

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Popondetta

VOLUME No: 20

ACCESSION No: 496.

1963 - 1964

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NORTHERN DISTRICT 1963/64

POPONDETTA & TUFU

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>POPONDETTA</u>		
3-63/64	R. A. Deverell	Bariji-Managalasa Census Div
6-63/64	R. B. Riddell	Oro Bay, Buna and part Pongani Census Divisions
7-63/64	R. A. Deverell	Higaturu Council area
8-63/64	R. B. Riddell	Oro Bay area
10-63/64	R. E. Hatherly	Songa, Wawonga, Upper and Middle Musa Census Divisions
14-63/64	T. R. Bergin	Aiga, N.W. Coast, Huhurindi, Asigi and Togahau
16-63/64	R. A. Deverell	Oro Bay Council area
17-63/64	R. A. Deverell	Oro Bay, Buna, and Pongani divisions of the Oro Bay Council area
<u>TUFU</u>		
1-63/64	R. B. Riddell	Lower Musa
3-63/64	J. G. Benson	Collingwood Bay, Cape Nelson, Dyke Ackland Bay and Lower Musa Census Divisions



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

POPONBESTI

District of Northern Report No. 3 63/64

Patrol Conducted by R.A. DEVERELL Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Bariji-Managalasa Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 1 Police Constable

Duration—From 16/8/1963 to 23/8/1963

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1963

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Land Investigations at Kwena Numba and Dea

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/11/1963

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

67-5-12


4th December, 1963.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1963/64 - POPONDETTA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

The content of the Report does not call for any other comment than that the patrol seems to have achieved its objective.

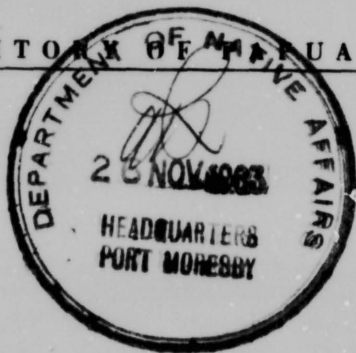

(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.12 ✓

WJ EP



Telegrams

Telephone

67.1.1

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr

Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

15th November, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT POP.3-63/64

The attached memorandum is to cover land investigations in the Managalase area which were not efficiently carried out on a previous patrol by Mr. R.Deverell.

The objects of the patrol were satisfactorily dealt with on this occasion and have now been finalised.

W. J. Johnston
(W. J. Johnston)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

:Attachment:

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA
Northern District.
October 28, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA.

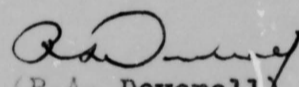
SPECIAL REPORT NO 3 63/64

LAND INVESTIGATIONS - BARIJI MANAGALASE

On the 16th August, accompanied by one police constable, I proceeded to Sila airstrip in the Mission Cessna, departing Popondetta at 9am and arriving at Sila at 9.20am. I then proceeded to do the land investigations at Kwena, Numba, and Dea. The work was completed on Wednesday 21st August and on Thursday I proceeded to walk back to Gro Bay via Pongani, finally arriving at Popondetta at 5.15pm on Friday 23rd August.

Correspondence arising from the patrol; Investigation Report on the Fission Lease at Kwena, file no 35-4-43; and Investigation Reports on the Business Leases at Numba and Dea, file no 35-4-12.

Attached are diary for the period and my camping allowance claim.


(R.A. Deverell)
PATROL OFFICER

SPECIAL REPORT NO 2
LAND INVESTIGATIONS - BARIJI MANAGALASE
DIARY

- Friday 16th August: Departed Popondetta 9am, arrived Sila airstrip 9.20am. Commenced Mission Lease investigation at Kwena at 7am, ceased work at 4.30pm.
- Saturday 17th August: Continued with investigation at Kwena, work completed at 3.30pm.
- Sunday 18th August: Observed.
- Monday 19th August: Commenced survey for trade store site at Numba at 8am, work finished at 4pm.
- Tuesday 20th August: Continued with work at Numba, investigation completed at 3pm.
- Wednesday 21st August: Departed Kwena 8am arrived Dea 10am, and proceeded with investigation of trade store site. Work finished 4pm, arrived back at Kwena at 6pm.
- Thursday 22nd August: Departed Kwena 8am arrived Pongani 4.30pm. Overnight at Pongani.
- Friday 23rd August: Departed Pongani 8.30am and proceeded to Oro Bay by canoe arriving at 1pm. 977 arrived at 5pm and returned the patrol to Popondetta at 5.15pm.
-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NORTHERN** Report No. **POPONDETTA 6 of 1963/64**

Patrol Conducted by **ROBERT BINNIE RIDDELL, Patrol Officer Gr. I.**

Area Patrolled **ORO BAY, BUNA, PONGANI (PART) CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL.**

Natives **One Interpreter
One member of the R.P.&N.G.C.**

Duration—From **10./12./1963** to **24/12/1963** **7/1/64** to **14/1/64**

Number of Days **TWENTY THREE**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **7/1963**

Medical **-/-/19-**

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **POLITICAL EDUCATION, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-5-6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram

WJJ NJ

Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.



67-5-6

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

9th March, 1964.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 63/64.

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Oro Bay, Buna area by Mr. R.B. Rickell. The report is a copy of the Assistant District Officer's report on the establishment of the Oro Bay Council has meant an improvement in the administration of the area by the Council. It will be a pleasure to discuss the report with you but has been covered in the report. The content of the report is adequately covered by the accompanying memorandum.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - POPONDETTA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The content of the Report is adequately covered by the accompanying memorandum.

2. I am particularly pleased to note that the people have shown a reasonable comprehension in the political field.

3. I agree that the planting of teak should be undertaken by the Council if assisted in trained staff and planting material.

4. The occasion of a Council Bi-Election would be a good opportunity to teach the people voting procedures for the House of Assembly elections.

5. Efforts should be made to regain the initiative in social, political and economic development in the Oro Bay Council area.

A good patrol Report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

consideration please.

attach

67-5-6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram **WJJ NJ**

Telephone **67.1.1**

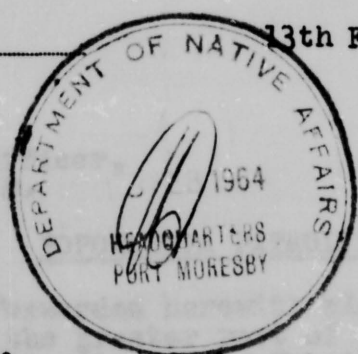
Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

13th February, 1964.



Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEBOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 -63/64.

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a patrol of the Oro Bay, Buna area by Mr. R.B. Riddell. I have also attached a copy of the Assistant District Officer's covering memorandum.

The establishment of the Oro Bay Council has meant an improvement in the administration of the area covered by the Council. There is scope for much good work to be done but it will be a slow painstaking job. I believe the ground work has been put in and with the right type of Officer we can continue to build on this foundation. If we can convince the people of the benefit of planned, intelligent and conscientious effort we should be able to produce a number of improvements to their way of living even without a large tax income.

Mr. Riddell mentions the lethargy of the people. Frankly I would be lethargic too if I had twenty or 30 miles of kunai plain to walk through to get to a main centre.

By having an Officer operating through the area on a semi permanent basis I hope to be able to stimulate activity in the village itself and possibly find ways and means of introducing village developmental schemes in addition to any council projects.

A light motor cycle which is now surplus to Public Works Department's requirements is proving itself to be very useful in this area. I will be submitting a recommendation that two of these machines be allocated to this District for use by the Officers who will be operating on a semi permanent basis in the Council areas.

W.J. Johnston
(W.J. Johnston)
District Officer.

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA. N.D.

5th., February, 1964.

The District Officer,
POPONDETTA. N.D.

POPONDETTA PATROL NO. 4⁶ of 1963/64

Forwarded herewith please find Mr. Riddell's report of his patrol of the greater part of the Oro Bay Council area plus the Higatura Council villages of Moheta, Sewa, Befu, Mosou, Ajera and Inenda conducted mainly for the purpose of educating the people on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections.

In this regard it is pleasing to note that the people of the area appear to have a reasonable comprehension of what is going to happen in spite of their lack of political awareness. I understand that the Chief Electoral Officer is already aware of certain defects in the material prepared for the political education programme and will no doubt also draw on the experience of Officers concerned with the campaign on this occasion when preparing material for future elections.

Mr. Riddell's suggestion that an Officer be stationed for periods in the Council area has merit and is in fact in line with your proposal to have one Officer concentrate on each of the Council areas when staff permits.

The Malaria Survey Officer has already visited the villages of Buna and Samananda and will be visiting the balance of the Council area immediately after the elections.

The matter of the flooding at Kepure village was raised at the January meeting of the Council with a request for Administration assistance with food supplies, however as was suspected investigation has revealed that assistance is not needed.

The planting of Teak in the grassland areas of Buna/Oro Bay was being considered by a forestry Officer stationed here some years ago but the matter lapsed upon his transfer. It is a project which could possibly be undertaken by the Council in the future if Forests could assist with training of staff and planting material; however the manual work would have to be done by the village people. Their active support will be necessary before the project could be commenced. This matter will be kept in mind and future patrolling Officers will be asked to stress the importance of reafforesting the grasslands.

Although Mr. Riddell does not indicate so in his report he worked through the Village Committees whenever possible and held informal discussions with the Village Committees and people on the work of the Committees where possible. His verbal report on their work is similar to that report previously submitted by Mr. Deverell.

Mr. Riddell's patrol was well conducted and his report well presented.

Claim for camping allowance is attached for your consideration please.

attach:

L. W. Bailey
200

(L.W. Bailey)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

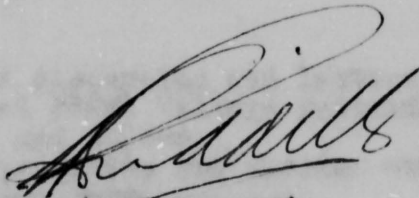
Sub-District Office,
POPONDETTA. N.D.

18th., January, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.

re: PATROL REPORT POPOPDETTA NO. ⁶ OF 1963/64.

Patrol conducted by: Robert Binnie RIDDELL, Patrol Officer Gr.I.
Area patrolled: ORO BAY, BUMA and Fongani (part).
Patrol accompanied by: One Interpreter & One member of the R.P.&N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol: Twenty-three (23) days.
Last patrol to the area: D.N.A. Mr. R. Deverall, Patrol Officer,
July 1963.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Political Education.
2. Routine Administration.



(R. B. Riddell)
PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday December 10th.

Departed Popondetta by Land Rover with L. Bailey A.D.O. and R. Hatherly C.P.O.

After leaving Mr. Bailey at the Oro Bay Council chambers, proceeded on to BEAMA Village in company with Mr. Hatherly.

A purchase of 101.5 acres of land on the foreshore of Oro Bay was carried out.

Returned to Council chambers where I attended the Council meeting.

Returned to Popondetta by Land Rover with the aforementioned Officers.

Wednesday December 11th.

Departed Popondetta by Land Rover with Patrol gear & personnel.

Arrived at BEAMA Village at 1130 hrs.

A discussion was held with the people of this village and KOPURE Village on aspects of Administration.

A lecture on the nature and form of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and of the change in the old Legislative Council was delivered to the people. At the conclusion of this lecture the people were encouraged to ask questions and it was during this period that I was able to assess the people's ability to grasp the basic points of my talk.

Departed BEAMA Village and proceeded on to BABERADA Village arriving there at 1600 hrs.

Slept at BABERADA Village.

Thursday December 12th.

During the morning a discussion and lecture following the pattern of the one delivered at BEAMA Village yesterday was held for the villages of BABERADA and BUSEGA.

In the afternoon supervision was carried out of the water project at the Council chambers.

Returned to BABERADA Village.

Slept at BABERADA Village.

Friday December 13th.

Departed for EMBOGO Village.

A discussion and lecture was held for this village and the village of DOMBADA.

By prior arrangement a discussion and lecture had been arranged for the patients at Emu T.B. Hospital. This was delivered at 1130 hrs.

Returned to EMBOGO Village.

From 1900 to 2100 slides outlining the nature and form of the Elections were shown to the staff of the Anglican Mission at ERORO. A few people from surrounding villages also attended.

Slept at EMBOGO Village.

Saturday December 14th.

Proceeded to HANAKIRO Village where a lecture was delivered to that village and those in close proximity.

Then proceeded to Popondetta to secure one policeman for police work with the patrol.

Returned to Wariseta Plantation and slept there.

Sunday, December 15th.

Observed at WARISOTA Plantation.

Monday, December 16th.

Proceeded to EMBI village where a lecture and discussion on the House of Assembly elections was given to the people.

A general discussion on various aspects of Administration by Local and Central Governments concluded at 1000 hrs.

Thence to HANOU Village where a lecture and discussion was given for that village and the village of GARURO.

Work concluded at 1615 hrs.

Slept at HANOU Village.

Tuesday, December 17th.

Proceeded to the Council House to supervise work being carried out there.

Thence to BORO Village for a lecture and discussion on the house of Assembly Elections. Work here concluded at 1215 hrs.

Proceeded on to URIO Village where similar work was carried out.

Collected depositions in respect of a death of one of the village people due to snake bite and also inspected work being carried out in relation to the New Administration School.

As the new rest house had not been completed I proceeded on to DOBADURA Village which I reached at 1630 hrs.

Slept at the rest house at WAUTA Village.

Wednesday, December 18th.

During the morning a lecture and discussion was held with the people of WAUTA and DOBADURA Villages. This concluded at 1130 hrs.

Mr. T. Bergin a/A.D.O. and Mr. R. Hatherley arrived at 1200hrs and left shortly afterwards to hold the Council by-election at SIREMI Village.

During the afternoon a discussion and lecture were held at ANGO village on the House of Assembly elections.

Returned to WAUTA Rest House and slept there.

Thursday, December 19th.

Departed WAUTA for BARISARI Village and arrived there at 0815 hrs. Discussed the Elections with the people and also aspects of Local and central Governments.

Proceeded on to SIREMI Village where a lecture and discussion was held for that village and the villages of HARIKO, BORO, and KENDATA.

Work concluded at 1600 hrs.

Slept at SIREMI Rest House.

Friday, December 20th.

Departed for BUNA Village early in the morning at 0645 hrs.

Delivered a lecture to the people there on the House of Assembly elections and on routine administration and then proceeded on to SANANANDA Village at 1000 hrs.

Reached that village after 1hrs walk along the beach and delivered a lecture and discussion similar to the one given at BUNA.

The people of this village disputed the Administration's claim to a block of land near the old SOPUTA road therefore I arranged to have two of their representatives come to Popondetta and outline their claim there.

Proceeded back to BUNA and arrived there at 1400 hrs.

Thence on to INONDA Village.

Slept at INONDA Village after delivering a short lecture to those of the village people who were present.

21st

Saturday, December 21st.

Proceeded to Popondetta in the morning where I discussed various aspects of the patrol with the Assistant District Officer.

Remainder of the day was observed at POPONDETTA.

Sunday, December 22nd.

Observed at POPONDETTA.

Monday, December 23rd.

Departed Popondetta at 0830hrs and arrived at WIDU Plantation at 0850 hrs.

Departed for SEMA Village and arrived there at 1100 hrs. A lecture and discussion on the House of Assembly Elections was held and this concluded at 1215hrs.

BOFU Village also attended the meeting.

Departed for IRONDA Village where a supplementary lecture was given for this village and the villages of MOSOU and AJOU. Returned to POPONDETTA.

Tuesday, December 24th.

A short lecture was given to this village in the morning on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections, the village was HOHOTA.

Returned to Popondetta after attending to sundry matters in the Oro Bay area.

Wednesday, January 7th.

Departed POPONDETTA at 0700 hrs for KILLERTON.

Departed KILLERTON at 0800 hrs and arrived at PONGANI Village per K.V. 'UBONA' at 1215 hrs.

During the afternoon a short talk on the House of Assembly elections was given to the people near PONGANI Village. The area had been covered previously on this aspect by an Indigenous officer.

Slept at PONGANI Rest House.

Thursday, January 8th.

During the morning the final work in connection with the lease of .55 acres of land to the Administration near KEVI Village was carried out.

During the afternoon a preliminary investigation into the land dispute between SOMGADI Village and SEBODA Village was attended to.

Slept at PONGANI Rest House.

Friday, January 9th.

This day was spent conducting a preliminary investigation into the land dispute between PONGANI Village and BASARA Village.

Also sundry matters of Administration were attended to. Slept at PONGANI Rest House.

Saturday, January 10th.

Departed PONGANI Rest House at 0800 hrs.

Arrived at EMO Village at 0930 hrs.

Delivered a lecture to the people on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections and then departed by canoe for VAIVA.

Arrived at VAIVA at 1245 hrs.

During the afternoon I addressed these people regarding the House of Assembly.

Slept at VAIVA Rest House.

Sunday, January 11th.

Departed VAIVA at 0800 hrs for the Council House at BARERADA.

Arrived there at 1100hrs.

The remainder of the day was observed at the Council House. Slept at the Council House.

Monday, January 12th.

Observed at the Council House at Oro Bay.

Tuesday, January 13th.

During the morning organised transport for the A.D.O. from the GIRUA River to Oro Bay as the GIRUA was uncrossable due to flooding.

Proceeded to the Girua by tractor where I met the A.D.O. and accompanied him to Oro Bay.

Remainder of the day was spent at the Council meeting at the Council House/
Slept at WARISOTA Plantation.

Tuesday, January 14th.

**Attended the meeting of the Oro Bay Council.
Also assisted the Council clerk in preparing his Final Financial
Statement for 1963.
Proceeded back to FOPONDETTA with the A.D.O.**

END OF PATROL.

The main activities of the patrol were to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

The main activities of the patrol were to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

Conditions of living are not favorable...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

The people follow the usual pattern...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

It is planned to have...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

A few of the councillors...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

It is planned to have...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

It is planned to have...
The patrol was organized to...
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It is planned to have...
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It is planned to have...
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The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

It is planned to have...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...
The patrol was organized to...

INTRODUCTION.

The last Department of Native Affairs patrol to the area was conducted by Mr. R. Deverall, Patrol Officer in July 1963. The main objects of his patrol were the supervision of Tax collection and the preliminary organisation of village committees.

It was originally intended that my patrol should cover the whole of the PONGANI Census Division. This was amended later as an Indigenous Officer had been appointed to educate the people of the PONGANI area in the form and Procedure of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections, and had completed this work before I was scheduled to enter the area.

The Oro Bay and Buna Census Divisions are relatively easy to patrol as most of the villages are accessible by four-wheel drive vehicle. Canoes have to be relied upon for the PONGANI area and it is doubtful if a road could be extended past Oro Bay.

The main vegetation features of the former areas are sago swamp with vast areas of Kunai grasslands and tracts of Lowland forest. All the villages with the exception of SEWA and BOFU are situated in the coastal plain and this area is not densely populated. The main feature of the coastal Pongani region is sago swamp and mangroves.

Conditions of living are not favourable during the wet season as the lower areas become heavily saturated with water and provide excellent breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Malaria is quite common throughout the area.

Although the area is dissected by numerous war-time roads transport is still a problem to the people who have to walk long distances to reach the Sub-District Headquarters at Popondetta.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people follow the normal pattern for the coastal region, being lethargic and having no real drive towards their economic development. It is to be hoped that the recently formed Oro Bay Council will provide some of the co-ordination and drive needed to further this aspect of the people's development.

Carriers provided no problems in the Pongani area and in the Buna and Oro Bay areas transport was provided by the Administration.

It was pleasing to note that the people are taking an interest in the Oro Bay Native Local Government Council and generally speaking they had a reasonable idea of its functions. I feel that the Councillors to some degree at least are conveying to the people details of what occurs during the Council meetings.

A few of the Councillors show promise but many of them leave much to be desired. Quite a few points were brought up in villages which could more adequately have been discussed during a meeting of the Council.

Upon first sight it would seem that the people regard the Administration very favourably, however the area has been relatively neglected by the Administration in the past and the people have had to rely upon the Anglican Mission. This has resulted in the Mission now holding much more influence in the area than does the Administration. It is hard to estimate the exact degree of influence the mission has in the social, political and economic development of the people, but the influence is very strong.

It is pleasing to note that Women's Clubs are flourishing, a fact which obviously is attributed to the stationing of a European Welfare Officer at Popondetta. Club houses and Clubs are springing up with the renewed interest in this aspect of social development. A course shortly to be held at Popondetta will be attended by representatives of women's clubs in the area and will prove of immense value to this aspect of Administration.

Broadly speaking the area has not yet reached one of marked sophistication but I feel that the educated people throughout the area are having some influence on this aspect.

The people of the Council area express the desire to have the Council extended. I feel that their main reason for this lies in the fact that revenue will be increased and that the Council as a result will be able to undertake work projects on a much larger scale. What they fail to recognise and what I have endeavoured to explain to them is the fact that work projects will have to be extended to cover a much larger population, and that such projects (e.g. purchase of vehicles) will take time to develop.

I consider that the stationing of a Department of Native Affairs officer at Oro Bay in a semi-permanent capacity would have a marked effect on the attitude of the people towards the Administration and would prove immense benefit to the newly established Council.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The main point here reflects on the bad-temperedness of the people, especially in the BARISARI-DOBADURU area. Petty arguments occasionally develop and in some instances lead to blows being struck. The people can be easily aroused especially on matters relating to crown lands however when a Police Officer is in the area these situations do not develop past the arguing stage.

Apart from the above the area appears quietly settled and there are no great contraventions of the Law.

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION.

I was not favourably impressed with this aspect of the peoples social development. Generally speaking houses were inadequate and some in appalling condition. I attribute this to the lethargic attitude they have.

Rubbish holes are practically non-existent and latrines are also inadequate. I have instructed the people to better this present situation and trust that a follow-up be made in the next three months to revise the situation.

Much war time material is to be found throughout the area and in some cases is used on the roofs of houses. The greater bulk is used in the construction of Churches, Schools and Aid Posts.

It was obvious that in many cases no effort had been made to keep grass cut in the village area and it was necessary at times to supervise the cleaning of a village after the patrol had arrived.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

This is perhaps one of the most fortunate areas for all-weather roads. It is possible to visit almost all villages in the Buna-Oro Bay area by four-wheel drive vehicle.

The Administration has constructed several bridges between Oro Bay and Popondetta which have prevented the road being closed for long periods when the rivers flood during the wet season.

The trunk road between Popondetta and Oro Bay is in a most unsatisfactory condition regarding the cutting of the sides of the road. On many corners it is impossible to determine an approaching vehicle as the kunai is in some places at least six feet tall and blocks visibility. I consider that this present situation constitutes a danger to persons using the road and that immediate consideration be given to the clearing of the road.

AIRSTRIPS.

The kunai plains of Erbi and Dobadura were utilised during the war to provide a large air base for allied aircraft. Little deterioration has occurred since the war and the Erbi airstrip is in service at present.

The Anglican Mission operate a Cessner Aircraft from a grass strip near the Eroro Mission Station. This airstrip is on Native Land which the Mission are using through permissive occupancy.

The two airstrips mentioned adequately cater for the present needs of the people of the Oro Bay area.

Consideration may perhaps be given to the Inonda airstrip which is an all weather bitumen strip, servicing the Township of Popondetta in the near future. It is obvious that the road from Popondetta to Inonda would have to be first consolidated before this project could be undertaken.

EDUCATION.

Schools in the area are chiefly mission ones and are supervised from the Mission Headquarters at ERORO. These schools appear to cater for the present needs of the people and successful candidates from these schools receive higher education at Martyr's school and Dogura.

The Department of Education have recently made plans for the construction of a native materials school at URIO village and this is expected to be opened for the new school year. The Oro Bay Council will appropriate £300 towards the construction of a permanent material Classroom here during 1964. The people are taking a deep interest in education throughout the area and at the time of writing had completed the Teachers' house and Classrooms.

Mission schools are located at Eroro, Erbi, Buna, Sewa, Hohota, Hanau, Waiwa, Eno, Pongani, Seremi, Barisari,

HEALTH.

There are two Hospitals in the area, each of which is controlled by a Doctor who are employed by the Anglican Mission.

The Hospital at Enbi caters only for persons suffering from T.B. A new hospital has been constructed by the Administration here and this is staffed by Mission personnel. Apart from the doctor here there are also three qualified nursing sisters who assist her. Construction of the Hospital is still being carried out by P.W.D. but much of this work is of a minor nature.

The mission hospital at ERORO also has a Doctor and Two qualified nurses and plans are under way to replace the existing hospital with a permanent material one. I have been led to understand that the proposed hospital may possibly be built at a new site. It has been suggested that it may be built near BEAMA village.

Infant welfare work is carried out by the sisters of the ERORO hospital and it was found necessary during the patrol to assist the sisters by arranging for sick children to be taken to the hospital for treatment. The people living a great distance from the hospital are reluctant to go there for treatment due to the long walks involved and the fact that they may be required to go back to their villages once a week for food.

The Nigaturu Council has constructed a permanent material Aid-Post at HOHOTA Village and plans are underway for the construction of a similar one at BANDERI Village in 1964.

Mosquitoes and Sand-flies were bad during the patrol and many small children were suffering from malaria. It has been suggested before and now requires immediate action that Malaria control visit the villages of the area and make some endeavour to reduce and possibly eliminate this disease. Filariasis, a disease reasonably common to coastal areas is found throughout these areas.

REST HOUSES.

Generally speaking these are not in a satisfactory condition and again displays the lethargic attitude of the people. Many roofs were not sealed and conditions of living were at times miserable due to incessant rain the area was experiencing. At the time of writing the Rest House at URIO village had not been completed.

Where applicable instruction were given on maintenance to be carried out on rest houses.

POLITICAL EDUCATION - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The most important aspect of the patrol was the political education of the people in respect of the House of assembly elections to be held in February, and March of this year.

The basic methods by which the above was carried out were as follows-

- (a) Showing of slides prepared by the University of Melbourne.
- (b) Showing of cards prepared by the University of Melbourne.
- (c) Showing of flip chart prepared by Extension Services.
- (d) Distribution of literature in English, Police Motu and Pidgeon outlining the main points of the House of Assembly and Election procedure.
- (e) Placing of Notices in villages bearing voting dates and places, of voting.

Methods (a), (b), and (c) were supplemented by lectures based on accompanying notes supplied. It was found that many of the cards and illustrations used conveyed little to the people and that they could grasp the idea of the House of Assembly and the elections much more easily if these were omitted.

It was also found that the people who had been visited before and told the facts of the elections had retained the basic points. Therefore lectures were held in the villages to consolidate the information they had already been given. The showing of slides at night in the villages was not a great success as the swarms of mosquitoes present proved a major distraction. Working in this area at night proved rather difficult.

I was surprised that none of the candidates had visited villages in the area, particularly in view of the fact that most villages are easily accessible. It appeared however that most of the people had already decided on who was to receive their vote.

Although much has been attained in recent years on this subject of Political education and development I feel that much has still to be done before the people reach a state of 'Political maturity'. I do not feel that the people are aware of the significance of the forthcoming elections or of their magnitude. I do not consider this point occurs due to poor propaganda but rather to the fact that the people are still relatively politically immature.

The people do not appear confused on this point with local council elections as the differences were carefully explained.

POLITICAL EDUCATION - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The ability of the people to digest the information given to them was determined by asking questions to them and having them casting mock votes after the lecture.

COOPERATIVES.

At the time of writing there are three societies operating in the area. These are the Oro Bay, Buna and Eno-Pongani native societies. The people of the area sell copra through this medium. It was noticed at Pongani that shipping facilities were poor, foodstuffs in the store were old and that some 40 bags of copra were sitting in the bulk store accumulating mould.

It is evident that the cooperatives need some permanent and regular form of shipping (a fact that applies to the whole of the coast from Mambare to Kawansasap). I consider that if this could be done we would have an increased production of copra as a result.

The stationing of a European officer at Popondetta will do much towards the development and establishment of cooperatives in this area as the people are definitely cooperative minded.

AGRICULTURE STOCK AND FISHERIES.

The area produces the normal tropical cash crops notably Copra, Coffee and Cocoa. Most of the Copra is sold through cooperatives although some people sell direct to the copra marketing board at Samarai. Mr. G. Pritchard of Sengara visits the area and purchases wet cocoa beans.

The people burn off the kumai grasslands during the dry season and in so doing tend to harm their coconuts and cocoa. One man complained during the patrol that 20 new coconuts had been destroyed by a neglected fire.

There are two European owned plantations in the area and these are WARISOTA and JIROPA. The former produces cocoa and copra and is firmly established, whilst the latter is concerned with the production of copra only.

Flooding had occurred near the village of KUPURE and this was investigated. Damage had been caused to some of the subsistence gardens but ample Sago and fish are available to the people to carry them over.

The normal subsistence foodstuffs are grown and generally speaking gardens appeared to be in good condition.

Fish are plentiful along the coast and these constitute a large part in the people's diet. The normal domestic animals are found and wallabies are hunted in the kumai plains.

FORESTRY.

It seems that the Oro Bay and Buna areas could be reafforested. The planting of Teak forests as a long range project could be of valuable benefit to the people's cash income in years to come. At the moment much land is waste and vacant, and is not utilized by the people. Included in this are some huge areas of crown lands.

LANDS SURVEYS AND MINES.

During the patrol 101.5 acres of land at Oro Bay were purchased at Oro Bay and .55 acres leased to the Crown at KEVI.

Land purchases in this area are difficult to obtain. The reason for this appears to lie in the fact that pre-war huge areas of land were alienated and these have been waste and vacant ever since. The price paid for the land in those days may have been large but on today's values is almost nil. This has caused the people to object strongly and they have expressed the desire to 'buy back' the land from the Administration for the price paid.


G. Pritchard
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTHERN Report No. 7 63/64 *Papandella*

Patrol Conducted by R.A. DEVERELL PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled HIGATURU COUNCIL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2

Duration—From 12/12/1963 to 12/1/1964

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference FOURMIL NORTHERN DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol EXPLANATORY TALK ON FORTHCOMING HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO ASSIST VILLAGE COMMITTEES GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-5-4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams WJJ NJ

Telephone

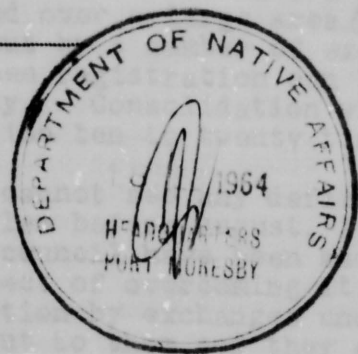
Our Reference 67.1.1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

12th February, 1964.



Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 - 63/64.

Please find attached a copy of a patrol of the Higaturu Council area carried out by Mr. R.A. Deverell.

ELECTION EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

Mr. Deverell has made some interesting remarks covering his observations of the people's reaction to the forthcoming Elections and he appears to have handled the task of preparing the people for the Election in an efficient manner. I have extracted his observations for inclusion in the January return of the Interpretation of the People to the Administration.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

Considerable work has to be done in educating the people to their village responsibilities before these committees will become effective. At this stage I regard them mainly as being a part of the general educational programme to raise these people to the level of being more responsible citizens.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The improvement of living standards and the providing of a stimulus for greater activity is the key role of Women's Clubs. I am pleased that they are serving their purpose.

ORAKAIVA COFFEE GROWERS SOCIETY.

These remarks have been passed on to the Co-operative Officer, Popondetta. It is expected that this Officer's posting to the District as from the 13th January, 1964 will considerably improve the people's understanding of Co-operative Societies and that all societies in the District will be placed on a firmer footing.

LAND GENERAL.

As mentioned in previous correspondence on this subject I consider that the immediate problem of this area is

not land registration but consolidation of holdings so that a land owner does not have a number of small pieces of land fragmented over a large area. Once consolidation has been carried out by a number of exchanges by virtue of native custom then registration can be achieved without much difficulty. Consolidation will reduce the problem of registration ten to twenty times.

I cannot see any definite steps being made to tackle this problem before August, 1964. The Councillors of the Higaturu council have been made aware of their problems and the prospect of overcoming it to some extent, by reducing fragmentation by exchanges under native custom has been pointed out to them and they appear to realise the possibilities of such a move and have demonstrated signs of approval. However, more intensive discussion and investigation is required before the value of the proposal can be definitely determined.

Leave casualties and known work commitments of a pressing nature will keep my staff fully occupied until August and it will not hurt for this matter to be discussed in the villages for a few months so that when the matter is put to them again I should receive some well considered arguments either for or against the proposal.

LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

The popularity of this scheme can be demonstrated by the fact that there were practically two applicants for every block put up for tender at the last allocation.

Most block holders have demonstrated that with the absence of village ties and competitive spirit of working in a community of more energetic personalities plus the assistance of the Administration loan that they can clear, plant and maintain an area of 20 acres. In the village the average coffee block is between half to two acres of which more than half are neglected. I believe that fragmented land holdings are a possible cause of the lack of interest as the return from a small area of coffee is not very great and there is not much incentive to be bothered with it. Fragmentation is caused by the Orakaiva custom of a member of a clan obtaining rights to land by being the descendant of a person who cleared the virgin bush for a garden. Gardens rarely exceeded two acres.

As far as land disputes have been concerned it has not been possible to give more than cursory attention to the more pressing ones during the past nine months.

GENERAL.

1. The question of the purchase price for old land alienations will always be brought up for a sympathetic ear. The people have to be made realise the hard logical facts and get down to the problem of doing something constructive with the land they have. Nobody can afford the luxury or the stupidity of comparing past purchases on present day values whether it be land, wives or a string of beads.

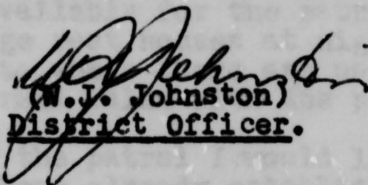
2. The rise in the tax rate was arrived at after months of discussion and taxpayers meetings. In future taxpayers may be more interested in attending taxpayers meetings to voice their opinions.

3. The wage rate is not automatically geared to the required standard of living. The standard of living is geared to the rate of productivity. The people of the area in question are such hard workers that most plantations import labour from other Districts. The majority of them could raise their standard of living by expending more effort in developing their own land. In this respect they are more fortunate than most people in the Territory as they have good land and the construction of roads is not a difficult proposition.

4. I consider the last paragraph concerning shanty villages on the outskirts of plantations to be an exaggeration. When isolated families break away from the village to live near a plantation or even Popondetta the reason is not that the plantation owner or anyone else is encouraging them to go there. The individual native is using his casual employment as an excuse to be relieved of village responsibilities. He enjoys the same comforts as he would in the village plus having the opportunity of earning some money when he wants to and he is completely free of village work demands.

This type of thing needs control and I feel that the best way would be to impose a greater tax burden on those that don't share their village responsibilities so that the people in the village can be paid for some duties which are more onerous as a result of the absence of the less responsible citizens.

Mr. Deverell has compiled an interesting and thoughtful report and has demonstrated that he is becoming more aware of the people and their problems.


(W.J. Johnston)
District Officer.

67.1.2

Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

12th December, 1963.

Mr. R. Deverell,
Patrol Officer,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL OF HIGATURU COUNCIL AREA.


As discussed you are to proceed on a patrol of the Higaturu Council area including the Buna Census Division villages in the Council area on the 12th December.

The main purpose of the patrol is to inform the people of the area on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections. The main points which should be covered in these talks are the difference in composition of the former Legislative Council and the new House of Assembly including types of electorates, the Common Roll and eligibility of voters, nomination and eligibility of candidates including dates for acceptance of nominations, electioneering by candidates, polling dates and places, and polling day procedure. The people should be encouraged to ask questions and you should test their comprehension of what you have told them by asking questions of them.

The patrol route should as near as possible follow that of the routes of the election patrols covering the area and the people should be assembled at the places at which they will be polling for your talks with them. The pre christmas period of the patrol can be completed on the 23rd December, and the patrol will be resumed on the 6th January. Landrover 976 will be available for the patrol but you are required to camp in village rest houses at night, except when working near Popondetta where there are no rest houses, so that you can hold informal talks with the people.

During the course of the patrol I would like you to assist the people to form or where already established re-organise the village committees along the lines discussed, to explain the respective ~~roles~~ of the Village Committees and Councillors to the village people, and also hold discussions with the Village Committees to ensure that they understand their duties and also to assist them with any problems they bring up.

I wish you an enjoyable patrol.


(L.W. BAILEY)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

67.1.2

Sub-District Office,
FOLOHDETTEA.

3 February 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
FOLOHDETTEA.

SPECIAL REPORT NO 7 63/64

PRE ELECTION PATROL - NIGATURU COUNCIL AREA

During the period 12th December to the 23rd December, thence 6th January to the 11th January 1964, a patrol was conducted in the Nigaturu Council Area in accordance with your instructions 67.1.2/24 of the 12th December.

The patrol followed the House of Assembly Elections patrol route as closely as possible and commenced in the Saiho area at Koropata No 2, thence the Sangara area, Pidetta Huhurindi, Asigi, and finally Togahau areas. Due to the condition of the village roads and in some cases complete washouts in the Togahau and Asigi areas, the patrol route was slightly altered from that of the forthcoming elections.

The main purpose of the patrol was to inform the people of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections. Also time was spent in each village re-organising and having meetings with the village committees and councillors to discuss their duties and any problems. Finally informal talks were held with the people on a number of topics, and any matters they preferred to bring up.

ELECTION TALK

The main points covered in the election talks were; the difference in composition between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, the types of electorates, the Common Roll, eligibility of voters, nomination and eligibility of candidates including dates for acceptance of nominations, electioneering by candidates, polling day procedure, polling dates and places.

Explaining the forthcoming elections in such a way that it would be easily understood at first seemed a difficult task. From the notes "Getting ready for the House of Assembly Elections" and "Facts about the House of Assembly elections", I compiled my own notes re-arranging the order of the points and also arriving at a simpler and shorter explanation. The order of the flip chart was also re-arranged and this aid proved helpful in keeping the attention of the people. The blackboard proved a most valuable aid and was used to spell out such terms as electorates candidates etc., charts were drawn explaining the composition of the new House, and the procedure in marking the ballot paper was also explained on the blackboard. People were selected to pretend to act as candidates. It was then explained how their names would be printed on the ballot papers, to choose their representatives an election was organised

and then the procedure on polling day was demonstrated. People who did not understand or who could not write were shown that they would be assisted on polling day. It was impressed upon the people that this was simply a rehearsal and the selected people were not the real candidates. By using pantomime certain difficulties in interpreting were alleviated, it drew the attention of the audience and also kept the older people amused. Throughout the talk, where possible and applicable, reference and comparison was made with their own council. A summary of the main points finished the talk and then the people were asked questions to test their comprehension. Finally posters were drawn and hung in convenient places to remind the people of the date and arrangements for polling day in each village.

After question time I was satisfied and rather surprised that most of the people had understood the main points of the election talk, however I was asked on a number of occasions to re-explain the purpose of the \$25 nomination fee, types of electorates, preferential voting and a few other of these more subtler points. Initially the \$25 nomination fee was misunderstood to be price for entrance into the House of Assembly. Also the people seemed to appreciate the purpose of the Special electorates as on a number of occasions they expressed the need for European representation and assistance in the new House. However in casting their vote it seems to them that after marking their first preference, their is little point in marking their other preferences. In the last Council elections, only in a few villages was the value of preferential voting demonstrated when more than one candidate for councillor were equally favoured. In most villages the elected councillor was a outright winner. However without dwelling on this point I impressed upon them to concentrate on marking their first preference clearly and properly and then to mark their other preferences.

Some of the re-occurring questions were; "Do we get better villages," "Do we still have to plant coffee," "What will happen to our land," "Is this self government," "Will the elected candidates be able to boss the people," "Will the elected candidates replace the magistrates and Patrol Officers." Or more simply, "What will happen now." One statement made at Kiorota was "as the coastal people already have a Bishop then the representative of the Northern District must be an Crakaiva. Apart from the above misconceptions, there is a belief held by a few that there is a connection between the House of Assembly and the Army, who are plotting to take their land, a belief instigated by the recent mapping surveys. Each question was answered in turn although I did not quote any of the wise sayings of the infamous Jomo Kenyatta. Finally it was explained that Papua and New Guinea was on the ladder towards better parliamentary government. At the top in the clouds somewhere was self-government. In setting up the House of Assembly we were making a more representative and a more responsible parliament and this was another step up the ladder. There would be immediate change in their daily lives and the long process of achieving better standards of living would continue.

Most of the people were willing to accept and then probably forget what I was trying to explain, however the question on the lips of the more thoughtful people was; what is behind all this and what happens now. Up to now there has been no real effort to educate the people in the processes of the development of parliamentary government, as the thought does not occur when walking into any (Grakiva) village. A talk on these lines together with the election talk would have been too much. Consequently only a few people know of the Legislative Council and even after a lengthy explanation many people suspect that the House of Assembly is an entirely new institution and its setting up may lead to all sorts of grave or rewarding consequences.

I suggest that the recently supplied 'Notes for Talks to the Indigenous Communities on the Role of the House of Assembly,' be used as a guide for talks on future patrols, particularly if the present accelerating rate of political development is to continue.

VILLAGE COMMITTEES

During the patrol, time was spent in each village with committees, re-organizing them where needed and explaining the respective roles of the councillor and the committee to the people. It was also stressed that the committees needed to the full support of the people if they were to achieve anything. Finally meetings were held with the committees to discuss their work and assist them with any problems.

If the village contained a number of hamlets then the committee was organized to have one member in each hamlet, and in the main village approximately one member per fifty people. However in most cases the people were asked to decide on the size of the committee themselves. In villages where a woman's club was active, then the need for women committee members was not stressed.

The committees appeared to be in an apathetic state. Their influence was practically negligible, they often lacked leadership and incentive, and have done little over the years other than ring the bell on duty days. In a few cases where the size of the committee needed to be increased, eligible people were reluctant to take on the job. Those committee members who have made some effort have expressed that the work is hard and unrewarding and receive the same negative attitude from the people that the Administration has experienced for years.

Nearly every committee considered that they should be paid, preferably at the same rate as the councillor. Their attention was drawn to the fact that this would involve large sums of money, an increase in the tax rate, and in any case it was their duty to assist their people voluntarily to achieve better things. Even though they agreed I am sure they find this hard to accept, as it has not been native custom to do something for nothing.

However this futile attitude may be changed if considerable attention be given to boosting the committee's standing in the community, otherwise the committees will continue to be ineffective. Officers of all departments should work through and consult the committees so that they will assume the role of a village executive committee instead of merely a menial task force. I suggest that eligible couples from the committees be the first to attend the Adult Education Centre at Higatura and future patrolling officers to meet with the committees.

The committees were reminded that the Administration has raised the people from bitter fighting, superstition, and sickness, to an enjoyable level of social and economic development with opportunities for better living. This was only achieved through constant effort. The committee must now accept certain responsibilities in the village, and if the same constant was not applied then the people may return to their old ways. Duty days was the recommended way for organising the work, and if the people still did not meet the required standards of hygiene etc., then those laws to improve standards of living forcefully would be used.

WOMENS CLUBS

At present womens clubs seem to be achieving more than the village committees and they should not be overlooked as a means of improving standards of living. I was told of a recent incident of a group of women who wanted to form a womens club, however their husbands scoffed at the idea and told them with a helpful clout to get back to work. I don't know what happened in the interim, but not long after they had their own club house built by the men. In some areas of the Milne Bay District womens clubs have been responsible for improving standards of living without such assistance and supervision. Also the extra demands made by the women have provided the incentives for the men to work harder.

ORAKAIVA COFFEE GROWERS SOCIETY.

In the Mumuni to Hohorita area I was approached about the profits being made by the Society. Since the Societies inception in early 1962 there has been no distribution of profits, and while some people were simply curious others suspected the Department of Agriculture of diverting the money. Some people were also anxious about the share capital of deceased shareholders. At present the Society appears to be particularly successful and the turnover for the three months period ending January 64 was approximately £3,000. However there has been a decrease in the rate of investment which may reflect a drop in confidence in the society. A society director at Mongi village told me that this year the Society would be paying 3/- lb for parchment coffee. This was reported to the Agriculture Department who immediately interviewed him to explain that this was the price an Australian firm would be paying for processed coffee.

Probably the above misconceptions will resolve themselves in March when a general meeting will be held and a probable distribution of profits. However I feel society members should be informed regularly of the Societies affairs by means of a publication of some sort.

LAND

Land Registration Scheme.

Councillor Brian Arua of Hohorita told me, that at the next council meeting he intended to ask that Administration Officers continue with the Land Registration Scheme. At the time I was unable to advise him, however I now believe that the scheme will not continue until a definite policy is decided upon. This will not be until

definite

well after the elections, and will depend on whether a test case, involving a piece of land at Lohorita registered under the Scheme, is given legal support in Headquarters.

Land Disputes.

At Ahora Village I was approached on the matter of the dispute between the people of Ahora village and the Lega people of Inonda village, involving an area of land, approximately 900 acres, adjacent to Epa plantation. At the suggestion of the people it was previously arranged that separate Patrol Officers would prepare the case for each party and then the matter held before the Lands Commissioner for his decision. Some months ago I prepared the case for the Ahora people however the matter has not been pursued further. I suggested to the people that the matter would not be finished until well after the elections.

The people of Huhuru also approached me about a recent dispute over land between the people of Huhuru and Bakumbari villages. The Huhuru people were intending to survey their land for registration but had met resistance from the Bakumbari people who were claiming portion of the same land. They were advised that all the clans involved were to mark their respective boundaries so that the disputed area could then be determined. The investigation however would not proceed until well after the elections.

Land Settlement Scheme.

During the patrol the people were asked to comment on the Land Settlement Scheme. Most people appreciated that the Scheme provided opportunities for farming under conditions that permit substantial increases in output, however they also pointed out certain disadvantages. The responsibility of paying back a considerable loan was hard to accept particularly when most people lacked the skills for successful coffee growing. The size of the blocks were relatively small, and at present there was no opportunity for expansion. If a person was granted a block then there was the risk that land rights in the village may be forfeited, and living on the block would result on the severing of kinship ties in the village. There is also a small belief that once the blocks are developed then they would be forfeited to Europeans. The same would happen if a settler failed to re-pay the loan.

The scheme has yet to prove itself and its value as a demonstration scheme will depend largely on the extent to which settlers are able to increase output per labour unit above that of the majority of the villagers. The ability of the village farmers to emulate the scheme will depend, amongst other things, on whether land disputes in the area can be settled properly, and a land registration scheme adopted successfully. Also credit facilities should also be extended in some way to the people so that they are more able to adopt some of the innovations used by the settlers.

OTHER MATTERS

The people from the Ongoho to Iwori told me that they were considering making a proper vehicular road from Kanari through Mr. Bill Gordon's plantation to the Iseveni access road. I suggested that the matter be first brought to the attention of the Council for its approval and possible assistance.

Some village leaders told me of the clashes which sometimes occur between Mission and Council projects, in which case the Mission projects were more often favoured because the people were afraid. It appears that some Mission teachers may still be preaching that the wrath of God will eventually fall upon non supporters of the Mission, although they could not give me any particular instances.

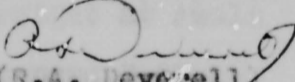
The subject of the original price paid for the Crown lands now occupied by the European Settlers is still fermenting in the villages of Iuhese, Soputa, Kakendotta, Pongi, and Hohorita.

The attitude towards the Council is very good although there were the usual criticisms of the Council not spending the tax money wisely. Some villages complained that the people had not been consulted on the matter of an increase in the tax rate, and that the councillors had acted too hastily.

Also with increases in the tax rate and increases in the standards of living it is considered that the present wage rate which is at the minimum on most plantations, is not sufficient for their efforts. Also as it has not been increased for many years it is not sufficient to meet the required standards of living.

Many village leaders are conscious of the shanty villages which are going up around the plantations. And while the labourers are living in these villages their families are being maintained back in their own villages by the village people. Even though the labourers were employed on a casual basis the plantation owners should make some effort at accommodating their labourers and their families. Otherwise these people should return to their villages and plant cash crops.

For your information and comments.


(R.A. Devereill)
PATROL OFFICER.

SPECIAL REPORT NO 7 63/64

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 12th December: Departed Popondetta in 976 arrived Koropata No2 11am. People had not arrived from Koropata No1.

Friday 13th: Work commenced 7am, talk on forthcoming Hofa elections, meeting held with committees. Arrived Waseta 11am Talk on forthcoming Hofa elections Proceeded to Mumuni 1pm. Talk on Hofa elections meeting with committees of Boru, Popondetta, Mumuni and Waseta. Informal talks with people Work finished 6pm. 976 sent at 1pm for servicing at Popondetta, arrived back at 7pm.

Saturday 14th: Departed 8am arrived Garombi 9am. Commenced talk on Hofa elections 9.30am. Departed for Sasambata 11.30 arrived rest house 11.35. Commenced work 1.30pm Talk on Hofa meetings with the committees then an informal talk with the people.

Sunday 15th: Observed at Sasambata.

Monday 16th: Arrived Buve 7.40 am and commenced work 8.15 am Talk on Hofa meeting with committee. Work at Torogota commenced 12.30pm Talk on Hofa meeting held with committee the informal talk with the people. Arrived back at the Sasambata rest house 4pm.

Tuesday 17th: Arrived Kendata 8.15am Talk on Hofa and held meeting with committee. Proceeded back to Sasambata rest house 11.30am. Departed 12.30 pm and arrived Awala 1.15pm. Work commenced 2pm talk on Hofa meeting held with committee then an informal talk with the people. Finished work 5.30pm.

Wednesday 18th: Proceeded to Sui arriving 8am At 8.30 talk on Hofa and meeting held with committee. Proceeded to Mandaritura arriving 12.30pm Work commenced 1.15pm. Talk on Hofa, meeting with committee informal talk with the people. Returned to Awala 4.30pm. Overnight at Awala.

Thursday 18th: Work commenced Agenahasbo 9am. talk on Hofa and meeting with committee. Thence proceeded to Barevatura 1pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee and informal talk with the people. Returned to Awala 4.45pm. Overnight at Awala

Friday 19th: Arrived Kiorota 8.15 work commenced 8.45. Talk on Hofa and meeting with the committee. Drove back to Koipa and started work 12.45pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee and informal talk. 1 ONM. Returned to Popondetta at 4.30pm.

Saturday 20th: Commenced work Hohorita 9am. Talk on Hofa and meeting with committee. Returned to Popondetta 11.45am. Started work Kakandetta 1.15pm Talk on Hofa meeting held with committee and an informal talk with the people.

Sunday 21st: Observed at Popondetta.

Monday 22nd: Work commenced Jegarata 8.15 am. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee. Returned to Popondetta 12noon. Proceeded to Havivi 1.30 pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with the committee and then an inforkam talk. Returned to Popondetta 4.40pm.

Christmas Break.

Monday 6th January: Proceeded to Gewoto 8am. Work commenced 9am. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee and informal talks. Returned to Popondetta 12.15pm. Continued with work at Soguta 1.30pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee and then an informal talk with the people. Returned to Popondetta 5pm.

Tuesday 7th: Departed Popondetta for Beuru 9.30am. Arrived Ahora 10am. People assembled at Ahora as the bridge before Beuru U/S. Finished work at Ahora at 2.30pm. Proceeded to Ehu and arrived at 3.30pm. Arranged for the people of Muhuru Horou and Senani to assemble at Ehu the next day. Overnight at Ehu.

Wednesday 8th: Commenced work 8.30am talk on Hofa meeting with committee and then an informal talk. Arrived at Togahau 12.30pm. Jaujau River at Togahau in flood so proceeded to Papoge on foot the next day. Overnight at Togahau.

Thursday 9th: Proceeded to Papoge arriving 8.30am. Talk on Hofa and meeting with committee. Thence proceeded to Jaujau arriving 1.15pm. Rain interrupted work. Work resumed 3pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee informal talk with the people. Overnight at Jaujau.

Friday 10th: Continued on to Ongoho and commenced work at 9.45 am. Talk on Hofa and meeting with committee. Returned to Togahau and commenced work 3pm. Talk on Hofa meeting with committee and informal talks with the people. Overnight at Togahau.

Saturday 11th: Proceeded to Divinikoiari arriving 9am. The people of Hojavasusu were already assembled at Divinikoiari. Talk on Hofa meeting with committees. Returned to Togahau 1.30pm. Rained for the rest of the day.

Sunday 12th: Departed Togahau 11pm delayed on the Togahau road eventually reaching Popondetta at 3.30pm.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NORTHERN** Report No. **POPONDETTA NO. 8 of 63/4**

Patrol Conducted by **Robert Marie RIDGELL, Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled **ORO RAY AREA**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **Nil**

Duration—From **20** / **1** / **1963** to **3** / **2** / **1963**

Number of Days **FIFTEEN.**

Duplicate at Archives

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **12** / **1963**

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **SUPERVISION OF COUNCIL WORKS AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-5-5



Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.

12th February 1964
9th March, 1964.

**The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.**

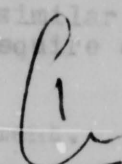
Director,
Department
KORORUA

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-63/64 - POPONDETTA:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree that new projects require the supervision of European officers in the early stages. It appears that Mr. Riddell has undertaken his work methodically and in a commonsense manner. It is not intended that future well installations will require the close supervision of an European Officer. However, projects of a similar nature will arise in the future which will also require close supervision in the initial stages.

The report calls for no special comment.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

(J.K. McCarthy)
District Officer.

67-5-5

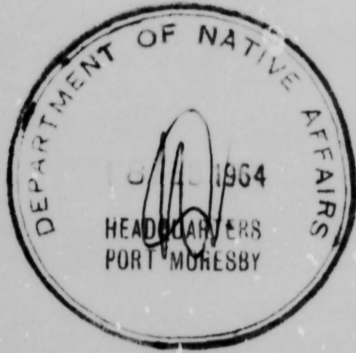


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ NJ

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67.1.1



Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

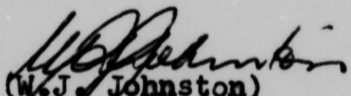
12th February, 1964.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. 8. - 63/64.

I have attached a copy of a report by Mr. R.B. Riddell covering a period of supervision of the Oro Bay Council's activities in commencing their tax collections for 1964 and preparing for the installations of village wells which is a project new to these people. Once the basic principles have been grasped it is not intended that future well installations will require the close supervision of an European Officer. However, projects of a similar nature will arise in the future which will also require close supervision in the initial stages.

The report calls for no special comment.


(W.J. Johnston)
District Officer.

4th., February, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer:
POPONDETTA.re: ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES - ORO BAY AREA.

Herewith in support of an application for camping allowance, is submitted a report on my activities in the Oro Bay area from the 20th., January 1964 to the 3rd., February 1964.

Monday, 20th., January.

Departed POPONDETTA by Land Rover for Oro Bay at 1200 hrs
Arrived at Oro Bay at 1500 hrs after proceeding to
WARISOTA Plantation to consult Mr. Wynn re: cartage of sand, gravel and
clay for proposed wells in the Oro Bay area.
Organised a labour force from the villages near the
Council House for clearing of surrounds and general maintenance work
of the Council House to be carried out tomorrow.
Slept at Council House.

Tuesday, 21st., January.

This day was spent occupied with the supervision of the
cleaning of surrounds of Council House and the painting of tables and
chairs.

Also worked on Patrol Report Popondetta No.4 of 63/64.
Slept at Council House.

Wednesday, 22nd., January.

Morning was spent on Patrol Report and the supervision
of painting.

From 1340 hrs to 2200 hrs assumed Customs duties in
respect of the vessel 'Elizabeth Boye'.
Slept at council house.

Thursday, 23rd., January.

Customs duties were carried out from 0600 hrs to
2215 hrs.

Slept at Council House.

Friday, 24th., January.

Departed for Popondetta at 0900 hrs by army vehicle
to organise the stationing of a bulldozer at the girua bridge to enable
the heavy equipment landed by the 'Elizabeth Boye' to reach POPONDETTA.

Arrived at POPONDETTA at 1130 hrs.

Afternoon was spent at POPONDETTA compiling a report
on Customs duties and sundry office matters.

Slept at POPONDETTA.

Saturday, 25th., January.

Morning spent at the Sub-District Office at POPONDETTA
engaged in routine office duties.

Proceeded back to Oro Bay at 1300 hrs and again contacted
Mr. Wynn regarding carting arrangements.

Arrived at Oro Bay at 1530hrs.

Slept at the Council House.

Sunday, 26th., January.

Organised labour for work required to be done tomorrow.

Slept at Council House.

Monday, 27th., January.

Supervised the transportation of Labour to Mr. Wynn's
Plantation for loading of clay.

Held a discussion and lecture with the people on the
proposed wells.

Organised the sinking of wells at the Council House,
Ambogo village and Busegi village.

Supervised the dumping of clay on the sites.

Slept at the Council House.

Tuesday, 28th., January.

Departed with Council clerk and proceeded to DOMBADA village where a lecture was given to the people on the importance of paying Council Tax promptly

Then organised labour for the carting of sand and gravel from Mr. Wynn's plantation.

Engaged a messenger/labourer for work at the Council House. He officially commenced duty this day.

Supervised the dumping of sand and gravel. On the second load a back trailer tyre blew out which prevented further work in this regard this day.

Worked on Patrol Report this day. Slept at Council House.

Wednesday, 29th., January.

Supervised labour once again.

Gave a lecture for the people of BABERADA Village and BUSEGA village on the reason for tax collections and its importance to the workings of the Council.

One load of gravel was delivered before the back Tractor tyre was staked and further work prevented.

Worked on Patrol Report and advised Council Clerk of disposal of proceeds for work carried out on ERORO Bridge.

Slept at Council House.

Thursday, 30th., January.

Supervised the carting of sand for wells and the painting of Council furniture & gave a talk on tax to BEAMA & KOPURE.

Worked on Patrol Report.

Slept at the Council House.

Friday, 31st., January.

Gave the contractor at Oro Bay a run-through on what I expected and required with regard to the wells.

Supervised the carting of sand and the painting of Council House furniture.

Proceeded to Popondetta later in the day and arrived there at 1700 hrs.

Consulted the A.D.O. re wells.

Slept at POPONDETTA.

Saturday, 1st., February.

Returned to Oro Bay at 0800 hrs where I supervised the work being carried out by the contractor and the cementing of holes in the Council House.

Returned to POPONDETTA with Mr. Bergin P.O.

Remainder of the day observed at POPONDETTA.

Slept at POPONDETTA.

Sunday, 2nd., February.

Returned to Oro Bay.

Remainder of the day spent at Oro Bay supervising work of contractor and painting of furniture.

Slept at Council House.

Monday, 3rd., February.

Supervised Contractor and finished Patrol Report during the morning.

Returned to POPONDETTA in the afternoon arriving there at 1600 hrs.

COUNCIL TAX

During my stay at Oro Bay lectures were given to the people on the importance of paying tax promptly. It was outlined to the people that failure to pay tax before the 31st., March could result in prosecutions. Also the fact that late tax could upset the machinery of the Council and the reason that tax provided money for the completion of important works projects were explained very fully to the people. It was shown later that many people had not paid tax during the collections attributing their failure to do so to the fact that they had no money. I therefore suggested to these people that they make a great effort to find the money as soon as possible by making copra and selling food to the mission at ERORO and the T.B. Hospital at EMBI.

WATER SUPPLY


All the preliminary work to the construction of the three wells has been carried out. The projects were not completed

WATER SUPPLY.

due to the fact that the concrete pipes required for the walls of the wells were on the M.V. 'Elizabeth Helen' which was delayed in Moresby and later en route to Oro Bay.

OTHER MATTERS.

The floor of the council house was repaired and the council furniture painted. Customs work has been reported upon by separate memorandum my 74-1-1 of the 21st., January.


(R. B. Riddell)
PATROL OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NORTHERN** Report No. **10/63-4 POPONIDETTA**

Patrol Conducted by **Ronald Edwin HATHERLY**

Area Patrolled **Senge, Wawonga, Upper Muna, & Middle Muna Census Divisions.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Frank ROBIN**

Natives **Sen. Const. Ovaisbo, Cents. Sen and Wai**

Duration—From **13/2/1964** to **18/3/1964**

Number of Days **35**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **Yes**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **5/1963**

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **Mobile Polling Booth.**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-5-8

December 30th, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT No. 10 - 1963/64

This Report was apparently completed and sent to you on the 4th of April, 1964. It was forwarded to this office on the 2nd December, 1964, reaching here on the 8th December, 1964. Why?

It is unfair on the officer, who has obviously done a very good job, in withholding his Report for such an extended period without any apparent reason. The Report itself is good.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



67.5.8 (B)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams PPS.NJ

Telephone

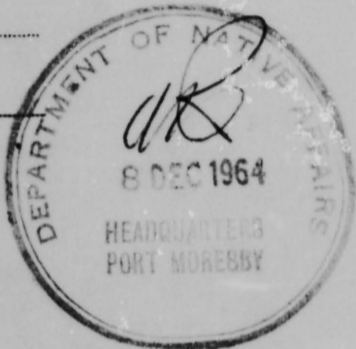
Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

2nd December, 1964.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT POPONDETTA 10 of 1963/64.

Attached please find two copies of the above report by Mr. R.E. Hatherly, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The election patrols did not leave much time for other work.

It is hoped that with the establishment of the Afore patrol post the Musa will receive more frequent visits and the expected outboard aluminium dinghy will assist in the Lower and Middle Musa.

W.J. Johnston

(W.J. Johnston)
A/District Commissioner.

REN
W33.MIW.

Sub-district office,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.

4th April, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA.

THE MUSA MOBILE BOOTH ELECTION PATROL 1964.

The patrol covered the SONGE, WAWONGA, UPPER MUSA and MIDDLE MUSA Census Divisions which has an area of 1,700 square miles and a population of 2,750. I was accompanied by Mr. Frank Robin as Assistant Presiding Officer, Senior Constable Ovaimbo, Constables Sem and Wai. The patrol was accompanied by Mr. Robin's Malarial Team of three boys.

The patrol started from OMBISUSU on the 13th February and finished at SAFIA on the 18th March.

A political education programme was carried out by Dais Doki of the Department of Education in the same area between the 16th December, 1963 and 18th January, 1964.

INTRODUCTION:

The Middle and Upper Musa areas would be the least contacted areas of the Northern District. There are only two schools which are close to SAFIA. The schools take classes up to Standard 4².

There are no Local Government Councils in the area so these people have had nothing to do with self government and politics.

No economical development has been achieved in this area. The people are independent and have little contact outside.

Attendances for the elections were good. Except for people absent from the village and old people. The attendance was almost 100%. The people showed great interest treating the event like a social occasion. The mechanics of the voting ran smoothly as it took no effort on the part of the people. After the elections I was approached on many occasions by village officials as to why they were voting. The people had known when I was coming by calendars supplied to them. The figures had been marked off each day.

CAMPAIGNING BY CANDIDATES:

No campaigning had been done in the area by any of the candidates. The attitude taken by the Candidates was that the area was far too remote for the density of population. They considered that a mere 1,700 votes were not likely to make any difference to the final outcome. This attitude by the candidates was brought about mainly by the lack of time given to these men to campaign.

(13)

The Administration also did not give any political education to the candidates themselves. I feel that the candidates should have been given a course, as a group, to show them some of the points in campaigning.

POLITICAL AWARENESS:

The people of the WAWONGA, UPPER MUSA and MIDDLE MUSA have not the faintest idea of what politics and self government mean. These people have little contact with the larger towns. Men working on plantations are usually found in the Rigo - Abau area. To these people the Patrol Officer is still the Government. I feel that the people will have forgotten almost completely what has happened on the election day. We cannot hope to arouse their awareness if they are given a short lecture a few months before the voting. To make the elections in 1968 a success, these people would have to be educated from to-day with a highly intensified political education programme.

COMMON ROLL:

The common roll was found to be inadequate. 6% of the electors were omitted and about 50% of names entered in the roll were unsimilar due to incorrect spelling and use of wrong names.

If the ages of the electors could be included it would be of greater assistance in determining which name goes with which face.

ILLITERACY:

Except for a half dozen teachers from other areas, the whole of the electors were illiterate. Candidates were unknown to them previously, and when voting, voted for the only men they knew. For this reason these people could hardly make a preferential vote, that is they knew what a preferential vote was.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

The patrol was well received on all occasions. The patrol was readily supplied with food and on many occasions a great quantity of food was placed in the rest houses and barracks before the arrival of the patrol. The villages were clean and on occasions rest houses were decorated by coloured shrubs.

POOLING BOOTHS:

Polling booths had been constructed in all villages. Booths were constructed of Kipa, biri and adzed planks and measured 6' X 6' X 6'. Shelves were constructed in the booths and on several occasions separate compartments were constructed. No payment was asked for the construction of the buildings. The people said they would leave the booths standing after the departure of the patrol.

CARRIERS:

The patrol was not delayed at all by carriers. Reluctance to carry was shown by the villages surrounding and including AJEKA and also AWOMA. At this stage of the patrol

number of carriers were varying from 47 to 60 carriers depending on the distance travelled and the terrain. Villages from NAMANAIA to EJARO showed their usual willingness to carry.

Villagers in the Musa areas came from miles away to carry. There was always an excess of carriers due to their co-operation. At MOIKODI the patrol was split. Excess food supplies were sent to BIBIRA in order to save on patrol finance and cut down on the number of carriers required.

HEALTH:

Chicken Pox outbreak was found at LIAMU and MOIKODI and Conjunctivitis was prevalent in the majority of children in AUWAKA and AVIKARO. The matter has since been reported to the District Medical Officer.

ROADS, BRIDGES, AIRFIELDS:

All roads were fair to good considering the terrain. KOVIO TO JAME is seldom used and had not been cut since the C.S.I.R.O. cut their own path.

The Airstrip at SAFIA was cut prior to the Piaggio charter which picked up the patrol.

The Malaria team was flown out by one of the "Linguistic" charters which came in while the patrol was in the area.

R. B. ...
Cadet Patrol Officer.

11

MUSA ELECTORAL PATROL REPORT NO. 10/63-64.

PATROL DIARY.

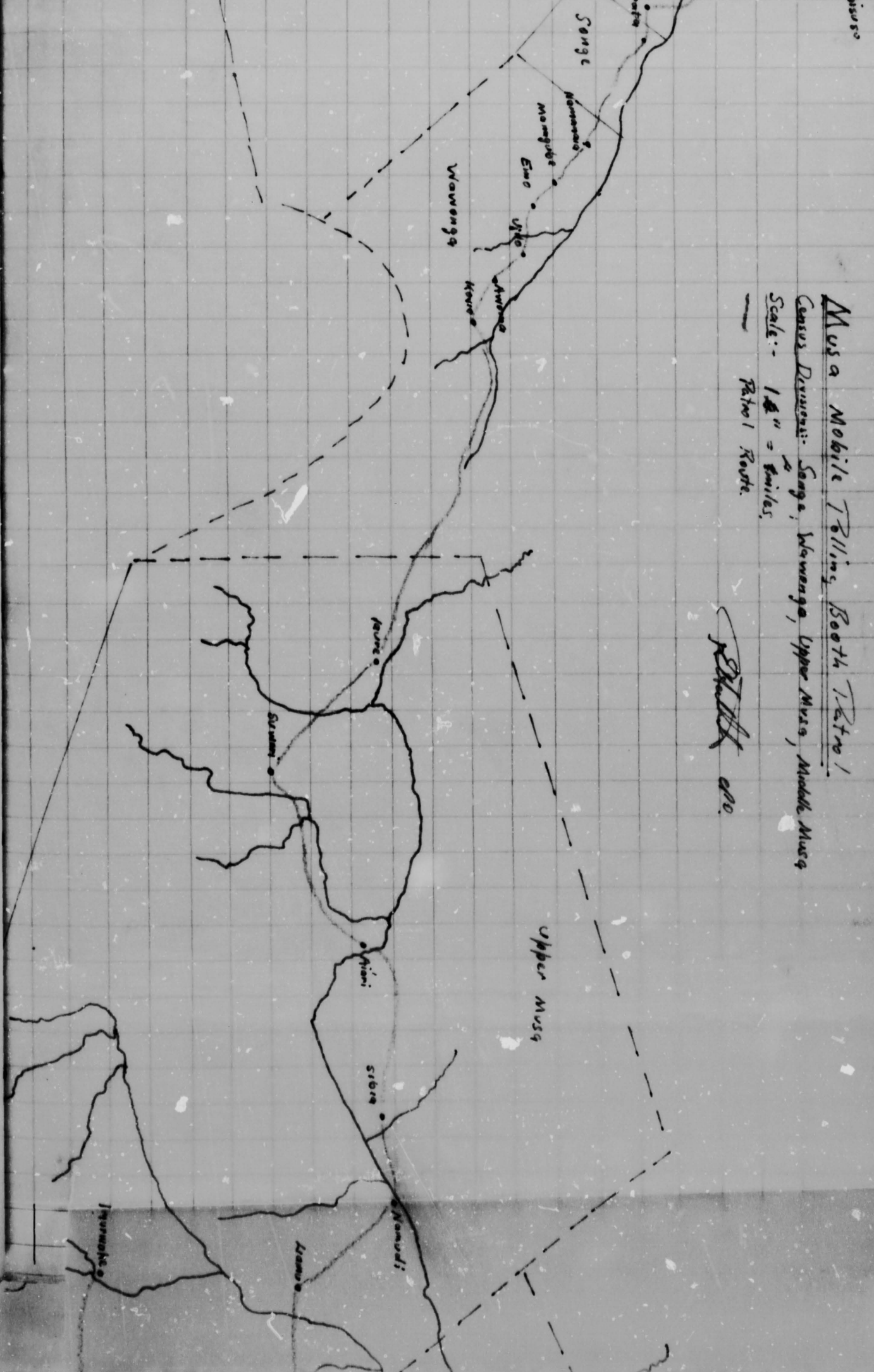
- 13/2/64. Departed Popondetta 0850 by Army truck to Ombisusu. Proceeded to Ajeka by foot arriving 1 hour later. Overnight at Ajeka.
- 14/2/64. 0830 Departed for Sirorata, changed carriers at Asisi No.2 and proceeded onto Sirorata arriving at 1130 hours. Overnight at Sirorata.
- 15/2/64. 0800 Opened the elections. Overnight at Sirorata.
- 16/2/64. 0800 departed for Mamanai arriving at 1400.
- 17/2/64. 0800 conducted the elections at Mamanai. Overnight Mamanai
- 18/2/64. 0800 descended to Managube and conducted the elections. Moved on to Emo and conducted the elections. Ascended to Awoma and stayed overnight.
- 19/2/64. Conducted the elections at Awoma. Proceeded to Kovic and remained overnight.
- 20/2/64. 0715 departed for Iaure arriving at Baratini at 1415 hours. Overnight at Baratini.
- 21/2/64. 0800 continued to Iaure and held the Elections. Overnight at Iaure.
- 22/2/64. 0730 departed for Suwari arriving at 1130 hours. Stayed overnight on completion of the elections.
- 23/2/64. Sunday observed.
- 24/2/64. 0800 descended to Ai'ari arriving 1000 hours and conducted the elections. Overnight Ai'ari.
- 25/2/64. Moved on to Sibia arriving 5 hours later. Conducted the elections and stayed overnight.
- 26/2/64. Two hours walk to Namudi. Held the elections and stayed overnight.
- 27/2/64. Walked to Liamu, two hours walk away. Elections were not conducted. Overnight at Liamu.
- 28/2/64. A 5 hour walk to Moikodi. Elections held. Overnight Moikodi.
- 29/2/64. Proceeded to Maioke arriving 6 hours later. Conducted the elections and stayed overnight.
- 1
3/3/64. Walked to Imurwake in four hours and observed the rest of the day. Overnight at Imurwake.
- 2/3/64. Held the elections at Imurwake and returned to Maioke.
- 3/3/64. Continued on to Aimare a 5 hour walk. Conducted the elections and spent the night there.
- 4/3/64. Descended 1 hour to Auwaka and held the elections. Overnight at Auwaka.

- 5/3/64. Proceeded to AVIKARO arriving 4 1/2 hours later. Conducted the elections and spent the night there.
- 6/3/64. Descended to KOSIRAWA. On completion of the elections proceeded to BIBIRA NO. 2. Overnight at BIBIRA NO. 2.
- 7/3/64. Elections held. Overnight at BIBIRA NO. 2.
- 8/3/64. Sunday observed. Constable Kui arrived from Popondetta.
- 9/3/64. Moved to SAFIA. Conducted the elections and made arrangements to have the strip cut. Proceeded to OBEIA 3 1/2 hours walk away. Overnight at OBEIA.
- 10/3/64. Conducted the elections at OBEIA and moved to UBO. Overnight at UBO.
- 11/3/64. Conducted the elections at UBO and returned to BIBIRA NO.1. Overnight at BIBIRA NO. 1. Airstrip cutters finished.
- 12/3/64. Conducted the elections at BIBIRA NO. 1 and then walked to MORO.
- 13/3/64. Conducted the elections at MORO and moved to KOILA. Overnight at KOILA.
- 14/3/64. On completion of the elections at KOILA returned to MORO. Overnight MORO.
- 15/3/64. Sunday observed.
- 16/3/64. Lectured the people at MORO on the House of Assembly.
- 17/3/64. Returned to SAFIA. Balanced the election papers.
- 18/3/64. By Piaggio to Popondetta.

ion Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absence)				
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			F	M	F



Musa Mobile Tolling Booth Route!
 Census Division: Songe, Mawungu, Upper Musa, Mobile Musa
 Scale: - 1" = 5 miles
 Patrol Route

R. H. H. Co.



Middle Musa

Musa River

Dhara

Saba

Sofra

Star Jala
Ghar Jala

Aukhro

Karama

Keila

Mushki

Aman

Murukh

Marshe

Murukh

Aman

Auraka



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NORTHERN** Report No. **POPONDETTA 14/63-64**

Patrol Conducted by **T.R. Bergin, a/Assistant District Officer**

Area Patrolled **Aiga, N.W.Coast, Huhurindi, Asigi, Togahau.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. B. Fischer, Patrol Officer**

Natives **Four**

Duration—From **14** / **2** / **1964** to **18** / **3** / **1964**.

Number of Days **Thirty-four**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **Nov, Dec, 63**

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **To conduct 1964 House of ~~UNDELY~~ Assembly Elections**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

DISTRICT OFFICE
7 APR 1964

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-5-7

30th April, 1964.

District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14-63/64 - POPONDETTA

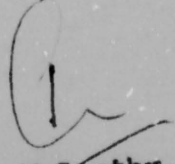
Receipt of the above report and accompanying comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I am very favourably impressed with the content of your comment and agree in your assessment.

The officers conducting the patrol deserve the highest commendation in that they carried out polling over a 34 day schedule obtaining a 90% vote.

I have received a copy of your report to the Chief Electoral Officer and note its content.

A first class record by Mr. Bergin.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67-5-7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ.MIW.

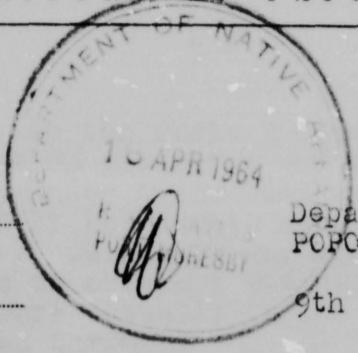
Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 14/63-64

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
POPONETTA, Northern District.

9th April, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14/63-64.

Please find attached a copy of a Memorandum of Patrol submitted by Mr. Bergin A/Assistant District Officer, together with his report on the House of Assembly elections for the area covered by his patrol.

The report on the elections is well prepared and provides interesting reading. I concur with a number of Mr. Bergin's conclusions and agree that haste was an unfortunate ingredient of the whole exercise. However, it must be realised that a start has to be made some time and whereas perfection is a desirable goal we have to make a compromise between what is desirable and what is possible.

The ignorance of both electors and candidates is something that could not be overcome by greater preparation unless you measure the preparation period in decades and not months. It would have been impossible to have broadened the people's understanding of all that is involved in an election of this nature by a half a dozen additional patrols to these villages immediately prior to the election. This would not have achieved anything more than a greater disruption to village life, hardship in providing carriers and a possible resentment against the system that permitted such occurrences.

My opinion was that all that could be done in the period available was to let the people know:-

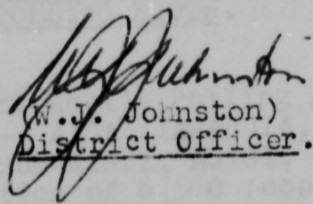
- (a) That there was going to be an election.
- (b) What was expected from them as far as where, when and how to vote.
- (c) The purpose of the election and a general outline of what it meant.

I believe that interest in elections is something that can only come from vigorous campaigning by the candidates and agree that the period allowed for this purpose was insufficient in a country at this stage of development where the people cannot be reached by such means as radio or television. However, I do believe that the next election will see a lot of advanced campaigning and that a lot of lessons will be learnt from this election and the actions of members in the present House of Assembly over the next 4 years when the prestige and financial standing of the position becomes fully realised.

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On the whole I consider that the organisation of the education programme and the actual election patrol for the area under discussion was quite successful which is evidenced by the smooth manner in which the patrol was able to carry out its 34 day schedule without a hitch and still manage to obtain a 90% casting of votes by the people who were actually in the area at the time that the patrol passed through.

My detailed comments and recommendations on the Election will be incorporated in my report to the Chief Electoral Officer and I will forward a copy of this for your perusal.


W.J. Johnston
District Officer.

The Area, N.W. ... covered the following Census Divisions: ... 4,300 were eligible to vote ... POPONDIA ... GIRAPADI. The Area ... moved down the ... route, to the ... the OPI River ... further northwards ... day trip ... the patrol ... ABIGI and ... Division ... morning of March 1954.

Mr. ... as Assistant ...

For diary of the patrol plus a refer to my Field Officer's Journal pages 202 to 220 inclusive.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

The House of Assembly elections were first brought to the notice of the people during the early weeks of 1953 when Officers of the Department of Native Affairs patrolled the various Census Divisions ... and compiling the ... Roll and, at the same time, to give an explanation of pertinent sections of the ... Report ... changes in the ...

During October of last year, ... District Officer ... Census Divisions ... information ... the House of ... covered, I ... BAWADI Census Divisions ... covered, patrol ... throughout the ... December, 1954. These patrols were ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TRB.MIW.

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 39-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.

3rd April, 1964.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

REPORT OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, 1964
CONDUCTED BY THE AIGA, N.W. COAST
MOBILE POLLING BOOTH.

The AIGA, N.W. Coast Mobile Polling Booth covered the following Census Divisions:- AIGA, IAWABUIA, DAWARI, BINANDERE (Part), GONA (Part), HUHURINDI, ASIGI, TOGAHAU and SAIHO (Part) and a total population of 8,560 people, of whom 4,300 were eligible to vote. The patrol set out from Popondetta on the morning of February 14th and travelled to OITATANDI. The AIGA area was covered first, the patrol then moved down the KUMUSI River, visiting the IAWABUIA Villages en route, to the coast, then northwards to OURE, upstream along the OPI River to AURE thence back to the coast at AMBASI, further northward as far as DEBOIN at Mitre Rock, then a two day trip by canoe southward to BAKUMBARI and GONA after which the patrol moved inland covering the villages in the HUHURINDI, ASIGI and TOGAHAU areas to HOJAVASUSU in the SAIHO Census Division from where the patrol returned to Popondetta on the morning of March 18th.

Mr. B. Fischer, Patrol Officer, ably assisted me as Assistant Presiding Officer.

For diary of the patrol please refer to my Field Officer's Journal folios 202 to 226 inclusive.

TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION EDUCATION PROGRAMME:

The House of Assembly elections were first brought to the notice of the people during the early months of 1963 when Officers of the Department of Native Affairs patrolled the various Census Divisions for the purpose of revising the census and compiling the Common Roll. At that time the people could be told little more than the nature and purpose of the Common Roll and, at the same time, be given an explanation of pertinent sections of the Select Committee's Report about suggested changes in the then Legislative Council.

During October of last year, Mr. Bailey, Assistant District Officer gave talks to groups of villagers in the GONA Census Division, explaining in greater detail with the aid of specially prepared material produced by the Department of Information and Extension Services the proposed setting up of the House of Assembly and the election procedure. During November, I carried out a patrol through the AIGA, IAWABUIA and DAWARI Census Divisions for the same purpose and then Mr. Deverall, Patrol Officer, conducted the education programme throughout the TOGAHAU, ASIGI and HUHURINDI areas during December, 1963. These patrols were supported by reports

previously submitted. The Local Government Councillors from the TOGAHAU, ASIGI and HUHURINDI areas had the House of Assembly elections brought before their notice on numerous occasions at monthly general meetings and were instructed in the changes to the Legislative Council and the formation of the House in its place, the work of the House of Assembly and the election procedure at a Councillors' Local Government Instruction Course held at HIGATURU during August, 1963.

MODE OF ELECTION:

The elections were carried out in accordance with the Electoral Ordinance, Instructions to Presiding Officers, Hints to Presiding Officers and the numerous Circular Instructions originating above the signature of the Chief Electoral Officer, Port Moresby.

The procedure I adopted during the patrol was as follows. Immediately prior to polling commencing at each specified polling place and when it appeared that the majority of those intending to vote had congregated awaiting the time to vote I gave a pre-election talk to the crowd. In this talk the people were informed that their time had arrived to vote at the House of Assembly Elections, that the elections were in no way connected with Local Government Councils and that it was not compulsory to vote. The differences between the Open and Special Electorate were explained pointing out the reasons for the two types of electorates. The people were told the names of the candidates in the Open electorate in order as listed on the ballot paper. I pointed out that should the electors not know any of the candidates it was unwise for them to cast votes indiscriminately and that each elector should use his or her vote wisely after giving careful thought to the candidate's qualifications. The system and purpose of casting preference votes was then explained as simply as possible and at some length, particularly mentioning that although several votes may be cast in order of preference, only one candidate would be successful in winning a seat in the House of Assembly from the Popondetta electorate.

I then repeated the whole procedure in respect of the candidates standing for election in the Special electorate, and the candidates names were publicised in the order that they appeared on the ballot paper.

During the talk, people mentioned the fact that they did not know the majority of the candidates as they had failed to visit their areas for the purpose of campaigning for votes. It was pointed out that the position was unfortunate and was to their (the candidate's and the electors') disadvantage that the men standing for election had not taken more interest in the constituents of the electorate.

A ballot paper was then shown to the people and the layout of names and electorates explained in detail. The marking of preference votes on the ballot paper was explained. The voters were advised that should they be unable to read or write the Presiding Officer would assist them in marking their ballot papers so as to avoid unnecessary informal votes. The ballot box was shown to the crowd and the people shown how to place the ballot paper in the box. At polling places where a new ballot box was to be used for the first time, it was displayed empty and then publically locked before polling commenced.

The names of the candidates were publicised once more; the people again reminded that it was not compulsory to vote but that it was hoped that as many as possible would interest themselves in the election; that only those adults 21 years old or older had the franchise; and that the two successful candidates of which at least one would be a European would be responsible for representing the people of the electorate in the House of Assembly and all its functions. Time was then made available for a question and answer period to clear up any difficulties the people may still be experiencing in understanding the whole procedure.

The polling booth at each Gazetted polling place was set up in either a Women's Club building or an Infant Welfare Clinic shelter or a shelter especially erected for the purpose by the village folk or under the Rest House in convenient cases or out in the open under a shady tree where other suitable shelter was not available. The people sat waiting to vote at a distance from the booth where it would be impossible for others to hear a whispered vote.

Two tables were erected a short distance apart. On one table a portable cardboard partition was set up for use as a voting cubicle. At the other table sat the Presiding Officer and Assistant Presiding Officer with all the necessary documents. For those not wishing to be helped in the marking of the ballot paper the voting cubicle was at their disposal. Very few electors made use of the cubicle to mark their own paper.

As each elector came up to vote, his or her name was marked off the roll by the Assistant Presiding Officer after which a ballot paper was issued and the elector asked for whom did he or she wish to vote in the Open Electorate. The whispered vote was marked down as given in view of the elector and the election officials. The elector was then asked for whom did he or she wish to vote in the Special Electorate. Again the vote was marked. The paper was then folded and handed to the elector who could peruse it if he or she so desired before placing it in the ballot box which was on full view to all concerned. The above was the normal run of procedure. Other necessary formalities were carried out strictly according to instructions. After it appeared that all those awaiting to vote had done so I made the practice of requesting the Village Official to call out asking if there were any others in the village still wishing to vote and if so to place their votes now before the ballot box was closed. The Village Official was also notified that should any stragglers wander into the village they could vote up until 6.00 p.m. that day or wait for the following day and vote at the next mobile booth to be used.

At the close of each day's polling, the necessary statistics were compiled and the returns brought up to date. After voting was completed at the final polling booth set up during the patrol, all formalities were complied with as laid down in Section 47 of Instructions to Presiding Officers (Election Form F.13).

INTEREST IN ELECTIONS:

Superficially it would appear that the people took a real and needy interest in the elections but personally I do not feel that this was the true case. Could the people's

thoughts and actions be read and interpreted more easily we would probably find deeper down that at the time of the elections the interest shown was little more than a passing one. Naturally any interest could be made a continuing one by the right propaganda and genuine reciprocal interest in the people shown by the representatives.

One may argue that the statistics show that a high overall percentage of eligible electors cast votes, and therefore there was a high overall interest. It is quite possible to read many things into a few sheets of statistics but the only true answers we are likely to be sure of obtaining are arithmetical ones - totals, grand totals, percentages etc. I believe that in general the number of people who voted was such because the village people, over the years, have gained respect for the Administration and Officers patrolling their areas, and are prepared to be, and are in the habit of being, in the villages during the time of the Officer's period of residence. On top of this the fact that groups of villagers were required to vote at a central point gave the idea of voting the air of a social gathering. Consequently when the time to vote came around the people gathered together because it was an outing, social or otherwise, and there was an apparent desire by the Administration to see most people vote, and they voted, many of them because they did not want to be "left out of the act".

It is too much to expect the people to have and show a genuine interest in the elections when the candidates themselves, about whom the elections are centred, do not show an interest in the people upon whom they rely for votes and whom they are to represent should they be fortunate enough to win the election. The majority of candidates standing in both the Open electorate and the Special electorate had not visited the areas of the electorate through which I patrolled and were completely unknown to the constituents. The candidates who did attempt to campaign and give the people an opportunity of getting to know them naturally received the votes. However it was not a case of all the voters knowing the candidates for whom they cast their preferences. Of course, it is not unusual to find similar comparisons in countries with a higher overall educational level and which have had elected governments for centuries.

But let us not be so naive as to interpret the interest shown in the elections and the number of preferences cast as to indicate an acute political awareness amongst the people. The majority of the people voted for whom they were told to vote by a minority in the village who, perhaps, had been fortunate enough to meet or hear of at least one or two of the candidates. Others voted for one candidate because his name was the only one they knew, others again placed first and second preferences giving the first preference to the candidate who was one of their own group and the second preference to the second known without any thought of a candidate's qualifications and potential capabilities as a member of the House of Assembly - An action brought about by a purely parochial outlook on the elections as a whole. An argument for such an action as this could be "better the known than the unknown", perhaps.

At the majority of polls on this patrol the male voters outnumbered the female voters. Although not to any appreciable extent in most cases. The women showed less understanding of the mechanics of the election and less responsibility towards themselves through indiscriminate

placing of preferences than the men. The impression was gained that prior to the elections the women had not interested themselves greatly with the forthcoming event, perhaps because of their minor status within the community as compared to that of the men together with the erroneous assumption that the elections should be a "male show" and that the governing of the country should be left to the men in a present male "world" - their "world" being little more than their own insular existence. However, they voted because the Administration patrol was there for the purpose of receiving votes; it was an experience to be part of the proceedings and because the men informed the women of the candidate's names for whom they should say they wished to vote. Basically the women's first preference votes varied little from those of the menfolk. Second preference votes also followed the pattern set by the men. In cases where a woman voter had obviously forgotten the name(s) of the candidate(s) for whom she was told to vote, it was found that she indiscriminately placed one or two preferences on being reminded of the candidates names.

Overall, the menfolk showed a better understanding of the mechanics of the poll than the women. This was probably due to them taking a slightly better interest in the elections than the women, because they (the men) are the leaders of village life and all the candidates were male - another factor formulating the idea of a present all-male "world".

It was noticed that villages, groups of villages and even large areas of people voted practically identically casting one and two preferences. This tended to show an interest on the people's part at least to conform to a norm for the purpose of the election. I do not think it went any deeper than this and very much doubt if this interest had great political bearing.

The above is an attempt to interpret my observations of the rate of interest and the meaning behind any such interest that was shown by the people during the patrol. The gaining of my impressions was made slightly easier due to the fact that over 95% of the electors required help to mark their ballot papers and the system of taking a whispered vote was used in such cases. Consequently it was a help to observe the voters at close quarters when making their decisions. I do not pretend that my interpretation of interest shown is unquestionably correct; it is a record and fundamental only.

INCIDENTS:

The elections carried out on this patrol went without incident. The people were attentive during the pre-election talks and conducted themselves excellently whilst waiting to cast their votes and at the polls.

CONCLUSION:

I feel sure that the people could have gained more to their advantage from these elections had there been a longer and more intensive pre-election education programme carried out in the first instant. From the time the Select Committee's report on changes in the Legislative Council was published in October, 1962 until the commencement of the elections for the House of Assembly in February, 1964 the necessary organisation has been shadowed by an air of haste. It is apparent from the numerous anomalies and difficulties

that have occurred during the organisation period and the actual elections themselves that the whole business was rushed to the disadvantage of practically all concerned. For example, from the time nominations opened on 25th November, 1963 until when the elections commenced on 15th February, 1964 the candidates did not have enough time to cover the whole electorate for the purpose of campaigning for votes. This obviously was to the disadvantage of the candidates and the electors. Another example could be cited by the fact that there was no time available to check the Common Roll before it was used and that there was no Supplementary Roll compiled of names omitted from the Principal Roll even though the fact that this was to be done was publicised throughout the electorate during the education programme. Many difficulties experienced with the use of the Electoral Roll may have been avoided had more time and care been given to its compilation.

Many candidates did not bother to campaign in the areas through which this particular patrol conducted the elections, but concentrated their attention on the more populous areas. This was obviously the right thing to do when there was insufficient time at their disposal. The fault lies with the central organisation and not with the organisation in the field. Some candidates had no idea on how to campaign, which was again to their disadvantage. The pre-election education programme could have made allowances to take this into consideration and educate the candidates themselves on the basic principles for successful campaigning. I would recommend that such a move be implemented prior to the next elections as it would be a great aid in helping the people concerned gain a better understanding of elections as a whole, in principle.

It appeared to me during this patrol that the people show little sense of responsibility towards either themselves or their country. Therefore, when the time comes to vote at elections such as these they have not the remotest conception of their responsibility towards the country. They vote for the man they are told to vote for, without any realisation that in voting they are making themselves ultimately responsible for the government of the country. It has been this way for many years - well before elections were ever held in this country - and it is likely to continue until the condition of the people is such that they will take things into their own hands. Perhaps this is a paradox! I feel that much of the fault lies with the people because of their irresponsibility but think that they themselves will end it. The Administration could help here by continuing suitable political propaganda in order to widen the peoples' still parochial outlook on life, leading to greater comprehensibility at future elections and political stability for the ultimate benefit of the people and the country.

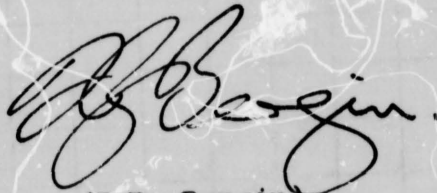
To conclude, a few points mentioned in brief. It is understood that there are points in favour of and against the preferential system of voting and the "first past the post" system. It is not my intention here to attempt a comparison. However, I think it worth considering the suitability of the preferential system for use in elections amongst primitive or semi-primitive peoples. It is difficult enough for people of the Australian community to comprehend the system let alone the people of Papua and New Guinea. It is difficult to explain to the people and it is just as difficult for them to absorb. The majority of voters during this patrol cast only one or at the most, two preferences. Those who cast more appeared to have little idea of why they were doing so. Their idea is to vote for one man with no wish to give any of the other candidates

a chance. A "first past the post" system of voting, basically easier for the people to understand, could be used until they are sufficiently informed reasonably to comprehend the preferential system.

I do not blame the Officers who conducted pre-election education patrols for the people's level of understanding but submit that one such patrol through the areas and one talk in all the villages prior to the elections was sadly insufficient for the peoples needs. Of course, shortage of staff and time precluded the carrying out of a more intensive programme than that initiated and conducted.

Statistics reveal that a total poll of just on 50% of all electors voted during the course of the AIGA, N.W. Coast patrol. This figure does not include absentees. Most people in the villages at the times of the poll cast votes.

The equipment supplied and used during the course of the elections was found to be quite satisfactory. I found it not necessary to use the portable collapsible steel and plastic polling booth supplied. The set-up of the booth is as mentioned above in this report.



(T.R. Bergin)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.9
8

WJJ.NJ

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67.1.1

Department of the Administrator.

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.
8th March, 1965.



Director
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOB

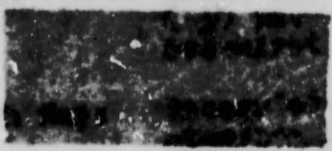
¹⁶
PATROL REPORT No. 23-63/64.

I have attached a copy of a report covering a pre-election patrol of the Oro Bay Council area.

A delay of 4½ months elapsed between the completion of the patrol and the report's submission to the Assistant District Commissioner, Popondetta. As stated in my covering memo to patrol No. 12/63/64 Mr. Fayle did not forward the report on nor bring it to the attention of Mr. Sebire when he resumed duty as Assistant District Commissioner on the 3rd December, 1964.

The report, together with three others by Mr. Deverell were found this morning in a folder in the general portion of the sub-district office. It is possible that Mr. Deverell left the reports for Mr. Fayle's attention without actually giving them to him personally and Mr. Fayle being unaware of their presence in an unmarked folder did nothing about them. There was a short note in with the reports requesting Mr. Fayle to have numbers placed on the reports. Mr. Deverell left on leave a short time after the reports had been completed. All of these factors undoubtedly contribute to the considerable delay occurring.

As stated in similar correspondence of today's date, the commencement of a patrol schedule board in the District Office showing dates of commencement and completion of patrols should ensure that closer supervision is kept on this matter to avoid confusions which can occur due to acting positions etc.



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

Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

25th May, 1964.

REPORT NO.

PATROL DIARY.

- Wednesday 13th May: Departed Popondetta 10 am for 977 and arrived Killerton 10.30 am Departed immediately for UBUNA arriving PUIN 3.30 pm. Overnight at Puin.
- Thursday 14th May: Departed Puin 8 am and arrived Iwuji 11 am Pre Council election talk Departed Iwuji 2.15 pm and arrived back at Puin 4.45 pm. Overnight at Puin.
- Friday 15th May: Work started Pongani at 8.45 am. Talk on the forthcoming Council elections work completed 11 am. Talk recommenced at Puin 1.15 pm and finished 3.30 pm. Overnight at Puin.
- Saturday 16th May: Proceeded to Eno by canoe departing Puin 8.30 am and arriving Eno 9.30 am Talk on forthcoming Council elections finished 11.15 am. Departed 12.30 pm and arrived at Togofu 3.30 pm. Overnight at Togofu.
- Sunday 17th May: Talk on forthcoming Council elections commenced 9 am and finished 12 noon. Rest of the day observed at Togofu. Overnight at Togofu.
- Monday 18th May: Departed Togofu for Waiwa 8 am and arrived 1 pm. Talk on forthcoming Council elections commenced 2 pm and finished 4.30 pm. Overnight at Waiwa.
- Tuesday 19th May: Departed Waiwa 8.15 am for canoe and arrived Oro Bay wharf 9.45 am. 977 arrived 11 am after which patrol proceeded to Kopure. Talk on forthcoming Council elections commenced 12 noon and finished 2.45pm. Arrived at Baberada 3 pm. Talks commenced at 4 pm and work finished at 6.30 pm. Overnight at Baberada.
- Wednesday 20th May: Proceeded to Embogo and commenced pre Council election talk at 8.30 am. Talk finished 11 am after which returned to Baberada for lunch to collect patrol gear. Proceeded to Embi and commenced talk at 1 pm finishing at 2.30. Finally arrived at Barisari 4 pm. Overnight at Barisari.

Thursday 21st May: Talk on forthcoming Council election commenced at Dobaduru 9 am and finished 11.30 am. 977 used to transport people of Urie and Boro to and from Doboduru. Returned to Barisari where the talk commenced at 2.30 pm and finished 5 pm.
Overnight at Barisari.

Friday 22nd May: Proceeded to Siremi and commenced the pre Council election talk at 9.30 am, at 11 am then proceeded to Buna where the talk was commenced at 12.30 pm. Departed for Popondetta at 3 pm arriving at 4 pm.

Assistant District
 District Officer
 POPONDETTA

THE DISTRICT OFFICER, POPONDETTA

B.A. Deverell
 (B.A. Deverell)
 PATROL OFFICER.

During the period 21st and 22nd May, 1964 a patrol was conducted in the ... area of the Oro Bay Native Local Government. The purpose of the patrol was to give the people an opportunity to express their views on the nomination in preparation for the forthcoming Council elections in June. Initially the patrol proceeded to Oro Bay and thence via the "Umbo" ... The first talk commenced at 9.30 am on the 21st May, the patrol then carried on to the coast to ... village from where a boat was used for the rest of the patrol. The talks were finally completed at 4.30 pm on the 22nd May. Those who accompanied the patrol were Interpreter JACOB SAUER and Constable LONAR.

The pre-election talks covered firstly a general discussion on the principle and objects of Local Government Councils and the administration. The words "Local Government in the Territory of New Guinea and New Britain" were used as a guide. Then the duties of the Councillors were discussed and the necessity for careful selection of candidates. Women were just as eligible as men provided they were registered taxpayers and those who were not registered taxpayers were advised that it was in their own interest and the interest of the Council to pay tax and to vote in Council elections. The desirability of all taxpayers to exercise their rights to vote was emphasized and whilst doing so they should consider the respective candidates qualifications relative to the duties required of him. The attending of voters was then discussed followed by a brief description of the procedure on polling day including the use of the ballot paper. Finally, the people were given some time to consider their nominations for Councillor, after which their nominations were recorded on the attached sheets.

A talk was also given on the re-organization of the Council covering the extension of the Council to the IANMIRA area and other areas and the villages of ... and ... in the ... area. The reasons behind the grouping of the electorates into 22 larger electorates was also discussed and the people were familiarized with the composition and boundaries of their own electorate and the boundaries of the adjacent electorates.

5

Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

9th October, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA.

ORO BAY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRE ELECTION PATROL.

REPORT No. ¹⁶~~15~~-63/64.

During the period 13th May to the 22nd May, 1964 a patrol was conducted in the BUNA, ORO BAY and PONGANI areas of the Oro Bay Native Local Government Council. The purpose of the patrol was to give pre election talks and to accept nomination in preparation for the forthcoming Council elections in June. Initially the patrol proceeded to Oro Bay and thence PUIN via the "Ubuna". The first talk commenced at IWUJI on the 14th May, the patrol then carried on up the coast to BEAMA Village from when a Land Rover was used for the rest of the patrol. The talks were finally completed at BUNA on the 22nd May. Those who accompanied the patrol were Interpreter JACOB HAUJE and Constable LOMAN.

The pre election talks entered firstly a general discussion on the principle and objects of Local Government Councils and the Administration. The notes "Local Government in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea," were used as a guide. Then the duties of the Councillor were discussed and the necessity for careful selection of candidates. Women were just as eligible as men provided they were registered taxpayers and those who were not registered taxpayers were advised that it was in their own interest and the interest of the Council to pay tax and to take part in Council elections. The desirability of all taxpayers to exercise their rights to vote was emphasized and whilst doing so they should consider the respective candidates qualifications relative to the duties required of him. The eligibility of voters was then discussed followed by a brief description of the procedure on polling day including the use of the ballot paper. Finally, the people were given some time to consider their nominations for Councillor, after which their nominations were recorded on the attached sheets.

A talk was also given on the re-constitution of the Council covering the extension of the Council to the IAWABUIA DAWA and GONA areas and the villages of WAI'IE IWUJI and WEMBADI in the Managalase area. The reasons behind the grouping of the electorates into 22 larger electorates was also discussed and the people were familiarised with the composition and boundaries of their own electorate and the boundaries of the adjacent electorates.

Furthermore as the electorates were now larger, the roles of the village committees in assisting the Councillor to maintain contact with its constituents and organising village improvement and maintenance programmes were particularly important. After a talk on these lines it was suggested that at the time of the election the present committee be terminated and new committees be formed, possibly from some of the old members if they had proven to be satisfactory.

Finally time was given to discussing the Council's works programme and the councillors were asked to address the people on pending projects and the progress on current projects. However, the people were reminded that the Council must receive their interest and support if these projects were to be carried out successfully and for the Council to achieve its objects.

Prior to the arrival of the petrol in each village the people had met to choose a likely candidate for the pre election talks, the chosen candidate was nominated after which the people were relatively uninterested in nominating any further candidates. However, the people were encouraged to consider further nominations so that the principle of the election could be demonstrated.

In most electorates the old Councillors were re-nominated, except for the EMO, BANDERI, BEAMA and EMBOGO electorates, also a GIRUA ex-serviceman settler was nominated to represent the BEAMA electorate and three mission teachers working outside the District were nominated for the PUIN, EMO, and BARARADA electorates. Later the settler was contacted at POPONDETTA and he accepted the nomination, however, no advice was received from the mission teachers as to their intentions. It was pointed out to the people that in any case the mission would probably be reluctant to release these teachers for Council work.

The old councillors who had declined their nomination told me that they had lost interest in the work because of the lack of support during their previous term. The people of BEAMA and EMO showed a particular lack of interest in the talks by their poor attendance, and in the BEAMA and BUNA electorates in each case, after the first nomination had been accepted five worthy candidates declined the second nomination before it was accepted and then by a less desirable person for the office. At some villages candidates who had contested the 1963 elections and had only received a small number of votes said they had been shamed by this and were reluctant to accept a nomination for these elections.

The lack of support in council affairs is due mainly to a poor leadership on the part of the councillor and committees. Furthermore, the electorates mentioned include large mission stations and many of the village leaders are reluctant to accept leadership in council work because of the demands on their time by the local mission.

It is essential to impress on the recently elected councillors and committees the importance of good leadership and also to gain the support of the mission in council affairs.


Councillor JOHN NEWMAN of BEAMATU had declined his people's nomination because of the recent loss of two close relatives. His only living brother had died whilst JOHN was on the House of Assembly election patrol. Then after the mission had learnt of his newly acquired second wife he was approached about the matter and on a further occasion, according to JOHN, he was told by a native missionary that he would suffer the wrath of God if he kept his second wife. To add to the situation, his second wife threatened suicide if she had to leave him. After a conversation with John one day she did commit suicide which was soon after followed by the untimely arrival of the patrol, by which time John had made up his mind that he would leave the area and seek employment in his old profession, the P.I.R.

During the pre-election talks the purpose and advantages of larger electorates was discussed and a special patrol had been conducted in the BOREARA - WAIWA area to talk on this matter. Even so, some people including those of the BOREARA - WAIWA area commented that with the enlarged electorates the councillor would not properly look after the interests of all the villages in his electorate, particularly when different groups had been combined. They were also skeptical that the amount of supervision would drop and many people would return to their old ways. It was pointed out that to ensure their interests would not be forgotten in Council affairs they must support their own candidate at the election. Furthermore, they were reminded that the councillor was not a policeman and it was not the duty of the councillor and committee to be continually speaking to the people of their responsibilities. They should undertake to do the work without constant supervision.

Interest and participation in the pre-election talks was generally good and where attendance was sometimes lacking this was due, amongst other things, to the fact that the new councillor had already been selected. The women also showed a good deal of interest and they were encouraged to participate in the talks, however, no female candidates were nominated. The candidates who were nominated were generally of good character.

During the patrol a small number of small administrative matters were attended to, including Special Arms Permits, application N.M.T.As, tax evaders etc. On returning to POPONDETTA, ballot paper similar in design to those used in the House of Assembly elections were printed in preparation for the council elections.

Attached is a list of the candidates for your information, please.


(R.A. Deverell)
Patrol Officer.

ALLOTORATE.

NAME OF CANDIDATES AND VILLAGE .

WAI-IE/IWUJI/NEMBADI

JOHN JAUBA AVUE of WAI-IE
SAURA IWUGAMBU of IWUJI.

SONGADI/GUMIMBA/SEBODA/PONGANI.

(X) VYNER TAUNO AJEDO of PONGANI
(X) JOHN STAFFORD USUKA of GUNLADA.

JEBURUGAIARI/JEGARAKAMBO/PULIN/
HENCAGE/BASADA/KEVI.

(X) CYPRIAN OILO LILIKA of PULIN.
ALEXANDER PONGA of KEVI.

EMO/ENDADURU/LSIBAI/KOVIRA.

SERGIUS PAULUS MUMUNI of EMO
RODNEY AVEPA GONJARI of EMO
ERIC SIMON of EMO.

BORERA/TOGOFU/BEAMATU/BANDERI/
BOROU/WAINA.

(X) RAYMOND GILL SENOPE of WAINA
POLYCARP KARIGO of BOROU
CHAMPTON MANGA OMBARI of BANDERI.
(X) JOHN NEWMAN GINAI GONGEIA of BEAMATU.

BEAMA/KOPURE

PARMINGA SEINA OGOMI of KOPURE
JOHN LUSCOMBE of KOPURE
JOSES YAIYAI of BEAMA.

BABERADA/BUSEGA.

(X) CUTHBERT IOVE of BUSEGA
(X) TROPHIMUS UMUDA of BABERADA
ABEL BONGA BOKE of BUSEGA.

DOMBADA/EMBOGO.

OSWALD GAINA DANDASE of DOMBADA
DOMINIC KALAU of EMBOGO.
(X) PAULUS KING BIROMI of DOMBADA

HANAKIRO/EMBI.

(X) ABEL KAUPU IAVERO of HANAKIRO
(X) LEON JEGA of EMBI

ELECTION.

URIO/DORO/MAUTA/DORADURU/ANGO.

HANAU/CARURO/BARISARI.

KENDATA/SIREMI/DOROD/HARICO.

BUMA/SANAMANDA.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND VILLAGES.

- (X) PATTERSON EGINBARI of ERIO
- (X) SICHOPA BORARI of ANGO
- (X) SERGIUS AVERA HAVIRO of DORADURU.
- LUCIAN MALAKAI of MAUTA.
- OLIBERT ITARI of CARURO.
- KORMAN GILL KEKEMA of BARISARI
- STAFFORD ONAMBO of HANAU
- CRISPIN JIPURI GOMBA of BARISARI.
- (X) AVERA IBANI of HARICO
- HAMAJA FUTIRI of KENDATA
- (X) ALFRED IVIKI of SIREMI.
- (X) CHARLES KINGSLEY AMAI JEGORA of BUMA
- NICODIMUS DORODA of BUMA.
- GRAYSON KAMAI of SANAMANDA.

x) undulates and cancelled





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.5.11(8)

Telegrams DISADM WJJ.NJ

Telephone

67.1.1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.
9th March, 1965.




Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

17
PATROL REPORT No. ~~12~~-63/64.

Please find attached a copy of a report covering a Council election patrol for the Oro Bay Council.

The reason for the delay in the report's submission has been covered by my covering memo to Patrol No. 12-63/64 of 8th March, 1965, although in this instance the patrolling officer was responsible for four months delay in the time of submitting the report after the completion of the patrol.

The patrol was of a routine nature and in addition the time lag is so great that comment on the subject matter is of little value.


(H.L. Williams)
District Commissioner.

②

Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA, Northern District.

10th October, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
POPONDETTA.

ORO BAY NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTION PATROL.

REPORT No. ~~63~~ 64

This report follows on the report of the pre-election patrol conducted in the Oro Bay, Buna and Pengani areas of the Oro Bay Native Local Government Council during the period 13th to 22nd May, 1964. The period of the election patrol was the 7th June to the 18th June and the route of this patrol was the same as that of the pre-election patrol. Those who accompanied the patrol were Patrol Officer R. Fairhall, Interpreter Jacob Hauje and Constable Loman.

A follow up talk was given in each electorate covering the main points of the pre-election talks and questions were asked to test the people's comprehension of the talks. The election patrol was better attended than the pre-election patrol and prior to the election those who desired to make further nominations for councillor were given the opportunity. The procedure in marking the ballot paper was explained on a blackboard for the benefit of literate voters. For those who wished and for illiterate voters it was explained that assistance would be given in marking the ballot paper after they had whispered their choice to the presiding officer. Most people voted in this way.

After this, the election began and voters proceeded to have their names checked in the Council Tax Register. Literate voters were given a ballot paper and pencil and proceeded to mark their ballot papers in a private area. For others the ballot paper was marked for the voter by myself in the presence of the voter and the other Officer. Each voter deposited his ballot paper in a ballot box which was previously shown to be empty and placed in a position for all to see. At the completion of the voting the ballot papers were counted in the presence of all voters, after which the name of the successful candidate was announced.

Prior to the election in each village the people were given the opportunity to make further nomination and new nominations for the Emo, Bandera and Barisari elector-

ates were received. The people of Banderi electorate again approached John Newman, and this time he accepted the nomination. Councillor Crispin of Barisari was also a late nominee for the Barisari electorate. These names were then added to the names on the ballot papers. As no advice had been received as to the intention of the mission teacher candidates and they had not presented themselves at the election, the election proceeded without them.

No incidences occurred throughout the elections, and the majority of voters requested that the ballot paper be marked for them. Altogether 23 informal votes were cast by literate voters and their ballot papers indicated that they had not listened carefully to the detailed voting instructions that had preceded the elections and in no way could their intention be understood. Furthermore, few literate voters had marked their other preferences, however, only in one electorate could this have affected the result. The Barisari election was so closely contested that the successful candidate was only two, fourth preferential votes in front of his opponent and the four informal votes may have easily altered the result.

In most electorates the new councillor had already been decided upon so the election, in these cases, was a foregone conclusion. Only the elections at Barisari and Babarada were closely contested. At Barisari the second, third and fourth preferences had to be distributed before a decision could be reached, however, at Babarada only the second preferences needed to be distributed to give a clear result.

Eight of the thirteen elected candidates were old councillors and generally these people are of a high calibre, however, some of their opponents would have made better councillors. At the Barisari and Dobaduru elections the village voted in blocks for their own candidate, and so the successful candidate was elected simply because he represented the largest village and not because of his qualifications. The results of the election at Barisari and Dobaduru were not popular with the people of the other smaller villages so they may eventually realize that they must combine and support their own candidate if he is to be successful.

The attendance at the elections was better than that of the pre-election talks, however, an increase in numbers would have been more desirable. The bona-fide absentees were mainly people working away from the village either within or outside the District. Those who simply failed to vote were believed to be visiting other villages or working in their gardens. The voting figures for the Eno, Beama, Hanakiro and Siremi electorates were below 50% and the majority of the people who failed to vote were those living in villages outside the election centre. In some instances the lack of interest may be due to the fact that the councillor had already been selected and it was considered that only a representative body was

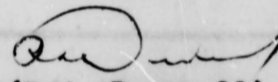
needed to complete the formality of an election. The people in the abovementioned electorates however, show a general lack of interest in most council affairs, due mainly to the ineffectual leadership of previous councillors and committees.

In these particular electorates there were no difficulties in walking to the election centre, however, in future it would be more desirable if the election campaign could be extended and more time given to the individual villages in the electorates rather than have them meet in one centre. Particularly the villages of Emo, Leibai, Kendata, Siremi, Beama, Korure, Hanakiro, Embi will require more attention if their support in council affairs is to be enhanced.

The questionnaire on the pre-election talks revealed that most people had a good knowledge of the functions and aims of Local Government Councils. Generally the elections were conducted successfully and without incident and the successful candidates are generally of a high calibre. They were notified of the councillor's course which was to commence on the 23rd June, 1964.

Attached are the voting figures and a list of the successful candidates for your information, please.

Electorate	Total Popul- ation	Number of persons on roll	No. Persons on roll ab- sent at Election	Voting Figures	
				Valid	Invalid
EMO	136	36	4	2	2
SUBULU/COYUWA/MAKARA/POWELI	310	95	25	3	3
COYUWA/POWELI/MAKARA/MAKARA/POWELI	270	79	36	4	4
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	600	116	16	2	2
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	913	140	12	1	1
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	319	75	6	2	2
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	300	120	7	3	3
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	334	109	21	4	4
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	233	67	10	2	2
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	452	147	102	3	3
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	210	140	22	2	2
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	392	107	20	1	1
EMO/LEIBAI/KENDATA/SIREMI/BEAMA/KORURE/HANAKIRO/EMBI	469	127	64	1	1
TOTAL	4764	1395	363	35	35


 (R.A. Deverell)
 Patrol Officer.

OFFICERS SUPERVISING ELECTIONS:

R.A. Deverell, Patrol Officer.
R.T. Fairhall, Patrol Officer.

DATE ELECTIONS DUE: 8th to 18th June, 1964

(1) Electorate.	(2) Total Popul- ation.	(3) Number of Persons on Roll.		(4) No. Persons on Roll ab- sent at Election Time.		No. Person Eligible to Vote.		No. Eligible persons who voted.		No. Eligible persons who failed to vote.		Percentage eligible persons who Voted.		Over- all %
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
WAI-IE/IWUJI/HEMBADI	126	36	37	4	2	32	35	19	26	13	9	59	75	67
SONGADI/GUNTIBA/SEBODA/ PONGANI.	318	95	76	25	3	70	73	38	48	32	25	54	66	60
JEBURUGAIARI/JESARAKAMBO/ PUIH/MENGADE/BASADA/KEVI	278	79	52	36	4	43	48	33	32	10	16	77	67	72
EMO/ENDADURU/LEIBAI/KOVIRA	410	116	88	16	2	100	86	44	43	56	43	44	50	47
BOREARA/TOGOFU/BEANATU/ BANDERI/BOROU/WAINA.	513	148	120	27	1	121	119	64	91	57	28	53	76	65
BEANA/KOPURE	319	95	62	34	2	61	60	38	12	23	48	62	26	41
BABERADA/BUSEGA	380	120	74	45	5	75	69	38	36	37	33	50	53	52
DOMBADA/ENBODO	434	109	91	32	4	77	87	56	66	21	21	73	76	75
HANAKIRO/EMBI.	233	67	40	13	2	54	38	29	12	25	26	54	32	43
URIO/BORO/MAUTA/BOBADURU/ANG.	452	147	102	32	5	115	97	78	68	37	29	68	70	69
HANAU/GARURO/BARISARI.	510	149	108	22	2	127	106	73	62	54	44	57	58	58
KENDATA/SIREMI/BORBO/HARIGO.	372	107	70	25	1	32	69	43	30	39	39	52	43	48
BUNA/SANANANDA	419	127	84	52	2	75	82	44	39	31	43	59	48	54
	4764	1395	1004	363	35	1032	969	597	565	435	404	762	734	57.7

H.V. DORSELOFF, BOPTOI GILIGOLA

1962 ELECTIONS FROM 18TH JUNE, 1962

NAME OF CANDIDATES & VILLAGES. NO. OF VOTES. NAME OF ELECTORATE.

WAI-IE/IVUUL/NEBADI JOHN JAUBA AUBE of WAI-IE SAURA IVUGABU of IVUJI

SONGADI/GUMIABA/SEBODA/PONGANI VYNER AJEDO AJEDO of Pongani JOHN STAFFORD USUKA of GUMIABA BURARA BOGAPA of PONGANI.

JEBURUGAIARI/JEGARAKANBO/PULI/MENGADE/BASADA/LEVI. CYPRIAN OILO LILIKA of PULI. ALEXANDER POUCA of LEVI

EMO/ENDADURU/LEIRAI/KOVIRA. SERGIUS PAULUS MURUHI of EMO RODNEY AVERA GONJARI of EMO ERIC SIMON of EMO.

BORRARA/TOGOFU/BEAMATU/BANDERI/BOROU/NAIWA. RAYMOND GILL SEMOTE of NAIWA POLYCEP KARICO of BOROU CHANFION NAWA GEMARI of BANDERI JOHN NEWMAN GIWAI GEMERA of BEAMATU.

NAME OF CANDIDATES & VILLAGES.	NO. OF VOTES.	NAME OF ELECTORATE.
JOHN JAUBA AUBE of WAI-IE SAURA IVUGABU of IVUJI	44	WAI-IE/IVUUL/NEBADI
VYNER AJEDO AJEDO of Pongani JOHN STAFFORD USUKA of GUMIABA BURARA BOGAPA of PONGANI.	61	SONGADI/GUMIABA/SEBODA/PONGANI
CYPRIAN OILO LILIKA of PULI. ALEXANDER POUCA of LEVI	57	JEBURUGAIARI/JEGARAKANBO/PULI/MENGADE/BASADA/LEVI.
SERGIUS PAULUS MURUHI of EMO RODNEY AVERA GONJARI of EMO ERIC SIMON of EMO.	23	EMO/ENDADURU/LEIRAI/KOVIRA.
RAYMOND GILL SEMOTE of NAIWA POLYCEP KARICO of BOROU CHANFION NAWA GEMARI of BANDERI JOHN NEWMAN GIWAI GEMERA of BEAMATU.	13	BORRARA/TOGOFU/BEAMATU/BANDERI/BOROU/NAIWA.

ELECTORATE **NAMES OF CANDIDATES & VILLAGES.** **PLACE** **SEX** **AGE** **RELIGION**

ELECTORATE	NAMES OF CANDIDATES & VILLAGES.	PLACE	SEX	AGE	RELIGION
BEAMA/KOPURE	PARNIMAS SKIMA OCCOMI	1	M	49	
	(X) CUMBERT LOVE of BUSEGA	1	M	50	First. Final.
	(X) TROPHEUS UMODA of BABERADA ABEL BONGA BOKE of BUSEGA	1	M	19 17 36	21 - 48
DOMBADA/EMBOGO	OSWALD GAIWA DANDASE	1	M	88	
	(X) PAULUS KING BIRONI of DOMBADA	1	M	31	Informal
	(X) ABEL KAUPU LAVERO of HANAKIRO. (X) LEON JEGA of ENBI	1	M	22 18	Informal
URIO/BORO/NAUTA/ DORADURU/ANGO.	PATTERSON EGINBARI of URIO	1	M	42	
	(X) SEROPA BORARI of ANGO.	1	M	2	Informal
	(X) SERGIUS AVERA HAVURO of DORADURU LUCIAN MALAKAI of NAUTA.	1	M	99	Informal

ELECTORATE. NAMES OF CANDIDATES & VILLAGES.

HANAU/CARURO/HARISARI

- GILBERT ITARI of CARURO
- NORMAN GILL KEKEMA of HARISARI
- (X) STAFFORD ONAMO of HANAU
- (X) CRISPIN JIPURI GOMBA of HARISARI.

KENDATA/SIRENI/BOREO HARIGO.

- (X) AVERA IRIBA of HARIGO
- WAJAJA POTIRI of KENDATA.
- (X) ALFRED IVIKI of SIRENI

IUNA/SANANANDA.

- (X) CHARLES KINGSLEY AWAI JEGODA of BUNA.
- NICODEMUS BORODA of BUNA
- GRAYSON KAWAI of SANANANDA.

(X) indicates a councillor.

No. of STATES

1

1st Count.

42
31
11
47
135

Informal.

ZIMBA

69

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES
CRISPIN JIPURI
GOMBA

AVERA IRIBA

48

2

16

73

Informal.

CHARLES KINGSLEY
AWAI JEGODA.

58

7

15

83

Informal.

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 1-63/5
 Col. R. L. Riddell P.S.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
 Native
 From 24/8/1963 to 26/8/1963
 Number of days
 Assistant Accompany
 District Serv
 Area by
 Medical
 Collection of names