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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Kokoda

VOLUME No: 37

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KOKODA. N.S.
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 25: 194/62 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

[FOLDER.]

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-DF 1961/62	1-7	MANCEY. C. C.P.O	Mt. Kenevi - Kokoda.		24/4/61 - 3/5/61
[2] 2 "	8-	[This was a special patrol ^{report} is to be forwarded in the special patrol report file.]			
[3] 3 "	9-15	BENTICK. R. [A.D.O.] - KNEEN. [C.P.]	Nowonga Area.		9/10/61 - 19/10/61.
[4] 4 "	16-28	BENTINCK. R.A.J. A.D.O	Ilimo Council Census Divisions.		17/11/61 - 2/12/61.
[5] 5 "	29-33	" "	Biage Census Division		20/12/61 - 22/12/61
[6] 6 "	34-51	" "	Ilimo Council		28/1/62 - 18/4/62
[7] 7 "	52-61	" "	Lower Chirima Area.		14/5/62 - 22/5/62
[8] 8 "	62-71	" "	Upper Biage		28/5/62 - 31/5/62
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Report No: 1 up to 8 only in folder.

PATROL REGISTER

STATION

KOKODA

YEAR

1970/71

Patrol No.	PATROLLING OFFICER	AREA PATROLLED AND PURPOSE	PERIOD	No. of DAYS
1.	PINGO	HUJARA C.D. (i) Census (ii) Area Study	Broken 13/4/70 to 25/9/70	25
2.	TABUA	Part of KOKODA C.D. Search + Rescue patrol	28/9/70 to 1/10/70	2
3.	PRYKE	Mt. SCRATCHLEY (Winter Heights) Search + Rescue	30/9/70 to 1/10/70	2
4.	PRYKE	ENGLISH PEAKS Search + Rescue	3/10/70 to 12/10/70	10
5.	TABUA	Part HUJARA C.D. & Part KOKODA C.D. Political Education		21
6.	PINGO	Part HUJARA + Part WAWENEA Road patrol	15/11/70 to 24/11/70	3
7.	PRYKE	Part HUJARA C.D. Land	Broken 27/10/70 to 26/11/70	11
8.	PINGO	PEAK MT. THUMB.	14/12/70 to 17/12/70	4
9.	TABUA	Chivina sect of KOKODA C.D.	12/1/71 to 14/1/71	4
10.	PRYKE	KOKODA C.D. Census, Area Study	5/2/71 to 9/3/71	19
11.		TOTAL		101
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

14/70/71

District of MORABIAN Report No. 4-69/70

Patrol Conducted by Mr. BERA PABIS A.D.C. & Mr. BINGO A.P.O.

Area Patrolled MORABA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 0208 Sen. Const. Jigambari & 0655 1/Const. Kaire

Duration—From 13/4/70 to 25/9/70

Broken Period 2/6/70 to 15/9/70

Number of Days.....

25 DAYS (14 sleeping out)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference..... Attached sketch Map

Objects of Patrol..... CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY, ROAD SUPERVISION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

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67-1-1.

MAP/MAP

Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

20th. November, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
MORUMBUWA.

Subject: Comments - Kokoda Patrol No. 1 of 1970/71.

Unfortunately this patrol was interrupted for 34 months. This was occasioned by staff shortage entailing the patrolling officer being the only P.S.O. officer at the station for most of that period.

The Situation Report loses some of its coherence, as part of the patrol was done prior to a Political Education patrol, and part after that patrol.

No patrol instructions were issued by myself, as the patrol was almost completed before my arrival at Kokoda.

As seen from the Patrol Diary, part of the Kokoda Census Division was covered in this patrol. However, it is not reported on here, as it was not completed. This Census Division will be re-patrolled and covered in a separate Report.

My comments on the Report follow:

SITUATION REPORT.

(a) Political.

Para. 4.

It is not necessary to know the content of the Political Education courses to evaluate the effects of them. The idea of the course is to give the people a basic understanding of political institutions, functions, and elections. It is not difficult with a few well placed questions to ascertain whether a person has a basic understanding of these matters.

Mr. Ringo has ascertained that the people do not have the basic understanding but that they do know a few facts concerning electoral procedures etc.

Paras. 5 & 6.

All questions asked of the patrolling officer which are reported here, were apparently well answered.

Although there is not much detail in this section, there is a fair amount of relevant information.

(b) Local Government:

Para. 7.

This should have been included under the local government section of the area study. As stated in Circular 67-1-0 of 21/6/68, it is the opinions, aspirations and attitudes of the people that is wanted in the situation report.

The paragraph on maintenance of equipment could have been left out of the Patrol Report altogether. The technicalities of Council management are not subjects for patrol reporting. This information does not add to our knowledge of the acceptance of the Council by the people, which is the relevant subject for enquiry and reporting. Other subjects which could be pursued here are any ideas the people may have for improving relations and communications between the people and the Council, or any matters they regard the Council should concern itself with.

(c) Social:

Health.

I have been informed by Education Department representatives that a goitre survey has been done at Kokoda, but the District Health Officer was not satisfied that the survey was well carried out, and therefore will issue no drugs.

In Tasmania one iodine tablet is issued to each school child one a week, and this has eradicated goitre completely from the younger generation.

Any layman walking into a school in the Kokoda Sub District can see that goitre is prevalent.

Would you consider approaching the District Health Officer on the matter of issue of iodine tablets at schools?

Tuberculosis.

All but one patient on the P.M.B. T.B. lists for this Sub District have been sent to Lomondetta. We expect to locate that patient this week.

General Comments.

As for the previous section, it is the attitudes, beliefs of the people that should be reported here. Indicators of attitudes to Administration health services are attendance at Infant Welfare Clinics and T.B. surveys, whether people seek treatment for their ailments promptly, and whether their preference is for magical or medical cures.

Missions.

"The average annual contribution of the adult male is between \$10 and \$14." This figure is what has been pledged for the coming year, not the average contribution. It is interesting that this is approximately twice the annual Local Government tax. However, this is a pledge, and receipts may be considerably less.

A lot of this information should have been included in the Area Study.

Unrest.

I have informed Mr. Pingo that . . . field staff will hear a bride price dispute if the village people have previously attempted unsuccessfully to solve it.

The Sairopo Asapa land dispute continues. When the proposed land legislation has been finalised and the machinery has been brought into effect, we will attempt to have boundaries cut, areas of dispute defined, and claims lodged with the authorities.

Women's Clubs.

It is possible that Mrs. Bryke will be seeking

appointment with the Welfare Section in the near future. Women's Clubs would benefit greatly from encouragement and tuition provided by a Community Development Officer.

Law and Order.

A section on Law and Order could have been valuable here. Information required under this heading is:

Attitude to the Territory laws. Are the laws accepted? Is there any hint of non acceptance of the legal system as with Katakangan sympathisers? Do they appreciate the democratic basis of the law? Attitude to Council rules. Attitude to customary laws. Incidence of law breaking, and what are the main crimes. If anything unusual here, report fully on apparent or supposed reasons for it.

AREA STUDY.

Social Groupings:

Information is required on the number of distinct component groups. The groups reported are language groups. Surely smaller distinct significant groups exist which are social groups i.e. they form a recognizable unit at ceremonial occasions and for other social purposes. If clan allegiances are still strong, the clan or lineage would probably be the relevant group. If not, I would say it would be the village.

No attempt was made to describe relationships between the groups and groups outside but adjacent to the area.

Leadership:

No attempt was made here to name leaders and supply background information on them as is required by Standing Instructions.

Literacy:

Appendix "B" - Schools should all be shown as Primary "T" Schools.

- Gorari Primary school is operating illegally as it has been closed by the District Education Board.

A list of persons who have or are receiving higher education was not included.

Non-Indigenes:

There is a Trade Store at the Kumusi River owned by Papuan Transport. It is only a small concern, but should have been reported.

Communications:

(a) Roads

It is a very poor section of the need for roads.

The Officer should have made a list of the roads he considered ~~were needed~~ ^{were needed} and discussed each one separately. This would have been valuable reference when the Ilimo Council discusses priorities on Rural Development projects.

Technical and Clerical Skills:

This section was omitted.

Economy of the Area.

A lot of information required under this heading has not

been supplied. Where possible I have supplied this information below:

Economic Trees:

Appendix "B".

The figures of economic trees available from S.A.S.F. were not broken down as required by instructions. The only way to acquire this breakdown would be a fresh count. We do not have the resources to do this.

The figures supplied are, nevertheless valuable.

Potential Tree Crop Production:

Potential production on trees currently bearing which I have worked out from figures in the Report, follow:

	Potential:	Last year's production:
Cocoa	448 tons	70 tons
Coffee	167 tons	33 tons
Rubber	85 tons	3 8.5 tons

Market Gardening:

There is nil market gardening carried out in this division. The reason is that the station people all have their own gardens and there is not much demand.

Cash Earnings by wage labour:

Wages earned by P.W.D. road gangs = \$6,000.

Cash Earnings from other sources:

Not known.

Outstanding Entrepreneurs:

Nil.

Difficulty in meeting tax obligations:

No real difficulty.

Average per capita income figure:

Cocoa	\$42,000
Coffee	\$18,000
Rubber	252
Wages	\$ 6,000
	<u>66,252</u>

Total Population = 4090

Average per capita income = \$16.20.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy:

- (a) There is sufficient land for increased plantings of tree crops.
- (b) As previously mentioned there is no market for garden produce.
- (c) With the present amount of wage labour, earnings could not be increased.
- (d) It appears that present crops are quite successful, the only factor holding back production being lack of work by the owners.

- (e) The people are well aware that an increase in cash earnings ~~is~~ involves hard work.

Attitude towards local Government:

A lot of the information required here is included in the Situation Report. Refer para. 7.

Accommodation, Services, Facilities:

This section has not been included. The only accommodation available is the village Rest House. No list of Rest Houses is available.

There is as yet no public or private transport between Popondetta and Kokoda although a company is apparently considering providing a weekly bus service. This would probably cost people of this Division about \$3 for the return trip to Popondetta, and approximately \$1 for the return trip to Kokoda.

The nearest airstrip, Kokoda, has a scheduled service three times per week to Port Moresby, sometimes calling at Popondetta en route. The flights are on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

There are no postal services in the area, all mail having to be collected from Kokoda.

Report on Police:

This is a most antiquated method of reporting on Police, and of little value, as it is not used by our Department.

Mr. Pingo will be instructed to complete the relevant section in the member's RAS and complete R2 Form 1, forwarding intriplicate to District Inspector, Police.

Conclusion:

Mr. Pingo is a keen officer who both enjoys his work and exerts himself. These qualities plus his keen desire to learn make him a very promising officer.

The Situation Report is marred chiefly by confusion as to what information is required in the Situation Report and what properly belongs to the Area Study. The Secretary's circular 57-1-0 of 21/6/68 was not brought to the attention of the reporting officer, as I presumed the previous A.S.C. had done so. It was not thought practicable, in view of the time factor and the current workload to have the Report rewritten. Mr. Pingo has since made himself familiar with the content of the above circular and I am sure his next Report will follow Departmental instructions.

The Area Study apparently used a previous Area Study as a pro forma. It did not answer all questions required to be answered. Mr. Pingo will be instructed to include each section heading in his next Area Study.

Apart from the above criticism, the Report is quite good and contains some good information and observations. A good first attempt.

D. Fryke
(M. A. Fryke)
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT NUMBER: KOKODA NO 4 ^{1 of 70/71} of ~~1969/70~~

SUB DISTRICT: KOKODA

DISTRICT: NORTHERN

AREA PATROLLED: Hujara Census Division - Ilimo L.C.C. Area

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: 13/4/70 to 2/6/70 B.A. Besasparis A.D.C.
15/9/70 to 25/9/70 A. Pingo A.P.O

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: 2 Members R.P.M.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: 13/4/70 to 2/6/70 broken period 15/9/70 to 25/9/70

NUMBER OF DAYS: 25 (14 sleeping out)

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
AND ROAD SUPERVISION

MAP REFERENCE: AS PER ATTACHED SKETCH MAP

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED.

A Pingo

(A. PINGO)
ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

1-6-70/70

PATROL DIARY KOKODA NO. 4-69/70

- 13/4/70 Drove to Ombisusu by vehicle. On arrival carried out Census Revision, Area Study and Routine Administration. Collected names of Tax Defaulters; advised people Court would be heard on Tax Cases on the 14th. of the 4th. Returned to Kokoda arriving 4 pm.
- 16/4/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Ajeka. Completed Census, carried out Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda, Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 20/4/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Hojavohambo. Carried out Census Revision, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda by midday. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 27/4/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Ilimo. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda by midday. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 28/4/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Papaki and Eivo Mission. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda at 4 pm. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 4/5/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Hanjiri. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda that night. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 5/5/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Sisireta. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda at night. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 6/5/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Kamondo. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda by midday. Patrol carried out by Vehicle.
- 12/5/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Sengi. Carried out Census, Area Study and Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda at night. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- 18/5/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision at Sairope. Accompanied by A.D.C. Mr. Besasparis, arrived by vehicle at midday. Conducted Census, Area Study and Routine Administration, until 5.30 pm. Retired to Rest House for evening meal. Discussed Village disputes from 8 pm. to 10 pm. Slept at Sairope.
- 19/5/70 9 am. Collected facts and figures about Mission School at Sairope. Joined A.D.C. at Maujete for Census and Area Study, finished 3 pm. Retired to Rest House for evening meal. Evening spent discussing Economic Development and solving Village Disputes.

LIBRY CON'T.

- 20/5/70 8 am. Departed for Asapa, Biapa, and Enjora. Walking time 2 hours and 50 minutes. Fairly easy walking with a few steep climbs. On arrival held Census and Area Study and carried out Routine Administration. Evening spent collecting Taxes and the A.D.C. attempting to solve a land dispute between Sairope and Asapa men.
- 21/5/70 7.45 am. Proceeded alone to Ehora, a small agricultural hamlet in the Afore Patrol Post area, to investigate request from the people to move to Asapa. Walking time 45 minutes each way. Arrived back at Asapa and proceeded with A.D.C. to Sairope, walking time 2 hours 45 minutes. Paid carriers and drove to Hojavochambe where A.D.C. investigated a domestic quarrel. Arrived Kokoda mid-afternoon.
- 1/6/70 Drove to Kimusi and left truck to walk to Bothu. Walking time 45 minutes. Sorape and Evasusu Villages also presented themselves for Census and Area Study. After Census carried out Routine Administration. Walked back to truck and drove back to Kokoda.
- 2/6/70 Left Kokoda to conduct Census Revision of Hamara, Haki and Hojaki Villages. Carried out Census and Area Studies, with Routine Administration. Returned to Kokoda. Patrol carried out by vehicle.
- Patrol broken off at this point.
- 15/9/70 Left Kokoda for Census at Asisi. Arrived 11 am. Set up camp in Rest House, ran up Blue Ensign. Finished Census and commenced Area Study and completed Routine Administration. Retired to Rest House for evening meal. 8 pm. to 10 pm. spent in Rest House discussion with Village big men.
- 16/9/70 Spent some time looking at broken down bridge at Asisi. Advised people that I would speak to the Council about it. Afternoon spent draughting some segments of a Patrol Report. Spent evening discussing, with Councillor Emmanuel, the needs of the Village and various aspects of Independence.
- 17/9/70 Left Asisi for Waju at 10 am. by vehicle. Arrived at Waju at 11 am. and set up camp. Charged man with assaulting his wife. Census carried out with Area Study and Routine Administration. Retired to Rest House for evening meal. Evening discussion with villagers. Settled some domestic issues and divorce cases. Villagers claimed unsettled atmosphere in Village due to lack of visits by Govt. Officers.
- 18/9/70 Carried out inspection of housing with Councillor Aubrey. Spent some time tabulating Census Statistics. Afternoon spent discussion Independence with Villagers. Evening spent talking with villagers about Economic Viability.
- 19/9/70 Left Waju for Ambeni by truck, truck bogged down by Ambeni side road. Walked on to Village and sent people back for Patrol equipment. Started Census at 2 pm. and carried out Area Study with Routine Administration. Held no discussion that evening, retired early feeling unwell.
- 20/9/70 Morning spent draughting Patrol report and tabulating Census Statistics. Afternoon spent listening to Village disputes. Evening spent discussing Independence with villagers.

DIARY CONT.

- 21/9/70 Drove to Kokoda and picked up Council shovels. Drove to Kepara and set up camp in vacant house. Spoke to Councillor Lucien and asked him to have the Kanandara and Sengi people start work on their respective side roads. Evening spent discussing various aspects of Self Government with Kepara people.
- 22/9/70 Walked to Kanandara and organised road maintenance. Spent the bulk of the day directing work. Returned to Kepara that evening and worked on Field Officer's Journal.
- 23/9/70 Walked to Sengi and organised road maintenance. Spent the bulk of the day directing work. Returned to Kepara and retired for the evening.
- 24/9/70 Returned to Kanandara on foot and spent the morning directing work. Supervised the laying of corduroy. Returned to Kepara and spent afternoon working on report. Retired for evening.
- 25/9/70 Returned to Sengi on foot and spent morning directing work. Returned to Kepara. Spent afternoon formulating facts concerning Area Study. Left for Kokoda by vehicle at 6 pm.

End of Patrol.

PATROL REPORT - KOKODA NO. 4-69/70Introduction

1. The purpose of this Patrol were Census Revision, the carrying out of an Area Study and the familiarisation of myself with the Hagara Census Division. This Patrol has given me the opportunity to view in a more intimate sense, the various aspects of village life. Having Rest House discussions helped me establish a better rapport with the village people, than is normally possible with the day to day contact carried out through the Sub District Office.
2. On part of this Patrol I was accompanied by A.D.C. Mr. Besasparis. The experience of this Officer helped me greatly, and he made no attempt to stifle any initiative that I attempted to show. Due to the transfer of Mr. Besasparis, this Patrol was broken off on the 2-6-70 and recommenced on the 15-9-70. The Patrol was finally completed on the 25-9-70. The ~~last~~ latter five days of this Patrol were spent supervising the preliminary work on the Sengi and Kanandara side roads. During this Patrol the people displayed an interest in and concern for Political Education.
3. The final portion of this Patrol was carried out in solo by myself. I found this personally satisfying and good training.

SITUATION REPORT
POLITICAL(a) Political Education and House of Assembly.

4. Generally speaking I did not find the people well informed on political matters. However, I found that most people knew who their elected member was and had some idea of the Democratic electoral process. It was very rarely that I met anyone who had any idea of the mechanics of Government or the functions of the House of Assembly. At this stage I feel it is too early to try to evaluate the effect of Political Education. The only people I talked to, who had been exposed to Political Education were Councillors and village big men. Furthermore I gained the impression that those who had undergone courses were still fairly vague about the subject. I myself have not been present at any of these courses and so found it difficult to evaluate their effect. D.D.A. Officers who are not trained in Political Education should be briefed on the format taken in these courses; thus they would be able to ascertain the success or failure of Political Education. To most people Independence was something they thought of with foreboding. ~~In most cases~~ I did not meet anyone who wanted Independence in under 10 years. The majority opined that 20 years would be adequate. Although nobody said it, it was my opinion that some thought it would be better if it never came. There was a general fear that better educated men would, in other Districts, establish some form of tyrannical ascendancy over them. In this respect the old parochial attitudes made it self evident.
5. Many people asked me when I thought Independence would come. I told them it would come when they, the people, wished it. Furthermore, I pointed out, that their elected members, were the men who spoke with their voices in this matter. Therefore, it was important, that they the people, were discerning in their choice of candidates.
6. Most were happy with the Administration's policy of Localisation and many thought that the Australian Officers gave fair and impartial judgements in their domestic disputes. Some were worried that Australia would withdraw all aid once Independence came. I did my best to assure them that the Australian Govt. would honour its obligation to them if requested to do so.

~~Independent~~

I detected no strong feelings of Nationalism present amongst them, in fact it was my impression that the majority did not envisage anything outside the normal village environment.

There were many complaints about their elected member not visiting them; and this came from every village I visited. When they asked me what they should do to rectify this situation I merely reminded them of their democratic privileges. A major worry seemed to be the lack of Industrialization in the Territory. Many people seemed to have the idea that a country was not ready for Independence unless it possessed an industrial complex. It was pointed out that as the Territory had an economy, which was basically rural, industry was a vital necessity. I feel that this aspect of Political Education should be made quite clear to them. In conclusion I would say that the concept of Political Education is an excellent one, and one that should be pursued with vigor.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

7. There is evidence to suggest that the Ilimo Local Government Council, started in 1958, has taken on a more vigorous attitude of late. The Council revenue for 1970-71 is estimated at \$16,988. The Council receives funds from various sources, most important of these is Council Tax. The present tax has been raised from \$6 to \$8 and out of a possible \$9,900, the amount of \$8,185 has been collected.

The early part of this Patrol was taken up with the prosecution of tax defaulters, and \$193 was recovered. Some action was taken against back tax defaulters and \$186 was recovered. While some were genuine defaulters, I feel the majority were guilty of nothing more than procrastination.

The Council income is further supplemented by money it receives from the contract it holds with P.W.D., for the maintenance of the Kokoda Airstrip. This amount comes to \$3,180 and the Council pays Kokoda Primary T School \$650 annually, for the collection of cut grass from the Airstrip surface. Further revenue is received from the issuing of Trade Store Licences (\$333), the hiring of vehicles (\$700), interest on securities (\$220), and the issuing of Trail Walking Certificates.

\$193 was collected by the Council from villagers convicted of breaking Council Rules. The Council enforces the observance of its rules through its Council Rules Inspector. Simon Peter Horoe occupies this position, and while at times I feel he is overzealous in his duties, his energetic approach makes him a valuable member of the Council team. There is still a problem of pigs running loose in the villages. It is to be hoped that the current Council pig wire project, and the vigilance of the Rules Inspector will soon alleviate this problem.

The new lease of life the Council has taken on can be attributed to the personality of the President, the competency of the Council Clerk, and the progressive attitude showed by the Councillors. The President is Mr. Chris. Maloney, who is a European resident at Mamba Estate. He brings a great deal of drive to the Council, and when I have been present at Council meetings, I have always observed his views to be sound and businesslike. That the Council draws considerably on his business time, reflects credit on his civic mindedness.

Coupled with this, the Council is fortunate to possess an excellent Council Clerk. Mr. Edward Kenas is a New Ireland man, and I have it on the authority of the S.L.G.O., one of the outstanding Council Clerks in Northern District. There was some conflict earlier this year between the clerk and the Councillors, however, this appears to have subsided, and both seem to be working well together.

Every week one of the Councillors spends a week in the Council Chamber, as the Duty Councillor. This work is a great help to the Clerk, and as well as leaving Mr. Kenas more time for administrative duties, it has given a sense of executive responsibility *to the Councillors*.

The Councils equipment is maintained by Bear, s Repairs, a mechanical firm based in Popondetta. This firm works for the Council under contract, the fee being \$1600 annually.

Recently, Mr. Thomas has made a suggestion that the Council be integrated with Northern District Council Services Unit.

This is in the nature of a mechanical pool where the various Councils are allocated shares, the number of which is dependant on the amount of equipment retained by the various Councils. I feel this is a worthwhile suggestion, as the Council has on occasion expressed dissatisfaction with the present servicing arrangement.

Future Council projects should include the helping of various villages with the maintenance of their side roads. The nature of this help should be confined to the supplying of equipment such as the tractor and trailer. The cutting of surface grass and the drainage of road surfaces, could and should remain the responsibility of the pertinent villages. The Council is at present financing four water wells. In the coming financial year it plans to finance an additional four. Apart from this the Council is engaging in a program of supplying pig wire to the villages. The problem of pigs is always with us, and decent pig fences should alleviate this problem. I have only visited villages in the Hujara Census Division, but I am happy to report that the people are well pleased with the Councils efforts on their behalf.

SOCIAL

(a) EDUCATION

The number of schools in the Sub District appears to be adequate, except for the recent closed school at Asapa. However I will mention this in more detail later. I have included the schools in the Kokoda Census Division, as these two divisions are the only ones with ^{schools}. (see appendix "E")

The standard of teachers in the Mission Schools generally appears to be lower than those of the Administration, however now the Administration has assumed control of Mission Schools, this situation maybe gradually rectified. It should be stated here, that there was wide spread satisfaction about the Govt. takeover amongst Mission teachers; particularly in regard to salaries. Looking at the Census figures, there seemed to be some students absent in Mission School areas. Since school fees are only \$1 per child annually, and this is certainly within the scope of most village people, I am inclined to believe that it has a lot to do with the accessibility of the various schools. Touching this point, I would draw attention to the fact that Asapa A. M. S. was closed recently, due to the lack of Mission funds and availability of trained teachers. This school used to service the villages of Asapa, Enjora, Diapa and some of the outlying hamlets of Gorabuna. With the new school arrangement, some effort should be made to reopen the school. The nearest school is at Sairope, seven miles away. This presents the Asapa child with a six hour walk daily, and this is clearly out of the question.

Generally, the attitude of the Villagers to Education was good. Most saw it as an integral part of National Development. However, some Village elders observed that education caused students to move to urban areas, seeking better job opportunities. This they complained, was causing the disintegration of Village communal life. There is no denying, that they are right, however this is the price one pays for progress. For the Village Big Men and other elderly people this is the problem of acculturation. As an interesting side light; a group of children in Waju, refused to work in their parent's gardens, claiming their schooling made them superior to such menial work.

(b) HEALTH

It would appear as if adequate medical facilities exist for the people in this division. When I say adequate, I mean Aid Posts properly and regularly manned. There were some complaints about Aid Post Orderlies being constantly absent, particularly at Hanjiri Aid Post. I realise that many APOs are village men with responsibilities in their gardens, however, some scheme should be worked in the village, whereby these men could remain at their posts for as long as possible. This is a Council responsibility and the supervision of Aid Posts should be carried out by the Council as regularly as possible. A request was made by the people of Asapa and due to their remoteness, I feel their wishes should be complied with, for a future Aid Post.

The overall health of the people appears to be good, however at this stage I would like to mention the problem of Goitre. Mr. Duffield in a previous report made mention of it, and I feel it is still prevalent. It was particularly evident at Ambeni, Waju, Kepara and the immediate surrounding area. The majority of severe cases appeared to be mature women. When I spoke to them about their affliction, they immediately betrayed a terror of treatment, both preventative and curative. I heartily endorse Mr. Duffield's suggestion of a survey in this matter. However prior to treatment, some effort must be made to allay any fear that these people have.

The epidemic of flu and Pneumonia, experienced earlier this year, appears to have subsided. It is interesting to note, that it seemed to strike mainly the adult members of the population. The mortality rate was slight and confined mainly to the aged; doubtless this was a factor in their demise. ~~At this stage I only have the death rate for the Hujawa Census Division. It is~~

There is a program, for the recovery of T.B. patients in the villages and transporting them to Popondetta for treatment. At the time of writing this report, no information was available on this subject.

The Medical Centres at Kepara and Biwo (both Mission centres) are well manned and utilised. Kokoda is now served with an Infant Welfare Sister, but she will be mentioned more fully in the report on that particular Census Division.

(c) MISSIONS

The predominant Mission in the Hujawa Census Division is the Anglican Mission. As well as administering to the spiritual well being of the people, they are useful in the spheres of Health and Education. The central Mission is St. Davids at Biwo. The Missions principle source of finance, apart from school fees and hospital fees, is the Envelope Collection system. This is similar to the systems of stewardship employed by the churches in Australia. The average annual contribution of an adult male is between \$10 and \$14. The Mission expects to collect \$6,000 from this form of contribution.

They are at present conducting a new stewardship campaign in the Asisi, Sorape, and Svasusu Villages. Apart from donations, Trade Store income and Govt. Grants further supplement the Missions income.

The resident Priest at Biwo is Father Walter Atembo. Unfortunately he was on Patrol when I passed through this area, so I had no chance to converse with him. The Priest exerts his influence through ^{Church} Councillors in the various Villages. A list of these will be given in Appendix A, on Village leaders. The people in this area had no complaints to make against the Mission, and I had the impression that the Villagers were content with the role the Mission was playing in their society.

As far as I could detect there was no evidence of animosity between the Mission and the Administration. The Administration's aim of instilling drive and a progressive attitude into the people of this area, has I believe a useful ally in the Mission.

(d) UNREST

Found no widespread unrest.

Apart from a few Village disputes over pigs, marital problems, and Land demarkation, ^{one point I should raise, is the general} laxity that seems to exist towards the bride price. The immediate payment of bride price, it would appear, has become rare. The current custom I believe, is to obtain a wife and pay bride price later. Village elders assure me that this was not done in the old days. Unfortunately, a large number of these men, once they have received their wives, conveniently forget about bride price. This virtually means that there is no social sanction for couples to remain together. Naturally when separation occurs trouble ensues over the distribution of offspring.

This was a particular problem at Waju, where people were not only arguing about who should retain custody of children, but many were wishing to give children away to friends. It has been my experience to date, that people who give children away eventually want them back. This a potential source of unrest, but it is provided for under the "Law belong Timbuna". Many big men told me that a lot of people no longer had any regard for the old law. With the bride price at a relatively low rate as it is in this district, it is difficult to see why this custom is not being adhered to. It was pointed out that this was not within the province of the Patrol officers duties, but something that should be handled in the villages, by village people. ^{re}

The A.D.C. Mr. Besasparis and myself, encountered some unrest in connection with a piece of land lying between Sairope and Asapa villages. An attempt to come to some sort of compromise between rival factions, failed. The A.D.C. advised the people of both villages to do nothing, while he consulted with Mr. Hannan in Popondetta.

(e) WOMEN'S CLUBS

Apart from the newly opened club at Sairope, there is a general lack of interest in Women's Clubs. Coupled with a distinct lack of leadership in the women of this area, is the fact that they receive virtually no encouragement or support from the village men for their organisations. Apart from this, the daily life in the garden and their domestic duties in the home, probably leave the women with little time or energy for such enterprises. However I believe that their interest could be rekindled if there were regular Welfare Patrols in the area.

ECONOMIC

In a rural area such as this, the basis of the economy is naturally agriculture. This division has at its disposal two Rural Development Officers, one based at Kokoda and one at Ilimo. Mr. Abel is the R.D.O. at Kokoda and he is assisted by a staff of five assistants. The information in appendix B. was supplied by him as was the information in this segment of the report.

Two main cash crops in the Hujara Census Division are Cocoa and Coffee. The cash realised from the seventy tons of Cocoa bought this year was in the region of 42,000 dollars. The number of bearing trees in this division is 201,000 and with 317,000 trees yet to bear, Mr. Abel expects the yield to increase by 10 percent in the next twelve months. His calculations show that each tree is yielding 1 1/2 lbs. of Cocoa, and while it is suggested that an individual tree could yield 5 lbs., he is in no way surprised or dismayed at the present yield. Obviously there is still much Cocoa not being cropped, however this can be put down to two things. Firstly a certain lack of vigour on the part of the growers, and secondly dissatisfaction with the fluctuations in Cocoa prices.

Buying of Cocoa is carried out by the IJI Co-operative which has its offices at Kokoda. The society has for a secretary Simon Peter Jova, and while he is fairly self reliant, much of the supervision is still carried out by Mr. Abel. It would appear that, apart from price variations, the people are satisfied with the role that the Co-operative is playing in their affairs. The Co-Operative is at present building a new fermentary at Ilimo at a cost of 5,000 dollars. This could handle upwards of 500 tons of Cocoa annually, and would be quite adequate for the needs of all the Cocoa grown in the Sub- district. It would appear that the people are extremely happy about this new building. The Society also purchases most of the Coffee (Robusta) grown in this Division. After it is purchased it is sent to Lae where it is processed into finely milled Coffee. Mr. Abel assures me when Rubber production increases sufficiently, it too will be purchased by IJI Co-operative Society.

Figures indicate that 33 tons of Robusta Coffee was purchased from 380 growers, in this Division. According to Mr. Abel the growers received cash somewhere in the nature of 18,000 dollars for their crop. By simple calculation this would mean that each grower received approx. 475 dollars annually. The R.D.O. pointed out that each tree was producing under 1 lb. of Coffee, he expressed no dissatisfaction with this figure. Looking at appendix B. there are 125,000 bearing trees and 51,900 trees yet to bear. Mr. Abel is confident that individual earnings should increase appreciably.

Figures on Rubber should increase remarkably over the next 12 months; where only 1/3 of a ton was tapped in 1969/70, Mr. Abel expects that 25,000 lbs. could be tapped in the forthcoming period 1970/71. Recently the L.F.C. schemes at Samara and Umbisusu are beginning to tap Rubber. Rubber is very much a European monopoly in this sub- district, and it is pleasing to see the native people coming to a point whereby they will make some inroads on this monopoly.

The Kokoda - Kimusi Road will I feel have a profound effect upon the economy of this area. Not only does it provide an easy outlet for the produce grown here, but it makes the job of agricultural extension much easier. The people have to some extent realised the value of the road, this is partially born out by the number of applications for bank loans and the interest being shown in cattle projects. Trade stores will be covered more fully in the area study.

In conclusion the economic future of this area lies in the peoples attitude towards hard work. They have land in plenty, good agricultural extension, both as to the number of advising officers and to the consistant following up carried out by these officers. Furthermore they have an excellent outlet for their labours in the Kokoda-Kimusi Road. All these advantages will go for nothing if the people themselves will not work hard and consistantly. If material acquisition does not provide a strong enough incentive for hard work, I fail to see what other form of motivation there is available

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL AND CENSUS

I did not visit any Village that showed displeasure at having to present itself for Census. Many regarded it as a ritual occasion and a time of some festivity. It is an affair that most Village people appear to take seriously. Some are not quite sure of what the Census is meant to accomplish, however most seemed to have the notion that it was beneficial to them.

The general opinion was voiced that Govt. Officers did not visit them often enough and talk with them about their problems and doubts. Many made the request that visiting Officers should stay with them overnight. I heartily concur with this sentiment as it gives the Officer a chance to establish a better understanding with the people. I have heard of some Officers having trouble obtaining carriers, but this has not been my experience. Indeed, many men have offered to carry for nothing.

This Patrol has been, I believe a success; the hospitality and courtesy with which I was received, contributed towards this success and helped make this Patrol a pleasurable experience.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the Villages patrolled in this division, lie on the Kumusi side of Oivi Ridge. The Ridge is a geographical barrier between the Hujara and Kokoda Census Division. With a rainfall of about 150 inches per annum, the area is ofcourse mainly jungle rain forrests. These two census divisions are connected by the newly constructed road to Popondetta. This is an all weather road which will doubtless have a profound effect on the economy of the sub district as a whole.

POPULATION - DEMOGRAPHY

(a) Attached is the Village Register for the Hujara Census Division. I would say that the birthrate is about $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the death rate is in the vicinity of 2% . This gives a natural increase of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

(b) The majority of the population live in fairly close proximity to the Kokoda Kumusi Road. The other inland villages such as Sairope, Ambeni, Waju, and Papaki can be reached by side roads. Villages such as Evasusu, Bothu, Sorape and Asisi can be reached by easy walking track in about fifty minutes. Villages in the Managlase area can only be reached by walking track from Sairope which takes about three hours.

SOCIAL GROUPS

There are only two distinct groups in this division. These are the Orokaiva and the Managlase. The Orokaivas are by far the largest group, and although they have a slight dialective difference in language with the Orokaivas in the Kokoda area, the language is obviously the same root tongue. Ajeka, Ombisusu and other close relatives refer to their language and group as Hunjara. The people of Kamondo, Sengi and Kepara take the name of Atembo or Kainambo. Finally the villages of Asisi, Bothu, Sorape and Evasusu refer to themselves as Songe. However, most of the people that I spoke to assured me that the main branch of the language was Hunjara.

The other distinct group, the Managlase, live in the villages of Asapa, Diapa, and Enjora. They have a population of approximately 407 and are all Anglicans, as are the Orokaivas in this division. Recently they have been joined by a small group moving over from Gorabuna in the Afere Patrol Post area. There seems to be some antagonism between the Managlase of Asapa and the Orokaivas of Sairope and Maujeta. This is probably because of the disputed land that lies between their villages, and the fact that in the old days they were bitter enemies.

The housing unit seems to be the simple family, in fact I did not see any extended family systems at all.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership is still very much a traditional thing in this area. I saw no young man who emerged as a leader due to his education. Most of the Councillors, Church Councillors and Committee men, I talked with, were also big men or clan leaders. This cannot be put down to coincidence. The average age of the big men seemed to be from 35 onwards. Occasionally, young men in uniform, (Police) or (Warders) on leave, would present themselves as spokesman for the group; but one had the distinct impression that they were nothing more than front men. As is traditional no one big man appeared, but several each holding sway over different clans. Each leader looked after all aspects of village life within the clan. Leadership of the clan is still a hereditary thing with the eldest son succeeding the father, or if no son then the leaders brother. The Anglican priest has great power but it is indirect as it is carried by Church Councillors who are usually village big men.

It is difficult to say whether a young man with education, could achieve leadership, because most educated men leave the village to work in urban areas. However, most people showed a respect for education, and I feel that given a charismatic personality, an educated man could become a ruling force in village life.

LITERACY

For a list of schools see Appendix B. Mr. Duffield in the previous Area Study compiled a list of Pidgin and English speakers, and as this included residents only, I feel this list to be still applicable. It is to be found under Appendix A. in Report No. 2/68-69. It never fails to surprise me, the number of people who speak and understand Pidgin. At A.S.C.F.A. we were sweepingly told that Pidgin speakers were rare in Papua.

For the number of radios see Appendix B. Clearly the Village conditions play havoc with the internal parts of the radio. During this Patrol I was called upon to repair at least a dozen. Most of them seemed to have become a nesting place for cockroaches. However, there is no denying that they are a useful fund of information for the villagers. As Mr. Duffield stated previously the news in Mota is extremely popular. Although most village people still seem to receive news of events relayed to them second hand by word of mouth. Most newspapers have only one function in the village, and that is for the construction of cigarettes. The majority of books that were possessed by villagers, and these were few, were mainly religious. Usually I found that most Church Councillors had a copy of the Modern Translation of the New Testament. Surprisingly, I met one man who had a copy of Prester John, He told me that he had been reading this for two years.

Apart from this there were a few copies of the Northern District News Letter in some Villages. However these were months old.

In conclusion I would say that relatively speaking, that literacy is at a low level. In fact it is confined mainly to the young. Surprisingly, very few teachers had books.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Generally speaking, I found the standard of living fairly good in this division. Houses were usually clean and European in conception. Roofing was Kmai or Sak Sak and the walls and floors made from split timber. Sanitary arrangements appeared adequate and Pipia was put into well defined rubbish pits. Cooking utensils were of European origin and the majority of people wore European style clothes.

Water is plentiful, however many Villages were quite distant from their supply. Most men were unperturbed by this fact as the water is carried by the women anyway. The Council financed 4 wells last year propose an additional 4 this year. It was difficult to coax the men into building these wells but they have accomplished it at last. The Council now has to instal the pumps. Papaki which is not well served by water, has rejected the idea of a well. This is due to the influence of Councillor Titus, although it is difficult to understand his objection.

The food staple is vegetable with Taro being the most important commodity, at least this is so amongst the Orekaivas. The most important vegetable with Managlase is the Yam. The native diet is further supplemented by Kankau, Banana, Sugar cane and other fruits. As well as living on a traditional diet, people are consuming foods such as Rice and tinned meats. I would say that tinned fish is more popular than meat. With the money that is coming in from cash crops, I would day that the number of people adopting a European type diet will increase. Pigs are still numerous, but these form a traditional function rather than a dietary one. Apart from this there were quite a few European fowl seen in the Villages.

In conclusion, the people having an acquisitive nature will I feel become increasingly aware of the material advantages found in the European way.

MISSIONS

Missions, I feel were adequately covered in the Situation Report.

NON INDIGENES

There is no European commercial participation in this division. Mamba Estate and Kokoda Plantation will be covered in the report on the Kokoda Census Division.

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

The Kokoda - Kumusi Road has been mentioned previously, therefore I will confine my remarks in this segment to side roads.

The villages of Sairope, Papaki, Ambeni, Waju and Sengi can all be travelled to by truck, however the conditions of some of these roads are appalling. The road to Sairope is not bad, this is due to work carried out by P.W.D. and maintenance by the village people. Papaki on the other hand has a shocking road that clearly points to neglect by the village people. Due to excess grass the road has retained moisture and become a quagmire. Village pigs use this road as a wallow. The road to Sengi is typical in that it needs the surface kept free of grass, rocks and water. As with most of these roads the answer lies with the village people, the Council could help by laying gravel, but the maintenance should be regularly carried out by the villagers. The walking track to Bothu, Sorape and Svasusu could easily be turned into a drivable road. It is generally flat and I saw evidence that someone had carried out a survey along it. Building a vehicular road from Sairope to Asapa would be difficult, however not impossible. Such an undertaking would not be cheap

AIRSTRIPS

The airstrip at Siwo has been closed for some time, due to the completion of the new road. This is a pity, but with D.C.A. regulations being as severe as they are, maintaining the strip would be a waste of money.

The airstrip at Asapa is open only to Cessnas. Occasionally the people send coffee out in this type of aircraft, but the bulk goes by walking track to Sairope.

There is an airstrip at Kokoda which caters for aircraft up to category Alpha, however this will be included in the report on the Kokoda census division.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT, and CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

This has already been mentioned at some length in the Situation Report. To repeat myself, I will state again that the people do not exhibit much political awareness. To them the Government is basically synonymous with the Kiap. One sees the confusion that registers in their faces when a Govt. Officer turns up unexpectedly. Obviously they wonder what particular facet of his duties the officer, is pursuing at that particular moment. This is one of the unfortunate aspects of the Kiaps job; this wearing of many hats.

However, I feel the people are becoming increasingly aware of the need for some soul searching in regard to forth-coming Independence. As stated previously this is causing them some worry, a worry that may fester if not overcome by intelligent political education.

In conclusion, the people regard local Government as a beneficial thing although some would like to sit back and let the Council do everything. The same is virtually true of their attitude to Central Government. I think most would like to ignore the burden of shaping events, and stagnate in the relative security of Village Communal Life.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

SHOTGUNS... See appendix F for full particulars.

The shotgun cannot be seen as any thing else than a status symbol, and if the conditions of the guns I have seen is anything to go by, they are a dangerous piece of hardware. The general absence of game does not justify their existence and if a widespread organised insurrection occurred, they would become in the wrong hands, a vicious weapon. Many in my opinion should not be re-registered.

TRADING STORES.

See appendix H.

In this division there are far more trading stores than are necessary. Many of large villages such as Sairope, would be better served by having one large trading store, than several smaller ones. I fear the trading store falls into the same category as the shotgun. Although there is a genuine desire to make money, many open a store to prevent someone else having an unoccupied field. However one must be fair and say that the trading stores do provide a service in the isolated Village communities.

LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Traditionally, much of the land in this division is still being used for subsistence agriculture. Right of succession to land controllership and usage within the clan is patrilineal. The clan leader controls all land within the clan although the head of the family controls the family's portion of clan land. Here again, this family authority is passed on from father to son.

(b) Most of the blocks in this division are Land Tenure Conversion, the only Land Settlement Scheme being at Kamondo with 28 blocks. Blocks in this division are held mostly by the people of this area. The R.D.O. assures me that it would be difficult for an out district man to come in without substantial backing.

LAND TENURE CONVERSION SCHEMES

Ombisusu	40 blocks registered
Ambeni	32 blocks registered
Waju No. 1	20 blocks
Waju No. 2	18 blocks
Haki & Hamara	66 blocks
Samara	10 blocks registered
Hanjiri	44 blocks
Hojavohambo	20 blocks
Papaki	31 blocks
Evasusu	26 blocks
Bothu & Sorape	24 blocks
Ajeka	Blocks believed to be surveyed, but the R.D.O. does not know when, and he believes that they will have to be redone.
Ilimo	1 block 39 hectares
Sengi	24 blocks

Most of these blocks are used for the growing of Cocoa, Coffee, and Rubber. However, the 39 hectares at Ilimo, owned by Titus Keka, is being used to raise cattle. He is at present running 19 Heifers and 1 Calf.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA

BANKING

The two main banks patronised in this area are the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the bank of New South Wales. The bank of New South Wales Agency was formally carried out by the Mission, however the Agency is now being run by Mamba estate; as a large proportion of villages in this division are some distance from Mamba, I expect them to transfer their allegiance to the C.S.B. Some people told me that the only reason that they had opened accounts was out of loyalty to the Mission. Most of the N.S.W. accounts that I saw seemed to be for trifling amounts, and a fair proportion of serious saving was carried out in C.S.B. accounts. It was not unusual for a man to bring a large number of N.S.W. account books, one for each member of his family, with only sums of 20 cents in them. In a large number of these there had been no deposits other than the initial entry. For particulars on bank accounts see Appendix B.

Figures shown indicate that the Commonwealth Savings Bank has 6,392.90 dollars banked by 157 people. The bank of New South Wales has a total of 2,222.51 dollars banked by 362. I cannot fail to be sceptical about the accuracy of these figures. Obviously there were many account books not produced. However, this is the peoples personal affair and they cannot nor should not be pressured into showing these accounts against their will. Comparison with these figures with those shown in the previous Area Study show a marked variation. However, it would be surprising if in the circumstances any sort of pattern emerged at this stage.

The Agency for the Commonwealth Savings Bank is at the Sub District Office at Kokoda. Apart from this many schools have collection systems for School Savings Accounts. The figures on these School Savings Accounts are included with those shown in the C.S.B. section on Appendix B.

AGRICULTURE

This was effectively dealt with in the Situation Report and backed up with the figures shown in Appendix B.

Figures on the number of share holders in the IJI Co-Operative and the Orokaibas Coffee Growers Syndicate were not readily available at the time of the writing of this report. However, I will furnish this information when I complete the Patrol, and write the report for the Kokoda Census Division.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

The future economy of this division and indeed the whole Sub District, has everything that it needs for success. The only thing that will hold it back is the peoples attitude to hard and consistent work. However it is not fair to say they are lazy without qualification. After all why should they work when they have no problem about getting food. That they like material things is true, however I do not feel this provides strong enough motivation for vigorous effort. As Mr. Duffield so amply points out, in his remarks on this subject, we Europeans have to work to earn money or starve. Apart from this I feel that the Europeans attitude to work is more of a individualistic approach; he is in fact goaded more by personal ambition. The villager has a more communal background which I feel is not conducive to individual effort. However, since most of these growing projects are based on a communal attitude this is probably a good thing.

In conclusion there is ample land, good water, rich soil and good agricultural extension. I can only state that the success or failure in the economy of this area rests in the hands of the people.

COMMENTS ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

(a) 0208 Senior Constable Jigambari

This policeman is one of the old school, with more than 20 years service in the force. His conduct on this Patrol, as with his conduct on the Station, was exemplary. He works well without supervision in the villages and I came to the conclusion that he was well known and respected by most of the people encountered on this Patrol. It is a pity that his years prevent him from patrolling extensively. Although not the Pillar of smartness, he has many of the inherent qualities that make for a good policeman.

(b) 0655 Constable First Class Kaire

This policeman is a quiet unassuming man, but a good policeman. Moreover he works well in a village situation by himself. His conduct of this Patrol left nothing to be required, and I would not hesitate to take him out again.

For your information please

A. Pingo
.....

(A. Pingo Asst. Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX B.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS -----HUJARA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	POPULATION	\$ C.S.B.	No. of Accounts	\$ N.S.W	No. of Accounts
AJEKA	281	No books were produced for the Patrol's inspection.			
ASAPA	236	75.06	3	143.17	53
AMBENI	190	1450.64	20	159.04	40
ASISI	161	148.17	7	96.73	8
BOTIU	104	0.50	1	7.35	5
DIAPA	85	-	-	30.06	23
ENJORA	85	3.50	3	26.32	36
EVASUSU	113	36.14	3	9.60	7
HAKI	143	193.63	5	15.16	4
HAMARA	163	268.71	Village A/C		-
Hanjiri	227	31.83	8	408.32	26
HOJAKI	34	No books were produced for Patrol's inspection.			
HOJAVOHAMBO	94	140.50	4	.50	1
Ilimo	145	147.85	5	42.10	19
KAMONDO	78	31.50	11	-	-
MAUJETA	313	949.80	8	273.96	54
OMBISUSU	233	167.00	3	-	-
PAPAKI	265	297.18	8	56.90	8
SAIROPE	492	324.07	17	528.00	54
SENGI	186	336.02	22	15.98	2
SISIRETA	289	910.80	20	409.32	22
SORAPE	63	No books were produced for the Patrol's inspection.			
WAJU	260	880.00	8	-	-
4090		6,392.90	157	2,222.51	362

APPENDIX E

GOVERNMENT AND MISSION SCHOOLS for HUIJARA/KOKODA C.D.S.

SCHOOL	STD. 1.		STD. 2		STD. 3		STD. 4		STD. 5		STD. 6		PREP.		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AJEKA P.T.S	15	14	21	8	15	17					10	8			61	57 = 118
ILIMO P.T.S.	24	14	20	16	18	13	15	19	17	18	12	12			106	92 = 198
MAMBA P.T.S.			16	17			17	11							33	28 = 61
KOKODA P.T.S.	22	25	17	17	21	12	34	28	33	21	28	9			155	112 = 267
	61	53	74	58	54	42	66	58	50	39	50	29			355	289 = 644

A.M.S.

St. DAVIDS EIMO	14	15	12	13	11	13	21	24	13	17	14	15			85	97 = 182
GORARI	11	6	19	16									7	5	37	27 = 64
KEPARA			11	13	16	14									27	27 = 54
SAIROPE	15	14	17	8	16	17							16	19	64	58 = 122
	20	35	59	50	43	44	21	24	13	17	14	15	23	24	213	209 = 422

NOTE. ASAPA Mission School has been closed due to lack of funds.

APPENDIX B HUIARA CEMENTS DIVISION MARCH - JUNE 1970 Suppl. by D.A.SZ.

PLANTINGS CROP DENSITY TOTAL CROP MM REPLANTINGS TREES OF YOUNG TOTAL NUMBER OF
OF TREES/ACRE PREVIOUS YR. PLANTINGS BEARING TREES PROD. TONS CHANGERS
AGE NOT BEARING

PLANTINGS	CROP	DENSITY OF TREES/ACRE	TOTAL CROP PREVIOUS YR. PLANTINGS	REPLANTINGS	TREES OF YOUNG BEARING AGE	TOTAL PROD. TONS	NUMBER OF CHANGERS	
1. VILLAGE	COCOA SOLE PLANTED	300	259,216	15,500	180,000	279,989	60	332
	COFFEE ROBUSTA	300	134,399	25,600	111,574	45,240	28	329
	RUBBER	-	19,969	-	8,600	9,389	2 tons	38
2. L.T.C. AJEKA SCHEME	COCOA 47 blocks	300	-	-	3,582	-	1 ton	13
	COFFEE ROBUSTA 47 blocks	300	-	-	7,598	340	2 tons	20
	RUBBER 47 blocks	180	5,403	2,458	-	7,861	-	22
3. L.T.C. S.JU SCHEMES	COCOA SOLE PLANTED	303	7,062	2,600	1,450	2,000	1 ton	50
	COFFEE ROBUSTA	300	5,249	2,110	600	5,109	-	20
4. L.T.C. SOMARA 10 blocks	COCOA IRRAW PLANTED	180	-	-	342	428	1 ton	7
	* starting to tap 1970	ROBUSTA IRRAW RUBBER	182	-	2,782	336	2 tons	6
		RUBBER	180	-	1,118	4,283	-	10

APPENDIX D. Continued.

PLANTINGS	CROP	DENSITY OF TREES/acre	TOTAL CROP PREVIOUS YR.	NEW PLANTINGS	REPLANTINGS	TREES OF BEARING AGE	YOUNG TREES NOT BEARING	TOTAL PROD. TONS	NUMBER OF GROWERS
5. L.P.C. OMBISUSU 40 Blocks	COCOA INTER PLANTED	182	-	-	-	2,760	3,273	1 1/2 Tons	19
	COFFEE ROBUSTA INTER PLANTED	182	6	-	-	3,100	921	60%	12
* About to start tapping.	RUBBER	180	24,220	1,628	560	8,020	18,388	-	48
6. L.P.C. AMBENI 32 Blocks	COCOA	300	-	-	-	12,000	27,000	6 Tons	28
						TOTAL.	1. COCOA	7 TONS	462
							2. COFFEE	33 TONS	381
							3. RUBBER	1/2 TONS	108

APPENDIX G

SURVEY OF RADIOS, ETC.

MUJABA CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	COFFEE		SEWING MACHINES	VEHICLES
	RADIOS	PULPING MACHINES		
AJERA	2 + 5	1	2	1 Toyota Scout
ASAPA	2	2	2	-
AMBENI	2	-	2	1 Landrover U-S
ASISI	3	-	2	-
BOTBU	2	-	1	-
DIAPA	-	1	-	-
ENJORA	-	-	-	-
EVASUSU	5	1	1	-
HAKI	4	1	3	-
HAMARA	3	-	-	-
HANJIRI	3	1	1	-
HOJAKI	3	-	-	-
HOJAVHAMBBO	-	-	-	1 1955 Holden U-S
ILYMO	4	1	1	-
KAMONDO	3 1	-	-	-
MAUJETA	3	1	1	-
OMBISUSU	7	2	2	-
PAPARI	5	1	2	-
SAIROPE	5	5	4	-
SENGI	1	-	3	-
SISIRETEA	9	-	4	-
SORAPE	2	1	1	-
WAJU	4	-	3	-
	<u>75</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>3 Vehicles 2 U-S</u>

The bush rubber factories owned by the Hamara and Ombisusu are still operable and should be used to good advantage, now that new rubber is being tapped in this area.

APPENDIX H. HUIJARA CENSUS DIVISION

TRADE STORES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>LICENCE NUMBER</u>
AFENKA	Homba Jerirari Eageni Samainbo Hauwari Okiri	16796 16751 16750
ASAPA	Amke Ekert Dunstan Mexico	16775
AMSENI	Soho Tanni Sampson Orotu Gordon Wakci Maiko Vana	66256 66258 66257 66224
ASISI	Kule Tombow	16791
ENJORA	Benson Beriji	16774
KAMONHO	Jofu Arari	16730 at Sangara
MAUJETA	PESAVO TAIMBARI Tofuambo Burau Joshua Oravo	16762 16744 16743
PABANI	Okeve Kerari Jonathon Taimbari Wai Siriba Jaupa Inokambari Jaupa Tikambari	16752 16780 16767 16766 Not current
SAROPH	Oivo Kambota Jakob Schembo Overari Mauje Harold Senegi Maiko Seme	16740 16741 16745 16742 16778
SENGI	Paria Fajua	16782
WAJU	Horace Hajai Aruo Manari Clifford Warafa	66284 66285 66283
SIBIRITA	Michael Jimbari	16764
HANJINI	Fako Busa Eki Vujari	16788 Not current

APPENDIX F. - SHOTGUNS MUJARA CENSUS DIVISION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY OF GUNS</u>
AJEKA	211	3
ASAPA	236	4
AMBENI	190	3
ASISI	161	1
BOTIU	104	4 - 1 U/S
DIAPA	86	2
EVASUSU	113	1
HARI	143	3 - 1 Confiscated
HAMARA	163	3
HANJIRI	227	4
HOJAVOCHAMBO	94	1 Confiscated
HOJAKI	34	1
ILIMO	145	1 U/S
KAMONDO	78	3
MAUJETA	313	7
OMBISUSU	233	5 - 1 U/S
PAPAKI	265	4
SAIROPE	491	7
SENGI	186	4
SISIRETA	200	5 - 1 U/S
SAROPE	63	-
WAJU	260	7 - 1 U/S
	<u>4090</u>	<u>73</u>



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Northern Report No. Kokoda 2-1970/71

Patrol Conducted by C.J. Labua, Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled Siage Area, Upper Kokoda Division, Ilimo Council Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member of P.D.N.G.C.

Duration—From 28 / 9 / 1970 to 1 / 10 / 1970

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov. Dec 1969

Medical 8 / 1970

Map Reference Map Attached

Objects of Patrol To assist in the search for a missing aircraft

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOROMA.

28th. September, 1970.

Mr. C. Fabua,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
KOROMA.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING PATROL No. 2 of 1970/71

1. You are to proceed this morning to ALOLA village to set up a camp to assist in the search for the missing aircraft.
2. Take Patrol Advance 50.00
One Policeman
Enough food for five days.
3. Organize villagers to search up towards the head of the Gap, along the trail.
4. Ask these people to ask for information from any people from other villages they might meet, or hunters who have been absent from the village over the past few days.
5. Information on aircraft sightings will not be of any use at this stage as it will be too long for them to remember what they heard at the time the plane went missing. One good thing to refer to will be my landings at ALOLA, ISURAVA, and KEPTAVA the morning after the plane went missing. You could also use the time of the sightings at Koroma as the time when the plane went missing as some of the people from this area went, and the ones who remained in the village would remember.
6. In your enquiries ask for explosions or impact noises, rather than aircraft sightings, as the searching aircraft will have confused the issue by now.
7. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Moresby Aero Club to the first confirmed sighting. Give this wide publicity as it will be an added incentive.
8. A radio transceiver will be delivered to you tomorrow per helicopter. Please call KOROMA on 5885 at 0800, 1200, 1600 each day. Receive and transmit on this frequency.
9. You are to remain in the ALOLA camp until authorised by me to move out.
10. Keep comprehensive details of all activities, reports received etc. in your P.O.J.
11. On return from the patrol submit the normal Situation Report attached to your report of the search, and a patrol diary.

H.A. Fryke
(H.A. Fryke)

Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Report Number : Kokoda No. 2 of 1970-71
Sub-District : Kokoda
District : Northern
Area Patrolled : Biage area, Upper Kokoda Census
Division - Ilimo Local Government
Council Area
Patrol Conducted by : C.J. Tabua - Assistant District
Officer
Personnel Accompanying
The Patrol : One Member of the Royal Papua and
New Guinea Constabulary
Duration of Patrol : From 28th September, 1970 to 1st
October, 1970 - 3 Days
Date and Duration of
Last D.D.A. Patrol to
the Area : November and December 1969
Objects of Patrol : To Assist in the Search for a
Missing Aircraft
Total Population of the
Area Patrolled : Approximately 315
Map Reference : Map Attached
Village Population
Register : Not Enclosed

PATROL JOURNAL :-

Monday, 28th September, 1970.

Departed Kokoda station at about 1000 hours by vehicle and foot for Alola village to assist in the search for a missing aircraft. Arrived Isurava village at about 1800 hours. Set up camp and slept Isurava village.

Tuesday, 29th September, 1970.

Informed villagers of Isurava, Alola, Abuari and Hagutawa about the missing aircraft. Thence organised the villagers to search for the missing aircraft up towards the head of the gap along the Kokoda trail. No information delivered to the patrol. Set up camp and radio transceiver at Alola village. Could not contact Kokoda through radio transceiver due poor reception. Slept Alola village.

Wednesday, 30th September, 1970.

At Alola village. Organised the villagers of Isurava, Alola, Abuari and Hagutawa again for the search of the missing aircraft up towards the head of the gap along the Kokoda trail following their garden and hunting tracks. No information delivered to the patrol at the end of the day. Contact with Kokoda on the radio transceiver was again bad due poor reception. Slept Alola village.

Thursday, 1st October, 1970.

The patrol was instructed to move out of Alola camp after the missing aircraft was located near Mount. Scratchley. Informed the villagers of Hagutawa, Abuari, Alola and Isurava that the missing aircraft had been located near Mount. Scratchley. Thence departed Alola village at about 1000 hours for Kokoda station by foot and vehicle and arrived Kokoda station at about 1530 hours. End of the patrol.

INTRODUCTION :-

The main purpose of this patrol to part of Biage area in the upper Kokoda census division, Ilimo Local Government Council area, was to set up a camp at Aloia village to assist in the search for the missing aircraft along the Owen Stanley range . The missing aircraft departed Kokoda for Port Moresby on the 26th September, 1970 and since then it could not be located .

The area patrolled is approximately 1500 feet above sea level on the foot hills of the Owen Stanley Range . It is one of the mountainous areas in the Kokoda census division and has a generally mild climate .

The patrol was conducted by me, C.J.Tabua, Assistant District Officer, and accompanying the patrol was one member of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary .

As this was my first patrol to this area, what little was observed during this three days patrol is included in the Situation Report below .

SITUATION REPORT :-

(a). Political :

The area patrolled is in the Ilimo Local Government Council . Two councillors, namely KILOMI of Isurava village and LAVIBMI of Hagutawa village represent the people of the four villages in the council . It appeared to the patrol that the two councillors did not have influence over their own people . This was probably due to isolation of the area that the people do not see the benefits of the Council and thus tend to lose interest and respect of their own councillors . On the other hand it may be that the councillors themselves do not have interest in their job as councillors or it may be that the people just do not want to take notice or listen to their own councillors in the villages . It may be suggested here that regular visits to the villages in the area by Administration Officers to educate the people to a better concept of Local Government or invitations to councillors and various village leaders to attend meetings would be two means of propagating Local Government to the people .

(a). Political : Cont.

So far eleven days course on Political Education has been conducted in the Kokoda Sub-District by Assistant District Officers, Mr.L.Noland and myself . The main concern throughout the courses held already is the lack of representation in the House of Assembly on important matters, such as political future where the majority opinion has not been solicited by the member . Most people feel that representation on a Sub-District level would allow a member to visit villages and obtain peoples views . Very few villages have seen their elected member since the last elections .

General opinion seems to be against self-Government in the near future and times mentioned vary from five years to completely indefinite periods with Australian guidance still to be required in the future .

Programme on Political Education Courses on village level in the Kokoda and Popondetta Sub-Districts is still under-way . A separate report will be submitted on the completion of these Political Education patrols .

(b). Economic :

Because of the altitude of the area patrolled, the main cash crop grown is coffee . The Rural Development Officer at Kokoda, Mr.C.Abel, assist the people in the area with their cash crops . The coffee growers in the area have to carry their produce up to six hours over mountainous terrain to Kokoda, where the IJI Co-operative Society purchase the coffee produced .

On top of their coffee production, the Biage people also manage to supply Kokoda station and surrounding plantations with english potatoes and other fresh vegetables such as tomatoes and cabbages etc .

The only non-indigenous development ventures in the census division are Mamba Plantation with rubber and cattle and Kokoda Plantation with rubber .

(b). ECONOMIC : Cont.

Overall, the people in the area patrolled appeared to be industrious and are generally working hard on their cash crops .

(c). SOCIAL :

The only schools in the Kokoda Census Division are Administration primary schools at Kokoda and Kamba and an Anglican Mission school at Kepara village . There is no school in the area patrolled, however, the closest school to the area would be the Administration primary school at Kokoda and the Anglican mission school at Kepara village . The absence of the children in the villages indicated that all are attending either of the schools at Kokoda or Kepara .

There is one Aid Post at Alola village, which was constructed by the people in the area and staffed by an Administration Aid Post Orderly . This Aid Post provides medical services to the people in the area . Serious medical cases and infant welfare matters are referred to the hospital at Kokoda . Generally, the health of the people in the area appeared to be good and no serious ~~diseases~~ diseases were noticed by the patrol .

The people in the area patrolled are all Seventh Day Adventists .

REPORT ON THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING AIRCRAFT :-

The villages of Isurava, Alola, Abuari and Hagutawa were all informed that an aircraft, a twin-engine piper aztec coloured white and red departed Kokoda airstrip at about 1300 hours on Saturday the 26th September, 1970 for Port Moresby with four passengers and a pilot onboard and since then the aircraft was not located .

The villagers were asked if anyone who remained in the village on Saturday the 26th September, 1970, when there was a 'singsing' at Kokoda for the opening of the

REPORT ON THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING AIRCRAFT :- Cont.

Ilimo Local Government Council Chambers and the Botue Foot Bridge, heard any explosion or impact noises in the afternoon, as this was the time when the plane went missing. They were also asked for information from any people from other villages they meet, or hunters who have been absent from the village over the past few days and were told to report any other information they may have regarding the missing aircraft to the patrol at Aloia village immediately.

It was also mentioned to the villagers that a reward of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) has been offered by the Port Moresby Aero Club to the first confirmed sighting. This added incentive to the villagers in their search for the missing aircraft.

All the villagers were organised to search for the missing aircraft up towards the head of the gap, along the Kekoda trail following their garden and hunting tracks.

No information re the missing aircraft was reported to the patrol at Aloia by the villagers.

A radio transceiver was set up at Aloia village, however, communications with Kekoda was not as good as expected due to poor reception.

After the sighting of the missing aircraft near Mount. Scratchley, the patrol was instructed to move out of Aloia camp on the 1st October, 1970.

C. J. Tabua.

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Northern Report No. (3) of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by M.A. PRYKE A.D.C./R.D.C./A.D.C.

Area Patrolled MR. SCRATCHLEY (WINTER HEIGHTS)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. P. BEILES A.D.C.

Natives

Duration—From 30/9/1970 to 1/10/1970

Number of Days 2 (1 night)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Locate wreck of plane & obtain details

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MAP/MAP

Division of District Administration
Sub District Office,
KOKODA.

26th. October, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETEA

Subject: Report of findings of ground party to wreckage
of C47 on Mt. Scratchley.

On 30/9/70, Mr. A.D.O. BRIGGS from Sub District Office,
Pt. MORESBY, and myself walked to the wreckage of an aircraft
which had been sighted during the search for the missing
Piper Aztec.

The plane was a United States Navy D.C.3 which I was later
told is called a C47.

The rear two thirds of the fuselage was almost intact apart
from the starboard side which had been ripped out. The tail was
intact, although the tail planes had been ripped off. From memory,
the number appearing on the tail was "Navy 390050". The piece
of paper on which the number was recorded has been mislaid, but
the number was passed to an aircraft by VHF radio, on
instructions from the searchmaster.

The remainder of the aircraft was almost unrecognizable
except for a large part of the port wing which was intact.

One human skull was found in the wreckage, but despite
searching for 45 minutes, no identification or other human
remains were found.

No seating was intact inside the aircraft and it is most
unlikely that there were any survivors.

There were burn marks around the aircraft, and two dead
trees which had also been burnt. I think this had been caused
by lightning. There were no signs of the aircraft having caught
fire.

(N.A. Fryke)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Naikoro Report No. (4) of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by M.A. PAYKE A.D.C./A.D.C.

Area Patrolled ENGLISH PEAKS

Patrol Accompanied by ~~Europeans~~ MR BRIGGS A.D.C.

~~Natives~~ MR. C. ABEL R.D.C.

Duration—From 3/10/1970 to 13/10/1970

Number of Days 10 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/19

Medical 7/19

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Construct Helipad

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Division of District
Administration,
Sub District Office,
KOLKATA.

21st October, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POONA-22A.

Subject: Report of patrol to English Peaks searching for
remains of Tiger dated 3/10/70 to 12/10/70.

1. DETAILS OF MISSION.

On Saturday, 3/10/70, myself, A.C.O. SRI GS, A.C.O. Sr. II
ASST. and Mr. S. Srinivasan Jr., of Manba Estate were landed at
English Peaks, part of the Mt. Seratekley complex, by helicopter.
The landing was completed by 0900 hours.

Party walked approximately one mile and received an
airdrop containing mainly army ration packs, about six packs.
Party walked down main ridge. Camp was set up in the middle of the
afternoon as it had started to rain.

On Sunday, 4/10/70, party portered equipment from camp
site to a position where near where it was estimated the wreck
to be. The natural features had been noted from the air, and it
was decided that one third of the way up a slight rise from a
prominent saddle on the ridge would be the best position strate-
gically, to construct a helipad.

Two members of the party returned to the original
camping place and portered back one rucksack of ration packs
and the Civil Defense radio transmitter; the other two members
spent the afternoon felling trees on the site for the helipad,
and making camp.

5/10/70 and 6/10/70 spent constructing helipad.

7/10/70 waited for weather to clear until 1000 hours.
Party departed for base A, intending to follow main ridge down
and back up with main track from base A to base B.

8/10/70 to 10/10/70 unable to discern main ridge
therefore decided to attempt to follow creek. Generally
following creek by walking around spurs. Blazing through
undergrowth nearly all the way.

Planet overhead on 10th. Two flares failed to go off,
but third successful and party's position sighted by army
orter. Party then proceeded to nearby creek and was sighted
by plane. Party then proceeded down creek to larger stream,
attempting to find more open position. However, here party
found sides of stream precipitous and overhang of trees made
a difficult place to sight from the air. Party spread out
blankets, space blankets etc. to make it conspicuous, and

remained for two hours hoping for an airdrop. Not sighted despite several passes overhead.

Party then climbed ridge on left bank of stream, ascended for two hours and made camp. This was fourth day without food apart from: 1 x 2 oz. tin fish, 5 Army biscuits, 1 bar chocolate, 1 pack. fruit drops, 3 sachets coffee, 1 packet soup, and some sugar. Party unable to start fire during this period owing to wetness of firewood.

On 11/13/70, party climbed 6 hours to ridge at 3,700 ft. started a fire and escape route down. spotted by helicopter and received airdrop of food, water, solid fuel, and map with instructions.

12/10/70 waited for 12 hours and were met by a party of red frog with village who guided us to village. met on route by Mr. ... and Mr. ... Party was then transported to ... by helicopter.

2.

Party took sufficient Army ration packs for four men for six days, including the airdrop received on 3/10/70.

However, due to high output of energy by members of patrol (keeping warm, cutting track, portering heavy loads, constructing helipad), at an unaccustomed altitude, this food was consumed in four days.

After an initial airdrop on the 3rd., only one further drop was received, being on the 5th., at approximately 0615 hours. This drop weighed about 20 lbs., and consisted of a little clothing, 1 battery for FM radio (5" x 4" x 1"), and a quantity of cooked sausages. Three members of the party would not eat the sausages, saying they smelt "off"; the fourth member ate a small quantity. He contracted diarrhoea shortly afterwards.

The weather cleared in shortly after this drop (less than one hour, and remained that way until after the party departed on 7/10/70.

There was a small amount of food left at the original drop site, but it was considered that it would not be sufficient to replace the energy which it would be necessary to expend, to collect it.

It came out later that the pilot of the helicopter thought that he was told by us over the radio that the pad would be completed by 1000 hours that day. The message was, in fact that by 1000 hours we would be in a better position to give him an estimated time of completion. The pilot told U.S.A. staff at the ... airstrip that the weather looked as though it would hold and therefore there was no point in doing a trip until the pad was opened at 1000 hours.

No edible food was dropped that day, due to the pilot's misunderstanding, nor the following two days, due to weather.

The party decided to walk back, rather than wait, cold and hungry, for the weather to clear. It appeared that the wet season had started and there was nothing to indicate how long the weather would prevent a drop. It was decided to make a move while there was still a little food, and the members of the party were still strong.

The member of the party with most local knowledge was of the opinion that one day's walk down the main ridge would

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bring the party the [unclear] - [unclear] waiting truck. Party was confident of being able to survive at least 4 days and considered this was ample safety margin.

Inability to distinguish, in the thick undergrowth, the main ridge from subsidiary ridges and spurs was the factor that prevented the party from achieving its' aims.

It was decided not to turn back, because it was always possible that the next spur would be the last.

3. Equipment

(i) Equipment

Far more equipment should be held at a central store by department of Civil Defence. This should include a large range of tentage, metal frame rucksacks (waterproof), warm clothing, winded food, flares, smoke grenades, and more suitable radio transceivers (especially as regards portability and battery life).

All available equipment should be brought to the base of operations, with a representative of the department of Civil Defence, and the party could outfit themselves, selecting what is most suitable, the representative acting as the stores officer.

The central pool of equipment would preclude searching through the stores of various departments, a time consuming task. Availability of clothing is necessary as most people who would be called upon to make up a search party do not have all the clothing that is required.

(ii) Location of Stores

If operations are to be carried out at high altitudes which are subject to closure to supply aircraft due to weather, stores sufficient for a long period should be dropped in advance or simultaneously with the party being landed. The quantity of stores required should be carefully calculated and it will depend on locality, season etc. These stores should include a tent large enough to house at least 4 people in stretchers, comfortably, also stretchers (light weight), or inflatable mattresses, bedding, and a heating unit, probably kerosene, to enable clothes and boots to be dried, a necessity if the party has to remain for more than 4 or 5 days. Normally under high altitude conditions, the party should be prepared for a stay of over one week.

It could be noted that at high altitude and low temperatures, food requirements are greater than normal.

(iii) Personnel

Experience is obviously the telling factor in these arduous searches. The most obvious way to ensure that an experienced patrol leader is readily available is to have one or two stationed at a readily accessible centre, preferably PORT MORISON.

I would suggest that two officers, either from the Police Department, or C.D.C. be trained for this task, and retained on strength at PORT MORISON. They should become thoroughly acquainted with the equipment available, plans to be followed etc.

There must, of course, of necessity be experienced bushmen, and fliers in both and begin.

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(iv) Method of Search for Wreckage.

The remainder of the party should be made up of Papuans and/or New Guineans. I would suggest a good competent policeman and between two and four selected villagers from the villages in the vicinity. The performance of the 4-1000 villagers who were used to carry the remains from the wreck to the helipad justifies this. Further justification is in the ownership of the helipad construction and bushcraft possessed by village men.

(v) Method of Search for Wreckage.

In dense undergrowth it is possible to be a few yards away from a crashed plane, but unable to see it. Also, difficult terrain can make a direct walk impossible, and thus the team may think they have arrived in the immediate vicinity of the wreck, but, may, in fact be some distance away.

A great deal of time can be saved by ground parties using the following method:

When the party thinks it is in the vicinity of the plane, it requests helicopter support. The helicopter spots the party (the party may have to use a flare to indicate its position, but orange flying suits, army marking pencils, red space blankets etc. also assist), and makes an estimated bearing and distance of the wreck from the party. When the party estimates it has gained that position, but has still not located the plane, the procedure can be repeated until successful.

N.B. The P21 Barten VHF set was found ideal for this exercise. The frequency used was 122.1 which all army and commercial aircraft are fitted with. However, it was found that the set was not waterproof and after a few days of being wet it ceased to function due to short circuiting. A sealed waterproof container would overcome this.

(vi) Helicopters.

(a) There were several instances where plans were based on incorrect assumptions on the capabilities of helicopters used in the search. eg. It was not known to what extent the performance of Bell helicopters were lowered when operating at 10,000 ft.

Recommendation: Searchmaster's personnel should be acquainted with the performance capabilities of all types of helicopters, as should leaders of ground parties.

(b) Directing ground crews at high altitudes requires more than the normal amount of skill from a pilot. One of the pilots used did not have the required skill, in fact although he made several attempts, he never succeeded in signaling the wreck. He was our support. Another pilot arrived at 10,000 ft. who was not authorized to fly over 10,000 ft., and could not therefore be used.

Recommendation: Only pilots with top ratings to be used as support for ground crews. All army pilots used were highly satisfactory.

Signature: [Signature]