washing soap are sold through Trade Stores in the area it would appear the the majority of this is used as a type of body grease rather than for washing purposes.

Large numbers of artifacts of European origin are in daily use throughout the area mainly in the form of umbrellas (a form of status symbol among men) cooking pots, knives, axes and spades. Beads, mirrors, face-paint, and hair grease are also very popular since the Huli male

(5)

is something of a human peacock and takes great trouble over decorating himself.

Although the use of European-style clothing is becoming increasingly popular the normal dress for a Huli man continues to be a pubic apron of string, obtained from bush materials, and plaited arm and leg bands, together with the traditional Huli wig. All women and girls continue to accept the grass skirt and married women go bare breasted whilst unmarried women cover their breasts with with a length of trade material, or, as is becoming increasingly popular, with a European-type, elastic waisted skirt, which serves the dual role of blouse-cum-brassiere.

27

Sweet potato continues to constitute the staple diet of the area and probably accounts for at least 90% of the total daily intake of food. Pork is eaten on rare occasions but, since pigs still represent wealth, these are only slaughtered for festive purposes. Pumpkin, pit-pit, sugar-cane, and other edible leaves and vegetables are also used to augment the daily diet of sweet potato.

Imported tinned fish and tinned meat are very popular but are relatively expensive (fish 35 cents per tin and meat approximately 50 cents per tin) and these therefore constitute only a small part of the diet.

COMMUNITY CENTRES/VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

28

There are no Community Centres or Voluntary Organisations operating in the area. The current mode of Huli society does not lend itself to the formation of such organisations and, except on the Government or Mission Stations, it is doubtful whether the formation of Community Centres and Clubs would meet with any response from the local people. The scattered and disconnected nature of Huli family life would undoubtedly work against any efforts to establish these organisations and it would be almost impossible to arrange regular meetings.

29

Sporting activities are confined to the local Primary schools and to the Government Station. The local people appear to show little interest or understanding of sports and, having regard to the inherently volatile nature of the Huli people, most team sports would undoubtedly degenerate into miniature gladiatorial contests since the average Huli has little or no understanding of team effort and is concerned only with individual performance. The emergence of a new and educated generation might change these attitudes.

30

MISSIONS.

Three Missions are currently operating within the Manananda Census Division. These are:-

- (i) Capuchin Catholic Mission.
- (ii) Asian Pacific Christian Mission.
- (iii) Seventh Day Adventists.

31

The above missions maintain churches at most of the major population centres throughout the area (see Table). Mission influence is almost equally divided between the Catholic and Asian Pacific Christian Missions and the majority of people identify themselves with one or the other of these missions.

The Seventh Day Adventist sect is centred around the Egaui area and constitutes only a minority of these people professing the Christian faith.

32.

The Capuchin Catholic Mission maintains and operated a Church and Mission Station at Yandale, approximately 1 mile distant from the Government Station at Komo, whilst the Asian Pacific Christian Mission have a Mission Station at Kangaru some three miles distant from the Government Station. Apart from the usual ill-feeling between the European members of these Missions there is no evidence of any friction between the local adherents of the missions who, in any case, would appear to have only a vague idea of the schisms dividing the various Christian churches.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED.

<u>POPULATION CENTRE</u>	<u>CATHOLIC</u>	<u>A.P.C.M.</u>	<u>S.D.A.</u>
NIGILI	X	X	
IANDA	X	X	
EMBEFALI	X		
TIUNTE	X		
ATARE		X	X
AJAGAIBA		X	
TANI	X		
EGAUWI			X
PADUA	X		
PAMI	X	X	
KUNGU		X	
MINDIETE	X	X	
KURUKUMBUTRI			
EKAIBA	X	X	X
TURUBI			
TREJAGA		X	X
AIJAGATE	X		
TAWANDA			
PARA	X		
LAITE	X	X	
LAIJAUKO	X		
HANDAMANDA	X		X
JAGWA			
KUNGU	X		
TAGITE			
ANGOTE			
YANDALE	X	X	X
POROYANDALE	X	X	X

33

MISSION SERVICES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

- (a) Churches at locations shown in above table (indigenous Catechists)
- (b) Primary (English) school. Two indigenous teachers. Located on Mission Station at Yandale (Komo).
- (c) Mission Station (European priest-in-charge)

A.P.C.M.

- (a) Churches at locations shown in above table (indigenous Lay Preachers).
- (b) Mission Station located at Kangaru. European missionary accompanied by wife and family.
- (c) Small Mission hospital and child welfare clinic. Wife of missionary is qualified nurse.

(73)

(d) Mission-owned Trade Store.

(e) Aid Post situated at Ekaiba and staffed by indigenous orderly.

(f) Primary (English) school situated at Mission Station, Kangaru.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

(a) Churches at locations shown on table (previous page). Indigenous Pastors).

34. INDIGENOUS ATTITUDES.

It is difficult to assess the true feelings of local people towards the Christian Missions although these would appear to be friendly and tolerant. It is considered likely that the average person sees in the missions a means of obtaining services which would otherwise be unavailable and that there is a genuine demand for the services offered by the missions. Church services are usually very well attended but it is not known how deep the actual understanding of Christian philosophy goes. Both the Catholic father and myself suspect that it is very superficial and extends only to a belief that the Almighty might turn out to be a universal provider if the government should fail to fulfill this role.

35. NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) Not applicable
- (b) Not applicable
- (c) Not applicable
- (d) Not applicable.

36. COMMUNICATIONS.

Mananda Census Division contains some 60 miles of formed roads which link most of the major population centres. As stated earlier in this report only a very small percentage of this mileage is metalled owing to the acute shortage of stone or other road building materials to be found in the area.

The majority of this road net-work was constructed some years ago when the Government Station was first opened and has been little used due to the fact that there have never been any motor vehicles on the Station. In 1968 the Kame Local Government purchased a Massey Ferguson '165' tractor and both the Catholic and A.P.C.M. missions have motor-cycles but these are currently the only motor vehicles in the area.

The area is adequately covered by roads and, with the impending completion of a small section of road to connect Terejaga with Aijagate, it will prove possible to visit most centres by vehicle. Although the roads consist only of formed earth they would be adequate for four-wheel drive vehicles of the Land-Rever type in all except the wettest of weather.

(12)

Possibly due to the absence of four wheel vehicles there is a marked reluctance on the part of the local people to maintain the roads and they tend to regard them now as glorified walking tracks. This is not surprising when one considers that they were encouraged to build these roads with the promise that transport would be forthcoming on their completion. Seven or eight years have now gone by without any sign of a motor vehicle to justify the labour involved in a project of this magnitude, and sick and injured people are still obliged to walk distances of up to fourteen miles or more to obtain medical attention from the Government hospital at Keme.

Under these circumstances the Road Maintenance Ordinance is a farce. It is impossible to police effectively and is immoral from the point of view that the people themselves derive no benefit whatsoever from the work which they are required to carry out, particularly as it is often quicker to use a footpath between points than to follow the devious route of a road that was constructed for vehicles.

37. The air-strip at Keme Government Station constitutes the only airfield in the area and is classified as a category 'B' strip. In view of the relatively small population of the Mananda Census Division the area can be said to be adequately serviced by air transportation although Keme airfield represents the only direct contact with the outside world since there is, as yet, no road link between Keme and Tari. Limitations of the airfield are that it is a one-way only strip and has a current length of approximately 2500 feet. This could be extended by a further 1000 feet if money and materials were forthcoming.

38 TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are no local people with any technical or clerical qualifications and it will be at least five years before any child from this area has reached the required level of education to enable him to obtain employment in these fields. All people currently employed in these capacities in Keme are either from Tari or from coastal areas.

39 STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A Local Government Council was established in Keme in 1964 but the Council has little, if any, impact on the political level. The local people elicit no interests whatsoever in politics, either local or national, and show no understanding of politics, being much too concerned with domestic and parochial matters involving pig-exchange and land matters. Political awareness, as such, does not exist and it would be safe to say that not one person in the whole Census Division has even the most elementary knowledge of the machinery of government, either Local or National.

Efforts to arouse this interest through the medium of political education seminars, talks, and other means, have proved a dismal failure and one might equally well have run a course in nuclear physics. It is all very well to pay lip service to current government programme of political education but one is forcibly reminded of Alice-Through-the-Looking-Glass where the

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participants are living in completely different worlds and have no understanding of what each is talking about.

The very nature of Huli life with its accent on individualism and suspicion on the intentions of others is diametrically opposed to the formation of political parties or the acceptance of political ideas. In spite of, or perhaps because of, official attitudes both past and present the average Huli is unable to grasp the idea of the government being anything other than a father-provider who has an endless supply of money and materials at his disposal which will be distributed ad lib. Any suggestion that this is not so is met with incredulity or down-right disbelief and a complete refusal to accept the fact that the world does not owe the Huli's a living.

Since the Huli have every thing they need in the form of sufficient food, shelter and clothing, they are in the happy position of not having to rely on government or political parties to supply them with the necessities of life and any hand-outs that they may receive are purely gifts. Until something happens to change this state of affairs it is highly doubtful if there will be any desire to take part in politics other than those of a purely parochial and selfish nature.

In the opinion of the writer there are three major factors involved in the question of political awakening. These are inextricably interwoven with economic conditions and are listed in order of importance.

(i) Pig Economy.

The whole Huli system is based on pigs. Pigs represent wealth and all that is desirable to the average Huli. Pigs represent wives and wives in turn represent more pigs and so on ad infinitum. If one requires money for some urgent purpose one sells a pig which is easily replaceable through natural processes. It is not necessary to live among the Huli for very long to realise that pigs occupy the place of prime importance in Huli thoughts and possibly account for at least 75% of all Huli thought processes.

Under these conditions there is little doubt that, until the pig is replaced with some other visible, and desirable, form of status symbol there is unlikely to be any change in the basic pattern of Huli thoughts and society.

(ii) Education.

As shown in an earlier part of this report there are no educated, or even semi-educated, people within this Census Division and, on present rate of educational progress, it will be at least five years before the first child from Komo has reached a sufficient level of primary education to enable him to attend High School. Assuming a further five years at High School followed by a similar period of higher education a period of ten years can be expected to elapse before the first fully-educated local boy will be available to speak to his people in their terms. The local people are conservative by nature, suspicious of change, and do not take easily to the instructions or attentions of outsiders. There is a marked reluctance, particularly on the part of the older generation, to accept

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the views and guidance of younger people, no matter how well qualified these may be and, whether we like it or not, it has to be admitted that there is a definite and overwhelming acceptance of Europeans against that of native peoples from other parts of the Territory. These prejudices, ill-founded as they might be, are not easily to be broken down unless, and until, an educated nucleus of Huli people have been found who can go into the population centres and speak to the local people in their own language and in terms which mean something to them. It is, in my opinion, fallacious and muddle-headed policy to attempt to pursue the present system of political education in a language which is not understood (Pidgin English) and in terms which are so much gibberish to people who have no conception of the subject under discussion.

(iii) Communications.

The isolated position of Komo in relation to other areas of the country must also take a position of major importance in the backwardness of the people. It is not uncommon to meet local people who have never been outside the immediate area of Komo and who have, in fact, never even visited Tari (35 miles distant by road). Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that they find it difficult to believe that any other system of existence is possible, or, that they themselves are not living in the best of possible worlds. Where is the yard-stick by which to measure their progress?

It has already been mentioned that the vast majority of the people speak no other language than the Huli dialect. Newspapers, bulletins, magazines, and government publications are of little use except for rolling cigarettes or as decorations to be worn if they happen to be printed in bright colours. For those who are able to speak Pidgin the written word is also useless since most of them are unable to read and the amount of coverage afforded by this medium is so negligible as to be almost nil.

In the field of communications there is little doubt that the best and most effective medium could be carried out by radio. However, as already mentioned, there are at present no radio sets owned by local people. The introduction of a Huli language radio programme would no doubt alter this state of affairs dramatically and, if properly conceived and presented, would present a golden opportunity for the dissemination of news and educational material as well as providing a channel for rapid communication between the various government departments and the local people.

36.

To summarise this section it might be said that the local people are perfectly content with the status quo and can see no reason for changing a situation with which they are perfectly satisfied.

Since the area is still completely reliant on subsistence-type farming there is neither the need nor desire to 'keep up with the Jones's'. There is no land hunger in the area, food is available in abundance and requires only the minimum of effort to produce, building materials and clothing are at hand from bush sources, and the only important day-to-day problems involve pigs and women.

If, as sometimes happens, it proves impossible to solve these problems through the medium of the local Councillor or Village Elders, recourse may be had by an approach to the Administration who will arbitrate and ensure that law and order are maintained.

Having no natural leaders among their society the Huli people look to, and indeed expect, the Administration to take the lead and make the decisions on their behalf. They will respond only if a strong hand is evinced and will meekly accept orders from the Administration officer where they would refuse the same orders from their Local Government Councillor or some other local person. This is undoubtedly a reflection on attitudes which prevailed before the arrival of the Administration.

37. THE ECONOMY OF AREA.

The economy of this area is still exclusively based on subsistence farming. Efforts by both D.A.S.F. and the Local Government Council are currently under way to introduce the production of cattle, domestic pigs, vegetables, and chinchona. There is, as yet, no commercial production of any of these items and a great deal of time and effort will be required to encourage the local people to give up their traditional ways and go over to cash cropping and/or commercial production of live-stock and vegetables.

38. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

In the opinion of the writer the area has great potential for the production of vegetables and cattle. The soil is fertile and there is no shortage of land, in fact, huge areas of land are lying vacant and could be made productive if required.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

Lying as it does at an altitude of some 4500 feet the climate is ideal for the production of European-type vegetables and beans, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, and salad vegetables grow easily and quickly. With the advent of large-scale mining operations in the Western District and Sepik areas there is little doubt that a market outlet for these vegetables would be assured since, even after allowing for air-freight charges, it would be more economical to purchase these from the Southern Highlands than to transport them from Australia.

A pilot scheme has already been initiated by the Local Government Council and an area of approximately 3 acres is currently under production. In spite of initial teething troubles there are indications that, with proper advice and assistance, all types of European vegetables can be produced in commercial quantities sufficient to ensure a commensurate return for the labour involved. Although this is currently a Council-sponsored project it is hoped that the local people might be encouraged to take an interest in it and ultimately cultivate plots of their own ground for vegetable gardening purposes. Present plans envisage the formation of a Co-operative scheme whereby the producers would sell their produce to a central agency who would, in turn, market it to outside sources.

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Whilst the Local Government Council are in a position to supply limited funds for the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, etc, the scheme pre-supposes assistance in the form of expert advice from either D.A.S.F. or some voluntary organisation such as V.S.O. since the Council have neither the means or the personnel to successfully complete a venture of this nature.

An approach has already been made to the Council for the supply of 1200 lbs of vegetables per week to Messrs. Kennicott Mining Company and a further request for a supply of 800 lbs per week to Messrs. Sepik Air Charters has also been made. In view of the fact that both these organisations require a guarantee that supplies will be available on a weekly basis no definite action has yet been taken to secure these contracts.

CATTLE PRODUCTION.

An area of approximately 20 acres of land is currently being prepared as a Council-sponsored project for the raising of beef cattle. To date the entire area has been fenced, ground cleared, and suitable grasses planted to ensure an improved pasturage.

The Council hope to purchase a number of heifers and steers to stock this project and two local men who were sent to the D.A.S.F. school at Baiyer River have now returned to Keme where they are currently employed in preparing the ground and will eventually take charge of the cattle. It is intended that this scheme should act as a school and nursery where local people who are interested in commencing cattle projects of their own can receive training and know-how. If the project is successful the Council may later engage in the breeding of beef cattle to sell to local people.

A further area of some 25 acres is available for extension of the present project under Council auspices and large tracts of land, particularly in the near vicinity to the Tagari River, are available for native cattle projects at some future date. This land is currently lying idle and is under kumai.

CHINCHONA PLANTINGS.

As a result of D.A.S.F. interest and activities some 35 acres of chinchona plantings are either in existence or are in an advanced stage of completion. A total acreage of some 235 acres is planned and work on the clearing, ditching and draining of land is now under way. The D.A.S.F. Station at Keme maintains a chinchona germinator and some 500,000 seedlings have been planted out ready for distribution.

PIG STOCK IMPROVEMENT

A Council owned piggery, built by the local people from bush materials, has now been stocked with pigs obtained from the D.A.S.F. Animal Husbandry Centre at Goroka. It is planned that local people will bring their female pigs to the Council piggery for service by a cross-bred boar and that this will help to improve the strain of locally-owned pigs. Cross-bred female pigs, owned by the Council, will also be used for breeding purposes and the offspring sold, either for breeding, or

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for consumption on the local market. A small pilot scheme for the production of ducks and duck eggs is also under way.

OIL EXPLORATION.

In March 1971 the Australasian Petroleum Company will be setting up a base camp at Komo with the object of drilling for oil on the Hides Anticline some 12 miles distant. This will undoubtedly boost the economy of the area since a substantial number of both European and native staff will be employed in these activities and numerous job opportunities will exist for local people who would otherwise be without work. The oil company expect to be operating from Komo for a period of between 9 and 12 months in the first instance.

TIMBER PRODUCTION.

Large areas of timber are available in the area and considerable stands of Klinki and Hoop Pine are located in the Atagari River valley. At this stage the commercial use of this timber would be out of the question since there are no roads by which the timber could be extracted. However, with the completion of the proposed Tari/Komo Road which is intended to cross the Tagari in the close vicinity to Handamanda, this timber land will be easily accessible and, with a far-sighted re-afforestation programme, could be made into an attractive commercial proposition.

In common with the problems faced by the Tari and Keroba Sub-Districts this area is bedevilled by the major problem of cheap, rapid, and effective road transportation. That the Mananda Census Division has great potential in comparison to Tari, for example, cannot be denied but the key to unlock this potential lies in road transportation. It is obvious that, unless oil or minerals are found in large quantities, the area will ultimately be forced to depend on agriculture to support the economy and that this cannot be feasible with the present expensive and wasteful reliance on air transportation.

It has already been intimated that large areas of land are available for development and a number of local people have indicated their willingness and eagerness to offer this land for European, or expatriate, development. However, it is difficult to imagine foreign investment under present conditions when the excessive cost of housing, transportation, and maintenance are taken into consideration.

39.

ATTITUDES OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE.

Since any improvement in the economy of the area must, in the last resort, depend on the attitude of the local people it is now pertinent to ask what this attitude is?

For a people who are following an age-old pattern of life, who have a sufficiency of all that is necessary for day-to-day living, and have no understanding of the intricacies of business and commerce, the exhortations of government officials, missionaries, and politicians can have little meaning or value.

6

The average Huli, secure in his insularity, unaware of the goings on in areas outside his own parish, and blissfully content with his present mode of life, has no great interest in exchanging this for a lot of vague promises of better things to come. It is dangerously easy to put this attitude down to laziness or pig-headedness but, for a people who have no yard-stick by which to measure their own deficiencies this cannot be justified.

In order to change this apparent attitude of apathy and lack of interest it is necessary to be in a position to offer a better and more attractive way of life. The question of Huli preoccupation with pigs and women has already been dealt with at some length but it is the considered opinion of the writer that no change is going to take place unless there is an influx of people, ideas, and some new form of status symbol to replace the ubiquitous pig. This change can, in turn, be brought about only by a general improvement in road communications whereby people and goods will be enabled to travel cheaply and rapidly from place to place. At this stage it might well be asked whether there is any point in pursuing economic development before the question of suitable transportation has been solved?

The neat and simple expedient of passing the buck by calling on the local people to engage in 'Self-Help' schemes involving the building of roads etc simply will not do since, for the most part, the people involved have neither the desire, the know-how, or the cash to enable them to transform themselves from subsistence farming to successful businessmen overnight. At a recent political seminar held in Tari it was established that there is, in any case, no word or phrase in the Huli language which can be translated, even approximately, into the term 'Self-Help'. Roads capable of handling the volume and type of traffic necessary to boost the economy of an area such as this cannot be built on the cheap neither can they be efficiently maintained by part-time, unskilled labour, who are reluctant to do the job and are equipped only with shovels, under the part-time supervision of a harassed Administration officer who has no knowledge or experience of road construction or engineering.

The history of the Territory is filled with the spectres of grandiose but ill-conceived schemes which have promised the millennium and achieved nothing for the unfortunate people involved in them. It would be a major catastrophe if the people of this area were encouraged to abandon their present mode of life only to find themselves with something less than they already have.

It is with this in mind that present economic development schemes are being fostered and handled by the Local Government Council. If these schemes turn out successfully there is little doubt that the more adventurous entrepreneurs in the community will be encouraged to establish similar businesses of their own and this, in turn, could be expected to have a snow-balling effect on others. Should the Council schemes fail no great harm will have been done and the local people will have no in-built prejudices against future programmes aimed at economic development.

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40. Under this heading it should be added that it is only in the recent past (1964/65) that the people of this area have taken up the planting of sweet-potato in the conventional mound method. This technique was passed on to them by members of the Administration and D.A.S.F. during a patrol which was conducted by Mr. M. Eggleton, P.O. Prior to this sweet-potato was planted by the crude method of making a hole and dropping a cutting into it. The resultant crop was of poor quality and small in size.

During a subsequent patrol seeds of European-type i.e. tomato, carrots, cabbage and potato were distributed in the hope of encouraging the production of these crops. This scheme met with some success but the seeds from resultant crops have been used over and over again until, at this point of time, they are producing potatoes and tomatoes of very small size and poor quality.

There is a tendency to believe that, because the local people live on the land, they will automatically have the knowledge and skill to enable them to make a success of market gardening or farming. That this is not so has become obvious during recent Council-sponsored activities at Keme and it becomes obvious that instruction must be given in even the most simple of operations such as the preparation of ground, planting of seeds, etc, etc. This point is made with the object of showing that what is taken for apathy and disinterest is, in fact, very often pure lack of knowledge and an inability to grasp things that, to the European way of thinking, are known to every child. If one extends this into other fields of endeavour one begins to understand the problems involved in changing the current attitudes of the Huli people in this area.

41. ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Mananda Census Division is covered by Keme Local Government Council which consists of 12 Wards each of which is represented by a Councillor as listed in the following Table. The general attitude towards the Council would appear to be that it is an extension of the Administration, that it has an endless supply of money at its disposal, and that the Council will provide all these things that are not forthcoming from the Government.

42. Of the 12 Councillors only three speak Pidgin, none fluently, and the remainder speak only the Huli language. All but two of the present Council have held their seats since the establishment of the Council in 1964 and are quite obviously 'front-men' who have been elected because they are amenable to the powers of persuasion of more influential members of the community. Since neither the Councillors themselves, nor the members of their Electerates, have any conception of the mechanics of Local Government there is no political chicanery involved in this arrangement but the Councillor becomes a convenient tool to be used in extracting the maximum number of pigs when local disputes are settled, or as a scape-goat to bear the brunt of any unpopular decision made by the Administration.

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43. The problems of Local Government by a Council of whom 100% are illiterate and 75% are unable to speak any language other than their own dialect are too obvious to need any enlargement and this, together with the unwillingness of the Councillors to make any decisions, even of the simplest kind, makes the work of Council Adviser extremely difficult.

44. Keme Council is classified as a low-income Council and its current revenue runs at approximately \$3000 per year. The current tax rate of \$1.20 per male and 30 cents per female appears to be acceptable but, with the present lack of economic development and resultant low per-capita income, it is considered that an increase of tax rates would not be justified.

45. Keme Council General Elections were held in September 1970 and elected Councillors will remain in office until the next elections in 1973.

<u>POPULATION CENTRE</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR</u>
MIGILI EMBETALI IANDA	MIGILI	HEREVE WABE (President)
TIUNTE ATARE TEREK AJAGAIBA	TIUNTE	LIMBIAUWE MONDO
TANI EKAUWI	EKAUWI	TIMBIDJU PI
PADUA PAMI KUNGU	PADUA PAMI	PORE WARABUGO (V. Pres).
MINDIETE KURUKUMBUTEI	MINDIETE	TALE
EKAIBA TURUBI TEREJAGA	TEREJAGA	PARAGA
AIJAGATE TAWANDA	AIJAGATE	TALU
PARA LAITE ANGOTE	PARA	TANDO
LAIJAUKO	LAIJAUKO	TUNDUMAGO
HANDAMANDA JAGWA KUGU	HANDAMANDA	POROPORO
YANDALE POROYANDALE	YANDALE	PIBE

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

46. This subject has already been covered in the main body of this report. The functions of Government are, at best, imperfectly understood but the people are, almost without exception, very pro-Administration and content to maintain the status quo. The demands of Government rest lightly on their shoulders and, with the exception of a few onerous tasks such as road maintenance, the presence of Government is welcomed since it assures law and order and the ultimate arbitration in cases which would, a few years ago, have been settled with the bow and arrow or the axe. Because of the nature of Huli society Government is expected to take the lead in all things and to make all the decisions. Abstract concepts of such things as democracy, self-determination, and civic consciousness are neither understood or regarded as desirable and, whilst this may be difficult to reconcile with Western-orientated ideals, the fact remains that they are considered as signs of weakness among the local community. These attitudes are unlikely to change until the advent of a new and educated generation.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES & FACILITIES.

47. The Komo Local Government Council owns and operates a Trade Store on the Government Station at Komo. Originally opened as a service to the community following the closing of a privately-owned business the Trade Store is proving to be a highly successful business venture and will provide much-needed additional income for the Council.
- In view of the success of this venture a further Council-owned Trade Store is to be opened at Para to cater for an area in which there are currently no Trade Store facilities. Construction of premises has been commenced and it is expected that this project will be completed during the early part of 1971.
48. There are no indigenous-owned motor vehicles in the area with the exception of a Massey Ferguson tractor which is owned and operated by the Local Government Council and is used exclusively for Council business.
49. There are no workshops in the area and mechanical repairs for the Council tractor are carried out by a visiting European mechanic from Mendi as, and when required.
50. There are no Hotels, Guest Houses, or Service Stations in the area.
51. A small, indigenous, pit-sawyers business is operated at Migili and hand-sawn timber for Administration and Council purposes is purchased from this source. There are no mechanical saw-mills in the area.
52. A small, permanent-materials hospital complex, built by the Council, is located on the Government Station at Komo and is staffed by a P.H.D. Medical Assistant and an A.P.O. Two further Government Aid Posts are located at Laite and Handamanda. A third Aid Post at Egsuwi is currently closed down owing to lack of staff.

APPENDIX 1.

(2)

This table gives details of articles of economic value owned by native people at the population centres shown below and indicates the degree of wealth and development in the area.

LOCATION (WARD)	CYCLES	RADIOS	SHOT GUNS	TRADE STORES	PERMANENT HOUSES
MICILI	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TIUNTE	ONE	NIL	1	NIL	NIL
EGAUWI	1	1	NIL	1	NIL
PADUA	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
PAMI	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
MINDIETE	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TEREJAGA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
ALJAGATE	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
PARA	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
LALJAUKO	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
HANDAMANDA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
YANDALE	+ 4	+15	+ 1	+3	NIL

NOTE. + Includes articles of value owned by Government and Mission staff. (Native people)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KOMO NO. 4 of 1970/71 (SPECIAL)

Patrol Conducted by D.C. EKINS P.O.

Area Patrolled PART MANANDA C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C. WARRILLOW ADC

Natives S/CONST. DAUN RPNGC.

PEBE WAGIMA (INTER)

Duration—From 30/4/1971 to 4/5/1971

Number of Days 25 - 10na days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/11/1970 - 21/12/70 20 days

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

Map Reference FOURMIL WABAG MILINCH KARIUS

Objects of Patrol TO INSPECT KOMO-TARI ROAD AND BRIDGE SITE

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

.....

.....

.....

JRB:LB

67-15-44

LOMBOU...PAPUA.

14th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MEKLE.

KOMO PATROL REPORT NO.4 70/71 PART
MANANDA CENSUS DIVISION

Your 67-3-6 of the 23rd June, 1971 refers.

Receipt of the abovementioned report by Mr. D.C. Elms,
Patrol Officer and your covering comments are acknowledged with thanks.

I agree with your ultimate paragraph.

(D.C. ELMS)
Secretary

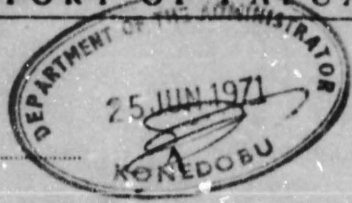
67-15-44



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(1)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-6
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MENDI

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUBU

REPORT : KOMO PATROL NO. 4 of 1970/71

Please find attached two copies of the report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. D. Ekins, P.O.

I agree with the A.D.C. Tari that a firm decision should be made as soon as possible on the final route of the road on the Komo side and work should be commenced.

Indecision will only lead to indifference on the part of the people and difficulties in constructing the road.

D. J. Glancy

D. J. GLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

- c.c. A.D.C. Tari
- c.c. O.I.C. Komo
- c.c. Mr. D. Ekins, Komo

Sub-District Office,
TARI
Southern Highlands District,
29th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KEMDI.

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 4 OF 1970-71 - PATROL REPORT.

KOMO - TARI ROAD - P. G. ELLIS, PATROL OFFICER.

Enclosed are the original and two copies of the above report, received at this office on the 27th May, 1971.

The objects of this patrol were to enable both officers to see at first hand for the first time, the complete proposed road route from Komo to Tari. The bridge site over the Taguri had already been selected by previous patrols and a road surveyed and pegged from the top of the Taguri Valley on the Tari side to the bridge site by a professional surveyor. The reason for the patrol was insistence of the Komo Councilors that the route via Migili (on the Komo side) and Ushahi (on the Tari side) was much shorter and therefore the Handamwaka/Mogolitoge/Tari route should be abandoned in favour of the former. I have walked the former on 4 occasions, but until this patrol had not seen the Handamwaka area and could not, therefore, argue against the Councilors.

Having now walked both routes and having seen both from the air on numerous occasions and the Migili route from a helicopter once, I am now quite satisfied that the present surveyed route to Mogolitoge bridge site is the only feasible one available to us with our present resources. There is still the argument as to whether the road should then proceed to Komo via Laito or Angare. The Officer in Charge, Komo will investigate these alternatives at a later date.

The climb from the bridge abutment on the Tari side is not difficult if one follows the surveyed route. However, Mr. Ekims chose to follow the old footpath which is a near vertical climb. I am confident that a suitable bench can be cut by hand down the two hundred foot bank to the Komo abutment from the grassy flatlands of the Taguri Valley on the Komo side.

Since the patrol, the Tari people have been paid three hundred dollars for a half mile bench at the commencement of the new route. The Kobalu group are now continuing the work. The locals were reasonably happy with the pay and are prepared to continue the work. However, in the Innu Census Division there are only 269 able-bodied men at home. Many of these are now employed by A.P.C., a few are engaged in cinchona projects and all are expected to maintain their present roads. Thus, one can hardly expect much enthusiasm over a road which will be of little benefit to them. Perhaps more enthusiasm would be displayed if the Komo people made an effort to construct their road and R.D.F. was spent on this rather than on what amounts to maintenance of the present route to Tari (negotiable for most of the way by motorcycle only, due to grades).

It is now up to the O.I.C. Komo to put an end to indecision on his side of the river and have his people do something real towards construction of their road before they can expect more co-operation from the Tari side.


Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

5

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 62-2-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KOMC.

6th May, 1971.

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

KOMC PATROL NO. 4 OF 1970/71

Attached is the report of the above together
with F.O.J.'s and claims for camping allowance.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

(David C. Ekins)
Patrol Officer

31

X

REPORT NO. : KOMO NO. 4 OF 1970/71
SUB-DISTRICT : TARI
DISTRICT : SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
COUNCIL : KOMO L.G. COUNCIL
PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D.C. EKINS
DESIGNATION : PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED : PART MANANDA C.D.
PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : C. WARRILLOW - a.d.c. Tari
Sen/Constable DAUN R.P.N.G.C.
PEBE WAGIMA Interpreter.
DURATION OF PATROL : 30/4/71 to 4/5/71 2x 5 days
DATE AND DURATION LAST PATROL : 18/11/70 to 21/12/70 - 20 days
OBJECTS OF PATROL : TO INSPECT KOMO-TARI ROAD AND
BRIDGE SITE.
POPULATION OF AREA : 5017
MAP REFERENCE : FOJRMIL : WABAG
MILINCH : KARIUS
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER : NOT ENCLOSED

PATROL DIARY

30/4/71

Departed KOMO by tractor 1000 hrs. Arrived TEREJAGA 1130 hrs. Set up camp. Sent word for carriers. Overnight TEREJAGA. Walking time; KOMO-TEREJAGA 1 1/2 hrs (by tractor) Road: Fair.

1/5/71

Walked to HANDAMANDA. Inspected road on the way. Overnight HANDAMANDA. Walking time : TEREJAGA-HANDAMANDA 3 1/2 hrs Road: Fair in parts, generally poor.

2/5/71

Sunday. Spent at HANDAMANDA. Overnight HANDAMANDA.

3/5/71

Walked to EDAUWI. Inspected road and bridge site 1 hr from HANDAMANDA. Overnight EDAUWI. Walking time : 4 1/2 hrs Road: Poor.

4/5/71

By car to TARI. End of patrol

because they fear the river will not be suitable for the vehicles. The bridge site is reasonably well prepared. Banks are high although the left bank the river side will be difficult. At the site the river narrows to about 25 feet as it rushes through a high walled gorge and the actual bridge construction will require very little effort to make it safe and trafficable. The area mentioned earlier, will be found to be out from it and therefore it may not be necessary to make the crossing by helicopter. This will be decided after the next patrol. A situation report was not required during this patrol as it was by first expedition away from the station and therefore took the form of familiarization with the situation rather than investigation into it. Upon completion of the following patrol this can be included as a summary of the situation in the report.

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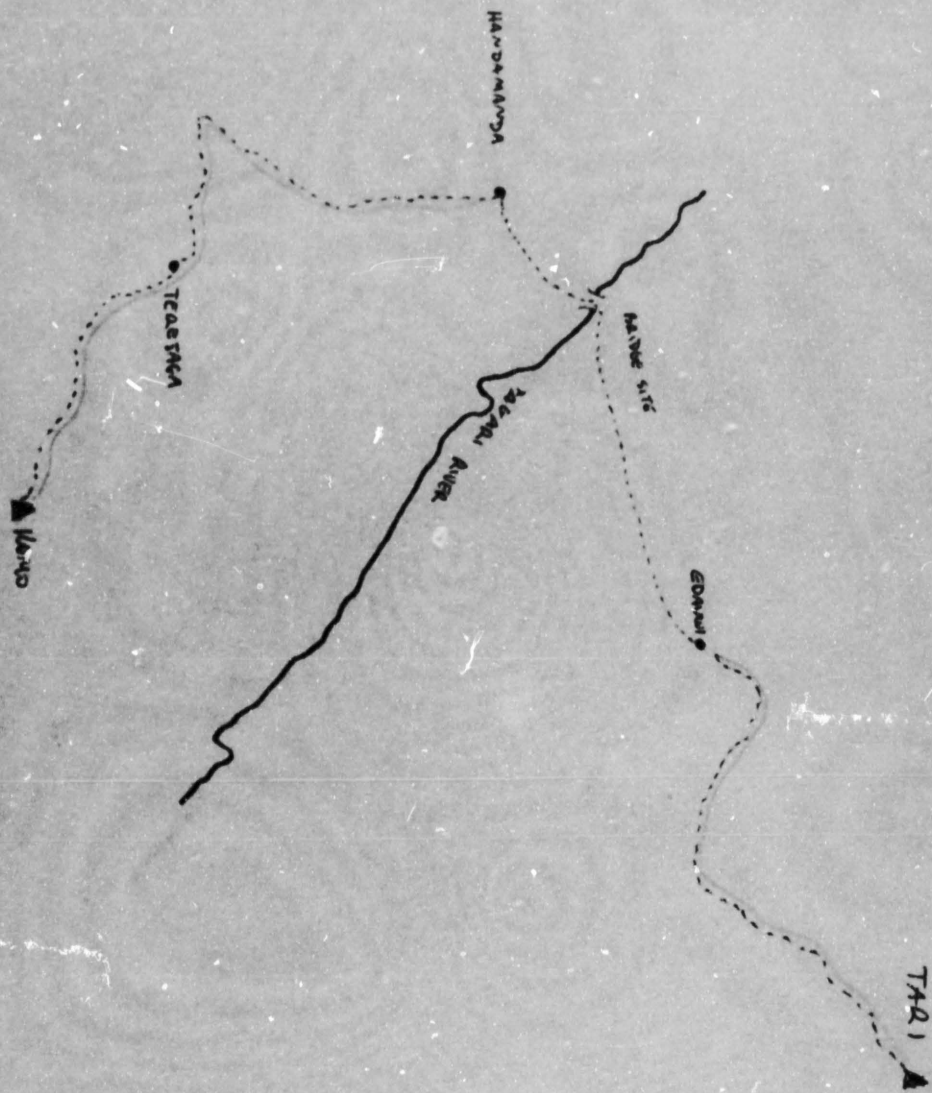
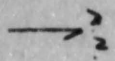
The objects of this short, special patrol were to inspect the present road-work on the Komo-Tari Road and to select a suitable bridge site over the Tagari River.

The former was routine and revealed, as usual, that progress on both sides is extremely slow. On the Komo side this is due to indecision of the people as to which route they would like to follow and also to the fact that the workers are generally drawn from the geriatric units of the villages. A further short patrol will be necessary to investigate the possible routes and this will be undertaken as soon as is practicable. On the Tari side the lack of progress is based on dissatisfaction over the amount of remuneration and to a general feeling of reluctance to press on to the Komo side because they feel the road will not do anything for the Tari's.

The bridge site is excellent as regards abutments and width although the climb towards the Tari side will be difficult. At the site the Tagari River narrows to about 25 feet as it rushes through a high walled gorge and the actual bridge construction will require very little effort to make it safe and trafficable. The snag, as mentioned earlier, will be access to and from it and therefore it may not even prove feasible to make the crossing at this point. This too will be decided after the next patrol.

A situation report was not compiled during this patrol as it was my first excursion away from the station and therefore took the form of familiarisation with the situation rather than investigation into it. Upon completion of the follow-up patrol to this one I will include a summary of the situation in the report.

R. O. O.
P.O.



KONO PATROL No 4 | 70-71
 Patrol Route - - - - -
 Existing Road and Under Construction
 Scale 1" = 2 1/2 miles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KGM No. 5/1970-71

Patrol Conducted by D. C. EKINS, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Part OROGO and WABAGU GENESIS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives see inside

Duration—From 13/5/1971 to 23/5/1971

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27/7/1970

Medical November 1970

Map Reference Milinch Bosavi Fourmil Kutubu

Objects of Patrol To investigate rumours of assault and the death of a child.
(Separate incidents reported from BONA and WABISI Villages).

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

.....

.....

.....

JRB:LB

67-15-45

KOMODOBU...PAFUA.

14th July, 1971.

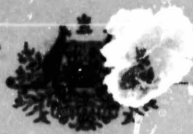
The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
M.H.D.I.

KOMODO PATROL REPORT 0.5 70/71 PART OROCO
AND WAPACI OR BUS DIVISIONS

Your 67-3-6 of the 23rd June, 1971 refers.

Receipt of the abovementioned report written by Mr. D.G. Skins,
Patrol Officer is acknowledged with thanks and is adequately covered
by your comments.

(D.G. SKINS)
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1545

②

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-6
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
District Office,
MENDI

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUI

REPORT : KOMO PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

Please find attached two copies of a report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. D. Ekins, P.O.

Mr. Ekins has submitted a brief but informative report on his patrol.

Several brief patrol have of necessity been conducted in the Bosavi Area and it is unfortunate that Mr. Ekins has misconstrued their objectives.

Quite obviously "more intensive and slower patrolling" is desirable but not to the detriment of other administrative responsibilities of the area.

D.J. Clancy
D.J. CLANCY
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. Tari
O.I.C. Komo
Mr. D. Ekins, Komo

67 - 1 - 1/1288

CM

Sub-District Office,
TALI,
Southern Highlands District.

29th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
BESSEI.

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 5 OF 1970-71 - PATROL REPORT.

PART OROGO AND WARAGU CENSUS DIVISIONS - BOSAVI.

D. G. EKINS - PATROL OFFICER.


Enclosed is the original and two copies of the above report. The patrol was a Special Type and mounted at short notice following the reported incidents covered in the report and also recommendations from the Missionary in Charge at Besavi who stated that due to the situation and attitudes in the area, he thought Government should pay a visit, if only to show the flag.

The Besavi people are, on the whole, both a primitive and a timid group of people. Due to the sparse and scattered population and shortage of staff, all we can hope to do in the area is maintain law and order and perhaps give something in the way of health services to the inhabitants of the Great Fugum Plateau. If this patrol has done no more than show the people that we do keep a watch on them and has avoided any inter-group friction which might have resulted had the matters been left unattended, then it has served its purpose.

I have read all recent Patrol Reports on the Besavi area and know personally each of the officers who have conducted these patrols. I am quite certain that, whilst being firm whilst consolidating administration influence in the area, no patrol has been of a 'blitzkrieg' nature, bent on 'general retribution'. This I feel is poor phrasing on Mr. Ekins' part.

We cannot afford the time, nor the staff for 'more intensive and slower patrolling' no matter how desirable it may be. However, Mr. Ekins will be returning to the area next week to conduct a more leisurely patrol and this should have a stabilising affect on the people.

Mr. Ekins has done well to speedily achieve the objectives of the patrol and return to his Patrol Post to attend to more pressing matters such as A.P.C. liaison and Council work and prepare himself for the patrol already planned for the Waragu and Etoro Census Divisions. I look forward to receiving some informative reports from this officer in the future.


(G. WARRILLON).

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c.

Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
KOMO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference: 68-2-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post.
KOMO

24th May, 1971.

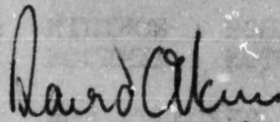
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

KOMO PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

Attached is the report of the above Special
Patrol to Bosavi, together with claims for camping allowance.

I have not done a Situation Report due to the
brevity of the patrol which did not give me time to gauge
fully the attitudes of the people. However this will be
done during the proposed Census Patrol to the area next month.

For your information and onforwarding, please.


(David C. Ekins)
Patrol Officer

PREAMBLE

REPORT NO. : KONO NO. 5 OF 1970/71

SUB-DISTRICT : TARI

DISTRICT : SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

COUNCIL : NON-COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : D.C. EKINS

DESIGNATION : PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : PART OROGO & WARAGU C.D.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING PATROL : 0970 Const. GIANDA
2854 Const. SIWAGU
Interpreter HARIE KARIE

DURATION OF PATROL : 18/5/71 to 23/5/71 - 6 days

DATE AND DURATION LAST PATROL : 21/7/70 to 27/7/70 - 7 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL : TO INVESTIGATE RUMOURS OF
ASSAULT AND DEATH OF A CHILD
AT BONA AND WABISI VILLAGES.

POPULATION OF AREA : APPROX. 500

MAP REFERENCE : MILINCH : BOBAVI
FOURMIL : KUTUBU

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER : NOT ATTACHED.

4

PATROL DIARY

- 18/5/71 Flew to Bosavi. Had talks with Missionary re situation in area. Walked to LUDESA R.H. and set up camp. Overnight LUDESA.
Walking time : 15 minutes
Track : Fair
Rest House : Fair
- 19/5/71 Walked to BONA via KASUMISI. Investigated reports of assault. Inspected Aid Post Overnight BONA.
Walking time : 2½ hours
Track : Wet but good
Rest House : Good
- 20/5/71 Walked to WABISI. Investigated death of child. Walked on to WARAGU. Overnight WARAGU.
Walking time: 5.05 hrs
Track : Fair
Rest House : Good
- 21/5/71 Walked to KURESA. Gave political education talk. Overnight KURESA.
Walking time : 5 hours
Track : Poor
Rest House : Fair
- 22/5/71 Walked over Karius Range to AIJAGAIBA. Overnight AIJAGAIBA.
Walking time : 12 hrs
Track : Poor due to rain
Rest House : Good
- 23/5/71 Returned to KOMO. Patrol Stood Down.

The primary objects of this patrol were to investigate incidents at BONA and WABISI villages. The following is a brief report on these:

At BONA it had been reported that a woman had been assaulted by her husband. They were brought in and questioned but denied the accusations. The rest of the villagers also had convenient memory lapses. However, an investigation into the matter revealed that the woman had not been seriously assaulted but merely shoved with a stick by her husband. She showed no external injuries and was not going to pursue the matter by making any formal complaint. The rest of the villagers including the Village Constable all suddenly recalled the incident and assured me that it was only a minor domestic spat. I decided to leave it at that and took no further action.

The incident at WABISI concerned the death of a child. The reports indicated that the child's mother had killed it. Upon investigation the following story came to light: The woman is the second wife of KAIMA, the Village Constable. About 2 months ago she gave birth to the child at the mission at Bosavi. She then came back to the village and on the day she returned the rest of the villagers had gone to a sing-sing at KASUMISI village. About 5 hours later the baby died and the mother took the body into the bush, wrapped it up and left it there. This is apparently the custom when the first-born dies. When KAIMA returned from the sing-sing he accused her of killing the child but she denied this. This story, with a few added embellishments, found its way to KOMO.

The woman was questioned about the death of the child and stated that it had died because she had no milk and therefore had not fed the baby for several days. This was substantiated by SAISO, the first wife of KAIMA, who was evidently present at the time.

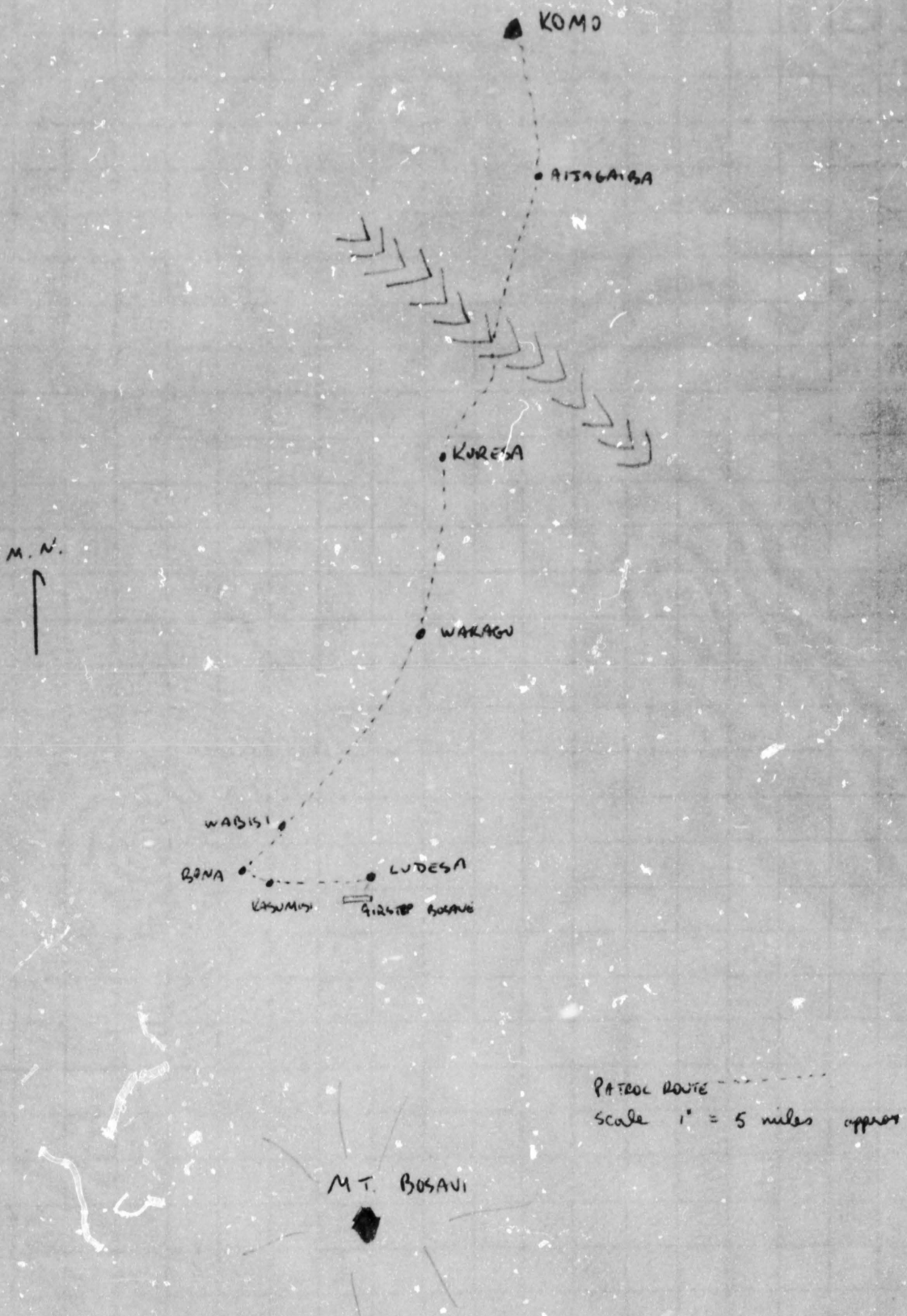
It is difficult to ascertain whether there was any foul play and the fact that the first wife concurred the story of the mother tends to weigh the case in her favour. Also, the husband believes her and was not taking the matter any further. I still have my doubts but due the lack of any witnesses or complaint being laid I felt it unnecessary to take any action.

In reference to both the above incidents it was apparent that the people were being extremely cautious in what they said, especially in the latter case. There had been a minor panic at WABISI to the extent that the Village Constable's son had been brought back from school at Bosavi to back up the stories.

I feel that even if there was obvious evidence of any crime committed they would have been reluctant to press charges or bring forth witnesses. This attitude stems probably from (i) the ignorance of the people to the present legal system and procedures; and (ii) the fact that the people have quite a healthy respect, but out of fear, for the Administration and associate it with 'blitzkreig' patrols bent on arrest of wrongdoers and general retribution. The only answer to these attitudes would be more intensive and slower patrolling of the area.

Handwritten signature

KOMO PATROL NA. 5 OF 1970/71



67-15-92



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... KOMO NO. 6 OF 1970/71

Subdistrict..... TARI

District..... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol..... ANNUAL CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by..... D.C. EKINS PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)..... WARAGU AND ETORO CENSUS DIVISIONS
NON_COUNCIL AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

.....1735 CONST. 1/C. DIWE.....

.....0813 CONST. 1/C. OPEHRIA..... AID POST ORDERLY

.....HARIE KARIE INTERPRETER.....

Duration of Patrol—from..... 31 / 5 / 71 To..... 18 / 6 / 71

No. of Days..... 19

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... WARAGU C.D. 1971 ETORO C.D. 1968

Date..... -- Duration..... --

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... REVISION OF CENSUS
AREA STUDY
POLITICAL EDUCATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... WARAGU C.D. = 497 ETORO C.D. = 738 TOTAL = 1235

Director of District Administration.
KONEDOBU.

Ann Susan Allen

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

(3)

Patrol Post,
KOMO.

18th July, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
TARI.

KOMO PATROL NO. 6 OF 1970/71

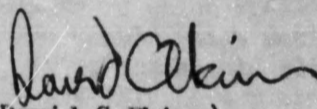
Forwarded is the patrol report of the above comprising Area Study and Situation Report, together with claims for camping allowance. The submission for Aid Posts at Waragu and Kaburusado has been forwarded separately.

As both areas censused are basically the same I have only done one Situation Report instead of attaching a separate one to each Area Study.

The basic aims of the patrol were successfully achieved although the reception to political education was extremely limited. A group of 21 people was contacted South-West of Filisado in the Etoro Census Division and although they are Biame language speakers they have been censused with the people of Wasamo and indicated that they would line there next census.

This report is two weeks late due to my duties during the Territory Census.

For your information and onforwarding, please.


(David C. Ekins)
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA

26
E.A.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67 - 2 - 1/1284
If calling ask for
Mr. CW

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
TARI,
Southern Highlands District.

27th May, 1971.

The Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
KOMO.

KOMO PATROL NUMBER 6 OF 1970/71 - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
WARAGU AND ETORO CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Further to our discussions of this morning, you will now depart on patrol on Monday the 31st May, 1971 and conduct the above patrol. You must be back in Komo no later than the 30th June, 1971 so as to be able to attend a Census Course in Tari to prepare you for the Commonwealth Census to be held in July.

Objects of the patrol will be as follows:

- (a) Revision of census for the Waragu and Etoro Census Divisions.
- (b) Compilation of Area Study for the Waragu Census Division and for the Etoro Census Division ONLY if time permits.
- (c) Political Education.
- (d) General Administration.

2. With reference to (c), please ensure that you are completely au fait with District Policy as contained in the District Commissioner's 26-5-1 of the 3rd February, 1970. However, use your common sense when dealing with these less sophisticated people and concentrate only on matters which affect them at this early stage of their political development. You should raise matters contained in the Secretary's 19-129 dated the 29th March, 1971. You should also read Lands Circular 67/142 of the 3rd November, 1969 and use this to explain the A.P.C. programme at Mananda.

3. Endeavour to sleep at least one night in every Rest House. Check on and report to me re the Aid Post at Bona and write a submission stating a case for Aid Posts at Waragu and Kuburusado, with the emphasis on training local men to man same. However, promise the people nothing and tell them that due to their isolation and sparse population they are fortunate to even rate an occasional patrol. Hint on the benefits of resettlement and attempt to glean something of their initial reaction to this.

4. Other matters have been discussed with you and you are familiar with Sub-District Policy after discussions with me and reading Patrol Instructions to other officers.

5. I leave the rest to your discretion as I do not know the area well, and wish you good luck for a successful patrol.

G. WARRILOW)
Assistant District Commissioner.

G.C. District Commissioner,
MENDI.

PATROL DIARY

- Mon. 31/5/71
Prepared and checked all patrol equipment. Set out for Aijagaiba by tractor. Arrived 1500. Organised carriers. Overnight Aijagaiba.
- Tue. 1/6/71
Walked to KURESA 0815-1500. Carriers arrived 1700. Sent word for Waragu carriers and ensured that word re census got out. Overnight KURESA.
Walking time: 6½ hrs
Track : Good
- Wed. 2/6/71
Revised census at KURESA. Compiled area study info. Held a political education talk and general talks. Settled carriers dispute. Overnight Kuresa.
- Thu. 3/6/71
Walked to WARAGU 0800-1200. Revised census for YUESA, Swagisa and Waragu. Compiled area study information. Wrote up census statistics. Paid V.C.'s. Discussed possibility of Aid Post at Waragu. Held political education and general talks. Overnight WARAGU.
Walking time : 4 hrs
Track : Fair
- Fri. 4/6/71
Walked to GUNIGAMO 0830-1200. Set up camp. Sent for complainants in dispute. General talks with people. Overnight GUNIGAMO.
Walking time: 3½ hours
Track : Good
- Sat. 5/6/71
Revised census and compiled area study at GUNIGAMO. Political education talks with people. Paid V.C. Overnight GUNIGAMO.
- Sun. 6/6/71
Walked to GEMISADO 0800-1030. Half hour to cross Fuma River. Revised census and held political education and general talks. Paid V.C. Wrote up statistics. Overnight GEMISADO.
Walking time : 2½ hrs
Track : Fair
- Mon. 7/6/71
Walked to SARADO 0800-1000. Half hour to cross river. Revised census and compiled area study information. Political education and general talks with people. Overnight SARADO.
Walking time : 2 hrs
Track : Fair
- Tue. 8/6/71
Walked to SESIMADO 0800-1300. Set up camp and began census. Rain interrupted so abandoned. Overnight SESIMADO.
Walking time : 5 hrs
Track: Uncleared but fairly easy walking.
- Wed. 9/6/71
Completed census at Sesimado. Held political and general talks. V.C. given instructions to clean up area. Walked to UBURUA 1200-1245. Revised census and held political education and general talks. Overnight UBURUA.
Walking time : ¾ hrs
Track : Poor.

Thu. 10/6/71

Walked to FILISADO 0800-1100. Revised census for FILISADO and WASAMO groups. Held general talks and political education. Overnight FILISADO.

Fri. 11/6/71

Took police, interpreter, medical orderly and carriers to an area S.W. of Filisado. Sighted a group and later made contact with a group of 21. Censused same and attempted talks but interpretation difficulties kept issues very basic. Returned to Filisado. Overnight FILISADO.

Walking time : 5 hrs
Track : Poor

Sat. 12/6/71

Walked to MISADO 0800-1130. Revised census for MISADO and MODOA. Held general talks on political education and general aims of Administration. Compiled area study and census statistics. Overnight MISADO.

Walking time : 3½ hrs.
Track : Poor and leech ridden.

Sun. 12/6/71

Sent V.C. to area north of Misado to induce an uncensused line to come down. 12 came at 1400. Had general talks with same. Overnight MISADO.

Mon. 14/6/71

Wrote up new names for Misado. Walked to KABURISADO 0900-1400. Revised census for Kaburusado, Kasaisado and Turusado. Compiled area study and held political education and general talks. Paid V.C.'s Overnight KABURISADO.

Walking time : 5 hrs
Track : Poor due to rain.

Tue. 15/6/71

Walked to IGIRIBISADO 0800-1000. Revised census and held political education and general talks. Gave instructions to V.C. re bridge. Overnight IGIRIBISADO.

Walking time : 2 hrs
Track : Fair.

Wed. 16.6.71

Walked to NEMISADO 0800-1000. Revised census and held political education and general talks. Wrote up Waragu C.D. V.P.R.'S Heard complaints. Overnight NEMISADO.

Walking time : 2 hrs
Track : Good

Thu. 17/6/71

Walked to POBOLEI 0800-1000. Revised census and held political education and general talks. Compiled VPR for Etoro C.D. Overnight POBOLEI.

Walking time : 2 hrs
Track : Poor.

Fri. 18/6/71

Walked to KOMO 0600-1500. Paid off carriers and checked all patrol gear. Rationed carriers for overnight. Patrol stood down.

END OF PATROL

23

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL.

(a) Political Education.

In accordance with instructions political education talks were given at every rest house to the groups assembled for census. At several places in the Waragu C.D. it was possible to discuss the whole range of topics however in the majority of villages the level of comprehension was so low that it was impossible to reach a common base for concise explanation of each topic. The following is a breakdown of the reaction to each topic:

1. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. A discussion of this topic in its most simplified form failed to elicit any comment or sign of comprehension from any of the people.
2. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. This subject was discussed closely with the above but again there was no comprehension. The people did not know who their own member is and in fact did not know the results of the 1968 Elections. A poor reflection on the present member.
3. LAW MAKING. This topic was briefly discussed but as most people have had little contact with any laws they showed negative understanding.
4. SELF GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENCE. This too was difficult to convey to the people and once again they could not comprehend any of the matters involved.
5. NATIONAL UNITY. In their present stage of development this topic meant little to most of the assembled throng. At WARAGU village in the Waragu C.D. where several persons had returned from the coast and had consequently had contact with various other ethnic groups there were signs of comprehension and a practical demonstration further strengthened their understanding of this most important of all political education topics.
6. PUBLIC SERVICE. This was demonstrated by listing the public servants amongst the patrol personnel and elucidating their function as well as that of other public servants. Again there was reasonable interest shown at most places.
7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS. As with the House of Assembly there was very little comprehension. The people were encouraged to visit Komo to see how a Council operates and to observe the numerous developmental projects that have been established.

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ction
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A. officers

8. ELECTIONS. The discussion of this subject was primarily concerned with early publicity for the 1972 House of Assembly elections. Many people had voted during 1968 but did not know what they were doing or for what reason. A practical demonstration of voting seemed to get the message across and there was a general understanding at most places.

9. TAXATION. This topic received very little attention from both sides as it is relatively difficult to explain and apply to the Bosavi situation.

This patrol possibly gave the area its first concentrated dose of political education, although compared to the program that one would carry out in a more advanced area it was extremely diluted and in many of the Etoro villages most topics were either very lightly discussed or in some cases not at all. As mentioned above the response to most topics was negligible and what they have learned will soon be forgotten. The main reason for this is that the matters for discussion all have some relation to an audio-visual influence and if there has been no contact with any of these influences then it is virtually impossible to get a primitive and insular people like the Bosavis to relate the topics to anything. The other common difficulty is trying to reach a low enough level of discussion so that the topics can be translated clearly and understood by the audience. However, there are possible solutions, although it is a matter of conjecture whether political education should be carried on at all in such areas. Such programs seem to spring from the minds of those who have lost contact with the indigenous people at ground level and have no idea of the present rural conditions. Unfortunately the originators of such grandiose plans of nationwide political education are usually in a position to disparage the views of those in direct contact with the people and who would have a much better idea of the actual situation. Still, one must start somewhere and it can be assumed that regular doses of political education will in some way break the continuum of traditional thinking and help people like the Bosavis to a more disparate view of life. Thus the solutions to the problems discussed earlier are much more patrolling with the sole emphasis on political education and the use of visual aids in all the topics under discussion. It was noticeable that where my own feeble attempts at visual aids were used there was more understanding of the subject. The production of suitable visual aids would give the D.I.E.S. something to do for a change and should not be the responsibility of D.D.A. officers.

General.

In the Waragu C.D. it was often mentioned that the people would prefer to be administered from Nomad or Obeimi Patrol Post. This is probably just a reaction to the fact that so few patrols from Komo go into the area although logically Nomad would be a more practicable administrative centre. For a start Komo is a long way away and it is a most difficult walk into and out of the area whereas Nomad is relatively closer and the terrain not as rugged. Also, the people in the Etoro, especially in the Western half, are Biamis and related to the people of the Western District rather than to the Hulis of the Highlands. The border of the Etoro C.D. and the Western District is 3 days walk from Komo but only 1 day from Obeimi Patrol Post.

Another view is that politically the Komo people are more or less in the tide of future development and will eventually move ahead whereas the Bosavis are a backwater with no hope in the world of even getting to the present Komo stage. This results in a double standard of administration and it appears somewhat futile to have to leave Komo where things are running smoothly and go down to the Bosavi area where any effort is going to be wasted. It would be better to concentrate solely on the development of the Komo area because, being a one-man station, it would be to the detriment of it for an officer to spend the ~~enormous~~ enormous amount of time needed to raise up the Bosavis in that particular area and subsequently neglect Komo. The obvious answer is to either set up a base camp at Bosavi, post two officers to Komo or return Bosavi to the Western District where at least it would not be on the conscience of the O.I.C. Komo.

House of Assembly. The new electoral boundary was discussed but drew no comment or reaction. It is a poor reflection on the present Member in that the Bosavi people have no idea of who he is, or what his functions are. This situation must be expected of course where there is an isolated, separate language area in an electorate and it is obvious that the perpetrators of the Komo-Poroma electorate which involves eight languages as well as isolated areas have not taken this factor into consideration; and if the new Member does not come from the Komo area then the Bosavi and indeed the Komo area can say farewell to any thoughts of democratic representation in 1972-ad infinitum.

ECONOMIC.

(a) Economic Development.

Frankly, the area is an economic wilderness. Any hopes of future development are outranked by geographic problems of thick jungle, leached soils and sparse population. There are no roads and even if there were the only outlet is the mission airstrip at Ludesa in the Orogo C.D. but commercial pilots would have difficulty landing and taking off loads, especially as they don't have as much on their side as the mission pilots. On the other hand, if one may be extremely optimistic, there were times when thoughts of economic development did enter my head. In the Maragu C.D. there are a few areas where the tall forest trees have been cleared and although the regrowth of smaller vegetation such as kunai is prolific there did appear the possibility that cattle would do well in the area. The climate is excellent though tending to be rather hot and humid in the middle of the day, and there is abundant rainfall. Robustra coffee and even cocoa would grow there and roads could be built within the area. I had hinted at ideas of resettlement to the people, which by the way received the thumbs down, but the answer to economic development in the area seems to be in immigration and building up of the population which is far too sparse at the moment.

(b) Minerals.

Geologically, the area seems ideal for mineral deposits but although I fossicked at every creek and river there was no trace of anything that even looked valuable. Of course my methods were rather crude and an experienced person might have found something. One thing that was noticeable however, was the large amount of laterite^{is} material such as bauxite along some stream banks and cliffs. Whether or not this is in enough commercial quantities for profitable exploitation is not for me to say.

(c) Forests.

The forest in the Bosavi area is extremely thick and has a great variety of trees. Most are commercial species but there are no concentrated stands and the costs of exploitation would not make it profitable.

(d) General.

As mentioned above there could never be any indigenous commercial economic development in the area unless there is a population explosion, either natural or introduced. Unfortunately the present population is dwindling rather than increasing.

SOCIAL.

(a) Health.

The Village Population Register for the Etoro C.D. indicates a natural decrease in population and even this is not a true figure because there are still a few people not yet contacted and there is no accurate infant mortality rate. It was quite strange to be amongst a group of people with the very noticeable absence of aged people and young babies. The cause of this appears to be due to epidemics of sickness which have decimated entire groups over the last ten years. During this patrol nearly half of the people from Kodoa were reported as having died or moved out since the last census in 1967. Also, the village group of Haripani in the Waragu C.D. no longer exists as the remaining few people have joined with adjacent villages for census.

To alleviate this situation it is obvious that Aid Posts have to be built. Neither the Waragu nor Etoro C.D. have an Aid Post and as Komo or Bosavi mission station are too far away the people simply die off when there is a sickness epidemic. A submission has been stated requesting Aid Posts for both areas (see Appendix "A") and unless these are forthcoming the population must surely continue to decrease. As well as helping to prevent serious illness such as influenza the Aid Posts will have to perform health education functions to eradicate minor but very common ailments such as grille.

The latter may be caused in some part by the diet of the people which, in the low lying areas, is chiefly sago. Introduced food crops have failed to succeed in the poor soils of the area but it appeared obvious that if a little care was taken and the soil fertilized then the diet of the people could improve and likewise their health.

It is interesting to note the distinct shortage of marriageable females in the area which accounts in part for the absence of babies. Any woman whose husband is dead or divorced is soon snapped up and several examples of child-brides were noted. It was also noticeable that many of the married couples did not have children and this may be due to infertility of the women caused by malaria.

(b) Law and Order.

Although there has been very little contact with these people by the Administration they are quite law-abiding and seem to have accepted earlier teachings as regards cannibalism and other socially undesirable habits.

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Very few disputes are brought to Komo for arbitration or legal settlement and this is either due to lack of troubles that cannot be settled locally or to the fact that no amount of legal satisfaction justifies a three day walk to Komo. There were no disputes brought to the attention of the patrol and ~~no indications~~ no indications of anything being kept quiet in any of the villages. The Bosavi men appear to have more respect for their women and this could account for the apparent domestic harmony and lack of disputes brought forward, unlike the rest of the Komo area.

(c) Social Change. The problems of social change have not affected these people as the majority are living in the traditional life style unchanged for centuries. As a result they are completely unaffected in their manner and have an air of sincerity that cannot be observed in many places in the country. Morally, it would be wrong to force change upon these people and consequently any moves for change must emanate from the people themselves. The reasons for this are that the rest of Papua New Guinea, except for a few similarly isolated spots, is moving ahead having accepted and assimilated changes. However the Bosavi are stagnating and the problems and disadvantages of social change will far outweigh any advantages. Accordingly it is ridiculous to formulate a policy of waiting until everybody is ready for self-determination before granting it; in every civilised country in the world there are the peasants in the hills and many are more primitive than those in Papua New Guinea; thus the Bosavi people will form an isolated, passed over group and will most probably be better off for it. Of course there are always those persons who for ecclesiastical reasons or pure ignorance wish to rush in, change and save people like the Bosavis with resultant corruption of traditional standards and the development of a demoralising attitude in which they feel they can never attain the standards set before them as their ultimate aim nor can they completely revert to their former traditional way of life. This state of limbo can be observed throughout Papua New Guinea together with all its unattractive and pitiful by-products.

Handwritten signature

Patrol Post,
KOMO. S.H.D.

23rd June, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,

WADY

AID-POST - WARAGU AND KUBURUSADO

During my recent patrol to the Basavi area I made investigations into the feasibility of establishing an Aid-Post at Waragu village in the Waragu Census Division and Kuburusado in the Etere Census Division. Following upon this it is quite obvious that there is a definite need for some sort of medical service in the two areas.

The nearest hospital is at Komo which is an average of two days walk from the area and the nearest Aid Post is at Ludesa which is also a considerable distance from the Etere C.D. and from the outlying Waragu C.D. villages.

The Village Population Registers for the two areas indicates quite a high mortality rate and in the Etere there is a natural decrease in population. Likewise the birthrate is extremely low. The people stated that the reasons for the deaths were epidemics of illness such as influenza. Cases of meningitis, malaria and measles have all been reported as causes of death. Minor ailments such as grille and numerous body sores are also very much in evidence.

Both Waragu and Kuburusado are centrally situated in their respective Census Divisions and linked by track to all the other villages and to Komo or Ludesa for re-supplying of medicines. The local people have indicated their pressing need and desire for the establishment of Aid-Posts and have stated that they are willing to construct all buildings necessary and make land available for gardens as well as assist the orderly in every way.

Unfortunately there is no local person literate enough to be trained as an Aid-Post Orderly therefore the staff will have to come from an outside area. This could present problems of adjustment for the person concerned although if a Huli were sent there he would have no language difficulties as quite a few people from both villages can speak the Huli language and have maintained friendly relations with Hulis over the last few years or so.

I fully support any moves that can be made to have an Aid-Post established at the places mentioned and recommend that this submission be forwarded to the authorities concerned.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

David C. Elkins
(David C. Elkins)
Patrol Officer

16

AREA STUDY

WARAGU CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION

- (a) The Waragu Census Division, being in the 0-10 degrees of latitude range, falls into the climatic classification of Tropical-Equatorial. It has a mean average daily temperature of over 80 degrees with an annual range of no more than 5 degrees and a diurnal range of about 15-20 degrees. The rainfall is predominately orographic due to the topography and the estimated annual rainfall would be over 200 inches. The area occupies part of the Great Papuan Plateau which has an altitude of between 1200 and 2000 feet and rises up the steep slopes of the Karius Range to an altitude of about 5000 feet. It is this factor which causes the large amount of rain in the area. The bedrock is limestone and the many streams off the range have cut into this resulting in numerous small gullies and escarpments. The soils are ~~laterites~~ ^{latosols} and considerable laterisation has taken place. The vegetation is Equatorial Rainforest consisting of dozens of species in a small area with tall trees having buttressed roots and branchless trunks and forming a canopy over the shorter thicker undergrowth.
- (b) The area is about 15 miles south of Komo Patrol Post, 40 miles south-west of Tari Sub-District Office and 65 miles west-south-west from Mendi District Headquarters. Access is by foot along tracks from Komo airstrip (9 hrs) and Bosavi airstrip (4 hrs).
- (c) There is no clear record of when the area was first visited as no contact was made during the early patrols but it is possible that the first Administration Officers went into the area around 1936. The initial census was done in 1958 from a patrol out of Lake Kutubu of four of the six 'villages' and these have been visited for census and routine administration about 12 times since then. The other two villages, Gunigamo and Nemisado, were first contacted and censused in 1965 and both have been visited 7 times since then. In general the people are quite conscious of the Administration, except in the last two villages, but completely in the dark as to its aims for the future. Recent patrols are well received and there is quite good cooperation from the people although there are still one or two persons who have not come forward for census and each census patrol seems to record new names. Physically, the people are taller and lighter skinned than their Highlands 'brothers' and as yet are not spoiled by over-contact.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) See Appendix 'A' for Village Population Register. There is no neo-natal mortality rate Appendix because it is four years since the last census and it was difficult to elicit accurate information from the people.
- (b) All the villages are linked by tracks. See map for details of distances, etc.
- (c) There was no absenteeism of note but it is noticeable that almost 30% of the male adults are absent on the coast through H.L.S.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) There are six distinctive social groups which are made up of the clan and sub-clan units at each rest-house complex. See Appendix 'B' for list.
- (b) The functional social group or unit is the extended family which relates to all social and economic functions undertaken by the people.
- (c) The language of the area has been erroneously called Waragu, however its correct name is Onobasulu. It is one of three distinct languages in the Bosavi area and is not understood by people in the adjacent census divisions.
- (d) The groups within the area are fairly cohesive in their relationships and have traditionally grouped together to fight a common enemy in the Etoro or Orogo areas or to help each other in times of food shortage.
- (e) The groups are now quite amiable towards people from the other two census divisions in the area as well as the Huri groups over the Karius Range but there is still very little social intercourse between them.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

- (a) Throughout the area there were only three persons who could be considered leaders: BALIA WALU of Waragu, FUGA ELEFO of Waragu and YALIBI WASIO of Swagisa. They are all real leaders and their status has been acquired through their verbal ability to represent the people.

- (b) BALIA WALU : Age approx 52
 Nil education
 No formal employment, traditional subsistence farmer.
 No convictions.
 Influential in the whole area
 No known prejudices.
 Cannot be said to have a developmental attitude as he is purely a traditional leader and adheres to traditional principles.

FUGA ELEFO : Age approx 50
 Nil education
 No formal employment, traditional subsistence farmer.
 No convictions.
 Influential over most of the area
 Also a traditional leader and did not display any noticeable attitude towards development or the Administration.

YALIBI WASIO Age approx 43
 Nil education
 Employed as Village Constable.
 No convictions
 Influential mainly in his own village area
 Does not display any progressive attitude but seems pro-Administration due to his position as V.C.

- (c) There are no younger educated men and the only travellers are a few ex-Coastal workers hence the traditional pattern of leadership has not changed.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

- (a) The Waragu people are traditionally swidden farmers, shifting their gardens and dwellings periodically every few years. The tenure system is fairly loose in the area due to the large amount of land available but the general pattern is that a garden area of ~~SEVER~~ several acres will be cleared by a clan or extended family and each member will have his or her own individual plot. The ownership is vested in the male members of each group and the land bounded by natural features such as creeks, ridges, etc.

Inheritance is primarily patrilineal although a son may inherit land from his mothers group if his fatherx has died and he has been living with his mothers family.

- (b) There are no lessees of Administration land and no knowledge of tenure conversion, nor is there any need for it in the area.

- (c) There is no cash-cropping in the area.

(F) LITERACY.

- (a) There are no schools in the area.
(b) There are no literate persons in the area.
(c) No resident has received higher education.
(d) Nil.
(e) Nil.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) The people generally live in housegroups of 40-50 in a large, traditional styled dwelling on stilts as well as having smaller houses for a smaller family group near the gardens. Men and women occupy the same house although it is divided off into separate sections for both sexes. Residents also include ~~x~~ odd pigs and dogs.

Conventional sanitation has been encouraged by kiaps and there are pit-toilets and rubbish holes at each village but the bush is still the natural receptacle for human wastes.

Clothing is traditionally a grass skirt for women and a string belt with leaves at the back and woven grass in the front for men. Various pieces of laplap can now be seen in addition to the traditional dress.

No European artifacts are used in any of the houses.

(b) The staple diet of the area is sago followed by bananas, kaukau, taro, native cabbage, pitpit, maraba, grubs, fish, rats, possums, muruks, and the occasional wild pig or birds. Introduced foodcrops are not included as these, in places where they were introduced, have not done well in the infertile soil. No canned foodstuffs or rice are purchased.

(c) Nil.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) The only mission operating in the area is the Asian-Pacific-Christian-Mission which has adherents at Kuresa, Waragu, and Gunigamo. The Seventh Day Adventists, following their usual pattern, tried to poach on the A.P.C.M. at Kuresa but because they like their members to give up pig eating they were quickly told to move on. With only the one mission there is no conflict between the villages.

(b) At Kuresa, Waragu and Gunigamo there is a church staffed by an indigenous pastor.

(c) In the area there is complete indifference towards the mission. If there is a church and mission pastor at a particular village then about half the people will wander along to the daily service but really not knowing what it is all about. Where there is no church the villagers remain in their natural, heathen state and do not miss what they don't have. The A.P.C.M. being the only mission in the area must be presumed to be the most influential.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Because of a complete lack of communications and the difficult terrain it is most unlikely that there will ever be any non-indigenous commercial establishments in the area.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads There is no road access to the area and no roads within the area. Walking tracks link all the villages as well as giving access to the administrative centre at Komo. At present, as there is no development in the area, there is no need for roads. In the lower Waragu the terrain would permit the construction of vehicular roads and could link the area with the mission airstrip at Ludesa in the Crogo Census Division.

(b) Sea. Not applicable.

(c) Air. There are no aerodromes in the area, the nearest being at Ludesa, which is about 15 miles away. There is a suitable site near Waragu village for an airstrip.

(d) Rivers. The largest river in the area is the upper reaches of the Kikori but it is not navigable.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Nil.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is absolutely no political awareness at all in the area. The people are still traditionally fragmented and have no formed attitudes except wariness towards the Administration. Very basic talks on political education were given at each place but except for Waragu village there was no interest or comprehension. This situation will not improve until more people have been out of the area to the Coast or other more developed places where they can see the machinery of Government in action.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Nil.

(e) The only cash earnings are from carrying for patrols during the infrequent visits to the area and about \$500 from the only Coastal labourers who have returned. This sum is not an annual figure but the total amount that has been earned since the people were contacted.

(f) Not applicable.

(g) Nil.

(h) Nil.

(i) Not applicable.

(j) Not applicable.

(k) Not applicable.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) If the bush was cleared and the soil fertilised there would be 50,000 acres of arable land.

(b) The soil has proved too infertile for vegetables and therefore market gardening is out of the question.

(c) The only source of wage earnings within the Komo area is the Australian Petroleum Company's operation on the Karius Range and most of the labour has been obtained from local Komo people and it is unlikely that people from the Waragu C.D. would seek employment there.

(d) Due to the limited population, lack of communications and difficult terrain the Waragu C.D. is virtually an economic wilderness. Also it is hard to imagine the people taking an interest in advancing their economic position at this basic stage of their development.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The people have no attitude towards Local Government except ignorance. They do not know of its aims or functions nor its value.

It must be added too that the area itself is not conducive to Local Government as there is no cash economy for raising of revenue and the population is too small and scattered.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Again, complete ignorance of the subject leads to the lack of any attitude towards central government.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Not applicable.

APPENDIX 'B'

SOCIAL GROUPS:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Clans & Sub-clans</u>
Kuresa	Kuresa, Sai'eselu, Ogosei'ia, Sabieselu.
Waragu	Waragu, Hanalu, Kebi, Hugulasulu, Sabiesalu, Senesi.
Yuesa	Yuesa, Hanalu, Isaide, Telesa, Benalu.
Gunigamo	Gunigamo, Hokobaiasu, Saialasulu, Hugulasulu.
Swagisa	Saiesilu, Sogaisi, Samiso, Amuto, Hanalu.
Nemisado	Nemisado, Kebi, Kawanda, Waise, Kowe, Tabulako, Wai'ele.

Many of these clans have only a few members, being the remainder of groups which have been disseminated by sickness etc over the years.

APPENDIX 'C'

VILLAGE CONSTABLES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name of V.C.</u>
Kuresa	HAWO KOGOBAIYA
Waragu	HONOGOTIA ARO
YUESE	HANALE SURUBO
Gunigamo	SAGARI IOBEI
Swagisa	ABURU MAI'IA
Nemisado	HARAMI NOMAI'IA

All these persons have been paid up to date.

AREA STUDY
ETORO CENSUS DIVISION

(A) INTRODUCTION:

- (a) The Etoro Census Division falls into the climatic classification of Tropical-Equatorial. It has a mean average daily temperature of over 80 degrees and a diurnal range of about 15-20 degrees. The rainfall is mainly orographic and is over 200 inches p.a. The census division occupies part of the Great Papuan Plateau which has an altitude of between 1200 and 2000 feet and rises up the steep slopes of the Karius range to an altitude of about 5000 feet. The bedrock is limestone with some areas of igneous rock on the range slopes. The soils are latosols and all over the area was evidence of laterisation. The vegetation is Equatorial Rainforest which has many varieties in a small area and is characterised by tall trees and lianas which form a canopy over the shorter and thicker undergrowth.
- (b) The area is about 20 miles South-West of Komo Patrol Post, 45 miles West-South-West of Ari Sub-District Office and 70 miles West-South-West of Mendi District Headquarters. Access is by foot along tracks from Komo airstrip (10 hrs) and Bosavi airstrip (8 hrs).
- (c) The first patrol into the area was the Hides-O'Malley patrol of 1935 (?) but no contact was made with any people. The initial contact and census with most of the people was in 1965, more were contacted in 1966 and 1967, and a group of 21 were contacted during this patrol. As a result most of the area has only seen four patrols and for many of the people this was only the second or third patrol to visit them. The group of villages in the north-east corner of the census division which are closer to Mendi Komo have been visited about 8 times and an anthropologist was encamped at one of these villages for 12 months. Three patrols from Nomad have visited Filisado in the south-west of the area. There are still individuals, probably about 100, who have not yet been censused. The Administration influence therefore is practically negligible in the area and most of the people are still in an extremely primitive state. They have constructed rest house complexes at most of the villages and they all have Village Constables. Physically the people are taller and lighter than Highlanders and, except for giving up cannibalism, they are completely unchanged in their way of life.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) See appendix 'A' for Village Population Register. There is no neo-natal mortality rate appendix because it is four years since the last census and it was difficult to elicit accurate information from the people. Note that there is a natural decrease of 1.05 per hundred in this area and the number of deaths over the last four years quite noticeably outweighs the number of births.
- (b) All the villages are linked by tracks. See map for details of distances, etc.

- (c) There was no absenteeism from the names already recorded but it was obvious that there are still people who have not yet come forward for census. Also it is noticeable that the migrations-in and migration-out totals are quite large and this is indicative that the people have not yet settled down and this trend will probably continue for a few years until they finally got themselves sorted out.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) There are fifteen distinctive social groups which are made up of the clan and sub-clan units at each village. See Appendix 'B' for lists.
- (b) The extended family is the functional social unit.
- (c) The language for most of the area is known as Etoro. In the south-west it is a mixture of Wasamo and Biami and the north-west a mixture of Wasamo-Etoro. It is not understood by the neighbouring Waragu census division.
- (d) The groups appear to get on well now but previously the groups in the south-west of the area were notorious for their cannibal raids in the rest of the census division and over the Sewa River into the Biamis
- (e) of the western District. The groups in the north west of the area have very good relations with the Huri people of the Mananda Census Division. In general however, the Etoro people do not fraternise outside their own area and tend to stick to themselves.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

- (a) Throughout the area it was noticeable that apart from the Village Constables and one man at Igiribisado, there did not seem to be any distinct leaders of the people. Due to interpretation difficulties it was not easy to gather information on this matter from the people themselves. The person at Igiribisado is DABU KABISUBIA who has acquired his status through his ability to verbally stir the people up in fights and other social events. See Appendix 'C' for details of V.C.'s.
- (b) DABU KABISUBIA : Age approx 48
 Nil education
 No formal employment, traditional subsistence farmer.
 Convicted of murder in 1966 and spent 5 years in gaol at Mt. Hagen.
 No known prejudices
 Influential in the north east of the area.
 Seems fairly progressive due to having seen a more developed area in Hagen b/c the ends are purely self aggrandizement.
- (c) The people would still adhere to their traditional pattern of leadership as there are no young educated or travelled men in the area.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

- (a) The Etoro people are traditionally swidden farmers, shifting their gardens and dwellings periodically every few years. The tenure system is fairly loose in the area due to the large amounts of land available but the general pattern is that a garden area of several acres will be cleared by a clan or extended family and each member will have his or her own individual plot. The actual ownership is vested in the male members of each group who use natural features such as creeks or ridges to bound the land.

Inheritance is primarily patrilineal although a son may inherit land from his mother's group if his father has died and he has been living with his mother's family.

- (b) There are no lessees of Administration land and no knowledge of tenure conversion, nor is there any need for it in the area.

- (c) There is no cash cropping in the area.

(F) LITERACY.

- (a) There are no schools in the area.
 (b) There are no literate persons in the area.
 (c) No resident has received higher education.
 (d) Nil.
 (e) Nil.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING:

- (a) The people live in house groups of 40-50 in large, traditional styled dwellings built on stilts together with smaller houses for family groups near the gardens. The houses in the hilly northeast section are usually on the ground and not on stilts as is the general pattern. Men and women occupy the same dwelling although each has their own separate compartments.

Conventional sanitation has been encouraged but most people would still use the bush for all wastes. The only pit-latrines observed were at the nest-house complex.

In the south-west and north-west of the area the people still prop their dead up on platforms whereas the rest have got the message about using cemeteries although most of these are very close to the houses.

Clothing is traditionally a grass skirt for women and a string belt with woven grass at the front and type of grass skirt affair at the rear for men. The use of cloth is very limited.

No European artifacts are used in any of the houses.

(b) The staple diet of the area is sago, closely followed by bananas, kaukau (in the hilly parts) taro pitpit, grubs, fish, birds and pigs. There are no introduced food crops as the soil is quite infertile due to excessive leaching which has removed all plant nutrients. No canned foodstuffs or rice are consumed.

(c) Nil.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) The only mission operating in the area is the Asia-Pacific-Christian-Mission which is confined to two villages, Igiribisado and Pobolei, in the north-east of the area closest to Komo. There is no conflict between villages as there is only the one mission.

(b) At Igiribisado and Pobolei there is a church staffed by an indigenous pastor.

(c) At both the abovementioned villages a few people go along to church for something to do or for the novelty of it all but generally the interest is quite small. In the West of the area where the mission has not yet reached there is complete indifference and the people had as much idea of what a mission is and what its aims are as they do of the Administration.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Because of the terrain, climate and complete lack of communications it is hard to imagine any non indigenous participation in the area at any future stage.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads There are no roads within the area nor are there any access roads. Walking tracks link all the villages as well as giving access to the administrative centre at Komo and there is a track to Obeimi Patrol Post in the Western District.

At the present stage of development of the area there is no need for roads and in any case the topography which is composed of many ridges and valleys together with quite a few large rivers would not permit easy construction.

(b) Sea Not applicable

(c) Air There are no airstrips in the area and no suitable sites.

(d) Rivers None of the rivers are navigable.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Nil

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

As mentioned earlier the area is at a very basic stage of development and political development is negligible. The society is still extremely fragmented.

Their attitude towards the Administration is one of extreme caution and this was most noticeable in the west of the area where they could almost be described as timid. Talks on a few basic issues were held in each village but comprehension was low. No persons have been out of the area to observe any of the machinery of government in action.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (a) Nil.
- (b) Nil.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) Nil.
- (f) Not applicable.
- (g) Nil.
- (h) Nil.
- (i) Not applicable.
- (j) Nil.
- (k) Not applicable.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) To make the land arable it would have to be cleared and fertilised and if this was done there would be about 10,000 acres which could be utilised.
- (b) Market garden could not even be started due to lack of marketing facilities.
- (c) To increase wage earnings within the Sub-District or District the people from the Etoro area would have to seek employment in the limited fields available at present but would have no success primarily because they would not even know the lingua franca.
- (d) There are many varieties of commercial timber in the area but no concentrated stands and the costs of exploitation would far outweigh the profits.
The people at present have no need of cash and most do not realise its value therefore they would probably not be interested in changing from their traditional way of life to cater for capitalistic needs.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The sparse population and lack of an economy rule out a Council for the area in terms of operation, and also the people have no idea of the functions or aims of a Council and no apparent interest.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

No attitude because there is no comprehension of the subject.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Not applicable.

APPENDIX 'B'

Social groups

<u>Village</u>	<u>Clans and Sub-Clans</u>
Gimisado	Gimisado, Eteroi'i
Sarado	Sarado, Hinisado, Eteroi'i
Sesimado	Sesimado, Bedado
Uburua	Uburua, Kaugwafei, Tutura
Wasamo	Wasamo, Koalu.
Filisado	Filisada
Modoa	Alimafi, Ebogafi.
Misado	Misado, Erosado
Kaburusado	Hai'afi, Nimi
Turusado	Au'a
Kasaiasado	Ai'ua
Igiribisado	Tahabado
Pobolei	Pihai'ia, Babo

Due to interpretation difficulties it was difficult to get the people to understand that I wanted the clan names, especially in the West of the area, and therefore there may be some more clan names yet to be listed.

APPENDIX 'C'VILLAGE CONSTABLES

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name of V.C.</u>
Gimisado	HONOGAI'IA MAI'OWA
Sarado	HEION HAI'IA
Kuburusado	NOGOBEI GOGUEIA
Igiribisado	WABIAGA KAMU
Namisado	KARAMELNDOMAIIX
Pobolei	IDABU XXXXXX SIGU
Uburua	IABUA IDEBE
Modca	SASA KISELE
Filisado	BOGAI'IA DAGIRI
Misado	OGOBEI'IA SADOROBE
Wasamo	FIEBIA WAIDERIA
Sesimado	SOKAI'A SAI'IE

All the above have been paid up to date.