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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Tufi

VOLUME No: 27

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NORTHERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

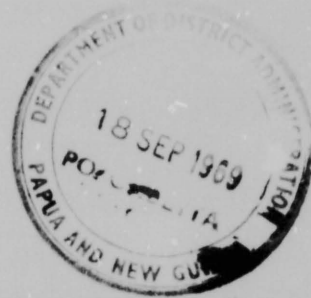
1969-1970

TUFI

<u>Reports no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	J. DUFFIELD	COLLINGWOOD BAY C.D. AND PART BOTH CAPE NELSON AND DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.S. CAPE NELSON COUNCIL AREA.
2-69-70	J. DUFFIELD (PART)	WHOLE SUB DISTRICT.
3-69-70	F. FAVETTA	LOWER MUSA AREA (DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.)
4-69-70	J. DUFFIELD	COLLINGWOOD BAY AND CAPE NELSON C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER..... TUFI NO. 1/69-70

SUB= DISTRICT..... TUFI DISTRICT..... NORTHERN

AREA PATROLLED..... COLLINGWOOD BAY C.D. AND PART BOTH
CAPE NELSON AND DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.s.
CAPE NELSON COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY.... J.DUFFIELD.

DESIGNATION..... ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING..... C.P.O. F. FAVETTA(part) INTERPRETER
R. GANGAI (part) 2 members R.P.N.G?C.

DURATION OF PATROL.... 27/7/69 to 23/8/69 21 days camped out.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.... CONDUCT FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS CAPE
NELSON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

LAST PATROL TO AREA... D.D.A. 19/8/68 to 3/11/68 (all)
20/6/69 to 4/7/69 {Dyke Acland Bay}
4/6/69 to 6/6/69 {Collingwood Bay}

SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/9/1969

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 \$.....

Handwritten notes:
J. Duffield
23/8/69

13
GFB/JT

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

67-5-3

8th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

PATROL NO. TUFI 1/69-70.

Your reference 67-1-1 of 23rd September, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. Duffield, a/Assistant District Commissioner, to Collingwood Bay and parts Dyke Auckland Bay and Cape Nelson Census Divisions.

The elections appear to have been conducted quite successfully.

Mr. Duffield has reported in a clear and interesting manner.

(W.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. J. Duffield,
Sub-District Office,
TUFI, Northern District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

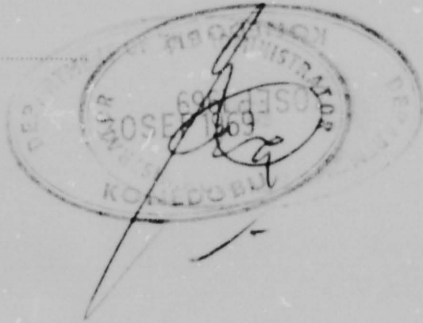
(12)

69.53.

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

Division
Department of District Administration,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
POPONDETTA.

23rd September, 1969



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - TUI No. 1 - 1969/1970

I have attached for your information a copy of a report covering an election patrol of the Cape Nelson Local Government Council which was carried out by Mr. J. Duffield, Assistant District Commissioner.

The patrol was of a routine nature and Mr. Duffield's report accurately describes the prevailing situation in the area. I presume that as well as reporting on attitudes he realises that he also has an obligation to correct and mould attitudes so that some improvement can be expected in the future.

The reference to eating "Beatle Nut" is of course a spelling error of betel nut.

D.R. Marsh
(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner

41-1-3

Sub-District Office,
Tufi.....N.D.

29th. August 1969.

Regional Local Government Officer,
P.O. Box 1029,
Boroko.

FIFTH GENERAL ELECTION - CAPE NELSON COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION.

The above elections were commenced on the 28th. July 1969 and completed on the 22nd August 1969. The people throughout the Sub-District were aware of their Polling Days, a Patrol programme having been given to Councillors and Council Committees during the July meeting of the Council. Wards 1 to 9 were polled in company with C.P.O. Mr. Favetta. Wards 10 to 16 were polled by Mr. Favetta, appointed Assistant Returning Officer, while I polled Wards 17 to 19 which are situated in the Lower Musa area of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division and which entail considerable walking, canoeing and rafting. It was necessary for the Patrol to split so that the Elections could be completed at the required time and it was also good experience for Mr. Favetta. He carried out his period of solo work efficiently.

All Statistical Forms are attached except for the background information on newly elected Councillors. This material will be gathered at the Council's September meeting and then forwarded.

TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

There was no coverage of the Sub-District by patrols prior to the Elections with the prime object of preparing the people for the Elections. I arrived at Tufi in mid May and could not possibly undertake a pre-election campaign. C.P.O. Mr. Favetta was required to do Land Investigation work during June/July. There was no other staff available. Councillors and Committeemen at the July meeting of the Council were fully informed concerning the elections and it was left to them to bring the message to their people. As a rule, a brief talk was delivered to the people prior to the commencement of polling.

MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

As previously stated the Elections were commenced on the 28th. July and completed on the 22nd August. A total of 30 Polling places were used and this number was ample to allow the people to vote with facility and without hardship. All nominations were received in the villages prior to Polling. Nomination Forms had been made available to Councillors during the Council's July meeting. At no village were scrutineers appointed.. A good deal of assistance had to be given to voters. However, 500 people did elect to mark their own papers. Most of these were assisted as they, on the whole, appeared to have no idea at all on the correct method to be employed. The assistance given was then a kind of Education too, as in future years the people assisted should retain what they were taught in the Polling Booth. The people then willing to have a go at marking their own papers comes to 20% of

the total number of people voting in the elections when Wards 11 and 12 are subtracted the candidates in these Wards were unopposed. Referring to Wards 11 and 12, these were the only two wards in which only one candidate was nominated. However, at both places, the people did turn up to vote and this explains why these potential voters have been included in column 5 of the attached Form 10 Voting Statistics. Nine new Councillors have been elected and only in two wards did the old Councillors not contest the Election.

FEMININE INTEREST.

No females candidates stood. 1,471 females voted or potentially voted as compared to 1,267 men. By and large women vote because their men vote.

INCIDENTS

In Ward 16 the people of Karisoa village neglected to vote in that Ward. They had instead turned up to vote at Gobe in Ward 15. Mr Favetta informed them that they could not vote there as they were not enrolled for Ward 15. The people then said that they wanted to change over to Ward 15. The reason for this is that they have land at the rear of Gobe village and along with the Gobe people are commencing a settlement area there. This matter has yet to be fully investigated but it appears to me that it will only be a matter of time before the Karisoa people eventually leave their present village site and move into the Gobe area. When this happens, the people will eventually automatically become members of Ward 15 once they fulfill residency qualifications. Apart from this occurrence there were no other incidents of any note.

ABSENTEEISM.

A total 1,623 people were unavoidably absent which is 33% of the enrolled electors. The majority of these people are absent outside their home sub-district working. 10.3% of enrolled electors could have voted but neglected to do so. Approximately 25% of the unavoidably absent can be classified as long term absentees.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

The following applies under this heading:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) No. electors enrolled	2608	2255	4863
(b) No. electors voting	1267	1471	2738
(c) % of electors voting of (a)	48.5%	65%	56.7%
(d) No. electors unavail. absent.	1144	479	1623
(e) % " " " of (a)	43.8%	21%	32.4%
(f) No. electors available to vote	1464	1776	3240
(g) % of (f) who did vote.	86.5	82.8%	84.6%
(h) No. electors avoidably absent	197	305	502
(i) % (h) of (f)	12.2%	17.1 %	14.6%
(j) No. Candidates standing	46	-	46
(k) No. Councillors re-elected	10	-	10
(l) No. Councillors elected unopposed	2	-	2
(m) No. Polling Places	30	-	30

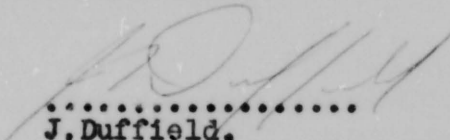
SUMMARY

An 84% turn up of electors available to vote looks very fine on paper but I have my reservations regarding whether this figure is indicative of really keen interest shown by the people in the Elections. More probably it is due to the fact that the District Administration Officer is also the Polling Official and even in this day and age village people tend to think of any gathering organised by said District Administration Officer to have a compulsory tone about it. Or at least the useage of District Administration staff in Council Elections I feel helps to bring about the high attendance rate. All this does not mean there is no interest in the Elections. There definitely is but I do not think our voting figures would be as high if the Election Patrols were carried out by, for example, and Agricultural Officer.

There were no European candidtaes for the Elections. Primarily people voted in village or group 'blocks' for their pre-selected candidate. However, there was definite evidence in some Wards of the best man for the job type of voting and this was pleasing to see. I hope it spreads as in many cases people are saddling themselves with quite unsuitable types due to faithfulness to the group.

The elections were carried out successfully and in the September meeting of the Council nine men will have their first introduction into being Councillors. I hope to be able to arrange a short course for the Councillors, old and new, to commence either at the September meeting or the November one. My experience in this area thus far leads me to beleive that the function of the Council and the position and powers of the Councillors deserves to be reiterated.

Office bearers will be elected at the September meeting and details made known to you after this time.


.....
J. Duffield.
Assistant District Commissioner,
Returning Officer.

(8)

DIARY OF PATROL.

TUFI NO. 1/69 - 70.

- 27/7/69. In company with C.P.O. Mr. Favetta departed Tufi by Ubuna at 6-30 and arrived Kewansasap at 17-30. Rough Seas. Call made at Wanigela en route. Slept Kewansasap.
- 28/7/69. Elections for Ward 1 commenced at Kewansasap. General discussions with people. Slept Kewansasap.
- 29/7/69. Departed Kewansasap at 0830 and arrived Lako 0900. Ward 1 Elections completed here. In afternoon to Ailala. Slept Ailala.
- 30/7/69. Elections at Ailala for Ward 2. Talks delivered to people. Slept Ailala.
- 31/7/69. Departed Ailala at 0800 and arrived Uiaku at 0930. Elections for Ward 3 at Uiaku. General Talks. Slept Uiaku.
- 1/8/69. Elections for Ward 4 at Ganjiga. Slept Uiaku.
- 2/8/69. Departed Uiaku at 0800 and arrived Wanigela 0900. Tax team dropped at Wanigela. Myself and Mr Favetta to Tufi.
- 3/8/69. Sunday at Tufi.
- 4/8/69. Returned Wanigela. Elections Ward 5 carried out. Inspected progress on Wanigela road. Repaired Council Water Pump. Lent an ear to some Mission Complaints. Slept Wanigela.
- 5/8/69. Departed Wanigela at 0900 and arrived Uwe at 0930. Elections for Ward 6. Talk delivered. Pig offenders under Council Rule prosecuted. Slept Uwe.
- 6/8/69. Departed Uwe at 0800 arriving Marasa at 0830. Elections for Ward 7 and Talk delivered. Two Pig offenders under Council Rule prosecuted. To Sinifara in afternoon. Slept Sinifara.
- 7/8/69. Elections Ward 8 at Sinifara. Slept Sinifara.
- 8/8/69. To Jebo at 0800. Elections Ward 9 commenced here. Then to Tainabuna and Ward 9 Elections completed. To Tufi at 1430. Slept Tufi.
- 9/8/69. Saturday at Tufi.
- 10/8/69. Sunday at Tufi.
- 11/8/69. Monday at Tufi. All day hearing Local Court.
- 12/8/69. Departed Tufi by Ubuna at 0700 and arrived Sebaga at 1200. Canoes waiting. To Foru 1 arriving at approx. 1500. Discussions with people concerning their village 'block' plans. Slept Foru.
- 13/8/69. Departed Foru at 0800 and arrived 'canoe Landing' about 11.30. Walked to Momoiogo arriving at 1530. People made ready for commencement of Council Elections Ward 17. Slept Momoiogo.
- 14/8/69. Ward 17 Elections commenced at Momoiogo. Most people in Ward 17 at Karaisa for S.D.A. convention. Walked to Karaisa Polling few people at Moiave and Badaide on the way. Arrived Karaisa at 1500. Slept Karaisa.

Patrol Diary cont.

- 15/8/69 Karaisa people and people from other villages who had not voted, voted at Karaisa. Slept Karaisa.
- 16/8/69 S.D.A. Sabbath.
- 17/8/69 Departed Karaisa at 0800 and arrived Kinjaki 1200. People voted. Lengthy general talks. Slept Kinjaki.
- 18/8/69 Departed Kinjaki at 0800 and arrived Korala at 13.30. Few people here voted. Village practically deserted. Carriers tired, so slept here.
- 19/8/69 Departed Korala at 0700 and arrived Kakaisa at 1100. Voting Kakaisa. Talks. Slept Kakaisa.
- 20/8/69 Departed Kakaisa at 0800 and arrived Embessa at 1100. People had no candidates ready. Runners sent to various villages of the Ward. Slept Embessa.
- 21/8/69 People presented candidates. Voting carried out. Departed at 1200 for Gugumu. Voting Gugumu. Departed 1400 for Dove arriving at 1600 Slept Dove.
- 22/8/69 Voting Dove. Departed 1200 and arrived Guruguru at 16.30 by raft. Slept Guruguru.
- 23/8/69 Departed Guruguru at 0700 and arrived Foru by raft at 1300. Departed Foru at 1400 by canoe arriving at Sebaga on the coast at 1600. Picked up Ubuna. Arrived Tufi at 2100.

END OF PATROL

67-

JD:bu

Sub-District Office,
TUFI, Northern District,

8th. September, 1969.

District Commissioner,
POPONDETTA.

TUFI PATROL REPORT NO.1/69-70.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted for the purpose of carrying out the Fifth General Elections of the Cape Nelson Local Government Council. C.P.O Mr. F. Favetta accompanied me from 27/7/69 to 8/8/69 and then we parted company, myself going to the Lower Musa Area of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division and Mr. Favetta continuing on around the coastline of the Cape Nelson Census Division to the coastal villages of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division. Work was completed on 22nd August 1969 and the two patrols met at Sebaga village. Mr. Favetta was amply trained in carrying out Elections during the time he spent with me, and he carried out efficiently his solo section of the Patrol.

Election Report and Statistics have been forwarded to the Regional Local Government Officer (my 41-1-3 of 29th August 1969). A copy of this report accompanied the Patrol Report.

POLITICAL.

Elections are a well known occurrence to the people in the area patrolled and they are quite well informed as to the procedures involved. It was noted, though, that among the people marking their own Ballot Papers there were very few indeed who understood the correct way of indicating their choice. They would do anything to the paper rather than place a figure one, two etc. in the squares for that purpose. On the spot explanations were made and this information imparted should carry on into future years among the people so assisted. For full information on the Elections please read the accompanying Electoral Report.

The people in the area patrolled are mediably well developed in their political awareness. It is very difficult to gauge its extent to any accurate degree due primarily to the facts that native people are generally reticent until an officer becomes well known to them and also the difficulty they have in expressing views on a topic which has only recently begun to have impact on their life. The fact that Mr. Paulus Arek, M.H.A., is from the Tufi Sub-District has, I would say, considerably increased the peoples awareness of the House of Assembly and things Political if only for the good reason that Mr. Arek is one of their own as it were. It is easier for people to be interested when one of their "home boys" is representing them. Much like the attitude a small town has when one of their young men makes the representative football team for the State in Australia. The attitude is parochial but of benefit.

Councillors encountered during the Patrol widely differed in the amount of authority they possessed and control they exercised over their people. Men such as John Hunt at UIAKU and Gladstone NAD at WANIGELA are obviously intelligent, reasonably knowledgeable and exercise a fair amount of influence

in their Wards. Unfortunately this calibre of Councillors is all too rarely elected by the People. Far too often they put forward a man who should no sooner be a Councillor than he should be an Astronaut. The poor fellow stumbles his way through a term in office, magnificently uninformed, and often enough is re-elected or changed for some other man who is just as unsuitable. I am fully convinced that many people still elect Councillors with the old Village Constable conception of the village "boss" in mind. Obviously this concept should be changed and people brought to the realisation that they require articulate and energetic representatives. Such men are available in most Wards even if there are very few of them due to the fact that such types of men are generally absent working in other areas.

The people's attitude towards the Local Government Council is a settled one if not one which evinces any great deal of partisan interest. Its concept holds favour in the mind of most people and in some cases seems to be thought of as an authority nearly completely superceding that of the Administration. This attitude is one which nearly always exists in Wards with the "good" Councillors as it were, and rarely if ever in the wards which have what I term "Village Constable" Councillors. The attitude is not quite correct but is, from the Local Government angle, preferable to the other existing attitude of no real involvement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Patrol covered the villages from Kewansasap to Tainabuna on the Tufi coastline and then the inland villages of the Lower Musa area of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division. Though neither area could be said to be particularly impressive as regards economic development, the nearly complete lack of it in the Lower Musa area was particularly apparent. The coastline area patrolled is served by three Co-operative Societies, the Maisin based at UIAKU, the Wanigela at Wanigela and the Cape Nelson at Tufi Station. These Societies all operate a Trade Store and provide Copra buying facilities. In 1968/69 the following tonnages of Copra were purchased by the three Societies:

WANIGELA	: 8½ tons
MAISIN	: 30 tons
CAPE NELSON	: 16½ tons.

The amount are not impressive. Wanigela Society in 1967/68 purchased 20 tons of copra and the large decrease was due to the Society there having been closed down for 6 months of 68/69.

UIAKU village has commenced selling Cocoa which is at present purchased by the Agricultural Extension Officer based at Uiaku. Thus far this year they have sold 1,503 lbs of Wet Beans and it appears that this village at least may eventually achieve a reasonable Cash Crop Income on the basis of their two crops, Cocoa and Copra. Berebona village, though not visited by myself during the Patrol is worthy of note in that it and surrounding villages sold through the Agricultural Extension Centre at Berebona last year 6,000 lbs of Coffee. This was their first year of production. Thus far this year they have sold 5,146 lbs of coffee.

The Extension Centre at UIAKU has recently (after the Patrol) been transferred to Wanigela where it was situated previously. The Agricultural Extension Officer at Tufi does not feel that this move is a good one as the Wanigela people have never evinced any particular interest in advancing themselves and it apparently was their lack of interest in the past which prompted the moving of the Centre to UIAKU.

I tend to feel sympathy with the Agricultural Officers feelings, but the eventual development of the Wanigela Resettlement Blocks will naturally take precedence over the continued development going on at UIAKU. I believe that arrangements are being made for the UIAKU people to sell their Cocoa to the United Church Plantation at Wanigela. It is to be hoped that the UIAKU people accept these arrangements and do not attain the feeling that they have been unfairly treated and let their interest in Cocoa production wain. It would be excellent if the Co-operative Society at UIAKU could take over Cocoa purchases, but this is not likely to originate.

The Wanigela Resettlement Blocks, it is hoped, will be opened to settlement as soon as possible. I personally feel that no earth-shaking development will take part on them as people in the Tufi Sub-District appear to have a long reputation of being, on the whole, immovable in an economically progressive direction. The truth or otherwise of this will eventually be proven and at least the scheme will allow a large groups of people to prove eventually whether they have or have not what it takes. The opening of the Blocks has been dragging on for so long, I believe in the first instance great difficulty was experienced in even collecting applications, that the scheme is beginning to take on an aspect of elusivness similiar to searching for the Golden Fleece. The attitude of the people, first of all in applying for the Blocks and then in constructing a road to the Blocks leads one to believe that the scheme will eventually get off the ground in spite of and not because of them. I note that out of the seventy old applications received for Blocks that 28 to 30 come from the Wanigela villages. I fail to see the advantage of resettling people on their own land after it has been bought from them in the first place. A Land Tenure Conversion Scheme for the Wanigela people and the Resettlement Blocks for people without suitable land is the way I feel the situation should be. I have little doubt though that the reason so many Wanigela people have had applications accepted is because people in villages with poor land have no real desire to leave their old villages and take up residence on a Wanigela Block either because they do not like the Wanigela people or plainly do not care much about acquiring a Block.

The Crown Land at Uwe village has a number of squatters from various villages in it's immediate vicinity who are planting coconuts. During A.D.C. Mr.J.Tierney's time at Tufi, attempts were made to sort out suitably sized areas among the squatters and have them make application to Lands Department. One application was received from one Phaniel Gadebo and in Mr.Tierney's 35-4-2 to your office dated 4th. July 1968, other applications were expected. However, no more applications have been made.

During the course of the patrol some enquiries were made into the village 'block' systems commencing at Gobe and Foru etc. Please refer to my 35-1-2 dated 28th. August 1969. As stated in that letter further investigations at and after the Cape Nelson Council Meeting of 17th. September.

The Lower Musa section of the patrol shows the area to be terribly lacking in any form of Economic Development. A money income comes primarily from seasonal labour and occasional treks to Popondetta Market with excess garden produce and smoked game. The villages of Dove and Guruguru are attempting to commence coconut plantations along the banks of the Musa River but due to setting up individual blocks fairly widely spaced

they are finding that wild pigs are considerably hampering progress by the fact that they root out and eat the newly planted seed nuts. In this area then, there is no cash cropping to speak of and due to isolation, difficult country to cross in the wet season and a very small population there is not likely to be any in the future. Practically the only hope for the future in this area is for some large scale development to occur on the land at present being surveyed and by Lands Dept. and District Administration.

In conclusion, only a few hopeful signs alleviate the generally dull picture of economic development in the Tufi Sub-District.

SOCIAL

The area covered by the Patrol has numerous small Anglican village schools teaching mainly to St.11. Children requiring further Education mostly have to go to Wanigela or Safoa Anglican Mission Schools or Tufi and Sinei Administration Schools. The Lower Musa has two S.D.A. Mission Schools (Karaisa and Sawavi) both teaching to St11. and this area is the only S.P.A. foothold in this strongly Anglican Sub-District. More schools teaching to an higher Standard are required in the Sub-District as there is a large amount of wastage from the poorly constituted village schools.

Medically the area patrolled is amply enough supplied with Aid Posts and the people suffer no hardships in acquiring First Aid Treatment. The Anglican Mission Hospital at Wanigela and the Administration Hospital at Tufi are reasonably able to cope with more serious ailments.

As stated previously the area is primarily strongly Anglican, the Mission having been established for such a long time that it has a very definite influence over the people. Unfortunately, the Anglican Mission is not a progressive, aggressive religion and I feel that the generally somnolent attitude of the people is due in part to the example of the set in the rut procedures of their Mission. A 'reformation' of some kind is required and it is a pity that the Anglican Mission has no real competition, for competition, even in the area of saving souls, regenerates interest and vigour. The S.D.A. Mission is secure in its small foothold and at least it had had the effect of cutting down it's adherents consumption of Beetle Nut and this in itself is an achievement not to be taken lightly. (I am becoming of the opinion that if people insist on chewing large quantities of Beetle Nut everyday, and sometimes all day, it is only to be expected that they evince a 'go slow' attitude. They have no choice. They must obviously be half drunk a good deal of the time and it is hard for a person to operate under those circumstances.

Women's Clubs are widely scattered throughout the area but do not operate very efficiently or enthusiastically on the whole. There are exceptions, the Uiaku Club being one. The Cape Nelson Council Welfare Assistant is capable of doing her job and enthusiastic enough, but ~~finds a fair deal of difficulty~~ but finds a fair deal of difficulty in eliciting any great response from women in most villages.

The reception of the Patrol by the people was reasonably good. The coastal village people tended to take their own good time in unloading and loading the M.V. Ubuna and gathering to hear talks delivered but there was never any hint of hostility or dislike. They are well used to visiting Administration Officers and find no cause for excitement or undue haste in attending to their needs. Carriers used in the Lower Musa

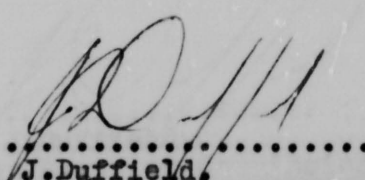
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Were readily available but there was one unfortunate incident involving four men from Sariri village in the Oro Bay Census Division who assisted in carrying from Kinjaki to Kakaisa and then asked for the ridiculous sum of four dollars in payment. They did not, of course, receive this amount and apparently they asked for it because their Councillor had informed them that this was what they must be paid. They eventually accepted the right payment, but in bad grace, and I would say that future Patrols will find difficulty in attaining carriers from Sariri to assist in the walk to Kakaisa. This sort of thing is unfortunate, but an officer cannot make exceptions to certain people to the amount of \$4 for a \$1.50 walk.

Some Courts were heard during the Patrol, mostly concerning infractions of Council Rules and a fair number of minor complaints were attended to.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was successful in carrying out its aim of conducting the fifth General Elections of the Cape Nelson Council and afforded me the opportunity of seeing the main part of the Tufi Sub-District.



.....
J. Duffield,
Assistant District Commissioner.

Amount
Returned
to State



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT NUMBER.....TUFI NO2 OF 1969/70

SUB DISTRICT.....TUFI DISTRICT.....NORTHERN

CAPE NELSON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY...J. DUFFIELD (PART)

DESIGNATION...ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

AREA PATROLLED... WHOLE SUB DISTRICT

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.....F. FAVETTA A.P.O. (PART)
RANDOLPH GANGAI INTERPRETER
CONST. 1/c KEMA R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL.....27/7/69 to 23/8/69....21 PATROL DAYS

OBJECTS OF PATROL.....CAPE NELSON COUNCIL'S 5th GENERAL ELECTION

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA.....8664 (TUFI SUB DISTRICT)

LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA.....19/8/68 to 3/11/68 (WHOLE)

SKETCH MAP ENCLOSED.

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/11/1969

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

Handwritten initials

Pop

Females
in Child
Birth

67.1.1

WJJ.NJ

Division

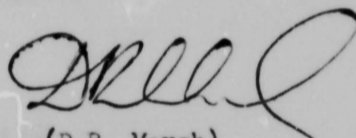
Department of the Administrator,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.
13th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KOMOLOBU.

PATROL REPORT - TUI No. 2-69/70

Please find attached a copy of a report submitted by Mr. F. Favetta, Assistant Patrol Officer, which covers a Council election patrol of the Collingwood Bay, Cape Nelson and portion of the Dyke Ackland Bay Census Divisions, which are served by the Cape Nelson Local Government Council.

The patrol was of a routine nature and Mr. Favetta's report reveals a normal situation in the areas visited so I have nothing to add to the remarks made in the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner except to emphasise that I agree with him that I expect Mr. Favetta's next report to be submitted in a more presentable manner.



(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner

67-5-8

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEROBU, PAPUA.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDATTA.

PATROL TUPI NO. 2/69-70.

Your reference is 67-1-1 of 13th November, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. F. Favetta, A.P.O., to Collingwood Bay, Cape Nelson and Dyke Auckland Bay Census Divisions.

3. The general situation in this area appears sound. The response to the Council elections was quite good.

4. Mr. Favetta's report is marred by poor presentation, nevertheless it is a sound effort, and it provides a worthwhile picture of the area.

5. An effective patrol by a keen officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. F. Favetta,
Sub-District Office,
TUPI
Northern District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-5-8
10
WJS:JJ

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67.1.
If calling ask for
Mr



Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
POPODETTA. Northern District.
13th November, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONDORU.

PATROL REPORT - TUFI No. 2-69/70

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The patrol was of a routine nature and Mr. Favetta's report reveals a normal situation in the areas visited so I have nothing to add to the remarks made in the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner except to emphasise that I agree with him that I expect Mr. Favetta's next report to be submitted in a more presentable manner.

(D.R. Marsh)
District Commissioner

67-2-1.

JD/ka.

Division of District Administration
Dept. of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
TUFU.

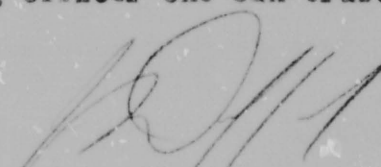
6th, November, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Division of District Administration,
Dept. of the Administrator,
POPONDETTA.

TUFU PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1969/70.

- (1) The above report is submitted for your approval.
- (2) The lateness of the submission is regretted but this is due to Mr. Favetta's having to go to the Lower Musa area shortly after completion of the Election Patrol to carry out Land Investigation work.
- (3) The Patrol was valuable to Mr Favetta in that he now has a good working knowledge of Council Electoral Procedures and also had the opportunity of carrying out by himself a section of the Elections. He did this work very well.
- (4) The section of the report on Economic Development has not been very well researched and though it is true that the Tufu Sub-District is not very progressive economically there is more going on than is indicated by Mr. Favetta. The statement that UIAKU/WANIGELA is the most productive area in the Sub-District is false in that Wanigela is included. Uiaku by itself is a progressive village, but the same cannot be said of the Wanigela villages, though it appears they may be improving.
- (5) I feel that Mr. Favetta could have said more in his report but he has a large burden of work to be done at present of Land Investigation Reports to type and complete from his two Land Investigation Patrols to the Lower Musa where he acquired approximately 20,000 acres of land and was unable to compile a more leisurely and correspondingly fuller report.
- (6) The report is marred by large areas of type blacked out with X's and Mr. Favetta will be required in future to either use a rubber or have marred pages retyped.

In conclusion, Mr. Favetta carried out his duties on Patrol in a workman-like manner and is a young officer one can trust to carry out duties given him.


(J. Duffield)
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. Favetta.

(8)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TUFI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1969/70.

SUB DISTRICT	TUFI
DISTRICT	NORTHERN
COUNCIL	CAPE NELSON L.G.C.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	J. DUFFIELD
DESIGNATION	ACTING A.D.C.
AREA PATROLLED	WHOLE SUB DISTRICT
PERSONS ACCOMPANYING	F. FAVETTA (C.P.O.) RANDOLPH GANGAI (INTERPRETER) CONST. 1ST CLASS AVIA (R.P.N.G.C.) CONST. 1ST CLASS KEMA (R.P.N.G.C.) CONST. 1ST CLASS KAGI (R.P.N.G.C.)
DURATION OF PATROL	27/7/69 TO 23/8/69 NO. OF DAYS : 28 PATROL DAYS
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA	TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69 19/8/69 TO 3/11/68 (60 DAYS)
OBJECT OF PATROL	CAPE NELSON COUNCIL'S FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA	8664 (TUFI SUB DISTRICT)
MAP REFERENCE	ENCLOSED
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER	NOT ENCLOSED

PATROL DIARY.

Sunday 27/7/69.

Departed Tufi 0630. After various stops arrived Kewansasap 1730. Overnight Kewansasap.

Monday 28/7/69.

First polling carried out at Kewansasap. Overnight.

Tuesday 29/7/69.

Moved to Lako. Lako and Leaga people voted. Voting for ward one completed. New councillor, Debatun Sawai, elected. Overnight Ailala.

Wednesday 30/7/69.

Voting carried out for ward two. Old councillor Platon Emani re-elected. Overnight Ailala.

Thursday 31/7/69.

Moved to Uiaku. Voting for ward three completed. Previous councillor John Hunt Siko re-elected. Overnight Uiaku.

Friday 1/8/69.

Voting carried out for ward four. New councillor MacDonald Rarama elected. Overnight Ganjiga.

Week-end - Spent at Wanigela

Monday 4/8/69.

Voting carried out for ward five. Gladstone Nad and Sturgess Sem re-elected. Overnight Wanigela.

Tuesday 5/8/69.

Elections held for ward six. Edric Asina re-elected. Overnight Uwe.

Wednesday 6/8/69.

Voting for ward ~~SIXTH~~ seven completed. Richard Aito elected new councillor. Overnight Sinifara. *SINAPARA*

Thursday 7/8/69.

Ward eight voting completed. New councillor, Mark Toua elected. Overnight Sinifara. *SINAPARA*

Friday 8/8/69.

Voting completed for ward nine. Newton Jau re-elected. Overnight Tufi.

Week end - Spent at Tufi.

Monday 11/8/69.

Day spent working in office. A.D.C. left to carry out elections in the inland Musa villages.

Tuesday 12/8/69.

(6)

Tuesday 12/8/69.

Voting completed for ward ten. New councillor, Forman Matagia, elected. Overnight Tufi.

Wednesday 13/8/69.

Ward eleven voting completed. Only one nominee. Philip Undaba re-elected. Overnight Tufi.

Thursday 14/8/69.

Voting carried out for ward twelve. Only one nominee. Robert Kikima re-elected. Overnight Foduma.

Friday 15/8/69.

First polling at Sinei for ward thirteen. Overnight.

Saturday 16/8/69.

Final polling for ward thirteen held at Tumari. Teddy Rabakofia re-elected. Overnight Berubona.

Sunday 17/8/69.

Observed.

Monday 18/8/69.

First polling for ward fourteen held at Berubona. Overnight Angorogo.

Tuesday 19/8/69.

Final polling for ward fourteen. Edric Mumve re-elected. Overnight Ako.

Wednesday 20/8/69.

First polling carried out for ward fifteen. Overnight Gobe.

Thursday 21/8/69.

Final polling for ward fifteen. John Douglas Gombai elected as new councillor. Overnight Sebaga.

Friday 22/8/69.

Ward sixteen voting completed. Benson Munja elected new councillor. Overnight Sebaga.

Saturday 23/8/69.

Mr. J. Duffield, A.D.C. returned from Lower Musa. Departed Sebaga for Tufi.

END OF PATROL.

TUFI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was undertaken for the specific purpose of carrying out Cape Nelson Council's Fifth General Elections. During the first stage of the patrol, which was to the Collingwood Bay census division, I accompanied the A.D.C. Methods of electioneering were thoroughly explained and I was thus able to carry out elections in the Cape Nelson and part of Dyke Ackland Bay census divisions whilst the A.D.C. did the inland Dyke Ackland Bay villages. Both parties completed work on 23rd August and rendezvoused at Sebaga village for the return journey to Tufi. The station workboat, M.V. Ubuna, was utilized for the greater part of the patrol apart from a few instances when carriers, canoes, or dinghy were used. The patrol was commenced at Kewansasap and progressed along the coast from village to village to Sebaga. Prior to the patrol a list of polling places and dates was distributed and it was found that the people adhered to the schedule quite well. There was one instance however where dissatisfaction was shown with regard to the polling place.

On arrival at Gobe (ward 15) it was found that the Karisoa people (ward 16) had assembled to vote here instead of in their own ward. When questioned, the people stated that they did not wish to vote in ward 16 as the councillor in that ward was neglecting them and also they felt ~~KARISOA PEOPLE ARE MORE~~ more closely affiliated to the Gobe people than to the Sebaga people. The reason for this it would seem, arises from the fact that both the Gobe and ~~KARISOA~~ Karisoa people are jointly involved in a land tenure conversion scheme. However, notwithstanding their specious arguments, they were told that they could vote only in ward 16 until such time as changes were made. They accepted this fact quite willingly but nevertheless, when the time came for them to vote at their proper polling place, they did not attend. The Karisoa people were the only group that failed to present themselves for voting during the whole of the election patrol.

On the whole, the people of the Tufi sub district seem to have taken a good interest in the elections. Out of the 4863 electors enrolled 2738 attended to cast their votes. Only a relatively small number of those who did not vote did so because they lacked interest. The majority of non voters were unavoidably absent. Interest in elections is increasing and I feel, will continue to do so in the future. As the council undertakes and completes more and more projects the people cannot help but see the advantages of having a council and above all a good councillor. The only thing lacking seems to be woman participation. Most women merely follow their husbands and their involvement ends there. In time, it is hoped, this situation will change as modern education and outside sociological influences take effect. In the meantime the only other alternative is continued political education emphasized by Administration officers during their patrols.

To facilitate attendance thirty centrally situated polling places were selected. As a result more people were inclined to attend as travelling did not prove an inconvenience. Of the twenty councillors elected nine were new members. In this I feel the people show some awakening. Apparently dissatisfied with their old councillor, they elected a new, more competent one. It seems the people are beginning to realize and use the power they have in these cases.

POLITICAL

Political education is given throughout the whole sub district but nevertheless it seems that some areas are more well informed or show more interest than others. The Uaku/Wanigela area for example is the most politically aware area in the Tafi sub district whereas the Lower Musa area is perhaps the most uninformed. This is due to a number of reasons. Mr. Paulus Arek M.H.A. is a native of the Uaku/Wanigela area and one of the councillors there is a relation of his. This undoubtedly generates some political interest amongst the people. Also, the Cape Nelson Council has undertaken a number of projects in the area with the result that the people have sat up and begun to take an interest in local government. This area has also been fortunate with its councillors. They have always been keen and energetic thus infusing a little of their enthusiasm in to the people. The present Wanigela councillor is also vice president of the council.

On the other side of the picture the Lower Musa area has not had the good fortune that the others have had. People in this part of the sub district are rather isolated and tend to be a little lethargic when it comes to becoming involved in council projects etc. Councillors here, have tended to be rather disinterested and passive with the result that their area suffered. The council has undertaken a number of projects in the area but these have been mainly near the coast with the result that the inland people have come to feel a little neglected. This is not so much the council's fault as the fault of the poor councillors in that area. However this situation is changing. The new councillors elected, 4 out of a possible 5, seem to be a little more progressive and will undoubtedly have more to say at council meetings. The other parts of the sub district have a moderate understanding of political matters and involve themselves and participate in council matters fairly well.

As far as the elections went very few problems were encountered. This was the fifth council election that the people have participated in and most people knew the procedure. The candidates were well known to all and there was little hesitation when it came to making a choice. Assistance had to be given in marking ballot papers but a fair number did elect to mark their own. These were mainly young men and women with some education. However, there were also a good number of middle aged people who remembered the procedure from previous elections and used this knowledge to mark the paper without assistance. Voters ignorant of the procedure were shown the right method and these will probably be able to do without help in coming elections.

Lack of campaigning on the part of the candidates was apparent as most of the voting was done in "Blocks". That is to say that the people tended to vote as a village groups for the man that come from that particular village. I feel that if a candidate campaigned throughout his whole ward instead of just in his own village, the voting would have been more open and more indicative of the people's choice. As it was, one village might have wanted one man and another village someone else and a particular candidate won only because the people in his village were a little more numerous than in the other. On the whole it can be said that the election was carried out successfully. With more and more young people being educated and with new more progressive and forceful men joining the council things should improve considerably in the future.

(3)

ECONOMIC.

Compared to other parts of the district, the Tufi sub district cannot be said to have progressed very much economically. Here again the coastal people are the more fortunate. Once again, the Uiaku/Wanigela area is the most productive. The main cash crop is copra and this is mainly sold through the Maisin co operative society at Uiaku and the Wanigela Co operative at Wanigela. An other crop which is gaining favour is ~~copra~~. This is being grown at ~~Koreaf~~ where a fair number of existing trees are now being brought into reproduction after years of disuse. However, copra is still the main cash crop all along the coastal region. The Cape Nelson Co operative at Tufi and Mr. B. Milne of Tufi Enterprises also provide buying facilities for copra growers. Also the market situated at Tufi provides the people of the surrounding areas with an opportunity of selling their excess garden produce. Coffee is grown at Berubona and considerable quantities are periodically sold to the D.A.S.F. representative at Tufi. Chilli peppers are an other popular crop but not enough are grown to make a very big impression. Over all, the coastals are able to adequately provide for themselves and the only thing they lack is ambition and drive.

The situation in the inland Musa area however, is a little ~~different~~ different. Very little cash cropping is carried out and the whole area is very poorly off economically. The Musa people are very isolated and considerable distances have to be travelled in order to sell ones goods. This isolation and remoteness from buying centres is probably the main reason why so little cash cropping is being done in this area. There are however, a few more enterprising people who are willing to do a little work to improve themselves. Considerable plantings of coconuts are under way at Dove and Guruguru. These people are a little closer to the coast but nevertheless, they show certain qualities which the others lack. The main source of income in the area is carrying for patrols, or occasionally, crocodile shooting. This apparently is inadequate as a considerable number of man find it necessary to travel to main centres such as Moresby, Lae or Rabaul in order to find employment. At the moment however, a number of schemes are underway which will help the area considerably economically.

The main project underway at the moment is the introduction of a cattle industry. The people approached have shown enthusiasm and considerable co operation has been received. Aproximately 20,000 acres of land have been investigated and an air strip is being built at Embessa. Already this project is benefiting the people having provided them with numerous opportunities to earn money by working on labour lines or carrying for ~~patrols~~ patrols. In the past six months aproximately \$2000 has already been distributed in wages amongst the people of the area. Considerably more money will be available to them in the near future when they will ~~receive~~ receive payment for their land. The introduction of a cattle industry in the area will undoubtedly help this region considerably. An other project that will considerably aid the sub district economically is the Land Resettlement Scheme at Wanigela. A large area of "Blocks" has been put aside and many applications for the land have already been received. A road has been constructed from the beach to the blocks and the council has purchased a tractor with which to help the people of the area transport their produce to the coast. The primary function of the tractor however, will be to maintain the Wanigela airstip when ~~the~~ the contract is let. Land Resettlement schemes are also in progress at Uwe, Gobe and Foru. All these schemes are finding plenty of support from the people so it is hoped that the future will bring considerable new economic development.

2

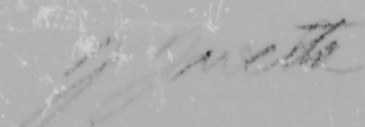
SOCIAL.

In the Tufi sub district the Anglican mission is very strongly and firmly established and sociologically has a very definite influence on the people. Numerous "Village" schools are maintained throughout the area but these ~~are~~ usually teach only to standard II and on the whole are not very effective. However, higher education is provided at Wanigela and Sefoa. Other centres are the Tufi and Sinei Administration schools. In the Musa area the S.D.A. mission has a very strong foothold and it runs two schools teaching to standard II at Sawavi and Karaisa. Both these schools have boarding facilities. However higher education is not provided and parents tend to send their children to S.D.A. schools in Popondetta. Considerable importance is being put on education and this can be seen by the number of children ~~who~~ who are absent from the villages attending schools in all parts of the district.

Medically, the region is well catered for. The Anglican mission runs an efficient hospital with a European sister in charge at Wanigela, an Administration Hospital is situated at Tufi and quite a good aid post is run by the S.D.A. mission at Karaisa. Various other mission and Administration village aid posts are scattered throughout the sub district and these provide quite a good service to the people.

Numerous Women's clubs are active in the region but on the whole they are not run very efficiently as enthusiasm and organization is lacking. On three occasions however, the Women's club did organize a lunch for the patrol after the voting had been finished. The three villages concerned were Lilioa, Iagirua, and Foduma. These villages are situated quite close to Tufi station and the facilities were there to enable them to prepare a very good lunch. The atmosphere was quite relaxed and it was thus possible to have a leisurely informal chat with the candidates and the committee women. The Welfare assistant employed by the council carries out her work enthusiastically but in places is somewhat hampered by lack of co operation and interest.

On the whole the patrol was well received but there were two instances where trouble was had with carriers. The people concerned were not satisfied with the hourly carrying rate of .15c and demanded more money. However when ~~the~~ the whys and wherefores ~~of~~ of not being able to pay more ~~were~~ were explained to them they seemed to be satisfied and carried without any further talk. Response on the part of the village ~~people~~ people was rather slow at times but I feel this was due to the inefficiency of the village committees ~~rather~~ rather than to the people's disinterest. In conclusion it can be said that the patrol was carried out successfully and personally I gained a good deal of valuable experience.


F. Favetta.
Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER.....TUFI No.3 OF 1969/70

SUB DISTRICT.....TUFI DISTRICT.....NORTHERN

CAPE NELSON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY.....F. FAVETTA DESIGNATION.....A.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED.....LOWER MUSA AREA (DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.....INTERPRETER RANDOLPH GANGAI
CONST 1st CLASS AVIA (1311) RPNGC

DURATION OF PATROL.....7/9/69 to 23/10/69
19/11/69 to 24/11/69 : 51 PATROL DAYS

OBJECTS OF PATROL.....FURTHER LAND INVESTIGATION (SEE TUFI No.3 OF 68/69)
CONSTRUCTION EMBESSA AIRSTRIP
CENSUS REVISION

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA.....1805 (DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.)

MAP REFERENCEENCLOSED

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.....ENCLOSED

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Alan Stanley Jones

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

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

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

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

Pop

GFB:SK

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

67-5-20

3rd March, 1970.

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
KOPONDITTA.

PATROL NO. TUFI 3/69-70.

Your reference 67-1-1 of 11/2/70.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. F. Favetta, A.P.O., to Dyke Ackland Bay Census Division.
3. The patrol appears to have been quite effective; and I am pleased with the interest that Mr. Favetta displays in his duties.
4. The report gives a sound picture of the area patrolled; but the Area Study contains too many headings under which Mr. Favetta has simply made reference to the relevant section of his Situation Report. This is incorrect; the Area Study is a separate submission, and as such it necessitates a recapitulation of material in the Situation Report.
5. Also, would you please ensure that two copies of Area Studies are submitted to this office in future.

(S. J. Pearsall)
a/Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. F. Favetta,
Sub-District Office,
TUFI.....Northern District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

probability of the people's willingness to sell (vide P/R 8 of 68/69)).

As stated in the report the development of the Lower Musa depends almost wholly upon the acceptance and consequent construction of the Oro Bay/Pongani road and its exextension to the Embessa area. The people are enthusiastic and ready to go; it remains to be seen just how much of the spark will remain during the long delay between purchase and actual productive activity.

67.520
(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-1-1
MJD:JMA

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

11 h February, 1970.



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

TUFI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1969/1970.

Enclosed please find patrol report and area study of the Dyke Ackland Bay census Division of the Tufi Sub-District prepared by Assistant Patrol Officer, F. Favetta.

The report is informative and well presented - a commendable effort by a junior officer.

Economic Development:

The "Tenure Conversion" movement by the people of Gobe, Ako and Karisoa at Mogana was in the agenda of the November, 1969 District Co-ordinating Committee meeting; the committee was obliged to defer action due to overall district staff shortages. The position has since improved and the District Officer (Lands) will be visiting the area shortly. He has two primary objectives:

- (i) Attempt to establish the location of Crown Land west of Mount Victory.
- (ii) Assessment of land availability on the generally western fall of mount Victory and the willingness of the people to dispose of land surplus to their requirements for inclusion in the District Draft Land Acquisition programme. At the same time, and in company with a representative of Department of Agriculture Stock & Fisheries he will prepare a report on the Mogana movement for submission to the District Co-ordinating Committee.

The primary object of Mr. Favetta's patrol - to carry out Ownership Investigation Reports of some 10,000 acres of grasslands in the Lower Musa area - was satisfactorily completed and the documents are held awaiting final maps from the Lands Department prior to submission. (Mr. Favetta had visited the area on an earlier occasion to ascertain the probability of the people's willingness to sell (vide P/R 8 of 68/69)).

As stated in the report the development of the Lower Musa depends almost wholly upon the acceptance and consequent construction of the Oro Bay/Pongani road and its exertension to the Embessa area. The people are enthusiastic and ready to go; it remains to be seen just how much of the spark will remain during the long delay between purchase and actual productive activity.

29

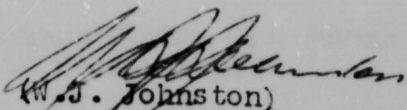
Social:

The need for a school at Embessa is recorded in the District Education Officer; priorities will be established at the next meeting of the District Education Committee.

The District Medical Officer advises that the Embessa Aid Post has been re-opened.

Political:

Mr. Favetta's observations are factual and his conclusions valid.


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

67-2-1.

JD/ka.

Dept. of the Administrator,
Sub/District Office,
TUEL

13th. January, 1970.

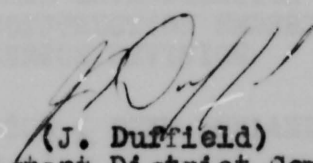
District Commissioner,
District Office,
POPONDETTA.

WUEL PATROL REPORTS No. 3 (A.P.O. F. FAVETTA.)
AND No. 4 (a/A.D.C. J. DUFFIELD) of 1969/1970.

The above reports plus Camping Allowance Claims are forwarded for your consideration and onforwarding to Headquarters.

A.P.O. F. Favetta's report is much better than his previous one and he is an officer who continually improves.

For your information, please.


(J. Duffield)
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

27

TUFI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/70.

DISTRICT	NORTHERN
SUB DISTRICT	TUFI
COUNCIL	CAPE NELSON L.G.C.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	F. FAVETTA
DESIGNATION	ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED	WHOLE DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	INTERPRETER RANDOLPH GANGAI CONST 1st CLASS AVIA (1311) RPNGC
DURATION OF PATROL	7/9/69 to 23/10/69 and 19/11/69 to 24/11/69 Days camped out : 51
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA	TUFI PATROL No. 8 OF 1968/69 20/6/69 to 4/7/69 (15 days)
OBJECTS OF PATROL	LAND INVESTIGATION CONSTRUCTION EMBESSA AIRSTRIP CENSUS REVISION
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA	1805 (DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.)
MAP REFERENCE	ENCLOSED
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER	ENCLOSED

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PATROL DIARY.

Sunday 7/9/69.

Departed Oro Bay 1230 per M.V. Ubuna for Sebaga. Arrived Sebaga 1545. Overnight Sebaga.

Monday 8/9/69.

Departed Sebaga 0730 by canoes for Foru landing then on to Momoiogo. Arrived Momoiogo 1630. Overnight.

Tuesday 9/9/69.

Departed Momoiogo 0815. Arrived Gugumu 1600. Overnight.

Wednesday 10/9/69.

Departed Gugumu 0900. Arrived Embessa 1300. Overnight Embessa.

Thursday 11/9/69.

Awaiting return of village people from carrying for Mr. Burch. before discussing any land matters. Overnight Embessa.

Friday 12/9/69.

Awaiting people's return.

Saturday 13/9/69.

Awaiting people's return.

Sunday 14/9/69.

Still awaiting people's return.

Monday 15/9/69.

Day long discussions with people regarding further land. Finally agreed to give more land. Payment made for work done on airstrip for Mr. Burch. Overnight Embessa.

Tuesday 16/9/69.

Boundaries of new land walked. Approximately 1,000 acres. No complications. Overnight.

Wednesday 17/9/69.

Boundaries of land previously investigated walked and a number of things cleared up. Overnight.

Thursday 18/9/69.

All relevant land investigation forms completed and all loose ends from previous investigation tied up. Overnight.

Friday 19/9/69.

Further boundaries of lands previously investigated and new lands walked with bosses. Overnight.

Saturday 20/9/69.

No work carried out as people are S.D.A.'s. Walked to Gugumu preparatory to commencing work on Sunday. Overnight Gugumu.

Sunday 21/9/69.

Walked boundaries of land previously investigated. Overnight.

Monday 22/9/69.

Completed all relevant land investigation forms and returned to Embessa. Overnight.

Tuesday 23/9/69.

Commenced work on airstrip. Large depression at one end of runway needs considerable work done to it. Lack of tools, labour and finance bound to make progress very slow. Overnight.

Wednesday 24/9/69.
Working on airstrip.

Thursday 25/9/69.
Work on airstrip continues.

Friday 26/9/69.
No work carried out this day as men went hunting preparatory to their Sabbath.

Saturday 27/9/69.
No work to-day. S.D.A. Sabbath.

Sunday 28/9/69.
Work on airstrip. Radioed H.Q. regarding lack of tools and funds. Tools to be brought in from Safia. Funds still inadequate.

Monday 29/9/69.
Work on airstrip suspended. Working at present rate with limited tools funds would be expended before job could be completed. Awaiting tools so that a more concentrated effort can be made.

Tuesday 30/9/69.

Wednesday 1/10/69.

Thursday 2/10/69.

Friday 3/10/69.

Saturday 4/10/69.

Awaiting tools from Safia to be brought by Mr. Headly's carriers on their arrival to Safia. Food very low. Awaiting Mr. Burch who is bringing fresh supplies.

Sunday 5/10/69.

Tools still have not arrived. No alternative but to put the men to work and do all they can until money runs out. Without adequate tools job will not be completed by time funds run out. Left instructions to continue with work while I proceeded to revise census for inland Dyke Auckland Bay area.

Monday 6/10/69.

Departed Embessa for Moiavi to revise census. Overnight Moiavi.

Tuesday 7/10/69.

Census revised for Moiavi, Badaide and Momologo. Talked about land ~~REVISIONS~~ previously investigated in the area and everything is satisfactory. Overnight Moiavi.

Wednesday 8/10/69.

Census revised Karaisa. Overnight Karaisa.

Thursday 9/10/69.

Census revised Kinjaki. Overnight.

Friday 10/10/69.

Census revised Korala. Overnight.

Saturday 11/10/69.

Census revised Kakasa. Talked about land previously investigated in the KMA area and negotiated for further land. All satisfactory. Boundaries of new land walked while en route to Embessa. Land investigation forms to be completed at a later date as majority of people absent from village visiting at Moro. Overnight Embessa.

Sunday 12/10/69.

Census revised for Embessa, Ovesa, Taruma and Gugumu. Overnight Embessa.

Monday 13/10/69.

D. D. C. Mr. Johnston arrived ex Safia en route to Wanigela. Inspected airstrip and agreed that more tools and funds were needed to complete job satisfactorily. Instructed to await for tools, store them in a safe place and then return to Tufi. Work on strip during day.

Tuesday 14/10/69.

Lack of labour due to land's requiring men to cut survey lines. Work on strip continues very slowly.

Wednesday 15/10/69.

Work on airstrip continues.

Thursday 16/10/69.

Death in village. No work due to this. Kakasa people arrived to finalize land investigation commenced whilst doing census revision.

Friday 17/10/69.

People still mourning death. No work carried out to day.

Saturday 18/10/69.

S. D. A. Sabbath. No work.

Sunday 19/10/69.

People decided to stop working and resume at a later date after ample tools arrive. Decided to make my way back to Tufi.

Monday 20/10/69.

Asked Mr. Burch to take care of tools when they arrive and set off for Gugumu. Overnight Gugumu.

Tuesday 21/10/69.

Census revised for Dove and Guruguru. Overnight Guruguru.

Wednesday 22/10/69.

Moved to Wanigela. A. D. C. Mr. J. Duffield at Wanigela doing census. Overnight Wanigela.

Thursday 23/10/69.

Arrived Tufi late afternoon.

BREAK.

Wednesday 19/11/69. EMAYENA TUKI for KANAKA.

Departed Tufi for Sebaga, Overnight Sebaga.

Thursday 20/11/69.

Census revised for Sebaga and Bendoroda. Overnight Sebaga.

Friday 21/11/69.

Census revised for Foru No1 & 2. Overnight Foru No.2

Saturday

Saturday 22/11/69.

Moved to Gobe. Census revised . Overnight Gobe.

Sunday 23/11/69.

Moved to Ako. Census revised for Ako, Tumina, Kuruaku and Mafuia.
Overnight Ako.

Monday 24/11/69. RETURNED TO TULI

Returned to Tuli. Took care of queries raised on patrol and reported to
A.D.C.

END OF PATROL.

TUFI PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1969/70.

INTRODUCTION.

The aims of the patrol were to investigate certain portions of land for a possible cattle project, reopen the airstrip at Embessa and revise the census for Dyke Ackland Bay census division. The patrol set out from the coastal village of Sebaga on 7th September, 1969 and terminated on 24th November, 1969, after a break at Tufi. Personnel accompanying the patrol were Randolph Gangai D.B.A interpreter and Const. 1st. class Avia (1311) R.P.N.G.C. Carriers were recruited en route without any difficulties. Two days were taken to reach Embessa where the bulk of the work had to be carried out. On reaching the village it was found that most of the people were absent carrying for a Lands patrol which was on the way out of the area. Several days were wasted waiting for the people to return before being able to negotiate for land and commencing work on the air strip. The Lands Dept. radio left at Embessa was put to good use in keeping Popondetta informed of progress and developments.. In all the patrol lasted 51 days and the various tasks were carried out with varying degrees of success. More detailed accounts of the work done will be given in the Area Study section of the report.

SITUATION REPORT.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Dyke Ackland Bay census division is very sparsely populated and quite isolated from any Administration post. 1805 live in an area of approximately 1012 square miles (1.7 people per square mile compared to Cape Nelson's 28 people per square mile) and of the 23 villages in the area only 10 are on or relatively near the coast. The remainder are situated well inland and accessible only after a good one or two days' walk. This relative isolation is a great drawback to economic development as it deters the people from initiating any large scale cash crop schemes. Three fifths of the population lives on the coast and it is these people who are the more enterprising but here again a drawback exists in the fact that any sizeable areas of good arable land are lacking. Living on the coast transport is no great problem but the lack of land and water is very marked and whole villages are being forced to shift to better locations. Inland, the situation is completely the opposite. Large, well-watered areas of fertile land exist but transport is the big problem. Various schemes and projects to improve the situation in the area are now underway.

The coastal people of Gobe, Ako and Karisoas are helping themselves in this respect. They have commenced a community project whereby the three villages are to work together in clearing an area of ground for agricultural use. The land, known as Mogana is owned solely by the Gobe people but Ako and Karisoa people were invited to take part in the scheme as the land concerned is far too large for only one village and it was apparently felt that with a larger number of people involved the project would have a better chance of success. The three villages are working together well and there seems to be no "strings attached" as far as the inclusion of Ako and Karisoa is concerned. Eventually, a road is to be built by the villagers between Ako and Gobe. The project is well underway and the Gobe people have already begun building on the "blocks".

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Their intention is to eventually shift the whole village over to Mogana. Gobe's decision to move inland and settle on good farming land is being followed by other coastal villages and Foru No.2 has already shifted further inland and is contemplating a similar land scheme with Foru No.1. This project is still in the very early stages and not much actual clearing of land has been done.

Land Tenure Conversion schemes such as those being undertaken by Gobe and Foru are the only solution to the problem faced by the coastal people. Most if not all villages along the coast are situated on a narrow strip of beach with mangrove swamps at the rear impeding expansion inland and the ocean eating away the foreshore. Potable water is usually scarce and considerable distances have to be travelled in order to reach good water. Being in this position the people have difficulties in finding suitable areas for their gardens near the village. As a result agriculture and cash cropping suffers. Faced daily with long treks to their gardens the people tend to neglect their farming and have no inclination to undertake any sizeable cash crop plantings. Having your house close to your work is half the battle. Some of the people are realizing this and are now making moves to shift themselves and their homes to areas where good farming land is close at hand. The people are showing considerable interest in these schemes and as a result cash cropping activities cannot help but improve in the future.

Inland villages have no land shortage but are faced with a different problem. That of transport and communications. The land, especially that close to the Musa river, is very fertile and could sustain large scale agricultural enterprises with ease. The only problem here was getting the people interested and showing them how to use the land to best advantage. At the moment a cattle industry is proposed for this area and private enterprise is being encouraged to enter the area. Over 10,000 acres of land are in the process of being purchased and it is then hoped that cattle companies will move in, develop the area and set an example to the local people. The natives of the area should have a good start as payment for the sale of the land will give them adequate finance with which to get started on their own. Not all will be enterprising enough to have their own cattle but all the same, once the cattle companies move in there should be plenty of employment available locally for the people.

With the advent of cattle, communications will without doubt be vastly improved. An old war-time airstrip just out of Embessa village is being reopened and when completed will provide easy access. The work on the airstrip is not yet completed as adequate tools and funds were lacking at the time. However, its completion is planned for the near future. Land investigations are complete and only a few minor details need clearing up. All people of the inland Dyke Ackland Bay area are very keen in regards to this project and have been giving their fullest co-operation. A little reticence was shown in regards to selling land but this is understandable. It is hard for them to visualize the developments which will be brought about and therefore do not want with their only possession too freely. Once the project is in full swing and

the people can see what is being done, no doubt they will give more if asked. The main thing now is to get things started as soon as possible and if needs be expand later when the people are more receptive.

At the moment, the Dyke Auckland Bay area is very poorly off economically. The coastal villages derive their income mainly from copra but output here is restricted by lack of land. The inland people on the other hand have ample land but ~~don't~~ not know what to do with it. The people are subsistence farmers and any income derived is from carrying for patrols or by finding employment in one of the main centres. Cash crops could be easily planted but getting the produce to market is the main tetterant as far as this is concerned. The only solution available to improve the area economically are the projects in progress at the moment. Once these gather momentum some very marked changes will become apparent in the area. The Safia/Pongani road when completed will also help to destroy the people's insularity and greatly aid development.

SOCIAL.

Seven Day Adventist and Anglican are the two religions in the area, with Anglican being slightly in the majority. Of the 23 villages in the area 12 are Anglican. However the S.D.A.'s are by far the more progressive and make their presence very much more apparent. This is due to the fact that the S.D.A.'s have their main centre at Karaisa and are in much closer contact with their adherents. On the other hand the Anglican villages are on the outer fringe of the Anglican sphere of influence and tend to be a little neglected. Some rivalry exists between the two churches here again the S.D.A.'s being the more aggressive. While at Karaisa, an Anglican village, I was informed that the S.D.A.'s had approached the village people with a proposal to establish a school in the village. The people are loyal Anglicans on one hand but would also like a school on the other. To them this was a bit of a dilemma and so asked for advice. They said that the Anglican representative was made aware of the situation but did nothing about it. My advice was to first ask themselves which they wanted more, to be Anglicans or have a school in the village. they chose the school. The next step then was to have them confront their Father and put it to him that they were offered the establishment of a school by the S.D.A.'s. They would like to remain Anglican but wanted a school more. Would the Anglican church be prepared to provide a school or risk losing some of her "flock". to the Seven Days. The outcome will be interesting to note.

There are four schools in the area. Two are run by the Seven days at Karaisa and Sawavi teaching to standard two and three respectively. The Anglican schools are at Ako and Sebaga teaching to standard three and two respectively. On the whole attendance is poor. Of approximately 700 school age children only about 150 attend local schools while another 126 go to schools outside the census division. All four schools in the area are situated close to the coast and this proves a hardship to many of the inland children wishing to attend. Boarding facilities exist at Sawavi and Karaisa but these are limited in the number of children they can take.

(P)

School fees pose another obstacle for many families and all these facts contribute to the poor attendance. There are no Government schools in the area and perhaps some thought should be given to the establishment of one in the inland region near the Musa river. A school at Mbessa could provide education for another six villages or roughly 150 children. This would then leave only three villages without easy access to a school.

Women's clubs and other social activities in the area can be said to be non-existent. Women's clubs are to be found at Sebaga, Ake and Gobe. The Ake club is no longer operative due to loss of interest and the one at Gobe functions only to a certain degree. Meetings are held every Wednesday but nothing very constructive is achieved. The Sebaga club is the only one that seems to be functioning to any effective degree. The club has over \$45.00 in its bank account and possesses one sewing machine. The women at times buy material and make clothes for the village children and occupy themselves with other activities such as mat making and cooking. The local school teacher is president and tries hard to keep the women interested.

Health in the area is good on the whole and no cases of influenza were encountered. There were however, a number of minor complaints found which having been left unattended had become aggravated. These were mainly sores or burns and where possible treatment was given on the spot. The more serious cases which needed lancing or strong antibiotics were told to go to the aid post at once. Here again isolation has its adverse effects. There are only two aid posts in the area and these are on the coast which means a good two days' walk for many of the inland people. The S.D.A? mission has a well stocked aid post at Karaisa and the Cape Nelson Council runs one at Gobe. One orderly is in attendance treating about 15 to 30 minor cases per week. There is accommodation for about six in-patients. Obviously aid post facilities need to be improved. ~~Amsoniti~~ aid post was situated at Mbessa but had to be closed for lack of staff. Two good native material buildings are available and strong consideration should be given to reopening the post. At the moment P.H.D. has posted at Tufi hospital one Medical Assistant and seven aid post orderlies. Only one of these is at the moment running an aid post in a village which is relatively close to the hospital. Surely then one of these other six orderlies now wasting away at Tufi could be spared to run a post where it is more needed and where it would do the more good.

POLITICAL.

During the course of the patrol various talks were given about the House of Assembly and Government in general. It was found that for the most part the people knew very little about the subject. In every village there was one or two of the young men who could answer questions such as who their MHA was and how he got into the House but as far as anything else went knowledge was very poor. The best that could be gotten from the people was that the House of Assembly was like a Local Government Council and that the members were like councillors but here the analogy broke down as no one seemed to be sure as to what a councillor's function really was, apart from "talking at Council meetings".

When one realizes the poor contact that exists between councillors and voters this is not too surprising a statement. As was said Dyke Auckland Bay is very sparsely populated and although the number of people for each councillor is well distributed, the fact remains that the villages are too decentralized. For a councillor to report developments to his constituents after a meeting involves going on "tour" for about one week. Not many councillors are inclined to do this and as a result contact breaks down, dissatisfaction arises and interest is lost. A councillor is well known only in his village. Voting is in the fashion of "village blocks", that is to say, each village in the ward voting for its own man. The result is that more often than not it is the village with the most people that elects a candidate. This is not entirely satisfactory but until candidates learn to make use of wide spread campaigning the situation will remain unaltered.

As can be seen therefore, the main problem in the area is lack of contact with the councillors, with the Local Government Council and with the Administration. The Cape Nelson Council has done little in the area. A well was put in at Monciogo and one is being constructed at Ake but little else is being done. The blame however, does not lie with the Council. It is limited in what it can do. A little more consideration could be given to the area when working out the works programme for the year but this really depends on how hard or persuasively the councillors of the area can argue. And the councillor cannot bargain too well if he does not know the people's minds and does not have their full support. What is needed is for the people to have a better understanding of how a Council works, what a councillor does and how they can best make use of his position in the council. This can only be done by constantly giving Political Education talks whilst on patrol and trying to show the people how to make the Council work for them through their councillor.

CONCLUSION.

On the whole the patrol was quite successful. The land required was investigated and the census was revised without any difficulties. The only disappointment was the airstrip. The people were most eager to help but very little could be done because of lack of tools and funds. As a result the job was left unfinished and spoiled an otherwise constructive patrol. It is now hoped that the work commenced will be finished in the not too distant future and the projects be gotten underway before the people lose faith and interest. A good deal of stress was put on the importance of the cattle and airstrip projects and the people are depending on them being carried through.

F. Favetta
(F. Favetta.)
Assistant Patrol Officer.

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AREA STUDY - DYKE ACKLAND BAY C.D.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Dyke Ackland Bay census division is bounded to the north west by the Oro Bay and the Managalase census divisions. To the south west it adjoins the Musa census division. Inside the Tufi sub district it is bounded by both the Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay census divisions. Dyke Ackland Bay covers over thirty miles of coastline which is generally non-tenuous and unbroken except for the Musa river and half a dozen small, scattered creeks. The approximate area of the census division is 1012 sq. miles. Vegetation ranges from sections of swamp to grassland to dense forest areas. Topography is that of a flat inland basin flanked by mountains to the south west. The drainage would appear to be towards the Musa river and during the wet season (November/April) the river rises covering some of the walking tracks with up to two feet of water. No rainfall statistics are kept for the area however the annual rainfall appears to be the same as that of Tufi which is about 98 inches.

(b) Patrols going into inland Dyke Ackland Bay usually go via Sebaga. This is about four hours by workboat from both Tufi and Oro Bay. From Oro Bay, District headquarters at Popondetta can be reached by vehicular road after a drive of approximately 90 minutes. However, Sebaga is not an ideal place for commencing patrols as unloading of goods etc. is a very slow operation there being no good anchorage close to shore. This census division is not affected by the south easterly winds to the same extent as Cape Nelson or Collingwood Bay as it is sheltered by Cape Nelson to a large degree. No vehicular roads, wharves or shipping points exist within Dyke Ackland Bay but the Seven Day mission does operate a 28 foot diesel boat "DABARERE" up the Yapuri river to their station at Karaisa. The Musa, foru and yapuri rivers provide access to inland Dyke Ackland Bay. The Musa river rises in the Owen Stanley ranges and picks up further momentum in the Didana ranges. The Musa flows somewhere in the vicinity of 3 to 5 knots and travelling up it can only be done successfully using a lightly loaded dinghy with a strong outboard motor. The drop in water level between the wet and dry seasons is considerable and log jams make travel in the dry season rather dangerous. However, if these jams were to be cleared, which would not be too difficult a task, the Musa could be turned into a very good waterway enabling boats up to 40 feet in length to penetrate 20 or 25 miles inland thus making access just that much easier.

(c) The people of Dyke Ackland Bay have been under increasing Administration influence as long as the rest of the sub-district (since 1898) but perhaps not to the same extent due to their relative isolation. The two religions of the area are Anglican and Seven Day, the former having control of the coastal region and the latter influencing the inland areas. There is some rivalry between the two churches but this fortunately does not seem to effect the people's relations with one another. The Anglicans are in the slight majority but the Seven Days seem to have more influence in the area. This is probably due to the fact that the SDAs have their headquarters in the area and therefore are in close contact with their adherents while the Anglicans are based 40 miles away at Sefoa. As regards the Administration, the people's attitude towards it is quite favourable and patrols are well received wherever they go. Carriers are hard to find at times and high payments are requested but this is not the norm and a situation easily coped with. No cults or unrests of any kind were encountered in the area.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Population statistics for the area as revised October/November 1969 are attached. Figures show that the Natural Increase for the year was 2.4 per hundred.

(b) Refer (J) Communications

(c) Approximately 14% of the adult work force is absent from the villages working in various main centres both inside and outside the district. This is a very low figure when one considers the very poor economy of the area but perhaps lack of education prevents many from finding worthwhile employment and deters others from venturing out.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) Social groups - see appendix G.

(b) The operation of functional social unit is the simple family group. On the whole, family structure is much the same as the European one. More precisely, I would say that the local mode of family life is very similar to that of the southern Italians and Greeks. Everyone in the village is related to one another in some way. They live in separate house and look after their own ~~affairs~~ domestic affairs but when some form of help is needed there are always the other relatives on whom to rely. Families are close knit and the usual number of children is 3 or 4 although 6 to 7 is not uncommon. Polygamy, even though the church frowns upon it, is practiced to a ~~small~~ certain degree. The most wives encountered as being recorded against one man was four. Illegitimacy and unmarried mothers is no stigma and is openmindedly accepted. One common practice noticed was the "swapping" or "lending of Children from one family to another. This is usually done when a man has no children or no male children and a more "well off" relative lends him one of his for a certain period. The child does not seem to suffer emotionally and adjusts quite naturally to having two fathers and mothers. The reasons for this practice are not clear but it would seem that prestige is involved as when the "borrower" begets children of his own the "borrowed" child is given back.

(c) The OKENA people of Ake and Mafuia speak EWAGE which is similar to the NOTU dialect of the Orakaivas. Their nearest neighbour to the south west, the BAUSA group of Kuruaku, speak MINIAFIA. Further west along the coast are the KOROTO people of Gobe who speak EWAGE. The BARUGA group of inland Dyke Ackland Bay (Karisoa, Foru No. 1&2, Sanada, Dove, Guruguru, Kakasa, Korala, ~~KAKASA~~ Kinjaki and Karaisa) have a language that is related to both DOGORO and EWAGE and is known as BARUGA. The people of the GEWODU group (Gugumu & Taruma) and the DUGARE group of Ovesa and Eabessa claim to speak BARUGA. Although, the DUGARE group say their language is slightly different and called MADO. The DOGORO group of Sebaga and Bendorodr also say their language is similar to BARUGA. The KISIRAGA group of Monoiogo Moivi and Badaide speak MAISIN. The Maisin people are said to have originated from here but are now centred around Uaku in the Collingwood Bay census division.

(d) Relations between the component social groups in the area can be described as quite amicable. Nearly two thirds of the people speak the same language and when they come in contact with one another no reticence or hostility is shown. Co operation between villages is good and all work well together in keeping their sections of tracks cut and clear of obstacles.

(e) Good relations also exist between groups of the Dyke Ackland Bay area and those of other census divisions. The inland Musa people often visit friends or relations at Safia and Moro in the Musa census division. These visits are reciprocal and while I was at Embessa some Moro people came to visit. The old men talked freely about past battles and about the land work going on in the Safia area. The same sort of work is being undertaken around Embessa and the Moro people gave their views and impressions urging the people to co operate with the Government in this work.

(a) LEADERSHIP.

(a) (b) The following is a list of leaders and potential leaders in the Dyke Ackland Bay area. These men are mostly young in the 25 to 40 age group. They are the ones who "stood out" most in a village. Their leadership status acquired and their sphere of influence is mainly limited to their village and one or two others nearby.

JOHN DOUGLAS GOMBAL. Of Mafuia. Councillor ward 15. Worked three years as clerk for STC Samarai.

SOMBO AGU of Gobe. Ex councillor. Initiated ETC scheme for his village.

BENSON MUNJA of Sebaga. Councillor ward 16

STANLEY SARI of Sebaga. Crocodile shooter. Ex clerical assistant. Form II education.

TAUBA UGABI of Momoiogo. Councillor ward 17.

KORAMENDI KAUKEMBO of Kakasa. Ex RPNGC sergeant. Now runs trade store at Sariri.

GANANE DOME of Kinjaki. Councillor ward 18. Ex Pir corporal.

TEVARA UROJE of Embessa. Village advisory committee. A forceful man who gets things done.

VIGA YABURA of Dove. Councillor ward 19. Has rallied village to start planting coconuts for cash crops.

MISIMA WURI of Meiaivi. Ex boiler maker ~~Pir~~ PIR Engineers. Now runs trade store in village.

(c) As more and more young people get educated and gain experience in the "outside world" the traditional pattern of leadership will shift from the old traditional leaders to the young educated man. Evidence of this can be already seen in a number of places. and the "youthfulness" of the men listed above further indicates this. The old clan leader's power is diminishing and his sphere of influence is restricted mainly to land matters. But here again, the younger, educated and travelled men have some sway. This was noticed during my land investigations. The older men were not too keen ~~ix~~ to alienate their land but after long discussions and arguments the younger element succeeded in persuading the older folks to sell. I feel that the traditional pattern of leadership is definitely shifting and the people are beginning to turn to the more educated young men for leadership.

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(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The land owning group is the lineage but in practice individuals have tenure over particular pieces of land used for gardening. The pattern is shifting subsistence agriculture as in most tropical countries. The heavy work of clearing land and digging is done by the men but subsequent planting, tending and harvesting is done by the women folk. The life of a garden is usually two or three growing seasons depending on the fertility of the soil. New areas are cleared well in advance so there are always plots ready for use. Gardens are usually two to four acres in area and contain a good variety of crops. eg Taro, sweet potatoe, pumpkins, pineapples, bananas, sago, sugar cane, mangoes, lemons, tomatoes and water melons.

(b) No land is held on lease from the Administration by indigenous individuals in the census division.

(c) Cash cropping is almost non existant in the inland Dyke Ackland Bay census division and on a very small scale on the coast. However, various communal "block" schemes are underway. See comments in the "Economic" section of the Situation Report. The Administration is in the process of initiating a large scale cattle project in the inland region of the census division and this was one of the main tasks of the patrol. Approximately 10,000 acres of land were investigated and work was commenced on the Ebessa airstrip. The best land is to be found near the Musa river and work centred around the villages of Gugumu, Ebessa, Ovesa and Kakasa. The people were most co operative but were guarded as to the amount of land they alienated. All the land offered at this stage was investigated and the people were adamant that they did not want to alienate any more land. However, once the project gets underway and the people see results it is felt that more land will be given if requested. Other land was investigated at Moiavi and Momoigo. The land investigated so far stretches from Moiavi to Kakasa and on to Ebessa and Gugumu in a rough horse-shoe shape.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) There are no Administration schools in the Dyke Ackland Bay census division.

(i) ANGLICAN MISSION.

St. Peter's Sebaga-Prep to Std II. Two unqualified indigenous teachers. Instruction is in both English and the local dialect.

St. Nicholas Ako-Prep to Std III. Four indigenous teachers. The school buildings and area are well looked after and maintained by the local villagers. Plans to increase by one standard a year to Std VI seem to have fallen through.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST.

Karaisa-Prep to Std II.

Boarding facilities exist.

Sawavi-Prep to Std III.

Boarding facilities exist.

Instruction at these two schools is given in both English and Motu.

(b) The percentage of literate or semi literate adults is very small. About 8%.

(c) The following persons are reported to have obtained the Intermediate certificate.

BERA ASA male of Gobe - Form III now teaching Degura.

KAI'IE DABIBI male of Gobe. Form III now mission clerk.

No other persons could be found who have or are receiving higher education.

(d) For details regarding absent students refer to attached census figures. No one was reported as being absent receiving ~~high~~ higher education.

(e) No person in the area subscribes to or has access to newspapers or magazines. For number of radios owned see appendix J. Most of the sets sighted were not operative and those in working order were rarely used except for listening to music.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) The standard of housing is generally good. Most villages are well set out and have a "square" used for meetings and shade trees mainly coconuts and mangoes, are common. Many of the villages though, are badly situated. The main fault, both on the coast and inland is that the villages are too far away from good drinking water. As a result wells have to be used and the water obtained is not always the best. Relocation would solve the problem in many cases. Use of European clothes, cooking utensils and tools is common but some of the older "die Hards" still prefer their tapa loin cloth. Latrines and refuse pits are present in every village and houses are taking on the European concept of kitchens, verandas and windows more and more.

(b) The staple food is taro complemented by sweet potatoes sago, and bananas. Coconut also forms a large part of the people's diet and is usually used to prepare or accompany the other foods. Fish is common on the coast and inland where there are rivers or swamps. Pig, cassowary, wallaby and pidgeon are plentiful inland and good use is made of them to supplement the diet with meat. Trade stores are common in almost every village and rice, tinned fish and meat, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, flour and tobacco are within easy reach.

(c) The Cape Nelson Council has a community centre but this does not greatly effect the Dyke Ackland Bay area. As for any other organizations such as Red Cross or Boy Scouts there is no evidence of their existence in the area. There is no organized sport but most of the larger villages have a ball of some code or other and often enjoy a kick around amongst themselves.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) The most active mission in Dyke Ackland bay is the Seven Day one at Karaisa. They run two schools one at Karaisa and the other at Sawavi. Most of the teachers are from the Solomon Islands or the Central District and are all native. Their numerous evangelists are all local. The Anglicans are also in the area but they are mainly confined to the coast. They are in the slight majority but their influence is not great as the villages are on the outer perimeter of the Anglican sphere of influence.

(b) The Seven Days run an aid post at Karaisa and have a 28 foot workboat which does regular trips to Oro Bay carrying cargo and passengers. The Anglicans give little in the way of "services" and can only boast two little schools at Sebaga and Ake.

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(c) The people's attitude towards the mission is very good and good co operation is given. One in three villages has a church and a residence for the evangelist and his family. This is all provided by the village people quite willingly and without charge. The people are happy and submit quite willingly to moral and spiritual restrictions imposed. This is rather surprising especially considering the strict limitations placed on smoking and meat eating by the SDAs. However, the people seem contented with their chosen religions and do all that is asked of them by their church.

(I) NON - INDIGENES.

Not applicable to Dyke Auckland Bay.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads - There are no vehicular roads in the census div. however one is planned to run from Safia in the Musa C.D. to Pongani on the coast of Oro Bay C.D. This will run through the area and it is envisaged that an off-shoot will be made to Embessa to service the area once the cattle project gets underway. Walking tracks from village to village are good but become very boggy in the wet season making progress very slow and tiring. Tracks follow a semi-circular pattern hugging the foot hills of the Didana ranges from the coast to the Musa river and then following the Musa back to the coast. This follows the distribution of the villages and leaves a large central area unserved. Hunting tracks exist but these are very narrow and over-grown making movement of a patrol difficult. The central track from Embessa to Moiaivi is a shortcut but very uncomfortable to negotiate especially in the wet season.

(b) SEA - Wharves and services are non existant. Good anchorages can be found in Porlock Harbour and at a bay close to Tumina village. Porlock Harbour has the advantage of fresh water being available. Other small shelters can be found west of Musa Pt.

(c) AIR - The only airstrip in the area is found at Embessa. This was built about 1963 by a European crocodile shooter but has long since fallen into disuse. It is now being reopened to cater for the cattle industry being proposed for the area. The reopening of the airstrip was one of the patrols intentions but this could not be carried to completion for lack of funds and tools. The SDA missionaries was building an airstrip at Karaisa but this seems to have fallen through.

(K) MECINICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

(a) See appendix F.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) See "Political" section of the Situation Report.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) See appendix C. This is out of date however no great deal of new plantings has taken place and the statistics though back dated are still fairly accurate.

(b) See "Economic" section in the Situation Report. There is nothing in the area that warrants any more comment in this section.

(c) There are no Co operatives in the area and the people do very little selling through any other sources. Copra production is therefore difficult to estimate.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises being carried out in the area.

(e) There are only two people in the area patrolled known to be employed within the Tufi Sub District. Approximately another 145 are employed elsewhere and the remainder derive their income carrying for patrols or working for survey teams when they are in the area. There is no opportunity for regular employment within the census division however during this financial year approximately \$2,000 has been distributed in the area by visiting Administration patrols. The greater part of this sum was ~~in~~ in payment for work done on the Embessa airstrip and for labouring activities on the survey lines connected with the land investigation work.

(f) There are no Co operatives in the census division.

(g) No such people were encountered during the course of the patrol. About 17 people own trade stores but they cannot be said to fall into the category of "entrepreneurs".

(h) See appendix I. Not all pass books were sighted, in fact a great number of the inland people did not have pass books. True totals would probably be half as much again as those stated.

(i) The people have no difficulties in paying their taxes as adequate income is obtained from the limited sources outlined above.

(j) Per capita income is difficult to estimate but considering the poor economy of the area and the lack of employment facilities I would say that it was around the \$5 mark.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There is ample land in the area to undertake "economy expanding" schemes and at the moment steps are being taken in this direction. See "Economic" section of the Situation Report.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There are no "employers" in the area but with the advent of cattle the possibility will undoubtedly arise where labourers will be in demand. When and if this situation arises there will be ample man power available to provide labour and still leave sufficient people in the villages to carry out primary production.

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(d) The possibility exists of introducing all sorts of new cash crops and activities in the area. The main problem is ~~transport~~ transport and access to markets. Here again with the advent of cattle and an airstrip in the area new horizons and possibilities will arise. A timber industry could very well be established as there are some very good stands of timber to be found in the area.

(e) See "Economic" section of the Situation Report. The people have for a long time requested some programme to increase their earnings. At last this has eventuated. The people are most enthusiastic and I do not think they are going to miss this opportunity by letting the prospect of a little hard work frighten them.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

See "Political" section of Situation Report.

(P) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Not applicable to the Dyke Auckland Bay area.

F. Favetta

F. Favetta.
Assistant Patrol Officer.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- A CENSUS FIGURES.
- B PATROL MAP.
- C CENSUS OF CASH CROPS.
- D TRAVELLING TIMES.
- E COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE.
- F TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.
- G SOCIAL GROUPS.
- H GENERAL INFORMATION ON VILLAGES.
- I MONEY HELD IN SAVING ACCOUNTS.
- J PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

APPENDIX C.CASH CROP FIGURES - DYKE ACKLAND BAY.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>COCONUTS.</u>		<u>COFFEE.</u>	
	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature
DOVE	848	1311	-	-
GURUGURU	40	1381	-	100
EMBESSA	46	409	430	300
KORALA	140	900	-	524
KAKASA	12	100	-	315
OVESA	20	241	-	-
KINJAKI	100	300	-	1690
BENDORODA	423	307	-	-
SEBAGA	299	1353	-	-
FORU	1532	2085	-	-
KARISOA	432	297	-	-
GOBE	2442	3762	2026	645
AKO	290	856	613	248
TUMINA	59	432	-	-
MAFUIA	-	1150	115	171
ANGOROGO	1375	1959	-	-
KURUKU	671	981	-	1013
	<u>8729</u>	<u>17,824</u>	<u>3187</u>	<u>5006</u>

2

TRAVELLING TIMES

FROM	TO	TIME	MEANS	REMARKS
TUPI	SEBAGA	4½ hrs	WORKBOAT	Times given for walking sections were taken during the dry season. During the wet season add half as much on for a more realistic figure.
SEBAGA	FORU LANDING	4 hrs	CANOE	
LANDING	MOMOIOGO	3 hrs	WALKING	
MOMOIOGO	GUGUMU	6 hrs	"	
GUGUMU	EMBESSA	3¼ hrs	"	
EMBESSA	MOLAVI	7 hrs	"	
MOLAVI MOMOIOGO	BADAIDE	1¼ hrs	"	
BADAIDE	KARAISA	1¼ hrs	"	
KARAISA	KINJAKI	3¼ hrs	"	
KINJAKI	KORALA	4¼ hrs	"	
KORALA	KAKASA	3 hrs	"	
KAKASA	OVESA	1 hr	"	
OVESA	EMBESSA	1¼ hrs	"	
EMBESSA	GUGUMU	3¼ hrs	"	
GUGUMU	DOVE	2 hrs	"	
DOVE	GURUGURU	2¼ hrs	"	
GURUGURU	WANIGELA	6¼ hrs	"	
WANIGELA	TUPI	3 hrs	WORKBOAT	

(2)

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE.

(76)

Constable 1st. class AVIA (1311) RWNGC/

A competent policeman, well acquainted with patrol work. Carries out his duties ably and efficiently. Good bearing and manner. Always well attired and his relations with the people are good.

KASURU DORA. Plumber Moresby.

KAKASA

BABARO EKOTA. Cook Moresby.

EMBESSA

LEKA BASI. Cook Moresby.

TEVARA UROJE. Bulldozer driver Moresby.

OVESA

LAFANI ORO. Clerk Moresby.

GURUGURU

GIJA TOKAI. Plumber Lae.

MOMOIOGO

SOMI DODI. Carpenter Rabaul.

APPENDIX F.

(5)

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

VILLAGE	PARTICULARS
SEEAGA	RAYMOND KASAWA. Teacher New Britain. STANLEY SARI. Lands clerical assistant 6 years. Educated to Form II.
FORU No. 1 and 2	GANA BURO. Driver Moresby. ROBERT BARIGI. 5 years Papuan Medical college and ex clerk HPS Lae. MAKERE BURO. Plumber CEDRIC KIVAI. Studying Marine Engineering at Napa Napa. JOHN MURRAY SAROA. Medical assistant PHD Moresby.
KARISOA	ONGOBO DAIDAI. Mission and STCs boat mechanic BUNE IADAI. Sergeant RPNGC Moresby.
GOBE	SETICA KALAE. 2 years plumber for construction firm. IAGIRU NANIGU. PWD Samarai as carpenter/ painter. JOHN MAX BURAU. 6 years as trainee field assistant Ag. Dept. Popondetta. BARBARA FAITH DABIRI. Trained nurse Gona. JULLIET DABIRI. Registered teacher Ake.
AEO, TUMINA, KURUAKU, MAFUIA	JOHN TAYLOR TIRARI. Education officer Moresby. DOIORE. Surveyor Lands Dept. Moresby. DOUGLAS ENDEGI. Driver STC Moresby. GODFREY CLARK. Crane operator STC Moresby. JOHN DOUGLAS GOMBAL. Clerk STC Samarai now councillor ward 15.
MOLAVI	MISIMA WURI. Boiler maker. Ex PIR Eng. KAMJMU BOKA. Plumber Moresby.
KAKASA	BARARO EKOTA. Cook Moresby.
EMRESSA	LEKA BASI. Cook Moresby. TEVARA UROJE. Bulldozer driver Moresby.
OVESA	IAPANI ORO. Clerk Moresby.
GURUGURU	GIJA TOKAI. Plumber Lae.
MOMOIOGO	SOMI BODI. Carpenter Rabaul.

APPENDIX G.

(4)

SOCIAL GROUPS.

VILLAGES INVOLVED	NAME OF GROUP	LANGUAGE
MOMOIOGO, MOIAVI, BADAIDE.	KOSIRAGA	MAISIN
FORU No. 1 and 2, KARISOA, GURUGURU, DOVE, KARAISA, KINJAKI, KORALA, KAKASA.	BARUGA	BARUGA
EMBESSA, OVESA	DUGARE	MADO (Similar to Baruga)
TARUMA, GUGUMU.	GIWODU	BARUGA
SEBAGA, BENDORODA.	DOGORO	BARUGA
GOBE.	KOROTO	EWAGE
KURUAKU	BAUSA	MINIAFLA
AKO, MAFULA.	OKENA	EWAGE
TIMINA.	MOKORUA OR YEGA	NOKORUA (Similar to Korafe)

(B)

APPENDIX H.

(3)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON EACH VILLAGE.

VILLAGE	SHOTGUNS	RADIOS	SEWING MACHINES	STORES
BENDORODA	3	-	-	-
SEBAGA	3	1	1	-
FORU No.4	6	-	-	-
FORU No.2	2	-	-	-
KARISOA	5	1	1	1
GOBE	6	2	-	2
AKO	1	-	-	1
TUMINA	1	1	-	-
KURUAKU	1	-	-	-
MAFULA	2	-	-	-
MOMOIOGO	5	-	-	2
MOLAVI	4	2	1	3
RADAIDE	3	-	-	-
KARAISA	3	3	2	4
KINJAKI	5	1	-	1
KORALA	3	-	-	-
KAKASA	3	1	-	-
OVESA	2	1	-	1
EMLESSA	5	1	-	1
GUCUMU	4	-	-	-
TARIMA	5	-	-	-
DOVE	6	1	-	1
GURUGURU	5	1	-	-
	83	16	5	17

(4)

APPENDIX I.

MONEY HELD IN SAVING ACCOUNTS.

VILLAGES	No. OF ACCOUNTS SIGHTED		AMOUNT HELD C.S.B.	AMOUNT HELD N.S.W.	TOTALS
SEBAGA, BENDORODA.	C.S.B. 2	N.S.W. 17	\$9.87	\$171.11	\$180.98
FORU No. 1&2	" 3	" 9	\$9.47	\$ 27.21	\$ 36.68
KARISOA	" 2	" 3	\$31.90	\$ 63.07	\$ 95.77
GOBE	" 5	" NIL	\$512.98	NIL	\$512.98
AKO, KURUAKU, MAFUIA, TUMINA	" 1	" NIL	\$24.00	NIL	\$ 24.00
	13	29	\$588.22	\$262.19	\$850.41

* Pass books were sighted in only the above villages. In the other 13 villages no books were brought forward. It is felt that a more realistic figure would be double the total shown. Refer (M) of Area Study para (h).

(2)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER..... TUF1 NO. 4/69-70
 SUB DISTRICT..... TUF1 DISTRICT..... NORTHERN
 AREA PATROLLED.... COLLINGWOOD BAY AND CAPE NELSON
 CENSUS DIVISIONS.
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY..... J. DUFFIELD.
 DESIGNATION..... A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING..... R. GANGAL/INTERPRETER
 B. KEGANA/ COUNCIL RULES
 INSPECTOR.
 NIL POLICE.
 DURATION OF PATROL..... BROKEN PERIODS: 13/10/69 to 28/10/69
 1/12/69 to 12/12/69
 28 days but only 21 camped out.
 OBJECTS OF PATROL... CENSUS REVISION? POLITICAL EDUCATION,
 EXPLANATION OF PROSPECTING AUTHORITY,
 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
 LAST PATROL TO THE AREA..... 27/7/69 to 5/8/69 (Collingwood
 Bay)
 8/8/69 to 18/8/69 (Cape Nelson)
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED..... 7,130

SIGNATURE MAP ATTACHED

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

John Duffield

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

67-5-15

Division of District Administration,

KONEBOBU. FAIUA.

12th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Northern District,
POPONDETTA.

TUPI PATROL NO. 4 69-70

Your reference 67-1-1 of 10th February, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census/
Area Study/Situation Report by Mr. J. Duffield a/Assistant
District Commissioner of the Collingwood Bay and Cape
Nelson Census Divisions.

An informative and well presented report which
demonstrates the writers ability to acquire a good
appreciation of attitudes and problems in this area.
The suggested Council news letter is a sound suggestion
and well worth implementing if the Council is not to
become remote from the people. The matter of Crown
Land Wanigala was discussed again recently by the Land
Board and you should receive minutes for this meeting
in due course. The Assistant District Officer's
comments regarding the duty to take census has a lot
to commend itself and this matter is under review at
the present time.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. J. Duffield,
Assistant District Officer,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

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

67.5-15
(34)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-1-1

MJD:JMA

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
POPONDETTA. Northern District.

10th February, 1970.



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT TUFI NO. 4 - 69/70 - COLLINGWOOD
BAY & CAPE NELSON DIVISION.

I attach hereto the above Patrol Report and Area Study prepared by Mr. J. Duffield, A/Assistant District Commissioner, Tufi Sub-District.

The report gives a reasonable picture of the area patrolled and I concur with the general conclusions reached.

Crown Land Wanigela:

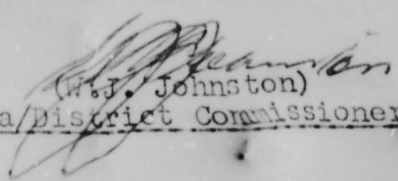
A total of 74 applications for blocks at Wanigela have passed through this office to the Director of Lands. The Wanigela close settlement scheme has the endorsement of the District Co-ordinating Committee and Mr. Paulus Arek, M.H.A., continues to press for its acceptance. At this date Land Development Board has not signified its approval of the project.

Crown Land Uwe:

DA. 1222 - 7502 acres. Land Development Officers stationed at Popondetta have delineated the external boundaries and have requested further instructions from their Headquarters.

Registrating of Clan Boundaries:

Immediately staff becomes available it is proposed that Field Assistants of this Department survey the boundaries of clan land incorporated in villages of para 10 of the report.


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

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DIARY OF PATROL TUFU NO. 4 69/70

- 13/10/69 Departed Tufi per Uluua at 0730 and arrived Kewanasap at 1400. Slept Kewanasap.
- 14/10/69 Census Revision, Prospecting Authority explained, Political Education and general talks. Slept Kewanasap.
- 15/10/69 Census Revision Lako/Leaga. Prospecting Authority explained, Political Education talks and general discussions. Slept Lako.
- 16/10/69 To Ailala. Census Revision Ailala/Marua plus explanation Prospecting Authority, Political Education talks and re-Investigation of Ailala Point land. General discussions. Slept Ailala.
- 17/10/69 To Sinapa. Census Revision Sinapa/Sinipara plus explanation Prospecting Authority and Political Education talks. Good reception at this village.
- 18/10/69 To Uiala. Census revised. Prospecting Authority explanations seriously questioned here. General discussions. Slept Uiala.
- 19/10/69 No Census revised. Sunday Observed.
- 20/10/69 Census revision of Ganjiga and Inaiiu. Lengthy explanations of Prospecting Authority. Arrival of A.M. Bishop interrupted work somewhat. Slept Uiala.
- 21/10/69 Census of half Wanigela villages. Very well received Political Education talk. Numerous matters to deal with here as usual. Slept Wanigela.
- 22/10/69 Other half of Wanigela villages Censused. Again, a well received Political Education talk and again many small matters to be attended to. Slept Wanigela.
- 23/10/69 To Uwe. Census revised Uwe, Gigori, Itoto. Well received Political Education talk. General disputes attended to. Slept Uwe.
- 24/10/69 To Marasa. Census of Ward 7 villages. Polit. Education talk. Local Court. Discussions on many matters.
- 25/10/69 Saturday to Tufi.
- 26/10/69 Sunday Tufi.
- 27/10/69 To Sinifara Aid Post Area for Census of Ward 8 villages. Polit Education talk plus general discussions. Slept Sinifara.
- 28/10/69 Anglican Mission Bishops arrival made carrying on work in this area for the time being impractical. Returned to Tufi.
- BREAK.
- 1/12/69 To Jabo by 'Uluua'. Census Revision of Jabo and Orotoaba. Commenced Political knowledge

DIARY OF PATROL TUFU NO.4 69/70 cont.

- (32)
- survey. General discussions. Slept Jabo.
- 2/12/69 To Tainabuna. Census of this village and remaining villages in Ward 9. Political knowledge survey. In afternoon to Tufi station. Slept Tufi
- 3/12/69 To Angogogo by Ubum then Ubum continued to Oro Bay. Rest of patrol will be by canoe. Slept Angogogo.
- 4/12/69 Census Angogogo and Barbiti. Political Education Survey. General talks. Departed Angogogo at 1600 and arrived Berubona at 1800. Slept Berubona.
- 5/12/69 Census Berubona and surrounding villages. Political knowledge survey. General discussions. Slept Berubona.
- 6/12/69 Departed Berubona at 0700 and arrived Tunari at 0900. Census Revised and Political knowledge survey plus general discussions with various people. Slept Tunari.
- 7/12/69 Departed Tunari at 0800 and arrived Sinei at 10.45. Sunday observed Sinei.
- 8/12/69 Census revision of Sinei and surrounding villages. Political Knowledge survey. General discussions. During Day Fr. Read arrived in speedboat from Sofea. Slept Sinei.
- 9/12/69 Departed Sinei in company Fr. Read to Sofea. Walked to Podum. Census revised and Political Education talk delivered. Good discussions held here. Departed Podum for Tufi station at 1600. Slept Tufi.
- 10/12/69 Day spent in Office.
- 11/12/69 Day trip to Iagirus where Census was revised for this and surrounding villages. Political Education talk and general discussions.
- 12/12/69 Day trip to Kabani where Census was revised for this and surrounding villages. Very good reception here. Political Education talk delivered.

END OF PATROL

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Sub-District Office,
Tufi....N.D.

67-2-1

7th. January 1970

District Commissioner,
Northern District,
Popondetta

TUFI PATROL NO. 4/69-70

INTRODUCTION

1. The purposes of this patrol were Census Revision, the explanation of an application for a Prospecting Authority to the people in the villages stretching from Tu'ai'iu to Kewansasap in the Collingwood Bay area, the delivering of Political Education Talks earlier on in the Patrol then later the conducting of a Political knowledge survey in the Cape Nelson area. Matters of General Administration were of course dealt with and in most places there were general discussions on topics brought up by the people.
2. The Patrol commenced at Kewansasap in the Collingwood Bay C.D. on 13/10/69 and temporarily came to an halt on 28/10/69 at the village of Jebo in the Cape Nelson C.D.. The Patrol recommenced on 1/12/69. The reason for the month's break was due to the fact of the Cape Nelson Council's November meeting and a trip I had to make to Port Moresby to attend a Political Education briefing. It was at this briefing that I was informed that myself and Mr. C. Day, A.D.C. Popondetta, would have to conduct a Political knowledge survey of the Northern District and have it completed by the end of February 1970.
3. The Patrol covered two Census Divisions, which was its intention, and so one report is submitted.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) Local Government.

1. The Cape Nelson Council is a Stage C Council and has been operating in the vicinity of seven years. It covers the whole of the Tufi Sub-District, has 19 wards and 20 Councillors. All the people resident in the council area live on the coast excepting the small inland population of the Lower Muss area in the Dyke Auckland Bay C.D. It is fortunate in having a competent President and an increasingly competent Vice President. The ranks of the Councillors number among them some competent men, but unfortunately there are still far too many who lack the necessary abilities required for a good Councillor. The Council Clerk is a willing young man who carries out most of his duties capably.
2. The Council has over the past years achieved a good deal in the field of providing services to its constituents and should be able to carry on doing so on an increasing scale. It is either a measure of the people's insularity or lack of information that time and time again they make it apparent that they have only the vaguest idea concerning the projects the council has completed or is working on in the area. Because they do not know they tend to feel at times that the Council is not doing enough to help them. If the Council builds a well in their village, all well and good, there stands concrete evidence of the (cont. next page)

Council's help to them, but by and large, the people would know little indeed concerning the Council's other projects and furthermore are apparently, in most cases, not informed by their Councillors. An idea then to press on the Councillors is for them to familiarise themselves with all the Council's projects and take this information to the people. I intend to work on this idea in this area and feel it may also be a good idea to distribute reneved sheets entitled 'What Your Council is Doing in 1969/70'. Lack of information received on the village level concerning the functions of the Council is a tremendous block to the people acquiring a truly bivalent attitude towards the body. The situation may be alleviated somewhat now that the Council is reneving minutes of all meetings and distributing them throughout the area. With this, at least people who are interested will be able to find out for themselves what went on at the Council meetings without having to rely on what the Councillor remembers if the Councillor is one of those who attempts to impart to his people information gathered at the meetings. By no means all of them do this. Recently too there have been a number of village committees and village leaders accompanying their Councillors to the meetings so that they may see and hear first hand what is going on. This has come about due mainly to my urgings of the people and councillors to do this. It is an idea native people like as in this area at least they are always willing to disbelieve the unsupported testimony of one man.

3. Thus far this year the Council has collected nearly its full estimated amount of tax and this in itself is a sign that the people have some reasonable amount of confidence in the Council body. There has been thus far no need for any prosecutions and the Tax Defaulters in the area are slowly paying their money as they acquire it. During the course of the Patrol I collected some defaulter's tax (£400) on behalf of the Council and the money was readily forthcoming and often volunteered.

4. By and large the people's attitude to the Council, in spite of their doubts and lack of knowledge concerning its various functions, is a good one though not one which evinces any large amount of public spirited interest or co-operation in the tasks which face it. They like the idea of having their own body 'to look after them' as they put it, and often regard it as having more authority over them than the "Government". This is the case particularly in villages where the Councillor holds some sway and is energetic, or in other words, where the people have a good Councillor. Of course these good Councillors promulgate this concept as a means of maintaining their influence at its maximum strength. These Councillors most likely realise the limitations of their Council and also probably appreciate the fact that if they had to run the Council without Administration assistance and guidance they would find great difficulty indeed, but they have of course to maintain their standing in the wards they represent and must plant everything in the Council's favour if possible.

5. It would not be unfair to say that to most people the Council is their Councillor and the value of the Council lies in what it can do for them and be damned to the people living across the next fford. There is no great sense yet of being a unified group of people administered by a representative body of their peers. The people's outlook is still very parochial.

6. In conclusion and in spite of problems of communications, insularity and lack of unity, the people are basically "on side" regarding their Council and as long as this is so they are open to further education regarding its functions and aims.

Political Education and the House of Assembly.

1. During the course of the Patrol Political Education talks were delivered and in most places were received very well. After my trip to Port Moresby to attend a Political Education briefing I commenced the first part of a survey I shall have to do for half of the Northern District.

2. I have said it in previous reports, but it deserves saying once again, that the fact of the Ijivitari Open Electorate M.M.A. being from the Tufi Sub/Sub District has lead to a definite increase in interest and awareness concerning things Political by the people in the Tufi Sub/District. That it is due to him being one of their own kind is fairly apparent and again reflects a very parochial attitude, but nevertheless is valuable for all that. If this M.M.A. could find time to visit his area and patrol among the villages (Anglican Bishops do it so he should be able to) and talk to the people on subjects political, I am sure it would have an immense effect on the peoples interest on what is going on in the House of Assembly and do him (the M.M.A.) a great amount of good. At present there are definite indications that the people are disatisfied with the present position of never seeing the man they elected. Being native people they need to see their "leader" in the flesh in their environment speaking to them on their, and his in this case, home soil. D.D.A. and the Missions have been successful in Papua New Guinea for so long due to this going out to where the people are at and meeting them at their level. It is definitely about time someone whispered in the ears of M.M.A.'s who perhaps have become over-inflated with a sense of their own importance and cannot "find time" to visit their constituents that all they are doing is cutting their own throats. It is a lesson learned to late at the Polls. My primary concern with M.M.A.'s visiting villages is that it gives a tremendous push to the people's overall interest in things political and probably does more in this direction than do Political Education Patrols. The ones today is on acquiring an educated populace so that an eventual independent democratic government in this Territory will have a chance at functioning. The Administrator is apparently making this education of the masses a priority task and one must agree that it is a task which has to be tackled. I would like to suggest that the House of Assembly be approached and its Members asked to take part in the Education Programme as one progresses that they too would like to have an educated populace. The rather esoteric matters being joyfully discussed by the House of Assembly these days would be much better left alone until the bulk of T.P.N.G.'s populace are in a position to appreciate them or haul them down, whichever the case may be.

3. In the two Census Divisions patrolled, the level of knowledge among the males is not high but is also not negligible. They do not, by and large, understand such things as what a Speaker is, though a surprising number know his name, or what Ministerial Member's do. However they are developing a concept of what the House of Assembly is and what it is doing. "It is our Government" "It stands for the people of Papua and New Guinea" "It hears our talk and tries to help us" "It will look after us when independence comes" are some of the replies one receives when asking what it is. The prevailing idea of what their Member does is that he either visits them and hears their talk and takes it to the House of Assembly or the Local Government Council informs him of the peoples talk and then he speaks about it in the House of Assembly. One definitely gets the impression that they think of him as an higher level type of Councillor whose main interest should be developing the electorate he represents. They have very little concept of his being not only their representative, but a person involved with the wider issues of the Government of all of Papua New Guinea. A goodly number of people thought that the Regional Electorate Member, Mr. W. Fielding had the overall job of looking after the Northern District, whereas Mr. Paulus Arak's task was to look after the problems of the people in the Ijivitari Electorate. By and large, the names of all of Northern District's members are known but very few others, except John Guise. The people then appreciate the fact that the House of Assembly is a body of representatives from various areas in T.P.N.G. but they have not got appreciated

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that even though they are from all different areas they have a duty of working as a body to govern T.P.N.G. as an whole and not merely involve themselves in matters affecting only their own electorates. The concept of a unified Papua/ New Guinea is still a long way from their grasping.

4. The concept of voting for your member of the House of Assembly is reasonably well appreciated but the difference between Regional and Open Electorates is still a matter of deepest ignorance. A Sub-Inspector, a University Student and a Mission Teacher on leave were unable to tell me the difference between the two with any accuracy. A number of obviously educated people such as the aforesaid who were on leave in the villages were interviewed and in most cases did not distinguish themselves with the extent of their knowledge. Ignorance of matters political is apparently very widely spread.

5. Self Government or Independence is something most people seem to have heard of and generally give the answer that it means Papua/New Guinea will look after itself. The idea is still not an apparently popular one in the area due mainly, I think, to the fact that the people think of independence as a time when Australia will leave altogether and take everything which belongs to it with it. They equate wealth with Australia, poverty with themselves (in comparison) and are naturally rather appalled at what would be left were everything Australian to go. The concepts of independence require a great deal more explanation. A statement which has occurred a number of times and which I find interesting, goes like this: 'Australia should not leave us yet because we are not strong or rich enough and we have no factories to build guns so we can fight people who might like to fight us.' Is this memories of World War 2 and the Japanese and fear of the Indonesians or someone else doing the same? Probably.

6. One of the greatest bars to people attaining information concerning their Government and its work is of course the lack of mass communications media finding its way to the villages plus the low literacy level. One of the best ways for an illiterate, or anyone else for that matter, to keep abreast of developments in his country (providing it is democratic) is to listen to a radio. The person has to be interested, but given the interest he can learn a lot. In the Collingwood Bay C.D. there are 62 radios to a population of 3,201 and in the Cape Nelson C.D., 54 to a population of 3,929. (See Appendix B) The people would do well to acquire more radios and this was suggested to them.

7. In conclusion, considering isolation, lack of communications and the normal human trait of being more involved with things of everyday import than otherwise, there is a reasonable level of knowledge within the two Census Divisions and enough interest to make the task of further education a successful proposition.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Ruffi Sub-District has long been backward in achieving any high degree of economic development. However, there are indications that the people are beginning to realize their backwardness and are attempting to improve on the existing situation. Appendix D shows a Census of Cash Crops in the Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay areas in 1967. However, since this time there have been extensive new plantings by the people, primarily of coconuts. Over half of the plantings of these are still immature and not bearing so any large increase in production in this line cannot be expected for some years to come.

There could, however, be a considerable increase in production from the trees owned by the people which are already mature. The following figures show scope for increase on this basis:

Copra Purchased 1968/69 by:

Co-ops:	56 tons.
Tufi Enterprises:	45 tons.
Private Numbers:	10 tons.
	<u>111 tons.</u>

2.

There are three Co-operatives purchasing Copra from the people in the area patrolled. (2 in Collingwood Bay, the Malsin at Uiala and the Wanigela at Wanigela. 1 in Cape Nelson, the Cape Nelson at Tufi) Mr. H. Milne of Tufi Enterprises also purchases copra, but since the sinking of his small ship the 'Canopus' this outlet for the people's copra has been somewhat curtailed, particularly those people who live in villages far removed from Co-operative Societies such as Kowansasap. A Mr. Derek Wolfe from Belawa in the Paniana Sub-District carries out buying trips occasionally in the Collingwood Bay Area. There are two indigenous men, one John Tavone of Ailala (Collingwood) and the other Lucian Sirati of Katohato (Cape Nelson) who purchase copra from the people. They both have Copra Marketing Board Numbers, both run Trade Stores and are something of entrepreneurs in their areas. They both have a great deal of difficulty in shipping out their purchased copra as passing ships are leary of calling into villages to pick up copra to find that there are only 5 or 6 bags to be picked up. A situation exists at Sinaga (Cape Nelson) where an employee of a Mr. A Robins of Rabaraba, Michael Geroto, purchases Copra from the people and ships it under Mr. Robin's Copra Marketing Board Number. There was also been a Trade Store set up by Robins and this, plus the number, Mr. Geroto believes will be eventually transferred to him in thanks for his long years of service for Mr. Robins. The store was not licensed at the time of the Patrol but this was soon rectified. Basically a situation exists where approximately half the Copra growers in the two Census Divisions deal with Co-operatives and the other half either deal with local indigenous entrepreneurs, Tufi Enterprises, or rely on the occasional European visiting the area on trading trips. The people within the Societies have by far the easiest time of it, but people without the Societies are not particularly eager to join them as they consider that the Societies pay a too low price. As stated before, shipping is a problem for people not within the societies, and now that the Tufi Enterprise vessel is no longer available, the lot of many of the people is much worse. The Anglican Mission vessel the 'McLellan King' helps out people in transporting their copra as much as possible but it is by no means a regular outlet.

3.

Copra is the largest Cash crop in the two Census Divisions but in the area around Barubona (Cape Nelson) there has been some considerable production of coffee and at Uiala (Collingwood Bay) the people are producing some cocoa. During the 1969 coffee season Agriculture at Tufi has purchased 7,481 lbs. of coffee and the Agricultural Extension Centre at Wanigela now but previously at Uiala has purchased 1,503 lbs of wet beans. Some of the coffee purchased comes from other Cape Nelson villages besides those in the Barubona vicinity, but only a small amount.

4.

Other ways of

4. Other ways of making money are not plentiful, but Cape Nelson villages in the vicinity of Tufi station make some income from selling fresh foods at the Tufi Market, the people in the Wanigela villages, through working in various ways for Mr. and Mrs. A. Gridland who have a tourist establishment there add to their income and villages from Sinapa to Kewanasap have a sometimes business of selling canoes to people in the Buniam Sub-District. A certain amount of money, as is usual, finds its way into villages from people working outside the area. Lastly, people in a good number of villages, particularly in the Collingwood Bay Area and in such villages as Wanigela, Uaku, Ganjiga, Ailala, Marua Sinapa and Sinipara gain some reasonable income from the sale of Tapa Cloth. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gridland at Wanigela buy a good deal and apparently Mr. H. Milne of Tufi Enterprises will buy as much as they can produce. The price of a large well made Tapa can be up to \$7.00 The Cape Nelson Council is at present negotiating with a Madang based firm to in an attempt to provide a regular outlet for Tapa produce.

5. The importance of economic development is a topic which the Cape Nelson Local Government Council is strongly stressing in the area and this in itself is good to see. For years and years the D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. officer has talked himself hoarse regarding this topic and I feel it is now time for Councillors to talk themselves hoarse in our stead. They (the people) should have the message by now regarding economic development and I feel that they are beginning to realise the increasing commitments facing them in this country today. It is up to the Administration to lend technical assistance and the occasional push in the theoretically right direction.

6. Among the Native Population of the two Census Divisions patrolled there are 18 indigenous owned Trade Stores in the Collingwood Bay Area and 44 in the Cape Nelson area (See Appendix B) Most of these store owners do not run a business of any magnitude or one which is going to be very successful. There are, however, exceptions to the rule.

(a) Aidan Aroda of Naulwato, Wanigela, commenced his store in 1958. He is now quite an old man, but for the area, a very rich man. I have seen his bank accounts and they present evidence of shrewdness and ability above the norm. He has been wise enough to keep his business to himself and keep it away from the voracious hands of his wantoks.

(b) John Tavone of Ailala: Mentioned previously. This man is the instigator and controller of the Ailala Village Society Store which has been operating for three years. The people have just completed construction of a permanent materials building. A man by the name of Cecil Murray Aburin, an ex Postmaster Grade 1 assists in the running of the store and on my visit to the village presented me with a beautifully compiled ledger of the last three years operations which could not possibly bear any relation to fact. Mr. Aburin was sacked from Posts and Telegraphs for fiddling with registered mail. It is hard to really know how successful the venture is but it is obvious that Mr. Tavone holds a fair amount of sway and as yet there appears to be no obvious dissatisfaction on the part of the people. During the patrol Mr. Tavone and his followers enquired about attaining a Liquor Licence, but after discussions, decided against applying.

(c) Lucian Simiti of Katoke: Mentioned before. He was an ex Government Storeman at Tufi, has his own store, a Peddlers Licence, buys Copra and has quite large plantings of coconuts. His greatest difficulty is getting ships to call in at his village to pick up the copra he has purchased from the people. I have suggested to him that he transport it to Tufi by canoe and leave it in the Gov. Store on the water.

wharf until a ship calls at Tufi. Lucian is a very direct fellow and appears to be reasonably successful.

(d) Michael Geroto of Sinapa: Mentioned before. This man is still working under the auspices of Mr. Robins of Babaraba, but appears to have the ability to be a successful enough entrepreneur when or if the business at Sinapa is completely transferred to him.

(e) David Clark Furifuri of Kikita: An ex Agricultural Extension Officer sacked for misusing government and private money while stationed at Sila in the Managalase. He is said to have his finger in at least five stores around the Cape Nelson area and recently led his people to apply for a block of land on Tufi station for the construction of a store. Full particulars on this man may be found in Appendix G. With his educational qualifications and his wide knowledge, there is little doubt that he will increase his spheres of influence in the future.

7. There are no established Land Resettlement or Land Tenure Conversion Schemes within the two Census Divisions patrolled. However, there are surveyed Land Resettlement Blocks at Wanigela which have long been awaiting opening and to which the Cape Nelson Council with P.W.D. money has recently completed the construction of a road. Now that the road is completed, the people are anxious that the Blocks be thrown open as soon as possible and I agree that this should be the case. It was made plain to the people that the blocks would not be opened until the road was completed. I feel that when the blocks are opened the people who will take them will be from or in the vicinity of Wanigela. It was originally hoped that a good many Cape Nelson people whose land is poor would take up Blocks, but I feel there will be few people from this area who will do this. They do not appear interested in moving to Wanigela and in some cases are intent on commencing schemes of their own. The Wanigela people have exhibited little get up and go in the past but are showing a good deal of interest in the resettlement Blocks and also showing impatience at the time taken to open them up for development. The Cape Nelson Council has a tractor and trailer on order for the maintenance of the Wanigela airstrip and this equipment will be useful when the blocks are opened. The Agriculture Department has recently moved its extension centre from Uialu to Wanigela.

8. Adjacent to Uwe village in the Collingwood Bay area there are 27,502 acres of Crown Land on which primarily people from Uwe village have commenced coconut 'plantations' or 'blocks' as well as planting subsistence gardens. During A.D.C. Mr. Tierney's stay at Tufi an attempt was made to have people apply for blocks of land within the Crown land and to straighten out the boundaries between their plantings to facilitate this. Since my being at Tufi eight men have applied for blocks on the Crown Land which now makes a total of nine. There are at least another twelve men who are interested and have coconut plantings but who have not come forward. If a resettlement scheme could be commenced on this land I am sure there would be a good few Cape Nelson people interested as well as the Uwe people. There are a number of Cape Nelson men from villages such as Marasa who have plantings on the Crown Land. (See my 35/4/2 dated 1st December 1969 on this matter)

9. There is a definite move being made by the people in the villages of Wards 7 and 8 in the Cape Nelson area to settle on land adjacent to Itoto point in the Collingwood Bay area. A settlement has already been commenced and a good deal of Subsistence Gardening and Cash Crop planting is going on. The Councillors from the two Wards are solidly behind the people

making a move and are interested in a Land Tenure Conversion Scheme. At present they are endeavouring to get as many people interested as possible, for by no means all their people are, and also are attempting to define a boundary to the land they will require for 'blocks' as well as trying to encourage the people to not mix up their plantings higgledy piggledy throughout the area. The land in question is very fertile and would be excellent for an L.T.C. scheme. There has been some difficulty with the Wanigela people in establishing a boundary between the two groups' land but this problem should be overcome as the Councillors from both groups are working well together. Apparently the land in question belonged to the Cape Nelson people now settling there prior to the eruption of Mt. Victoria. The future of the scheme now depends on the Councillors being able to bring their people to an agreement concerning what they want.

10. The people of the villages of Kabuni, Baga, Tufi, Lilioa, Karikari and Kuririka have defined the boundaries of their clan land and wish for it to be surveyed. The people of Katokato village adjacent to Tunari have set aside Maia point as a communal Coconut plantation and wish for it to be surveyed and a title issued. They have large amounts of plantings on the land. (see my 35-1-2 dated 17th. Dec. 1969) Some people from Poduna are apparently interested in making 'blocks' on land belonging to them adjacent to Foru village in the Dyke Auckland Bay C.D. (All villages in para ten are in Cape Nelson C.D.)
11. The overall picture then regarding Land Settlement etc. in the two Census Divisions is one of awakening interest. When this is taken into consideration with the hoped for Land Tenure Conversion Scheme at Gobe in the Dyke Auckland Bay C.D. (see my 35-1-2 dated 8th. October 1969) I would say that the Administration should seriously consider the posting of some Land's personnel to commence work in the Tufi area.
12. The Tufi people are not used to expending a great deal of effort on increasing their economic development level but there are definite indications that their attitude is changing as they more fully realise that they must change with the times or be hopelessly left behind by more energetic people in other areas.

SOCIAL

Education

1. Appendix A shows clearly the situation regarding school attendance within the Tufi Sub-District. There are obviously far too many schools run by the Anglican Mission which do not teach to an high enough standard and also it should be noted that over half of these schools have unqualified teachers in charge. There is a need for more schools in the Tufi Sub-District, schools with qualified teachers.
2. The attitude of the people towards educating their children is a good one. The number of people working away from their villages in very good jobs is impressive when the general level of schools in the area are taken into consideration. Imposition of school fees has taken some toll on children attending school, particularly those attending the exempt or village schools. The parents in these cases tend to feel that the level of teaching their children are likely to get in an exempt school does not warrant the outlay of cash. It will be interesting to see, with the imposition of the \$30 High School Boarding School Fee/

in 1970, the number of Tufi area children who will be able to attend High School. This fee could be looked upon in one way as being nearly outrightly discriminatory towards people outside town areas. However, due to the value that the majority of Tufi S.D. people put on education I think they will rise fairly well to the occasion. 23

Health

3. Generally, the health of the people throughout the area patrolled is good. A glance at Appendix B. will show the distribution of health facilities and these are quite adequate. Appendix B also shows existing Water Wells built by the Cape Nelson Council as well as proposed wells. A good water supply is one of the biggest problems facing most people in the two Census Divisions patrolled, especially in the dry season. Infant Welfare Clinics are carried out throughout the Cape Nelson area by a Tufi based Infant Welfare sister, and an Anglican Mission sister and her staff conduct clinics in a good portion of the Collingwood Bay area. Wanigela Anglican Mission Hospital with its European sister is well run and has the trust of the people. Tufi Hospital has an indigenous Medical Assistant in charge and is, unfortunately, less well run.

4. In the field of health services, then, the two Census Divisions patrolled are well catered for and the Cape Nelson Council's activities in this field, particularly in the supply of water, will improve the situation yet further.

Missions.

5. The Anglican Mission is the only one in the two Census Divisions patrolled. It has supplied education and other services to the people for many years and is very firmly established. Village churches, pastors, deacons and evangelists are spread thickly throughout the area. The people have been firmly indoctrinated with the Anglican Religion but they are by no means religious fanatics nor do they let their religion spoil all the pleasures inherent in their traditionally free and easy life. They like their religion, even respect it, pay more than lip service to it, but they have firmly put it in a certain niche of their existence and do not allow it to intrude, except sometimes on the surface, into other areas of their existence. All in all, their attitude is an healthy one, but one feels that if the Anglican Mission in the area was a more virile, muscle flexing religion, the people would possibly exhibit a more get up and go attitude towards their development in other fields of endeavour. As it is, the Mission here has been long established, is secure and rather complacent, much like a successful businessman who knows his future is assured.

Womens Clubs

6. The Cape Nelson Council employs a Welfare Assistant who visits villages with Women's Clubs with reasonable regularity. However, she is a young woman and often finds difficulty in influencing women in many of the villages and also strikes trouble with the males of many villages who are against women's clubs as being frivolous time wasters. She has trouble as well with many villages due to internal squabbles between women when they have eventually commenced a club. The picture is one of many off and on clubs with an half dozen good ones which operate successfully. Two of the good clubs have Trade Stores and derive some income from this venture. All clubs which do operate well have one thing in common and that is a President or Chairman or Secretary who has leadership qualities and is a person the other women can follow. This quality is not widely found among the women of the area.

Cult and Unrest.

7. There are no indications of any evidence of the above in the two Census Divisions patrolled. There was a rumour that the people at Wanigela and Uve in the Collingwood Bay area were involved in a 'money' cult in connection with the tourists who visit the tourist lodge operated by Mr. and Mrs. A. Cridland of Wanigela. Some people were supposedly believing that the tourists were the spirits of their ancestors come to visit them, and on their return to the spirit world were to send them money but perfidious Europeans were intercepting it and putting it to their own uses. There was no verity found in this rumour.

MISCELLANEOUSReception of Patrol

1. The patrol was well received in all villages visited.

Census.

2. Census figures for Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay Census Divisions are attached as an Appendix to this report. The absentee rate is not abnormal and rarely creates hardships in any villages.

3. I would like to state that I feel it is high time D.D.A. officers were relieved of this duty of taking Census in areas at a level of sophistication such as the Tufi Sub-District. As no doubt many other officers have stated, it is my contention that Councils should do Census at the same time as they collect tax. They have a standard book now, and already record marriages, births and deaths. Any D.D.A. officer worth his salt can find enough work to fill his day in a village without carrying out the onerous task of Census. Reasonably sophisticated people do not regard turning up for Census as being a joyful occasion and the D.D.A. officer taking Census regards the process even less joyfully. If we have to carry on taking Census, let it be done every four years or so.

Explanation of Prospecting Authority

4. Minerals Exploration P.A. 66(P) was explained to the people in the Collingwood Bay area from the village of Kowancasap to In'ai'iu. The reception was generally good with a fairly heated discussion at Uialu village breaking the trend. See my 35.20.1 dated 27th. November 1969 for full details.

Conclusion.

The patrol was carried out in a lieisurely manner and accomplished its aims. The people's reception of the patrol was good and their feelings towards the Administration are amicable.

.....
J. Duffield.

a/Assistant District Commissioner.