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# PATROL REPORTS

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Station : Baiyer River  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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OK 972-272

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1970-1971

BAIYER RIVER

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-70-71	R.B. Cruickshank	Entire Baiyer River council area
2-70-71	B. Jackson	Baiyer council area, Mingip and Yarracunda.
3-70-71	K. Lavo	Lumis - Lai River area
4-70-71	B. Jackson	Lumma, Pinyapina of Baiyer-Lumma L.G.C.

67-14-15



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: BAIYER RIVER PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71  
 Subdistrict: HIGEN  
 District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
 Type of Patrol: ANNUAL TAX/CENSUS  
 Patrol Conducted by: R. B. CRUICKSHANK ADO  
 Area Patrolled: ENTIRE BAIYER RIVER COUNCIL AREA  
 (Council and/or \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Census Division(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
Mr. M. Meai Jondi ( Council Clerk )  
Mr. Mesa Mao ( DDA Clerical Asst )  
Mr. Kak Endigua ( DDA Interpreter )

Duration of Patrol—from 13 7 to 12 9 1970 ( Broken periods )  
 No. of Days: 41

Last DDA Patrol to Area: Self conducting Baiyer River Council Election Patrol  
 Date: December 1969 Duration: 19 days

Object of Patrol (Briefly): Census revision Baiyer Council area, Collection of Baiyer River Council Tax 1970/71, Full investigations of unlawful killings and settlement of same, General Administration and Liason with Administration Officers from neighbouring areas.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 15,368 VILLAGE POPULATION LISTING ENCLOSED

Director of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUI

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner.

ED:KP

67-14-15

Division of District Administration,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PAPER.

3rd December, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
RAISE.

RAISE

Your reference 151 379 of 24th November, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of annual Census and Situation Report by R.B. Craickchank, District Officer, of the RAISE - W.H.D. Council area.

A informative and well presented report adequately covered by your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner.

A sound piece of field work and a worthwhile training exercise for Mr. Craickchank.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
(R.B. CRAICKCHANK)  
Departmental Head.

cc: Mr. R.B. Craickchank,  
Patrol Post,  
RAISE 712.  
Western Highlands District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Department of the Administrator,  
District Headquarters,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN, N.A.S.

26th November, 1970.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONIGSBU.

SAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1970-71

The above numbered Report and Census Figures are forwarded herewith.

Mr. CRICKENBANK, has completed a useful Patrol with his usual efficiency. His Report is well presented and contains much information of the Saiyer River Administrative Area which will be of considerable benefit to the Officer in Charge who is to succeed Mr. CRICKENBANK.

The covering memo submitted by Mr. GIBSON Assistant District Commissioner fully cover the issues raised in the Report.

With regard to his query under the heading "4. Economic (-)" it is suggested that the only way people's attention can be drawn to money wasting is through a Council sponsored propaganda campaign.

The answer to Section 6 "Social" (a) is that, unfortunately, no fire arms are at this stage available for issue to Saiyer River Patrol Post.

*R. Aisbett*  
R. AISBETT  
D/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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67-2-3

Sub-District Office,  
ST. HAGEN. N.H.D.

19th November, 1970.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
MOUNT LAKE.

BAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT  
NO. 1 OF 1970/71

1. Please find attached three copies of a recent Patrol completed by Mr. Gruckshank, Assistant District Officer, plus his Camping Allowance claim and claims for Mr. Meas Mao and Mr. Mok Madiga.

2. Comments.

Local Government

- (a) European type dress is common in many Councils in this Sub-District, however, khaki shorts and shirts are not particularly as common as Mr. Gruckshank mentions.
- (b) The Training of Councillors in the executive aspect of Local Government is a difficult task and continual education by the adviser is essential.
- (c) It is pleasing to see a newly established Council proving its effectiveness as a Local Government body.
- (d) Growing pains of a society experiencing great social changes are bound to occur. The people do become perturbed and it is a Field Officer's duty to guide the people and explain the situation, so that the people can learn to cope with their changing society. Mr. Gruckshank has reported fully on this matter.

3. House of Assembly

- (a) Mr. Gruckshank's comments cover this section appropriately.

4. Economic

- (a) Mr. Gruckshank's comments on the BWA CO-OP and coffee production in the BAIYER area are worth noting.
- (b) It is pleasing to see that the local Baiyer people play a big role in the supply of labour in their own area. This is not common in other areas of this Sub-District. Many people in other areas consider a labourer's job to be a poor means of earning money.
- (c) Going by the amount of money in this area being spent on Trade Store rubbish, I feel that some type of education programme should be established to encourage the people to spend this money on improved housing and improvement of land. Some advice from Headquarters on this matter would be appreciated, please.



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5. Rural Development Funds and Entrepreneurship

- (a) Rural Development Funds assisted projects have been well handled by Mr. Cruickshank. Had it not been for his leadership, these projects would possibly not have been tackled by the people alone.
- (b) Long term investment and projects are difficult for the people to comprehend. Thorough education in this cattle venture, using visual aids and educated interpreters, would be beneficial when the project commences.
- (c) There are a few other European entrepreneurs in this Sub-District who wish to engage in partnership or sell out to the local people.
- (d) \$30,000 has been allocated to the BAIYER - RUYI Road this year.

6. Social

- (a) Police work is still the responsibility of the Officer in Charge at Tumbal also.
- (b) Many stations were without Police during the Casselle Peninsula disturbance and Mr. Cruickshank handled his Baiyer problems extremely well, considering the lack of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary support.
- (c) Glen payback is definitely a problem in this area and is difficult to control. One way to deter it is to get the clan leaders together as soon as possible and advise them to maintain law and order and assist the Government first and foremost.
- (d) It is always better to allow a cooling off period after a murder before compensation is discussed.
- (e) Could some type of firearm be issued to the BAIYER PATROL POST, please? It could be handy in view of Mr. Cruickshank's comments.
- (f) This cult or secret society could be linked with a local persons actions at TIGI near the DEL-BAIYER border. Mr. Faithful, the District Inspector, is investigating the IRI incident and it is the subject of separate correspondence.

7. Education and Health

- (a) The Medical Insurance Scheme, run by the JENSLEY Hospital, is worth noting.

8. Miscellaneous

- (a) The new Officer in Charge Baiyer has a responsibility to ensure that the relations between Gundhill Meyers and the local people remains favourable.
- (b) If minerals are to be found and are to be extracted in the Highlands, then a great deal of education and explaining will have to be done with the people well before any action is taken.

.../3

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9. Income and Statistics

- (a) The Highland Labour Scheme is becoming more and more unpopular as the people's own economic development and facilities improve in their home areas.
- (b) The people in the less developed areas are initially keen to try the Highland Labour Scheme, but after a few experience it and return home, the attitude changes.

10. Patrols

- (a) Mr. Crutchfield's Patrol and report is a fitting one superior to any other on the MILNE RIVER.
- (b) This report will serve invaluable to the new Officer in charge, MILNE RIVER.
- (c) A good report and a good patrol.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
 R. J. GIBSON

Assistant District Commissioner

*[Handwritten scribbles and marks]*

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 13th July 1970: BAIYER RIVER - IKI. Organisation patrol stores etc. Departed Baiyer River arriving Iki 1145. Payment interest Jini land and timber investments. Called census Oiyambo and Kabagomp groups. Clerks collected tax. Evening discussions with influential men.

Tue. 14/7/70. AT IKI. Revised census and collected tax Kagaraminjip and Neibinjip groups. After lunch walked route of proposed Iki Road and gave advice re routing and bridging until 1730.

Wed. 15/7. IKI - MANKI. 0530 arose and organised patrol stores. 0730 departed Iki arriving Manki 1545. Paid interest Jini land and timber investments. Revised census and collected tax Moima group. work completed 1900.

Thurs. 16/7. 0815 departed MANKI - BAIYER RIVER. Arrived Ruti Airstrip 1000. Discussions with D.O. Assmusen and native owners Jini land and timber investments. 1300 departed Ruti by air for NE. Hagen. Collected cash advance Jini loan interest, discussions with D.O. and ADC. Arrived Baiyer River by vehicle at 1800.

Fri. 20/7. 0800 - 0900 payment Jini interest. Thence to Segi. Discussions with people re cargo cult and roadwork. Revised census and collected tax Kundumpo and Antakelakan groups. Rest of day compiled statistics.

Tue. 21/7. GEGI - KUL. To Kul by road and foot arriving 1200. Discussions with people, revision of census and collection of tax Kul people.

Wed. 22/7. KU L - MAINJIP. To Mainjip by road. Revised census and collected tax Rami, Klabin, Kumbc and Malpaka groups.

Thurs. 23/7. MAINJIP - MAINS. To Mains by road. Revised census and collected tax all Mains groups.

Fri. 24/7. Patrol interrupted by July Meeting of Baiyer River Council. First Revised Estimates and returns attended to.

Sat. 25/7. BAIYER RIVER D.A.S.F STATION. To D.A.S.F. for collection of tax.

Mon. 26/7. BAIYER RIVER - KARLETA: To Karleta by road. Revised census and collected tax Kimarip groups.

Tues. 27/7. BAIYER RIVER - KUPICK: To Kupick by road for census revision and tax collection Kimarip and Juguna groups.

Wed. 28/7. KUPICK - LAGA. To Laga by road for census revision and tax collection. Work completed 1800. Returned to Station for liaison with C.I.B. Inspector Mercer until 1730.

Thurs. 30/7. LAGA - KULIMP. To Kulimp by road for census revision and tax collection and settlement of land dispute by negotiation.

Fri. 31/7. KULIMP - PAKALIS. To Pakalis by road for census revision and tax collection. Settlement of minor disputes.

Sat. 1st August 1970. At Baiyer River. Full day spent on Iki Road with licenced shot firer blasting rock faces.

Mon. 3/8. PAKALIS - YARRAMANDA. To Yarramanda by road for census revision and tax collection.

(4)

Thurs. 4/8. YARRAMANDA - TAIPIAGAMA. Arrived Taipigama 1330. Conducted census revision and tax collection all Taipigama groups.

Fri. 5/8. TAIPIAGAMA - LUMIS. Morning completed census revision and tax collection at Taipigama. 1200 departed Taipigama for Lumis inspecting proposed road en route. Arrived Lumis 1600.

Thurs. 6/8. At LUMIS. Census revision and tax collection groups Lumis nos. 1 and 2. At 1630 helicopter arrived to convey me to Baiyer River and thence to Hagen by car for urgent discussions with D.I. Faithful.

Fri. 7/8. At MT. HAGEN AND BAIYER RIVER. Liason with D.I. Faithful. At 1700 returned to Lumis by helicopter.

Sat 8/8. AT LUMIS. Census revision and tax collection Lumis no. 3 group. At 1430 departed Lumis arriving Pinyapais 1630.

Sun. 9/8. PINYAPAIS - AIPENDA. Departed Pinyapais 0900 arriving Aipenda in Wapenamanda area at 1200. On arrival of Mr. Hall from Wapenamanda discussed proposed ward changes in Wap. and Baiyer Councils. Later drove to Wapenamanda for discussions with OIC. Later returned to Aipenda arriving at 1900.

Mon 10/8. AT AIPENDA. Awaiting order to carry out plebiscite from DC. Aipenda people discussed ward changes amongst themselves.

Tues. 11/8. AT AIPENDA - PINYAPAIS. Mr. Hall conducted plebiscite. Self acted as observer. Work completed at 1515 and immediately set out for Pinyapais arriving 1830.

Wed. 12/8. AT PINYAPAIK. Revised census and collected tax wards Pinyapais nos. 1 and 2. Night- visited Baptist Mission.

Thurs. 13/8. PINYAPAIS - NEKERAP. 0500 departed Pinyapais arriving Nekerap at 1200. Conducted census revision Nekerap no. 2. Discussions with people. Later clerks arrived from Pinyapais.

Fri. 14/8. AT NEKERAP. Conducted census revision ward Nekerap no. 1 and clerks collected tax

Sat. 15/8. NEKERAP - NEKERAP. 0800 departed Nekerap arriving Paus in Kompian area 1100, for the purpose of discussions disputed ownership of land Paus with OIC Kompian. OIC Kompian failed to attend. Spoke with owners of the land Paus. Late afternoon departed Paus arriving back at Nekerap 1930.

Sun. 16/8. AT NEKERAP. Attended to census statistics and checking Council tax collection.

Mon. 17/8. NEKERAP - BAIYER RIVER. Departed Nekerap 0800 for Lumis arriving at 1100. En route arbitrated in land dispute. On arrival at Lumis proceeded to inspect piece of land offered by Lumis people as Administrative Basecamp. Site found to be unsatisfactory. Negotiations with owners of desirable site proved fruitless. Lunch at Baptist Mission, then walked to Lanin River and drove to Baiyer River arriving 1500.

Tue. 18/8. BAIYER RIVER - PINYAPAIS - BAIYER RIVER. Word received of woman being murdered at Pinyapais. Helicoptered to Pinyapais, invest. murder, collected body. Thence to Lumis and 'rescued' frightened youth from Mission. Thence to Baiyer River, had autopsy carried out and delivered body to Lanin River for burial.

Mon. 24/8. BAIYER RIVER - LUMIS. To Lumis by aircraft. Calmed irate Malipun clan over murder of woman Pokai. Disarmed mob. Heard demands for heavy compensation for murder. Hangered by lack of Police who are in Rabaul.

Tues. 25/8. TO MT. HAGEN. Police investigation death of woman Pokai, took statement from suspect TEIA who had fled to Wapenamadr. Returned Baiyer River arriving midnight.

Wed. 26/8. Baiyer River - Lumis. Again travelled to Lumis in order to calm Malipun group.

Sun. 30/8. At Baiyer River. Received word of wounding of Teibi. Proceeded to Baptist Mission Hospital, inspected wounded man. Returned Patrol Post and prepared for patrol.

Mon. 31/8. BAIYER RIVER - LUMIS. 0800 received word of suicide of woman at Gagi. By road to scene and conducted investigation for coronial. Woman had hanged herself - no suspicious circumstances. Thence to Lumis by road and foot arriving 1400. Again calmed Malipun group. Then arrested man Paraka and charged him with causing grievous bodily harm to man Teibi. Took statements.

Tues. 1st October 1970. 0800 received word of death of Teibi rumours. Sent instructions for autopsy via mission radio. Formally charged Paraka with wilful murder. 1830 departed Lumis escorting mourning Malipun group arriving Pinyapais 1100. The two groups commenced negotiations which proceeded until nightfall. No incidents.

Wed. 2/9. Pinyapais - Baiyer River. At Pinyapais until 1300 supervising death payment for woman Pokai. Thence walked to Lanin River escorting prisoner and drove to Patrol Post arriving 1700.

Thurs. 3/9. BAIYER RIVER - PAKALIS. Formally charged Paraka with wilful murder and took statement. Thence to Pakalis and disarmed angry group of 200 mourners. Calmed them and entered into discussions over their demands for reluctant compensation.

Sat. 12/9. BAIYER RIVER - LUMIS. By road and foot to Lumis to supervise death compensation for Teibi. Proceedings conducted peacefully. Patrol started out for Baiyer River arriving 2030.

END OF PATROL.

SITUATION REPORT.

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(a) POLITICAL.

The Baiyer River Local Government Council had its first really successful year in the financial year ended 30th June 1970. The long awaited Council House was completed and during July the tax/census patrol was interrupted in order to hold the first Meeting there. This, plus a successful works programme and lately a short course on Meeting procedure conducted by the S.L.G.O. have made for a striking improvement in the collective morale of the Council.

The situation appears quite changed over the last two years. The individual councillors, all of whom were returned to office during the general elections last December, have gained in experience and confidence. If, not more than three years ago, local politics had a distinctly religious side to it the Council has by now developed into a secular body. Whilst this is not necessarily a good thing - the prayers which were formerly said before and after Council Meetings have gradually died out. Several Councillors who were formerly prominent in Baptist Church affairs have gradually withdrawn and one or two have taken second wives. Thus the Council has developed an identity as a local government body, but it maintains close ties with the Mission and other influential organisations in the area such as the D.A.S.F. Station.

The Councillors have not shown any tendency to adopt khaki shirts and shorts as a uniform which is quite common in other Councils. Here dress varies from tie, long trousers and sometimes coat to bark belt and leaves. During meetings the Councillors tend to sit close to their allies and friends from their immediate areas. They also tend to vote en bloc on a regional basis.

The twentyfive Councillors vary greatly as individuals. It is sometimes stated by cynics that Councillors are unimportant men in their own right who are put forward by the real leaders as 'front men'. I do not think that this is the case in the Baiyer River Council. It strikes me that all of the councillors are men of influence in their own right and are all of fairly high birth. All are, or can expect to be when they become older, influential men. Three or four Councillors are young and fairly educated by the standards of the area. My assessment of them is that they have been elected as young progressives who may be able to represent their wards better. These men are literate and speak fluent pidgin and passable English. There is another group, numbering about a dozen, and aged in their thirties and forties, who are old enough to be traditional leaders and at the same time have had a fair amount of contact with expatriates. Within this group some speak pidgin, some are ex-Village Officials and some entrepreneurs. Finally there are the elderly gentlemen who are very much traditional 'big men'. This group tend to hold the young progressives back to some extent

and I'm afraid that they will never understand what local government is all about. At the same time these Councillors are rabidly pro-Administration and genuinely opposed to political changes. 20

There are two Councillors who do not fit into the three groups described above. These are Menembi, the ex-President of the Council and St. George, the Manager of the D.A.S.F. Stock Station. Menembi is an ex-Luluai and ex-D.D.A. Interpreter. He is also quite an entrepreneur and at the least, a very shrewd man. He appears to understand the minds of Europeans to a far greater extent than do his colleagues. Councillor Bill St. George represents those residents, both expatriate and native, who reside on the areas of alienated land in the Council area. His expertise is a valuable asset to the Council at this stage of its development.

As stated in the Advisers Report on the Council for 1969/70, the Baiyer Council is lacking in the executive sense. As legislators the Councillors are developing well but it is obvious that the Council would rapidly become defunct without the services of an Adviser and competent clerk. This is a current fact of life and the problem will not be solved overnight. It is hoped that a decision by the Council during the September Meeting to appoint the first two 'portfolio' Councillors from amongst the ranks of the younger progressive elements is a move in the right direction. Greater emphasis on training of the Executive-Finance Committee should also rank high on the list of priorities.

Outside the Meeting House the Councillors continue to be in the forefront of community affairs. They with their ward committeemen continue to lead the people on road maintenance and rural development projects and in this respect the system is little changed from the days of the Luluai and Iutul. In addition the people regard the Councillors as quasi magistrates which is the natural result of the traditional system of 'big men' holding courts.

The attitude of the population towards the local government system continues to become more favourable. As reported previously during the early stages there was a clash of authority between Baptist Mission native pastors and councillors but this has gradually died out. The population has come to realise the respective roles of each and can rationalise secular and theological leadership. The Baiyer Council society is not nearly the theocracy which it was three or four years ago. The enlightened attitude of expatriate Baptist Missionaries has played no small part in this development, and this has permeated the ranks of the pastors and population. The mission sees the council as a force which has filled a hitherto vacuum and as such has supported the council. The mission also sees in the council the organisation to aid financially and the mission's localisation programme. In other words, the sooner the Council accepts responsibility for Mission health and Educational facilities, the better. The general idea is for the Council to make application for those areas of land on which mission schools and hospitals stand and to begin to construct permanent materials schools, staff housing and aid posts etc.

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The role of the Mission is envisaged as one of continuing to supply trained overseas staff, teachers, doctors and nurses, until the time when sufficient local staff is available in quantity and quality. This is 'localisation' in action and the Mission is becoming more insistent about it. However, to date there has been a clash of priorities that is, road communications v. schools and hospitals but as the roads improve this should fade out. I believe that the Council will be in a financial position to aid mission educational and health facilities during the 1971-1972 financial year.

This all seems to be a satisfactory state of affairs, but one does hear occasionally that somehow since the Council began 'things ain't what they used to be'. It is alleged that the place is going to rack and ruin, that the roads are not well maintained and that law and order is breaking down. These alleged events are laid at the door of the local government system along with the steady handing over of power by the Australian Government to the local people.

These sentiments have been expressed to me by only a few people, perhaps half a dozen natives and expatriates. As a rule, these informants have tended to be the more elderly types who appear to me to be losing power and influence due to current political development. It would also appear that there is some truth in the allegations. It is fairly obvious in the Hagen Sub District that thefts, drunk and disorderly conduct and other sophisticated petty crime is on the increase and at the same time the traditional power structure at village level is changing. Elders do not seem to have the influence over the young which they did formerly. In the matter of road maintenance, too, there has been some deterioration of standards in some areas although it has remained satisfactory in the Baiyer. However to lay this strife at the door of the local government system is over simplifying the whole matter.

2. The growing importance of the House of Assembly is becoming more appreciated by the village people, not to mention expatriates and native sophisticates. This is, to some extent, the result of the deluge of information over the radio and printed media. I have carried out no formal political education. It is also the result of the increasing deference to the House of Assembly and its members given by local expatriate residents. Some of these expatriates have been noted in the past for firm ideas on how to handle natives, and the readily observable changes in their attitudes and actions of late must be appreciated by ordinary people in contact with them.

As well, the Baiyer River area is often visited by official parties of high Administration officials, MNAs and representatives of newly independent Afro-Asian Nations. The respect accorded to such people by the local expatriates is obvious. I feel that it is in this way that the growing powers of MNAs and Ministers is making itself known to the average villager.



Attitude towards the local MHA, Mr. Traiaya Kambipi, is generally quite favourable. To be sure there are the usual complaints that he does not visit his constituents and does not tell people what is going on in the House. This appears to me to be fairly justified in that the member does tend to concern himself with his immediate tribe. However Mr. Traiaya is now regularly attending Council Meetings and he certainly liases with myself and the Baptist Mission on most occasions. From his point of view, he also voices the complaint against his constituents who he says are not interested enough in what he has to say and do not assemble in crowds to discuss current events with him.

Mr. Traiaya himself is a relatively well educated and sophisticated MHA by Highlands standards. He strikes me as an astute politician in that he is eager to associate himself with the Administration when it suits him. I refer to handouts of cash such as the distribution of \$7000 rural development funds on the Lumis Road and recently the beginning of the payments to former village officials. For him this is the best sort of political capital. Less popular Administration, such as enforcement of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance and the 'encouragement' given to men to labour on self help projects such as the Lumis Road he does not associate himself with, at least publically. Privately the member has demanded on more than one occasion that all young men who will not work on the Lumis Road should be punished by being given the task of breaking stones etc. When such encouragement is being carried out the MHA makes himself scarce. He seems to be a realist, to say the least.

He also tends to set himself up as an ombudsman to influence the king vis a vis members of his particular tribe, and also to obtain preferential treatment for his tribe at the expense of other tribes. I deplore this but it is, I feel, inevitable. The same sort of thing is done, to a lesser extent, by such locals as Mr. Patrick Purii Gaiye who is a Patrol Officer at the Administration College, The Council President Pii and a host of others.

Taken overall, however, the MHA is a real asset to his electorate, particularly the Baiyer River section of it. He has no loutish tendencies and has the great advantage of being a teetotaler. He continues to be a practising Baptist and although he certainly takes no orders from missionaries, one cannot help but feel that his development to date has been greatly influenced by them.

(b) ECONOMIC:

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The whole of the Council area continues to prosper and latest figures reveal that more cash has flowed into the area than was reported last year.

The dominant source of cash income is coffee: The amounts received from other cash crops are negligible. Virtually every adult male villager owns or has a share in a coffee garden and harvests the crop in season and carries it to the nearest road-head for sale. There he waits until a buyer comes past in his utility truck and haggling commences. Formerly the seller was content to sell to the first buyer but as buyers proliferate he is becoming less inclined to do this. The locally owned Enga Co-operative continues to dominate the market and during the twelve months ended 30th June 1970 paid out \$131,824 cash for coffee. It is reliably estimated that buyers from outside the Baiyer River area bought half as much which is to say that about \$200,000 cash flowed into the area from sale of coffee last financial year. Furthermore, during the first three months of the current financial year over \$50,000 has already been paid out.

It is pleasing to note that the Enga Co-op has been able to successfully compete with private enterprise and continue to be able to buy two thirds of the total production of the Council area. This success has largely accounted for the net profit of \$35,593 for last financial year, \$10,397 of which was distributed to the village people who had sold coffee to the Co-operative during the financial year. This has meant, in effect, that for each pound weight of coffee sold to the Co-operative the seller has received a couple of cents bonus. It should also be stated that during this time the Co-operative has successfully competed with private enterprise by paying equal or better prices ON THE ROAD. I feel that this has been achieved for several reasons namely the relatively high overheads of private buyers operating from Mt. Hagen on a 100 mile round trip, the efficient running of the day to day affairs of the Co-op, the fact that the co-op is fully integrated into the society and religion of the majority of the Baiyer River residents and last, but not least, that expatriate expertise has been available to the Co-op at little or no cost from a very competent Co-operatives Officer and Baptist Mission volunteers.

Thus there is little need for the protection of the Co-operative in the matter of coffee buying. To be sure some elements in the co-operative still feel that the Co-op should have a monopoly in the area but the feeling is less pronounced of late. Mutual recriminations between the Co-op on the one hand, and private enterprise on the other, are still bound to occur. There will continue to be mutual complaints about 'unfair trading practices' from both sides on occasion but these will remain politically insignificant so long as the Enga Co-operative can remain economically buoyant.

Ranking second after coffee, sale of labour, brings cash into the local economy. Sale of labour to private enterprise brings in a negligible amount as compared with the wages bills of the Administration and Mission. The major user of local labour is, of course, the D.A.S.F. Stock Station which pays out \$25,000 per year currently. Added to this are the activities of D.D.A. and the Local Government Council which would circulate a further \$5,000. Miscellaneous users of labour, such as the Sanctuary and Co-operative have added a further \$10,000. A total of approximately \$40,000 has found its way into the local economy directly from the sale of labour by local people.

Thus coffee and sale of labour are the two outstanding sources of cash in the area and it is evident that during the year each has increased. Added to these, of course, are the multitude of sources open to local people to earn cash since the advent of expatriate interest and settlement in the area. I refer to sale of fresh foods and firewood, interest on sale of Jimni land and timber assets, sale of fresh vegetables and so on ad infinitum. This cash income may, in the financial year ended 30th June 1970, have reached the sum of a quarter of a million dollars and in so doing it is evident that the cash income is rapidly increasing year by year. To report a very approximate increase of cash into the area during the last year of 30% would not, I feel, be far from the truth.

In an area where the basic necessities of life are provided, for the vast bulk of the population, by the traditional non-cash economy the money earned quickly finds itself spent on goods and services which the expatriate ultimately provides. Direct taxation by the local government council accounts for, at the most, \$30,000 of the total cash income by way of head tax, licences to trade with natives, etc. The number of local natives paying an income tax to the central government is negligible, as are the amounts paid. Direct taxation to 'Government' accounts for perhaps \$30,000 from a total income of perhaps \$250,000 or, very roughly, 12%.

The purchase of luxury goods largely accounts for the balance. The Faga Co-operative wholesales currently \$4,000 worth of tinned goods, rice, cigarettes etc per week to the local population. As well, Mt. Hagen based Chinese sell a further unknown quantity of consumer goods into the area each week. Whilst coffee remains a source of cash these luxury goods are becoming virtually necessities for an increasing number of local people. The balance of the available cash is spent on purchase and maintenance of the current status symbols, the motor vehicles.

This summary provides, at the best, a rough idea of the cash economy of the Baiyer River Council area. This has been superimposed on an area where the traditional rhythm of village life, kau kau, the pig, the moga and traditional obligations remain virtually unchanged.

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During the last twelve months general rural development has largely concentrated on construction of new roads and up-grading of the old. With encouragement the village people of those areas without roads, meaning one third of the population, have worked well on such projects as the Lunin and Iki Roads. Both of these projects are, at this time, almost completed. The former has been held up for some months by shortages of structural steel for the Lanin River Bridge and some administrative mistakes and this is certainly not the fault of the village people, the bridge contractor or myself. The latter, the Iki Road, has maintained steady progress for over one year. The Ugini people who will be served by the said road have worked industriously and have been aided lately by the neighbouring Enga speaking tribes and friends from as far away as the Mal Council area. These helpers have recognised that the Iki Road is a 'goat' and have volunteered their aid in order to demonstrate their friendship and sympathy for the Ugini people who have in the past aided road construction in their helpers areas. The leaders of the Ugini people, notably Councillors Iubba and Mogo, have competed amongst themselves to persuade friends and neighbouring tribes to work on the project. In this the Ugini leaders have competed against each other as men of influence and for personal aggrandisement. I suspect that subtle or in some cases not so subtle threats have been offered to the basically unwilling helpers that unless they help now, and quit merely talking about it, when the completed road will not be available for them to use. Of course, traditional affiliations and claims to land and timber in the Iki area also are relevant.

However the overall attitude towards self help remains enthusiastic and from an administrative point of view, quite satisfactory. The people continue to need the services of a D.D.A. officer in order to organise them, and to aid them from a technical point of view. The enthusiastic officer is indispensable to survey roads with his Abney level, correct faults, submit proposals for rural development funds and advise on bridging and culverting needs. The village people themselves, whilst recognising the need for a rural road, tend to demonstrate ~~that~~ that they are basically a disorganised rabble, split by traditional jealousies. The people are thus usually unable to decide which tribes will do what work and demand that the officer on the spot organise them. The people recognise that on any road to be constructed there will be sections of hard rock to be removed, sections of easy going red clay, creeks to be bridged and so on. The people expect the officer to take all into account and allocate the work to be done equally to each tribe. In doing so one must take into account the terrain, distances, size of tribes, walking times from the job and so on. The people accept ones decision usually without question as they recognise that the officer is an impartial judge.

In addition to expecting that the officer tell them where to work, the people also expect to be told when to work. Once work has started the workers will name malingers and slackers and demand that such men be disciplined.

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For every one such malingerer there are nine enthusiastic workers but such men will rapidly lose heart in the task if the slacker is allowed to get away with it. The enthusiastic workers expect the officer to do something. One is thus faced with problems because the slacker on a rural development project has broken no Territory law. However the officer can usually resolve the problem, in collaboration with Councillors and leaders, by employing the 'big bluff'. One may caution an offender, order him to work on Saturday when his fellow workers have gone home or in extreme cases give him a task such as removal of a large rock on the project itself. Although such orders are pure bluff they are almost invariably accepted by the 'offender' and heartily endorsed by the vast majority of willing workers.

All this is the role of a D.A.S.F. officer to encourage rural development road construction demanded by the people. The officer is necessary on the spot to demonstrate that the Administration is interested in the people's aspirations, to supply organisational and technical expertise and to employ a little bluff when necessary.

Activities of other Development Departments in the area have continued to be slight. Although D.A.S.F. has the large stock station at Baiyer River, actual extension in village areas has been virtually non-existent. The basic role of D.A.S.F. in the Baiyer is, of course, animal industry rather than extension. The Manager, Mr. St. George, continues to aid native cattle projects around the periphery of his station by supplying stock, expertise and aid to the people to obtain Development Bank loans for such projects. This he does in the spirit of goodwill towards nearby entrepreneurs but taking the area as a whole extension work by D.A.S.F. continues to be virtually nil.

Mr. Tas Hammersley of Ireuna Valley Farm personifies the sole non-indigenous private enterprise in the area. Hammersley appears to have made rapid progress on pasture improvement and fencing on his pastoral lease and also appears to have achieved this with a relatively small force of labourers. Although I am not in a position to know his private affairs Hammersley appears to spend most of his time away from his property, engaged in livestock and general cartage using two trucks. Thus it could be at this stage, before his cattle produce quantities of meat, that he is going through a lean time financially.

Mr. Ottley of Mt. Hagen has been recently awarded a pastoral lease of the Lower Jimmi land purchases. He has yet to begin to develop this property, which lies within the boundaries of the Baiyer River Council. It would appear that Mr. Ottley envisages some indigenous participation in his venture and several clan agents being former part owners of the land wish to invest the proceeds of the land purchase, now tied up in Territory bonds, in his business. As the bonds have years to go until maturity I remain unaware of how this investment by native participants will be arranged. Mr. Ottley has a good rapport with Hagen speaking residents of this area, who appear to trust him and who appear keen to invest the proceeds of the land and timber purchases in his lease. Generally speaking the former owners of the lower Jimmi remain somewhat unhappy to have their money tied up in the Territory

Loan, despite the regular and substantial payments of interest ( \$6700 every six months ). The Baiyer River people concerned rather unwillingly accept that the Loan will not mature for twenty or thirty years, saying on occasion, that they want the money now for their own economic development and/or to invest in Mr. Ottleys scheme. These are not constant complaints by any means, and the people concerned are not sophisticated enough to press the issue, but nevertheless this is what I hear at times when the interest payments are held up for a few weeks, or somebody wishes to withdraw his money in order to purchase a motor vehicle. The explanation that the money is tied up for twenty or thirty years for the development of the Territory and that they, the owners would probably squander the money on motor vehicles anyway leaves the owners oppressed.

I feel that demands to withdraw money from the Territory Loan will increase rather than diminish as years go by.

It remains to be said that Mr. Ottley will agitate for road access to the Lower Jimmi. Already he is talking about driving hundreds of cattle into the Jimmi, due to the alleged high cost of airfreighting them in. In order to walk in large numbers of cattle a substantial sort of walking track will be necessary, at least. This would follow either the abortive ' Madang ' road up the Trauna Valley which has fallen down by now, or the Iki Road route. To cut such a track would in effect be going part of the way towards building a vehicular road. If it is deemed necessary to build such a walking track the route will have to be closely investigated. It is quite clear that at this stage not one man would answer the call to construct a road or a walking track to Ruti via the Trauna Valley route on a self help basis. In fact one would have to pay better than average wages to induce paid labourers to do it.

In the absence of large amounts of money the Iki Road route is a much better bet in that the terrain is better and the population is such that it is willing to work on and maintain the road at least part of the way on a strictly self help basis. Already the leader in the Iki area, vice president Tumba, has stated to me that he will not stop the road at Iki but will continue on to Ruti if the Administration helps him with money. Tumba is, of course, a shareholder in Mr. Ottley's venture.

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## (c) SOCIAL

## 1. Law and order:

The Baiyer River area is the sole remaining Administrative area in the Hagen Sub District where powers of law and order are entirely in the hands of the officer in charge. During the year the neighbouring areas of Mul an' Dei became part of the Mt. Hagen Police Area and so the OICs of these areas do not have control over the Police stationed there. In addition Tambul Patrol Post Corrective Institution was closed. In addition much of the magisterial work in the Mt. Hagen area has been assumed by full time Local and District Court Magistrates. All this is progress although there may be frictions in the early stages. However no progress has yet been made at Baiyer River: Police, magisterial and corrective institutions remain the responsibility of the Dept of the Administrator as an agency function. This state of affairs could continue for some time depending, I assume, upon the exigencies of policy, staff and implications.

The present authorised R.P.N.G.C. strength is three constables which represents a reduction of 50% over the last three years. Actual strength, however, is four who are stationed at points throughout the Council area. At normal times this Police strength is quite sufficient to uphold law and order but during the last few months there have been times when there has not been one Policeman available to assist me. I refer to the emergency on New Britain which tied up two Baiyer River Police for over two months. At this time, also, another member was on leave which left only one Policeman who, because there have been no C.I.B. Warders stationed here for over two years, is employed full time as a supervisor of prisoners. This is, of course, directly opposed to R.P.N.G.C. policy and instructions.

It was most unfortunate that during this time two unlawful killings occurred in the Baiyer River area and the lack of Police did not improve the situation. I hope that such a situation will not occur again!

However, respect for the Police remains high in the area and an unarmed constable has no trouble at all to arrest law breakers. Baiyer River is also favoured in that the existing Police detachment is composed of Highlanders, all stable married men, who have between them seventy years of service. These men are ideal bush policeman cum arbitrators cum public works foremen although they may appear to some to be scruffy illiterates. These men remain very satisfactory upholders of law and order so long as they are backed up by an officer of the field constabulary.

The Baiyer River Corrective Institution still exists, hanging <sup>(11)</sup> by the skin of its teeth. As stated above no warders have been stationed here for over two years, following the murder of a warder in tragic circumstances. C.I.S. policy is, of course, to close outstation gaols where possible and in normal circumstances the Baiyer River C.I. should have been high on the list. However it has been agreed that free prison labour is essential for the development and maintenance of the Hallstrom Park Bird of Paradise Sanctuary and as the C.I. continues to exist. To run a gaol without gaolers, however, is a difficult exercise which has been accomplished only by dint of 'making do'. For over one year a warder detachment has supposed to be coming, and preparations have been made to receive it - but as yet not one has arrived. In all respects the present situation is most unsatisfactory and fraught with difficulty.

Notwithstanding this the Baiyer River C.I. has existed from day to day, three miles from the Patrol Post, under the control of an experienced Policeman. Working parties labour in the Bird of Paradise Sanctuary and somehow some semblance of discipline and security is maintained. The point is, however, that this is a Corrective Institution which is not being administered under the terms of the Corrective Institutions Ordinance and as such is wide open to criticism by any inspecting officer or tourist to the area.

I believe that it is desirable, for reasons of good administration of the Baiyer River area, for the Administration to continue to maintain a Corrective Institution at Baiyer River but unless a Warder Detachment is forthcoming I would advise that the Institution be closed for the above mentioned reasons. I advocate this in the light of a full term as officer in charge of the said Corrective Institution, in the light of a recent inspection by an officer of the Corrective Institutions Branch and finally in the hope that my successor may not be obliged to administer a corrective institution which is, to all intents and purposes, a bad joke. To do so is to expose the Administration, and any officer in charge, to criticism.

Magisterial functions, at the Local Court level, continue to be exercised by the officer in charge as an agency function. This is, of course, in keeping with the traditional role of the kiap although the situation has changed in other parts of the Hagen Sub District. In practice cases heard fall into two categories which are:

- (a) Complaints against persons alleged to have broken the 'Government Law', that is, have offended against the Administration or Europeans generally. I refer to a large number of prosecutions under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1953, a few cases under the Fauna Protection Ordinance and several more criminal cases such as theft from the Administration, Missions or Expatriate Private Enterprise.
- (b) Complaints against persons who have offended against traditional custom, and incidentally against the Law, who have been detected and have been subjected to arbitration at the hands of a



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Councillor, 'Komiti' or traditional 'big man'. These cases include every conceivable offence under the Sun, short of the most serious indictable offences. They range from disputes over ownership of land to rape, and from marital disputes to stealing. I believe that 99% of such offences are resolved at village level per media of men of influence acting as arbitrators. However there is that one per cent of cases where an offender is aggrieved by a decision, or is unwilling or unable to pay compensation or who persists in denying his alleged offence. These are the cases which the village people bring to the Local Court Magistrate and it follows that this 1% of offences are difficult to resolve. They are also usually complicated by a frustrated arbitrator. (Oai sekin tok bilong mi). The Magistrate can usually resolve those cases by applying the Territory criminal or civil law, taking into account local custom and using common sense.

In summary it appears that the village people are using the Magistrate only as a last resort although the threat of recourse to him is constantly in the minds of offenders in the village arbitration situation.

The activities of the Tax Review Committee as an unofficial court continued in the current year's Tax/Census Patrol. This was reported in detail in my Patrol Report no. 1 of 1969/70. The Secretary, in his 67-14-43 commented that these activities appeared 'relatively harmless' but that (he) would not like to see this system continue unchecked.

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Finally, during the Patrol, it was necessary to carry out police investigations concerning the deaths of three people.

In the first case a Ward Committeeman, Teia of Finyapais, is alleged to have done a woman to death with an axe. In the second case a young man, Paraka of Lumis, is alleged to have done a man to death with a stick. In the third case a young woman of Gogi is believed to have committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree.

Action has been taken in these cases and at present two men are awaiting trial by the Supreme Court on charges of wilful murder.

The police investigations themselves were fairly routine. Following the usual pattern each of the alleged killers gave himself up to the Administration that is, surrendered himself and made a full confession.

However, during late August and early September, feelings in the Enga area were tense. It was apparent that the curse of 'payback' and compensation were uppermost in the minds of thousands of people. It was amply demonstrated in both cases that the initial reaction of a tribe to the murder of one of its members is to go berserk and wreak vengeance on any available member of the murderers tribe. The reaction is stated quite plainly: Not that x has killed y, but that THEY have killed our BROTHER. This attitude led to several serious incidents. In one case a youth was pursued by an irate mob and took refuge with an expatriate Missionary.

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The mob continued to mill around the Missionary's house for some hours demanding that the youth be handed over to them. I have no doubts that the mob intended to avenge the death of their sister on the innocent youth, who happened to belong to the alleged murderers tribe. Later I was able to escort the youth away but both he and the Missionary were quite visibly shaken by their experience.

In another case a mob broke into the house of their own village school teacher who was fortunately absent in his home area at the time, stole his possessions and wrecked his garden all because he happened to belong to the alleged murderers tribe. The offenders were later dealt with.

It is no exaggeration to state that for two or three weeks all persons even remotely connected with the events fled home in order to afford themselves of the mutual protection of the tribe. Dozens of employees deserted their places of work, the roads were deserted and an ominous silence seemed to hang over the area west of the Baiyer River Baptist Mission to the Lai River.

The silence was broken only by the two tribes of the deceased. All and sundry, Councillors, sophisticates and all males over the age of puberty, smeared themselves with red clay and marched around armed with axes, bushknives and spears chanting dirges. This went on for several days. In order to keep the peace I had occasion to visit the mourning ceremonies. I proceeded to insist that all weapons be surrendered before I would talk to them, which was done. The leaders then proceeded to state that they intended to demand large compensation for the killings from the tribes of the murderers. The amounts demanded were one hundred pigs and two thousand dollars in the case of the deceased woman and for the murdered man two hundred and fifty pigs and four thousand dollars cash. On each occasion the leaders stated flatly that the compensation was not open for negotiation and there was the implied threat that if the full compensation was not forthcoming in the near future that somewhere, sometime there would be a payback.

On each occasion I advised a cooling off period and stated that I would be present at the compensation ceremonies in order to preserve law and order. Councillors acting as mediators then proceeded to inform the alleged murderer's tribes at their respective ceremonial grounds of the compensation demands.

After a week or two each mourning group walked to the ceremonial ground of the killer's group and, under the eye of the law, proceeded to discuss compensation according to traditional custom. These discussions were quite orderly but revolved around the amounts of compensation demanded and the amount which the killers tribes were prepared to pay. I naturally took no part in these discussions. After several hours of talking the killers groups departed en masse and returned with the compensation which they were prepared to pay, which was laid out for inspection of the mourning groups.

In the first case, as compensation for the deceased man, 47 pigs

and \$400 were presented. This was, of course, far less than demanded and so mutual recriminations went on for hours. Finally the President of the Council, Pii, who belongs to the deceased woman's group arose and stated that if the other group would give 60 pigs and \$600 then he would call it quits. This was the first conciliatory move I observed but it was not accepted. Discussions raged for several hours more, and finally, when night fell the compensation was left where it lay and everyone slept the night. The following morning the leaders of both groups asked my opinion and after a long speech on murder, compensation and other pros and cons, I indicated that in my opinion and in order to prevent any future trouble it would be better for the killers group to agree to pay the amount now demanded. After some days, this was paid, an extra 13 pigs and \$200.

In the second case, concerning the deceased man, events proceeded at first in the manner described above. However this case was fairly complicated in so far as I received a telegram from MIA Trainya Kambipi, who happens to belong to the alleged murderer's clan. The telegram read

\* Please Maningwas payback Tepis life \$1100 and 80 or 90 pigs only - Trainya Kambipi. \*

On my arrival at Lumis, accompanying the deceased man's group, 51 pigs and \$600 were presented. Argument carried on for some hours and finally, again, the disputing parties asked my opinion. I stated that taking into account the amount already paid earlier for the other killing, and also the facts of the two cases, it was my opinion that the amount of compensation laid out was sufficient under the circumstances. This opinion was not immediately accepted by the mourning group, but finally, as dusk fell, the leaders accepted the 51 pigs and \$600 as sufficient compensation.

After these two death payments the area has gradually returned to normal and I hope that any future paybacks, which have occurred in other areas recently, have been averted.

However, as chance would have it, some days ago an important man of Lumis slipped off a footbridge, fell into the Lania River and was swept away. No one observed him fall, as it happened at night. Fortunately he was able to clamber onto a rock and spent a miserable night there but in the meantime the hotheads in his tribe immediately suspected that he had been murdered by the deceased man's group, armed themselves and set out to avenge him. Fortunately they met him en route, in his half drowned state, and so another tragic mistake similar to the murder of the C. I. B. "ardar here in similar circumstances, was averted.

This all goes to show that given the volatile nature of these Enga people the traditional system of payback still remains a curse in this area.

In order to keep the peace and prevent the local hotheads from taking the law into their own hands it is necessary to take immediate action, accompanied by as many Police as are available, as soon as a murder is reported. Many reports turn out to be false alarms in that they are exaggerated but the risks are too great to ignore any of them.

Lastly, there is the question of whether or not to go armed whilst one is engaged on such Police investigations. There appears to be in our Department a feeling that it is undesirable and unnecessary for an officer to carry a pistol and also to issue ammunition to Police under his control. I am led to believe that an officer who does so is thereby demonstrating that he may not be able to remain in command of any situation without being armed. This may be true and I feel that for a nervous type, who may also be 'gun happy', there is an inherent danger of him panicking and perhaps doing something stupid.

However, I feel that I have amply demonstrated that the people of this Administrative area at least are capable of payback killings and are also, under certain circumstances, capable of an attack on the law. ( I refer particularly to the murder of the warder ) Recent experience here is that an officer, unaccompanied by Police, may be called upon to rescue persons from hostile mobs, arrest and escort murderers through areas hostile to the suspect etc.

I therefore have to report that on several occasions during this patrol I myself went armed with my personal pistol and furthermore when Police were available issued them with arms and ammunition. In the absence of an Administration sidearm being held here I felt it prudent to carry my personal pistol.

It is therefore with some concern that I read a recent circular HD 8-19-25A of 22nd September from the Superintendent of Police, Highlands Division. This circular states, amongst other things that in future licences for concealable firearms will not be issued to members of the Field and Regular Constabulary in cases where the reason given for requiring such weapons is " For use as a member of the Field ( or Regular ) Constabulary." It is also stated that the Secretary of DDA concurs with this decision.

I have no great desire to possess a private pistol ' for use as a member of the Field Constabulary ' and will willingly surrender this weapon on condition that a departmental pistol be made available. I respectfully submit for consideration that a departmental pistol be issued to the Officer in charge, Baiyer River, for use in such situations as those described above.

POSTSCRIPT

17-10-70

At the October Sittings of the Supreme Court held at Mt. Hagen each of the men accused of the unlawful killings referred to above was convicted of manslaughter. Paraka Pamboa was sentenced to three years and Teia Yangoa to six years hard labour.

The cases aroused little local interest although the sentences imposed were criticised as being insufficient.

2.

Quits:

It has become apparent that there exists at Gegl a secret society based upon a clan group, the Kabegas, which looks very much like a 'cargo cult'. As full a report as can be compiled at this stage has been forwarded to the District Commissioner under confidential cover. Briefly it involves adults contributing to a fund which is buried in a 'bank' in the ground on a Mountain top and the money is expected somehow to increase. At present the people involved have not yet broken the law eg. failing to maintain roads or neglecting children etc. The cult could be an irrational manifestation of frustration and disappointment in the economic sphere and, for reasons explained in the confidential report, could have anti-expatriate overtones. It appears at present to be a fairly tame sort of thing but certainly one which bears watching.

3. Education and Health:

As stated last year the Baptist Mission continues to maintain very satisfactory health and educational facilities. There are five expatriate staffed Primary 'I' Schools, several Aid Posts of a high standard and a large expatriate staffed Hospital. The Administration continues to maintain two Aid Posts in the area.

However the Baptist Mission health and educational establishments concentrate on the Enga majority of the population of the Council area. The 14% of Medlpa (Hagen) speaking people continued to be relatively neglected especially in regard to opportunities for education.

As reported last year the Mission is becoming more unwilling to shoulder the full cost of servicing the health and educational needs of the people. During the year the Tinsley Hospital instituted a medical insurance scheme which has proved to be a roaring success. The idea was for each adult to pay one dollar per year and receive in return a numbered disc and medical treatment when necessary. Persons unwilling to join the scheme are obliged to pay pro rata fees should they require treatment. This is being enforced.

In the field of education the Mission Education Officer is becoming more vocal that the community must begin to pay for services now. The Mission positively refuses to open any more schools until the community realise that it must start to pay for education. On the existing schools the Mission is not spending a cent for buildings and the present native materials classrooms are generally decrepit.

It is becoming abundantly clear that the Baiyer River Council will have to begin allocating funds for permanent materials classrooms and particularly teachers houses in the near future. I suggest during the 1971-72 financial year.

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4. Welfare and Community Education.

This area is virtually untouched by the Dept. of Social Development and Home Affairs. Lack of staff is no doubt the reason. Baptist Missionaries are, however, engaging in some youth counselling and organisation of sport. Occasionally there are football matches between mission students and employes and trainees from D.A.S.F. Baiyer River. No training courses in community education have yet been held. There are no womens clubs.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

NLI.

RB Cruickshank

R. B. Cruickshank  
ADO

(4)

(d) MISCELLANEOUS:

During the year Cundhill Meyers and Associates set up camp at Andinga, between the Patrol Post and the Bird Sanctuary. Cundhill Meyers are a firm of geologists, reputedly the largest in Australia, exploring several prospecting authorities in New Guinea on behalf of United States Steel. Baiyer River was chosen for their base because of its convenient central position to the prospecting authorities, its relatively low altitude for helicopter operations and the fact that a good campsite was made available. Originally the firm intended to set up camp at Wabag but it is said that sufficient suitable land was not available there.

At Andinga the native owners were approached by myself and the firm's liason officer and it was agreed, under certain conditions, that the owners would allow the firm a ten acre campsite for up to three years in consideration of an annual rental of fifty dollars. Since then the firm has erected a very well set up camp and commenced operations.

The camp is beneficial to local natives in that labouring work has been made available along with cash for fresh foods and firewood etc. The attitude of local natives towards the firm and its camp is good. Human nature being as it is the owners of the land will try to extract a higher rental for the campsite next year in spite of the agreement.

I have found the firm to be very cooperative with the Administration Officer on the spot and anxious to maintain good relations with local natives. The firm abides strictly by local rates of pay for labour and materials and will heed the advice of the officer in charge on all matters pertaining to local administration. This happy state of affairs has been achieved mainly because the firm employs a liason officer cum camp manager, Mr. Ken McGowan, who understands Native people and the aims of the Administration.

No complaints have been heard from local people about the prospecting activities of Cundhill Meyers or any other prospecting companies. The Baiyer Council is aware of the prospecting going on, as is the population generally. The population readily agrees to prospecting over native lands as long as the Administration agrees.

Originally vice president Tumba objected to the granting of prospecting authorities because, as he said, he did not want people nosing round his ground because if minerals were found then the Administration would want to purchase more of his land, and he was unwilling to sell more. Tumba was one of the principal owners of both the Lower Jiami purchases and the D.A.S.F. Stock Station.

However he now agrees with prospecting in principle but he has said that if minerals are found that will be another matter. It will be the business of the native landholders concerned whether to sell or not. I feel that this attitude would be common to most people in the area.

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CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The village population of the Baiyer River Council Area is at present organised into two Census Divisions, the Baiyer River and Lanim C.D. The boundary between the two is the Lanim River. The people of the two census divisions thus inhabit different geographical areas and in addition the Enga population of each show slight dialectical and cultural differences. At this stage, too, the inhabitants of the Lanim C.D. are rather more backward than their more fortunate neighbours in the Baiyer River C.D. In that no vehicular road connects them with the outside world. This has led to the former being economically poorer, having a higher crime rate especially homicide and being generally less sophisticated than the latter.

1. Baiyer River Census Division.

Notwithstanding migrations in and out of this census division, which remain approximately even, natural increase has been 230 during the last twelve months. Natural increase is therefore 2.22%, which is lower than the rate of 2.52% reported last year. It appears that the birth rate has dropped slightly and that the death rate rose by one fifth. In actual fact 100 deaths are enumerated for the current twelve month period as against 17 last year. I believe that this increase in the death rate represents those who succumbed to the influenza epidemic late in 1969. The lower birth rate could also reflect the results of the influenza epidemic, in which about thirty people died.

Births of even numbers of each sex of infants were recorded, 162 each, despite the commonly held belief that for every ten males females born, eleven males are born. A rather higher mortality rate for infants under the age of one year was recorded, but this reflects the more regular reporting of same by the parents. I have no doubts that many more infants were stillborn or died early in life than are recorded. Parents tend to easily forget such infants or regard them as non-persons. Such events come to light only if the officer has recorded that the mother was obviously pregnant during the last census twelve months ago and may query her as to why she is not now suckling an infant. Probably the infant mortality rate is becoming progressively smaller as health and communication services develop, but this is pure conjecture.

Generally the mortality rate of the population appears satisfactory with the sole exception of the Moiva village group. This group of 176 persons, who reside in the lower Jimid and Lal areas, sustained nine deaths as against six births which is a shocking record. Accurate statistics have not been regularly compiled for this group in the past, but I believe that this population decline has been going on for some time. This is the result of an unhealthy environment in malarial lowlands, plus lack of health services and the relative unsophistication of the people concerned.



(1)  
(2)

The statistics record 206 men and 53 women absent from the census at work inside the Western Highlands District. This is an increase on the 146 men and 36 women recorded last year. The vast majority of these are employed within the Council area and return home each night to their homes. Most are employed by D.A.S.F., the Baptist Mission and the Co-operative.

38 men, as against 48 men reported last year, are absent at work outside the District. A goodly proportion of these have good jobs in the Administration, or the Baptist Mission. The men employed on coastal plantations through the Highlands Labour Scheme continue to decline in numbers, which is enumerated in the statistics. Such unskilled work outside the District becomes less popular as the home area develops.

The numbers of students absent from the census remains about the same as last year. Most boys and girls are educated at Baptist Mission establishments within the Council area ( 355 + ) as against 19 from the area being educated in Administration schools in other parts of the District. Perhaps a dozen teenagers, designated as ' adults ', are being educated at Administration High Schools within the District whilst 88 + are attending Baptist Mission Bible Schools or village schools for older teenagers within the Council area. Perhaps a dozen more students are being educated at Administration and Mission High Schools in other Districts of the Territory.

## 2. Lanin Census Division.

The total village population of this census division is 5022 persons, which in comparison with last years figures of 5288, seems to represent a decline. In fact this is not the case. Last census a group known as the Isipan was included in the Lanin C.D. as well as in the Baiyer River C.D. In fact, the Isipan group, known as the Pania group in the Baiyer River C.D., was twice assembled for revision of census by two different officers. In the past there has been some confusion as to which census division the group rightfully belongs, hence the former confusion. The people concerned have now finally opted for the Baiyer River C.D. in which they appear as the Pania group. The actual net increase in the population of the Lanin C.D. is therefore 5288 less 341 subtracted from 5022, being 85.

This year rather more men and women migrated out of the census division than those who migrated in. In fact twenty five persons were lost to the census division, mainly to the Wapenamanda Council area.

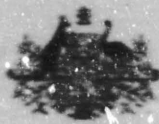
At the time of census revision it was found that 160 new infants were presented in order to have their names recorded. The proportions of each sex are approximately six males to each five females. A further indeterminate number of infants were born stillborn or died shortly after birth. Without thorough investigation, no statistics are available. Birth rate is thus calculated at 3.19%.

①

Fiftynine people of those with their names in the tax / census registers died during the period, giving a death rate of 1.12%. This is a higher death rate than that observed in the Baiyer River C.D., and higher than that observed in the Lania C.D. for the previous twelve months. As in the Baiyer River C.D. I believe that the influenza epidemic was the cause of this.

Men absent from census, reported as working within the District, fell from 154 to 122. These are mainly employed within the Council area itself. On the other hand men working outside the District rose from 78 to 92, the great majority of whom are Highland Labour Scheme workers. The Lania C.D. continues to be economically poorer than the Baiyer River C.D. which makes the prospect of labouring on coastal plantations more attractive to the men of an account ( rubbish man ). In addition, as a result of the current construction of the Lumis Road, some men have seen fit to avoid work by escaping into the Highlands Labour Scheme. It is interesting to note that the trend towards the Highlands Labour Scheme varies in inverse proportion to the relative sophistication of each area. Thus the Lumis area has only 19 men working outside the District from a total population of 2170 whilst Nokerap has 48 from a total population of 1430. It can also be seen that perhaps five times as many persons are undergoing education at Lumis, on a population basis, than at Nokerap. The population at Pinyapais provides an intermediate comparison. As a general rule it appears that the poorer, less sophisticated areas produce a higher proportion of recruits for the Highlands Labour Scheme.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number PATROL REPORT BAIYER RIVER NO. 2 OF 1970/71

Subdistrict MOUNT HAGEN

District WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by M. B. JACKSON (ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled BAIYER COUNCIL AREA

(Council and/or MINGIP

Census Division/s) YARRAMUTTA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

HLL

Duration of Patrol—from 16/2/71 to 4/3/71 broken period

No. of Days 7 PATROL DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Duration \_\_\_\_\_

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) MARK OUT A ROAD, I.E. YARRAMUTTA-MINGIP ROAD

Total Population of Area Patrolled \_\_\_\_\_

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU

Forwarded, please.

7/4/71

S. M. Jones  
District Commissioner

KJH:LB

67-14-34

KINSHASA...PARIA.  
30th April, 1971.

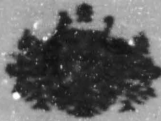
The District Commissioner,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
HALE.

BADVA RIVER FALLS SCHEME 1970/71

Your reference WED 902 of 22 April, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. M.B. JACOBSON of Balper River Council Area.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

57-14-34

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference: 82907  
If calling ask for  
No.



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN, W.H.D.

19th April, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

MAYER RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1970/71

The above numbered report is submitted herewith.

Mr. R.R. Allen's comments on the report are  
attached.

S.M. Foley  
S.M. FOLEY  
District Commissioner

Sub-District Office,  
M.A. BAHU - S.S.D.

15th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
M.A. BAHU.

BAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1970/71  
A. B. JACKSON I.P.S.O.

1. This report is unnecessarily late.
2. The value of the road is obvious to everyone, particularly to the residents of the area.
3. Proper survey is a beginning. Close supervision of the job is, however, essential to avoid changes in the line and ensure proper formation.
4. As this was Mr. Jackson's first solo foray into the field, I have instructed the Officer in Charge, Mr. Moore, to check the survey.
5. This and the MASH/VERIAPAS roads are the most necessary and important projects on the Baiger Development Programme. Without them further progress in this area is very much limited.
6. Tangible results are utterly dependent on the efforts of our individual men on the ground.
7. I sense that Mr. Jackson will develop into an effective unit.

  
A. B. JACKSON  
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. B. Jackson,  
BAIYER RIVER.

c.c. Officer in Charge,  
BAIYER RIVER.

BAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT No.

M.B. JACKSON, ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

4

PATROL DIARY.

Tues. 16/2/71 Departed Baiyer River Patrol Post arriving Yarramunda rest house 1200hrs.  
Using an abney level marked out road untill 1700hrs.

Wed. 17/2/71 Road work all day.

Thurs. 18/2/71 Road work all day.

Fri. 19/2/71 Returned to Baiyer River Patrol Post.

Sat. 20/2/71 Departed Baiyer River Patrol Post arriving Mingip Mission rest house approx 1300hrs.  
Road work untill 1800hrs.  
Talks with headmen untill 2200hrs.

Sun. 21/2/71 Road work all day.  
Talks with headmen that night untill 12100hrs.

Thurs. 4/3/71 Road work untill 1400hrs when initial plotting was completed.  
Returned to Baiyer River Patrol Post.

PATROL REPORTING

3

M. B. JACKSON, ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the Yarramunda, Wingip areas of the Baiyer River Local Government Council in the Mt. Hagen Sub-District. The purpose of the patrol was to do the initial pegging and clearing of the road in preparation for the subsequent construction of it.

SITUATION REPORT.

ECONOMIC.

The arduous task of carrying goods over waiking tracks is at present the only means by which the people of this area are able to transport their coffee (being the major crop in this area) and other goods to market. With this being the case the people are very enthusiastic about the prospect of such a road which would relieve them of this task; this realization of the potential usefulness regarding transportation reveals an appreciation for the boost it will subsequently provide for their businesses and area involved. The road will enable a more direct route from Lumasa to Mt. Hagen.

An abney level was used to peg the road, with the initial clearing of undergrowth being done at the same time. The road had already been pegged as far as the Yarramunda rest house during previous daily trips to the area.

The pegging was carried out at approximately a five degree grade at which the people expressed concern feeling that the gradient was not great enough. But after explaining the reasons for this set gradient they were happy to leave it as is; although each time a relatively steep hill was negotiated the



2. PATROL REPORT No

M.B. JACKSON, A.P.O.

2

cont... whole process of explaining a set gradient had to be retold and repeatedly explained.

No problems of any great significance eventuated and the actual pegging was carried out successfully. The people of this area well understand how valuable such a road will be for the betterment of their area.

POLITICAL.

Political education was not carried out on an extensive scale, as during the day the road work was the primary object of the patrol and at night most of the people went home except those from further away who stayed close to the rest house during the patrol and informal talks were had with them.

The political awareness of the people I had informal talks with was much higher than I had anticipated. Whether this is the position of the majority of the people of this area I am not at the moment in a position to say.

It was interesting to note that though they seemed fully aware of the meaning between self-rule and independence and the difference between the two, they expressed a desire to have neither.

CONCLUSION.

The road should proceed without such difficulty, the bulk of the people realize its future potential and benefits it shall bring to the area once completed. This should lead to its successful conclusion.

M.B. Jackson, A.P.O.



SECTION OF BAIVER R. L.C.C.  
 AREA : YARRAMUNDA - MOUNTAIN  
 PROPOSED ROAD MARKED BY  
 DOTTED LINE

0 MILES : 10 APPROX



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number BALYER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1970/71

Subdistrict HOULT BATES

District WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by KAI LAVU (TRAINED PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled LEHIS & LAI RIVER AREA

(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST. KIMBARAN (PAROLE) R.P.N.G.S.

MICHAEL AMUE BOBE DRILLER

Duration of Patrol—from 31 / 5 / 71 to 23 / 6 / 71

No. of Days 15

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: PATROL NO. 1-1970/71

Date AUGUST 1970 Duration 41

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) TO SURVEY ROAD FROM SIMBAI RIVER TO LAI RIVER

Total Population of Area Patrolled APPROXIMATELY 5,000

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner.

67-14-45

MONROE, PAPOA

16th August, 1971.

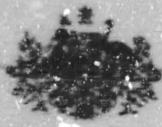
The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MONROE

PAPOA RIVER PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/71.

Your reference to MEMO of 10th July, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above mentioned  
Patrol Report by Mr. Ian GUN.

(S. G. G.)  
MONROE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-46

9

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

W/4292

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN, W.H.D.

20th July, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

BAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 3-1970/71

The above report is submitted herewith.

Mr. Lavu has presented an extremely neat and very informative report.

His task was to carry out a road survey for an important roadlink between Wapenamanda and Baiyer River. He achieved this objective with enthusiasm and practical skill.

Mr. Lavu is to be complemented on a very good first patrol.

*S. M. Foley*  
S. M. FOLEY  
District Commissioner

c.c. The A.D.C.,  
Mount Hagen.

Mr. Lavu,  
Mount Hagen.

7

8

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

16th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

BALYER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1970/71  
KAI LAJU (T.P.O.)

Some comments:-

1. There is always argument about routing of such roads.
2. There also is the inevitable discussion as to what groups should be involved.
3. I am pleased that the people are excited about the project as well as they might be.
4. Mr. Moore tells me that no outside groups can be brought in at the moment as everyone is fully committed in their own areas.
5. We have no intention of applying pressure to involve others.
6. Organisation of the people on cutting the line was efficient.
7. Coffee production will certainly rise on completion of the road, and of course, supply to trade stores will be improved.
8. I expect the road to be in use by November, 1971, thereby giving Kumpian and Wapananda direct access to Hagen via Balyer River.
9. A prompt, neat and well written report, particularly for a first effort.
10. I am confident this man will maintain a high standard and become one of our most valuable Officers.
11. Would you please sign the Linear Expense section on the attached camping claim?

  
G. A. ALLEN

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Kai Laju  
Sub-District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

c.c. ALL STAFF

9

PATROL DIARY

MONDAY 31ST MAY, 1971

Left Hagen for Baiyer River. Joined by A.P.O. M. Jackson and pushed onto Laisi River. Walked from Laisi, leaving at 1300 hrs, arriving at Laisi Resthouse 1430 hrs. 1500 hrs. introduced to a gathering by Mr. M. Jackson. Slept Laisi Rest House.

TUESDAY 1ST JUNE, 1971

0800 hrs with A.P.O. Jackson, marked road from Siabel River ending at 1.15 hrs. Slept Laisi Rest House.

WEDNESDAY 2ND JUNE, 1971

0830 hrs left Laisi Resthouse for PIHYAPALISA Resthouse, arriving at 1010 hrs. Commenced road surveying 1245 hrs, finishing at 1700 hrs below KALAMAL. Slept PIHYAPALISA Resthouse.

THURSDAY 3RD JUNE, 1971

0700 hrs commenced road survey, ending at 1030 hrs due to conflict of opinions as to route of the road at Kagalal. Moved to Hagen via Baiyer River.

FRIDAY 4TH JUNE, 1971

Worked at Sub-District Office.

SAUNDAY 5TH JUNE, 1971

Observed Mt. Hagen.

SUNDAY 6TH JUNE, 1971

Observed Mt. Hagen.

MONDAY 7TH JUNE, 1971

0930 hrs with A.P.O. Mr. Allen and Dem. rectifier Clerk, Kai, left for Baiyer. 1200 hrs left Baiyer for Laisi. Walked to Laisi Road Resthouse meeting Mr. Jackson there. Then pressed on to Piayapaisa Resthouse. Slept Piayapaisa Resthouse.

.../2

TUESDAY 8TH JUNE, 1971

Mr. J. Moore decided on route the road and continued  
walking to 3 miles below Lognual. Slept Playapaisa Resthouse.

WEDNESDAY 9TH JUNE, 1971

0730 hrs commenced. Finishing at Iambeniaga at 1500 hrs.  
Camped Iambeniaga.

THURSDAY 10TH JUNE, 1971

Commenced survey at 0630 hrs, reaching Mabusuan at 1700 hrs.  
Camped Mabusuan.

FRIDAY 11TH JUNE, 1971

Moved back to Hagen.

SAUNDAY 12TH JUNE, 1971

Observed Mt. Hagen.

SUNDAY 13TH JUNE, 1971

Observed Mt. Hagen.

MONDAY 14TH JUNE, 1971

Queen's Birthday - Observed Hagen.

TUESDAY 15TH JUNE, 1971

1200 hrs with Mr. A. Shaw left Hagen for Bulupena, thence  
Baiyer. 1530 hrs picked up by Baiyer car. Walked from Lenda to Lenda  
in heavy rain. Slept Lenda Resthouse.

WEDNESDAY 16TH JUNE, 1971

0745 hrs continued walk to Mabusuan arriving too late to do  
any surveying. Camped Mabusuan.

THURSDAY 17TH JUNE, 1971

0800 hrs commenced surveying. Disrupted by rain. Camped  
at Mabusuan.



FRIDAY 18TH JUNE, 1971

0800 hrs commenced on new route thence abandoned. Continued on the old route finishing off at Kengetapa Mission at end of the day. Camped Mabauea.

SATURDAY 19TH JUNE, 1971

Observed Mabauea.

SUNDAY 20TH JUNE, 1971

Walked and inspected the area to be surveyed the next day. Camped Mabauea.

MONDAY 21ST JUNE, 1971

0830 hrs commenced survey from Kengetapa Mission. This route abandoned due to nature of the country. Commenced on new route finishing near Ki Creek. Camped Mabauea.

TUESDAY 22ND JUNE, 1971

0730 hrs marked road to Lai River. Received a note from Mr. Jackson telling us to return to Nagen immediately. Camped Mabauea.

WEDNESDAY 23RD JUNE, 1971

0730 hrs. left Mabauea via old mission track, roughly mapping the road marked. Picked up at Louis River at 1030 hrs. Reported to Mr. Moore and continued to Mt. Nagen.

END OF PATROL

574

SITUATION REPORT

LEWIS-LAI RIVER ROAD

This is a section of the proposed Baiyer River - Wapenamanda Road. From Baiyer River to Lewis, this road is complete except for the bridge over the Lewis River and several other log bridges between Lewis and Lewis.

A.P.O. Michael Jackson surveyed the section between Lewis and Simbai River and this is presently being constructed. I started surveying from Simbai River ending at Lai River. Mr. Jackson worked with me for one day to get me in the picture before I went solo.

As a guide, I followed the old mission road up to Kagamal. From there on, I also had the old track built by some members of the A.P.O. some years ago, as a guide. Roughly speaking, 20% of this road followed the tracks mentioned earlier.

At one time or another, people tended to have too many ideas regarding the route of the road. Hardier during the survey, I called in Mr. G. Moore, O.I.C., Baiyer River to select the route we were to follow because councillors on one hand wanted the road to go past Pinyepica Mesthane while most Committee men favoured the idea of following the old track made by some policemen a couple of years back. In the end, the two Councillors, MUA and KAIKUA had to be content with the route they strongly opposed. This did not result in boycotting of the survey because these Councillors understood the situation and probably realised the importance of this road even though it did not go past their front doors. They gave me a lot of support during my time in their areas. It must be mentioned here that the people were excited about having a road through their area at last. One could see this from the excitement and eagerness shown during clearing of bushes and during evening discussions. However, one thing always came out of everyone's mouth I spoke to. This repeated idea was acquiring a helping hand from other Councillors of the Baiyer River Council and from Wapenamanda. Their main reasonings were past services to other areas in road construction and that they saw this road as a major road and beneficial to all, not only to them. They always pointed out that this was not a "ham road".

The gradient was kept at a steady 5%. Where the topography allowed, I kept the road gradient as flat as possible. Although zig-zagging was strictly forbidden, it could not be avoided at one point. We were deprived of some flat country for a good road when asking for the Hobowan Pass. It had to be because it would have resulted in zig-zagging to get through the pass. So we went for the hills which gradually and comfortably

enabled us to get through the pass. From Kongetapu Mission to In Creek is a fall of couple of hundred feet. Roughness of the area forced us to zig-zag to get to In Creek.

As from Kongetapu Mission, a handful of men from a Wapenamanda Councillor's line (KAIKALIN and IAKWAIN Lines) came out to help in clearing the path. Apart from this, each Commitman made his men available as we entered his territory and quitted them when we came to another Commitman's area. This was done to avoid trouble resulting from an excited and careless man's axe cutting down someone else's sugar cane, murata or a yam. Only once did such a trouble occur, but this was not serious because it involved a couple of men from the same 'haus man'. An excited and a careless man was prohibited in a garden to avoid clashes of different groups.

#### POLITICAL

With as so little experience to back me up, my observations in this field were limited. However, questioning the knowledge of some people at the House of Assembly, I discovered that not only do some people know their member's name (FRANSA KANGIPI), but some even knew the names of neighbouring Mabag and Wapenamanda M.M.A.'s.

#### ECONOMIC

Coffee is the main cash crop in this area. Small plots of coffee gardens are to be found everywhere. I feel that lack of roads hinder bigger coffee production. Coffee has to be carried for four hours in some instances before it can be sold at Lamin. If and when this road is completed, coffee production will vastly increase in this area.

Trade stores are not as numerous as in other areas. These new groceries are well serviced by Baga Co-Operatives. Again, trade goods, having been purchased at Lamin River, have to be carried for hours across streams and over ridges before they can be sold.

#### SOCIAL

Australian Baptist Missionary Society, simply known as the Baptist Mission, is the only mission operating in this area. It runs several schools with a big primary school at Playapaisa. Smaller schools are at Raganal and Imbeniaga.

It also runs an Aid Post at Playapaisa, serving the area between Lai River and Wimbai River.

CONCLUSION

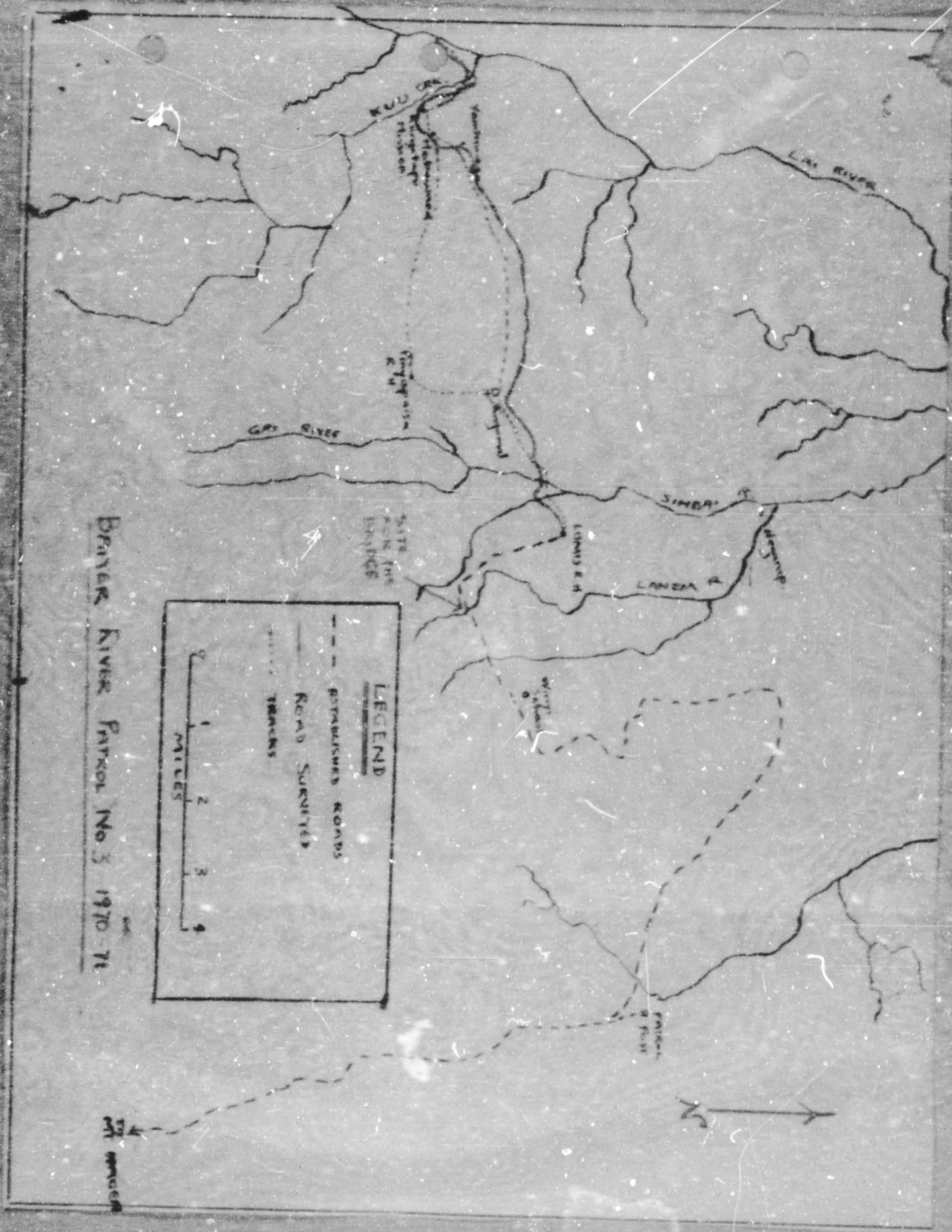
I had instructions to mark the road to join up with the Wapenamanda - Kaniok Road. I could not achieve this due to short-coming. I was called back to Hagen by the A.D.C. Mr. R. Allen for the Territory Census.

As mentioned earlier, the people are certainly happy and full of joy. It will certainly be of great value to the people and the surrounding areas. Help from other areas is needed if the road is to be finished as this is a long road and more hands are needed.

At the rate of progress, the cutting of this road will go on for a couple of years.

*Ky...*  
W. J. LAW

Trained Patrol Officer



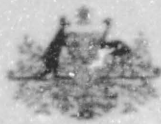
Dryer River Park, No. 5, 1970-71

**LEGEND**

- DISTURBED ROADS
- ROAD SURVEYS
- ... TRAILS

0 1 2 3 4  
MILES





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: RAIVER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1970/71

Subdistrict: HOEHT HAGEN

District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol: SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by: W. B. JACSONE (ASSISTING PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled: LOMISA, FINYAPARA OF BAITER-LURUSI

(Council and/or Local Government Council Area)

Census Division(s):

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

KAT LAWE (TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER) (PART)

OSWEN KEMBARAN (PART)

Duration of Patrol—from 3/5/71 to 23/6/71 (SIXTH PERIOD)

No. of Days: 21 PATROL DAYS

Last D.A.A. Patrol to Area: NO. 1 OF 1970/71

Date: AUGUST, 1970 Duration: 41 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): 1. SURVEY BAITER-APINAPARA ROAD. 2. SUPERVISE ROAD WORK AND SAFE. 3. (IN BRIEF) LAND INVESTIGATION FOR PROPOSED LOMISA ADMINISTRATION CENTRE.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 5,200 (APPROX.)

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner.

07-16-71

28th August, 1971

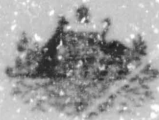
The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
BOSTON ROAD.

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT OFFICE

Your reference of 24th August, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of District Report  
by Mr. W.S. Jackson.

T. W. ELLIOTT  
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF EAST AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-487  
15

Diagram  
Reference  
No. 48914  
Drawing and  
No.



In Reply  
Please Quote

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District  
Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MORAT HAGEN, W.H.D.

3rd August, 1951.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
MORAT HAGEN.

SALYER RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 4-170/71

The above numbered report is submitted herewith.

The report was prepared by Mr. H.B. Jackson,  
A.P.O., and it is both neat and informative.

The comments of Mr. A. Allen, Assistant District  
Commissioner Morat Hagen, fully cover the salient  
features of the report and the patrol.

*S. W. Foley*  
(S.W. FOLEY)  
District Commissioner

c.c. The A.D.C.,  
Morat Hagen.  
The S.I.C.,  
Salyer River.



4

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
MORUWAGA. A.S.D.

19th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
MORUWAGA.

BAIYER RIVER PATROL REPORT NO. 4-1970/71  
M. B. JACKSON (A.P.O.)

Some comments:-

1. Next map.
2. Coffee is indeed important at Baiyer and all over the District.
3. The Co-Op would certainly like to have a monopoly, as would any other enterprise. However, unless we see dramatic policy changes, this is out of the question.
4. Coffee production will leap when the road is completed.
5. The Officer in Charge, Baiyer, must now make a determined effort to have the LUMU Bridge constructed as soon as possible. This is the key to further progress on the road.
6. Baiyer Council is split into two factions, LUMU area and BAIYER area, hence the difficulty in obtaining support.
7. In every area in the Baiyer is involved in road construction, movement of labour is not practicable at the moment.
8. I am sure, from discussions with various people from WAPENAMANDA, that the WAP Council will enthusiastically assist when the road progresses beyond PINYAPALS.
9. I would like to see prisoners work on road projects, particularly this one.
10. We obviously will not proceed with the investigation into an Administrative Centre site on the location originally designated.
11. The Council will have to find another site.
12. I am sure that some, if not all of the dog-legs on the KARAWA-BALINGUP road can be eliminated.

.../2

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13. I agree that the Seliger/Annis people can afford a rise in tax to at least the IRI and MLL level of \$10.00.
14. As I regard this project as of the highest priority, I hope to keep a man full time in the area.
15. Useful work and a good report by Mr. Jackson.

*Ken Little*

Ken Little

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. B. Jackson,  
RAVENS CREEK.

c.c. Officer in Charge,  
RAVENS CREEK.

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PATROL DIARY

MONDAY 20th MAY, 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol. Attended to office work.  
P.M. by vehicle to Lamen Gorge then walked to Lomasa rest house  
examining road work. Talks with the people.

TUESDAY 21st MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised work on the Lamen - Lomasa section  
of the road. Talks that night with Councillors.

WEDNESDAY 22nd MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised road work. Returned to patrol post  
to meet Mr. Aikali (S.M.A.).

THURSDAY 23rd MAY, 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol and travelled to Lamen Gorge.  
P.M. inspected work on the Tarravanda - Mingip road. Walked to Lomasa  
rest house.

FRIDAY 24th MAY, 1971

A.M. supervised road work. P.M. walked to Sibita river,  
looking for suitable road route. Conflict between Councillors as on route.

MONDAY 27th MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. inspected work on the Tarravanda - Mingip road.  
Returned to Lomasa.

TUESDAY 28th MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised road work on Lamen to Lomasa section.

FRIDAY 14TH MAY, 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

MONDAY 17TH MAY, 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol and travelled to Lamma.  
P.M. talks with Councillors. Inspected road work. Rain had caused several slight land slides and the whole Lamma to Lamma section was in disrepair.

TUESDAY 18TH MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised maintenance work on Lamma - Lamma section.

WEDNESDAY 19TH MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised maintenance work.

THURSDAY 20TH MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised maintenance work.

FRIDAY 21ST MAY, 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

MONDAY 24TH MAY, 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol and travelled to Lamma Gorge.  
P.M. inspected Yarracunda - Mingip road work. Walked to Lamma.

TUESDAY 25TH MAY, 1971

A.M. supervised work on the Lamma - Lamma section.  
Damage due to rain more extensive than previously thought.

WEDNESDAY 26TH MAY, 1971

A.M. investigated site for Administration Centre.  
P.M. talks with Councillors and land owners.

P

THURSDAY 27TH MAY, 1971

A.M. - P.M. began surveying the road from Lamsa to Sibbia River, doing the initial clearing of undergrowth.

FRIDAY 28TH MAY, 1971

Road work from Lamsa to Sibbia River all day.

SATURDAY 29TH MAY, 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

SUNDAY 30TH MAY, 1971

A.M. travelled to Lamsa, accompanied by Mr. Tai Lavi, (Trails Patrol Officer). P.M. talks to the people, re road work and administration Centre.

TUESDAY 1ST JUNE, 1971

A.M. - P.M. surveyed road from Sibbia River to a point just below Pinyapala.

WEDNESDAY 2ND JUNE, 1971

A.M. - P.M. tried to settle disagreements as to the site of the Administration Centre. Mr. Tai Lavi travelled to Pinyapala to continue surveying - unsuccessful.

THURSDAY 3RD JUNE, 1971

A.M. - P.M. inspected Iarrawaka - Singin road work.

FRIDAY 4TH JUNE, 1971

A.M. inspected Iarrawaka - Singin road work and also P.M.

SATURDAY 5TH JUNE, 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

MONDAY 27th JUNE 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol. P.M. travelled to Lemusa, inspecting road work.

TUESDAY 28th JUNE 1971

A.M. - P.M. allocated work areas for the new Lemusa - Simbia River section of Balzer - Agwananda Road.

WEDNESDAY 29th JUNE 1971

Visited the new section with Councillors - A.M. - P.M.

THURSDAY 1st JULY 1971

Work done on new Lemusa - Simbia River section.

FRIDAY 2nd JULY 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

MONDAY 5th JUNE 1971

A.M. - P.M. travelled to Lemusa. Talks with Councillors.

TUESDAY 6th JUNE 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised work on Lemusa - Simbia River section.

WEDNESDAY 15th JUNE 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised work on Lemusa - Simbia River section. Talks with Councillors.

THURSDAY 17th JUNE 1971

A.M. - P.M. road work.

FRIDAY 18th JUNE 1971

Returned to Patrol Post, A.M. then back to road work, P.M.

MONDAY 22nd JUNE 1971

Returned to Patrol Post.

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MONDAY 22ND JUNE, 1971

A.M. prepared for patrol and travelled to Lumbac.  
P.M. road work.

TUESDAY 23RD JUNE, 1971

A.M. - P.M. supervised building of abutment for Stebia  
River.

WEDNESDAY 24TH JUNE, 1971

Day road work. P.M. returned to Patrol Post.

END OF PATROL

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SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was the Iarravunda, Igussa and Pinyapaia areas of the Baiyer - Igussa Local Government Council.

The purpose of the patrol being initially to survey the Baiyer - Wapenamaia road, allocate sections or 'marks' to those Councillors concerned with work on the road, supervise work on the same, keep an eye on the Iarravunda - Mingip road works, and to carry out a brief investigation upon the intended Igussa Administration Centre site.

AGRICULTURE

At present, Igussa, Pinyapaia, Sakerap and surrounding areas are unobtainable by vehicular roads, thus producing in all fields a substantial hold-back in development.

Coffee is the main and most important cash crop in this area, similarly with the whole of the Baiyer River area.

The Nga Co-Operative Pty. Ltd. being fully integrated into the society, exerts a great influence over this Council area, to an extent, that some Councillors are in favour of creating a monopoly for the Co-Op.

The Co-Op has established a small, well-equipped store at the bottom of the Yenen Gorge. From this point, coffee grown at Igussa, Pinyapaia, Iarravunda etc. is traded or sold to the Co-Operative. Trading from this central point involves, for the coffee producer, a rather substantial arduous walk, hauling his goods over rough walking tracks. The result being the fact of a decrease in the amount of coffee production as one moves from Igussa towards Sakerap, Pinyapaia and the Lai River; similarly as one moves towards Iarravunda from the point of purchase in the Gorge.

Private enterprise does little trading in this area, possibly due to the absence of suitable roads and the fact that the Co-Op has the market in this area 'corned'. However, this is expected to change drastically once the Iarravunda - Mingip and Baiyer - Wapenamaia



roads are complete. Coffee production is expected to double if not triple the present production rate.

An Agricultural Officer is presently posted at Baiyer River at the request of the Council to advise them in all aspects of their agricultural activities.

He has for the past two months, been mainly concerned with the Lamusa, Pinyapaisa area. An attempt of promoting enthusiasm for greater production of coffee is being made, with a side effect of creating a feeling of urgency for the completion of the Baiyer - Wapemanda Road.

A full report from this Officer, which I had hoped to include in this report, has as yet, not been submitted.

The materials for the Lanen bridge have finally arrived after a year or so wait for essential parts. The hold up was mainly due to availability and production of these parts. Construction is believed to commence in three weeks by P.M. It is hoped the completion of this bridge will generate another spark of enthusiasm for the completion of the road link.

#### SOCIAL

It has taken two years for the road to be completed from the Lanen River to Lamusa. A fact with which the Officer in Charge, Baiyer and myself are very concerned. By all means and purposes, this section could have been completed in half the time.

These grievances come to earth:

1. Lack of support from the Council.
2. Lack of support from the Misses.
3. Lack of support from Wapemanda.
4. Prisoners to be worked upon the road.

1. 3. Councillors from this area seem to vote together on points of issue arising from Council meetings, allying themselves against the Councillors from east of the Lanen. Numbering eight Councillors in all for this area, it is little wonder that they are regularly 'out-voted' and claim a lack of support from the Council.

2. They expect help from other Councillors via the Strip, but the fact that every Councillor in Baiyer is involved in new road works, no help can be expected for the present time.

3. This failing, they wish to make demands upon the Kaperamada Council for a labour force. The possibility as yet, has not been looked into.

4. It has been made clear not only by Igusa, Pinyapita and Pakerap Councillors, but by several others in the immediate Baiyer River area, that a certain amount of dis-satisfaction exists as to the role the Baiyer River Corrective Institution plays. This is due to a fairly large labour force often numbering between sixty and ninety individuals being used on a project which does not immediately benefit the area. (i.e. Holstrom Bird of Paradise Sanctuary).

As a relatively large number of the prisoners have broken the road maintenance law, the Councillors are of the opinion that as a deterrent and as an aid to the area, prisoners should be set up in road camps to maintain the rapidly growing number of roads in the Baiyer area.

As a deterrent, I believe road work would be more effective than the present form of punishment. I refer to several isolated incidents where offenders have classed the Corrective Institution at Baiyer River as 'wanting arting i isi tamar', or words to this effect. I believe also that as time progresses, the Institution is decreasing as a deterrent to crime.

Other grievances were expressed, but these tended to go from the serious to the ridiculous and were not in any way substantiated by fact. Regular patrols to this area, supervising work and generating enthusiasm into the people, should lead to the successful conclusion of these roads.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

The purpose of this investigation was to gauge the attitudes for or against the proposed Igusa Administration Centre being established near the present post house in now situated.

NOTE: 1. The ground initially agreed upon by the people and Mr. Crutchank (Officer in Charge, Baiyer at that time) was one small plot of land totally sum of four acres surrounding the Igusa post house.

2. The people are enthusiastic if not over enthusiastic about the station being built in their locality.

3. The owners are very willing to sell except Mara, a Committee man and ex-lord who has built a 'house man' in one corner of the available land. He's the only person opposing the idea, on the grounds that he will lose his home. He has, admittedly, no direct claim to the land on which his house is built.

At one stage during the investigation, he covered himself in yellow clay and proceeded to lodge in flatcuffs with the group of owners who were accompanying me. He was hurt, but Mara broke down weeping and shouting. The group was then split into three, into and wanting to destroy his house and those who broke into hysterical laughter at Mara's action.

I saw fit at this stage to stop talks for the day and await the arrival of Mr. Moore, Officer in Charge, Balyer, who intended to survey the lot the next day.

The following day brought no improvements in temperament. The only change being that the owners were now unwilling to sell at all, unless Mara was removed from the ground. Mr. Moore returned to the Patrol Post and I continued supervising road work.

The survey of this land as yet has not been done and no solution to the problem has been found.

#### YAKENIWA - KIMUP ROAD

Little time was given to this road as the Balyer - Wepensanda road took priority over all works.

The road is progressing slowly but surely, extension is high, but a report that some Councilors have deviated from the surveyed route in an attempt to save gardens, will have to be investigated.

As the surveying of this road was my first foray into the field and my first attempt to survey a road with the use of an alby level, it may be to an advantage and betterment to re-survey certain portions of the road, where 'dog-legs' seem to be the way to negotiate hills. Experience obtained later on in surveying other roads, leads me to believe that some of these 'dog-legs' could now be eliminated.

If the opportunity presents itself in the near future, another patrol could be made to make any necessary adjustments.

POLITICAL

No set pattern was given to political education, but long discussions were held and often lasted late into the night.

These talks often took the form of debates between the different Councillors. I personally took little part in the talks and only advised and commented where necessary.

ROAD

Through such debates and discussions, the Councillors have now indulged in a race to see who will finish their section of the road first. The winning group will have a month to rest before starting a new section. (suggested by Mr. Moore, Officer in Charge, Baiyer).

TAX

Considerable discussions were given to tax collection. I feel a rise in next year's tax rate can be expected as the Councillors from this area (previously against any rise for this year's tax) now realize how essential tax money is in developing the area. Baiyer - Lamusa can easily afford a rise in tax and the Council could certainly use the extra finance, especially now with five new roads being built this year.

SHOW

The recent Hagen Show unfortunately, has little support from the Lamusa, Pinyapala Councillors. They claim their work load is too great to spend time building exhibits and suggest that Baiyer Councillors run the Show this year. Encouragement will have to be given to this area if a worthy contingency is to be expected from Baiyer - Lamusa at this year's Show.

DISCUSSION

Councillors in this area generally have less influence over their people than do the Baiyer Councillors with the exception of Councillor Letes of Luasa. They claim that if no King is in the immediate area, they find it difficult to rally enthusiasm in their people for road work or other community projects.

CO-OPERATIVE

At the present time, this company accounts for  $\frac{1}{3}$  of coffee purchases in the Baiyer - Luasa area. As long as the company can keep abreast with other coffee buying organizations, talk of a monopoly will remain politically insignificant.

CONCLUSION

Enthusiasm and high moral are the keys to success on these two roads and the Mt. Hagen Show contingency.

If allowed to reach a low ebb, months of valuable time could be lost restoring it. I believe the only way to keep these two factors in check is regular patrols to the area.

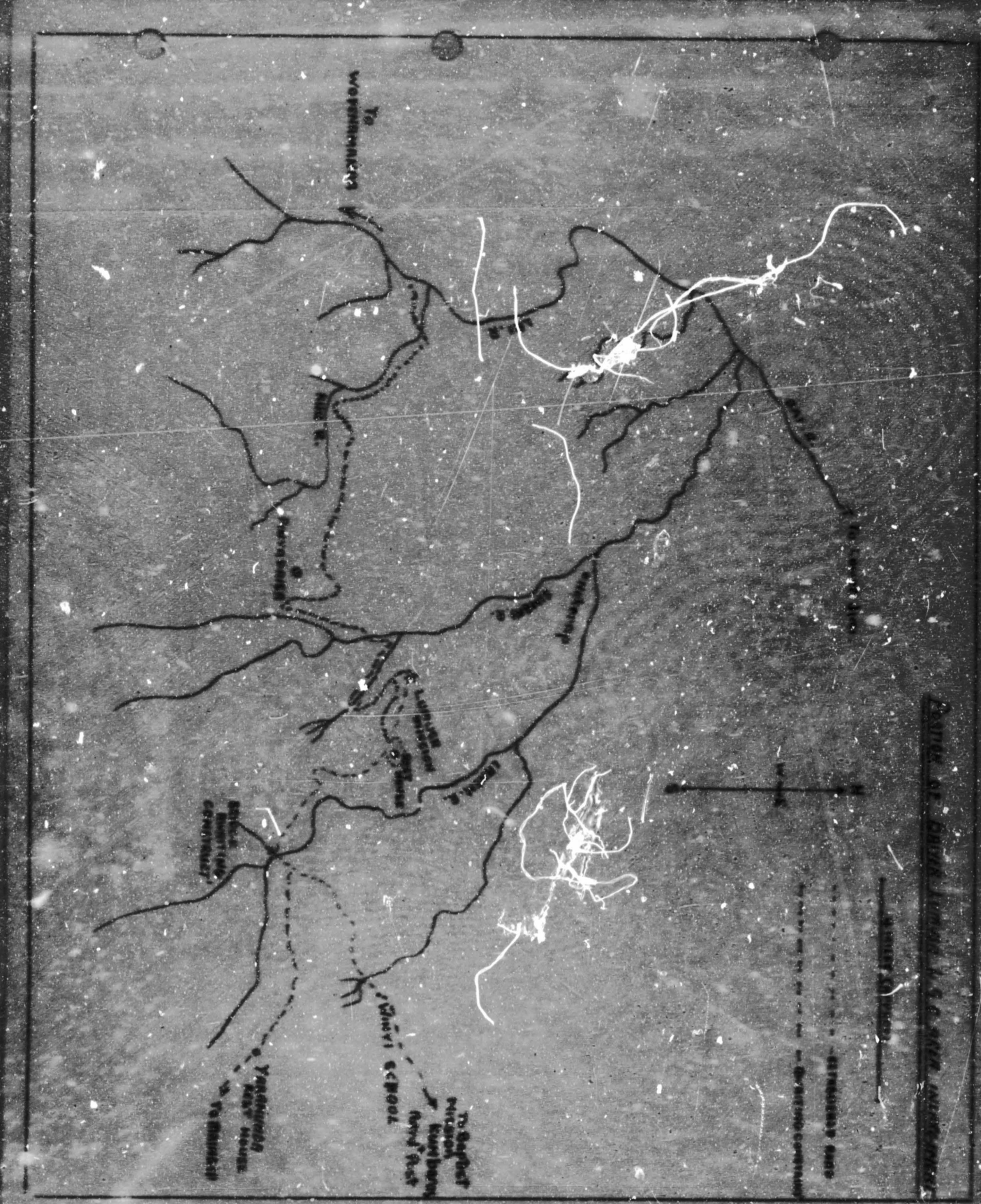
FOOT NOTE

The Baiyer - Wapeaxanda road was surveyed to a point just below Pinjapaisa. From this point, it was surveyed to the Lal River by Kai Lava, a Trainee Patrol Officer.

He was left as much as possible to his own devices as were the instructions from Mr. R. Allen, Assistant District Commissioner. He overcame most encountered problems by himself, with help from the Officer in Charge, Baiyer at one stage only. This was quickly rectified and his surveying was successful.



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