

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: S / HIGHLANDS

STATION: KOROBA

VOLUME No: 16

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

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PORT MORESBY - 1998

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI

PATROL REPORT OF: KOROBA

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: .17

1970/71

Number of Reports: 8

REPORT No: X	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FILE No:
1-1970/71	1-13	J.L. WELLINGTON - P.O	PARU CENSUS DIVISION	map	21/7/70 - 21/10/70	
2-1970/71	1-28	G.I. MORA - P.O	MOGORO FUGWA AND TUMBUDU C/DIVISION	map	21/7/70 - 7/8/70	
3-1970/71	1-8	J.S. HICKS	NORTHERN KOROBA DIV. KOROBA		31/8/70 - 4/9/70	
4-1970/71	1-9	S.I. MORA	SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE MOGORO FUGWA C/DIV.	map	5/10/70 - 10/10/70	
5-1970/71	1-19	J.S. HICKS	ALL CENSUS DIVISIONS OF KOROBA SUB-DISTRICT.	map	2/10/70 - 4/12/70	
6-1970/71	1-21	J.L. WELLINGTON	KOROBA SUB-DISTRICT	map	18/11/70 - 17/12/70	
7-1970/71	1-30	S.I. MORA	TUMBUDU, MOGORO FUGWA & KOROBA C/D	map	25/11/70 - 17/12/70	
9-1970/71	1-10	G. CETCHEL - KPO	KOROBA CENSUS DIV.	map	25/1/71 - 3/2/71	

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT REPORTS

1970-1971

KOROBA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-70-71	J.L. Wellington	Paru C.D.
2-70-71	S.I. Mora	Mogorofugwa and Tumbudu C.D.
3-70-71 (map separate)	J.S. Hicks	Northern Koroba Div. Koroba.
4-70-71	S.I. Mora	Southern section of the Mogorofugwa C.D.
5-70-71	J.S. Hicks	All C.D. of Koroba Sub-district
6-70-71	J.L. Wellington	Koroba Sub-district
7-70-71	S.I. Mora	Tumbudu, Mogorofugwa & Koroba C.D.
9-70-71	G. Setchell	Koroba C.D.

Rph. 886-71/72





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS... Report No... 1 - KARABA (SPECIAL) 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by... J. L. WELLINGTON... PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled... PORU... CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... No

Natives... 1 FIELD ASSISTANT, 1 INTERPRETER, 1 R.P. + N.G.C.

Duration—From 21/7/1970 to 2/10/1970

Number of Days... 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... APRIL/1970

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference... SEE ATTACHED MAP

Objects of Patrol... SEE ATTACHED PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

KJH:LB

67-15-64

KONEDOBU...PAPUA.

2nd August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

KOSOBA PATROL NO.1 of 1970/71

Your reference 67-3-11 of 23rd June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. J. Wellington of Para Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary



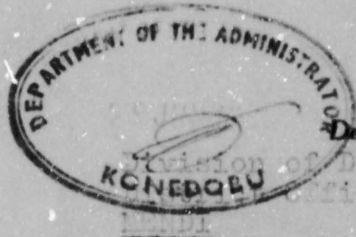


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-64

10

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference... 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONDORU

REPORT: KOROKA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71

Please find enclosed two copies of the report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. J. Wellington, P.O.

The A.D.C. Koroka's comments adequately cover the contents of the report and need no further elaboration.

*D.J. Glancy*

D.J. GLANCY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. Koroka

c.c. Mr. J. Wellington

67-3-11C

67-3-11C

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

29th, October 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

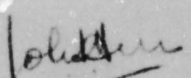
KOROBA SPECIAL REPORT NUMBER ONE OF 1970/71.

Attached please find three copies of the above numbered Patrol Report plus sketch map compiled by Mr. Wellington.

Mr. Wellington has written a concise and adequate account of his Patrol which has proved a very useful one. The broken nature of the Patrol is regretted and was due to circumstances beyond Mr. Wellington's control.

1. The road work is progressing particularly well in this area and Road Rural Development Funds allocated will be a great assistance.
2. Cattle projects are developing well. Development Bank Loans are also something Mr. Wellington could have mentioned; fourteen such projects are financed by the Bank in the area. Repayment of loans is still a problem and Mr. Wellington's comments about men leaving to find money in order to settle their Bank debts, are correct.
3. The Political Education programme is progressing. An intense period in early December throughout the Sub-District, should further political knowledge. It is anticipated that a series of village seminars will be conducted at this time.
4. The Highland Labour outflow from the Paru has not yet reached danger level. Percentage of adult men away is 25.7%. At present rate of outflow over returning labourers I would estimate that application will need be made to close this area off to recruiting by the end of 1973. This assumes that present trends continue.

For your information and forwarding, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



8

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71

DIARY OF PATROL:

- 21.7.70 Departed Koroba in a.m. and proceeded to Tiba area. From here the patrol proceeded on foot to Tade Village where camp was set up. No work was carried out due to rain. Overnight at Tade Village.
- 22.7.70 Talked to the owners of the piece of land known as Tade and walked the boundaries with them. All appeared to be willing to sell the land, so arranged for all people concerned to meet in the morning. Overnight at Tade Village.
- 23.7.70 Carried out land investigation at Tade in a.m. and proceeded to Wagara Village in p.m. Looked at present road route on the way and was not impressed with this in view of the work that would have to be done in order to get it to a stage whereby it could be classed as being vehicular. Overnight at Wagara Village.
- 24.7.70 Returned to Tade Village where concentrated on locating a suitable road route up out of the Paru Valley to Tade Village. Overnight at Tade Village.
- 25.7.70 Returned to Koroba.  
The patrol was broken at this stage because of a visit by the Council Auditor.
- 21.9.70 Departed Koroba in a.m. and proceeded to Tiba area. From here the patrol proceeded to Tade Village where camp was set up for the night.
- 22.9.70 Pegged out the road route from the bottom of the Paru Valley up to Tade Village. In p.m. a Tari vehicle arrived and managed to get off the road. As rain started to turn the road into a quagmire, it could not be put back on the road. Camped the night at Tade Village.
- 23.9.70 A.m. was spent getting the car out of difficulty. P.m. spent hearing court cases. Overnight at Tade Village.
- 24.9.70 Walked over the proposed road route between Tade Village and Pori Mission. When this was done I proceeded to Wagara Village where a meeting was held between myself and the Councillors in the area. Camped the night at Wagara Village.
- 25.9.70 Returned to Tade Village and from there pegged out the road route between Tade Village and Pori Mission. This job lasted all day and the patrol camped again at Wagara Village.
- 26.9.70 Returned to Koroba in order to attend the Council Finance Committee Meeting on Monday.
- 27.9.70 Sunday observed at Koroba.
- 28.9.70 Council Finance Committee Meeting.

*Reference*  
*Reference*  
*On 29.9.70*  
*Wednesday*  
*at*

Department of District Administration

- 29.9.70 Returned to the Paru Valley and proceeded to Tugu Village near the Papua and New Guinea Border. Here camped for the night.
- 30.9.70 Walked to the border and from here marked out the road route back towards Koroba. This was completed as far as Adzugali Village. Camped for the night at Tugu Village.
- 1.10.70 An attempt was made to locate a road route between Adzugali Village at Pori Mission, however, something satisfactory could not be found by late afternoon. According to the local talk, there is a possibility that a suitable route could be located further down the valley. Camped for the night at Wagara Village.
- 2.10.70 Was met by my A.D.C. and after looking at the road section between the bottom of the Valley and Tade Village the patrol returned to Koroba.

End of Patrol.

- The following matters should be considered:
1. Investigation and survey of the road route between TADE and Paru Valley.
  2. Continue road building, marking and construction of the PARU VALLEY ROAD.
  3. Maintenance with all agricultural products in the area.
  4. Organisation and development including the medical assistance programme.
  5. Preparation and dispatch of the (forthcoming) report.
  6. Routine administrative matters as they arise.

I would anticipate that your patrol will extend for a period of three weeks.

For your information and action please.

(Signed) J. G. ...  
District Administrator





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

COPY

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
Koroba,  
Southern Highlands District.

25th June, 1970

Mr. J.L. Wellington,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the PARU Census Division on Tuesday the 14th of July, 1970. Your patrol will be accompanied by Field Assistant I. RIBUNG, Interpreter Patrol PORA and one member of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

The following matters should be attended to:

1. Investigation and Survey of Mission Land Application at TADEI as per attached Instruction S.H. 70/71.
2. Continue road pegging, re-siting and construction supervision of the PARU Valley Road.
3. Assistance with all Agricultural Projects in the area.
4. Explanation and discussion following the Political Education Programme.
5. Preparation and discussion for forthcoming Council Tax Patrol.
6. Routine Administrative matters as they occur.

I would anticipate that your Patrol will extend for a period of three weeks.

For your information and action please.

(Signed) John S. Hicks,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Koroba,  
Southern Highlands District.

23rd October, 1970

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Koroba,  
Southern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1970/71, KOROKA SPECIAL

Firstly I must apologise for the erratic nature that this patrol has taken. It has not been continuous due to more non-patrol activities than were initially envisaged. The fact that I did not return from my duties in Mendi until the 15th July put the beginning of this patrol out by about a week as there were Council duties to catch up on. After a successful start had been made into the Paru, the patrol was again broken so that I could return to Koroba to be with the Council Auditor while he revised the Council books. Following this a week was spent auditing Council Tax that had been brought in and work was also done at the saw-mill. Following this a successful period was spent in the Paru, however, this was again broken so that I could attend a Council Meeting. The next burst in the area brought the work that could be done for the time being to a close.

In accordance with your instructions, a land investigation was carried out for the block of land known as "TADE." All people concerned with this section of land were quite willing to part with it and nothing in the way of difficulties was encountered. The report was forwarded to the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines shortly after my return to Koroba on 24th July. Nothing, to my knowledge, has come back from Lands in relation to this investigation.

Work on pegging the Paru Valley road continued throughout the patrol. The entire length of the road as far as the Papua and New Guinea border has been pegged with the exception of about a mile in the vicinity of Peri Mission. For details of the locality of this road, please refer to the sketch map of the area. You will notice that from just north of TADE Village the road has been re-routed further down the side of the valley. This has been done because of the unsuitability of the old road that was marked out by a missionary who used to be at Peri Mission. From what I can gather, the reason for his marking out of an unsatisfactory road route was a result of the fact that once he got out of his own parish the infidels to his particular brand of christianity would not co-operate and led him over nearly every granite outcrop in the valley. It appears to me that to upgrade, (or should one say "lessen the grades"), this section of the road would cost a fortune in explosives alone.



To date there has been no word from the people in the area that they are not happy with the prospect of re-routing the road. It will entail the construction of about seven to eight miles of new road, and, all going well, I envisage this being completed by the end of this financial year. I would like to see the heavy work contracted to the various groups along the road. I believe this can be done with Rural Development Funds, of which \$7,500 have been made available for this road this year.

Supervision of work on the road was carried out on the section of road leading up out of the Paru Valley to Tade Village. This section has been a problem for quite a while, however, as no alternative route can be located work on Tade Hill, as I feel it should be called, has gone ahead. By now it should be almost vehicular to Tade Village.

Assistance was given to Agricultural Projects in the area mainly in the form of surveying cattle projects. Several arguments were settled about what the land was to be used for. There are several people in the TADE area who feel that the land should not be used for Cattle Development, however, once it was pointed out that this, to date, has been the most promising form of cash cropping that the Koroba area has come across, and also that cattle do not render the land useless for gardens at a later date, they agreed that the work could go ahead. I somehow do not feel that we have heard the last of these complaints as yet. Each complaint was looked into carefully, and none of the discontented ones appear to have a legitimate claim to the land being used at the moment. The crux of the matter stems more from a form of jealousy than anything. Most of the actual land owners have bought their cow or steer and have gone off to the coast to raise funds to finance their projects, and it is the distant relations that are moving in at the moment with the intention of throwing the proverbial spanner in the works. These people will just have to be watched and put in their place when the occasion warrants it. Undoubtedly this situation is not unique to the PARU.

Political Education Talks were given of an evening and attendance at these was quite satisfactory. I do not mean by this that everyone turned up, however, I do feel that the interested parties were there. Towards the end of the patrol rather sensible questions were being asked and I am sure that a real interest in what may be happening outside the PARU Valley is beginning to be adopted by the more sophisticated people in the area. A comment that it was hard to understand how there could be a greater area of water in the world than there is land struck me as being quite out of the ordinary, but at least this shows that there is an interest. I find that it is difficult to keep these informal discussions - I find that more interest can be kept if Political Education does not take the form of a lecture - on an even keel most of the time. I often find that I am completely sidetracked and carrying on a learned discussion about how bush knives or tractors are made.

5

3

Taxpayers Meetings were held at the same time as the Political Education talks, with the topic of taxation being thrown in for good measure. All seemed most agreeable to the increased tax rates, especially when they were told that money would be being made available for tools and such for the work on the FARU Valley Road this year. At this stage the Council was going to purchase the tools itself, however, Rural Development Funds have now come to the rescue.

### Situation Report

The Political and Economic Sections could here be combined as they appear to be fairly well interlaced at the moment.

The cattle boom has struck the valley, though only in a small way at the moment, and this is having its repercussions. The fact that two steers were killed and sold at KOROBA over National Day weekend with about a two hundred percent return on the original outlay has also contributed to the situation. Nearly every group wants to be a cattle king. This obviously requires capital, and unfortunately it appears that the only way to acquire this wealth is to go and work on the coast. This is rapidly leading to a situation whereby all the able-bodied males are dividing themselves within their groups into two groups - in the ratio of about 75% to 25%. The smaller section of the group remains at home and looks after the family and what there is of their cattle project, while the remainder find their way out of the area to where there is work in order to accumulate cash. This is to be communal money within the group to purchase cattle when they return.

This appears to be quite a good idea and there is no reason why it should not work. It does have its drawbacks though. These are that there are few people left to work in the area. Labour is needed on the road, and will also be needed on the gardens in the next twelve months or so. I have pointed out this to the people and have asked them to be sensible about the matter. It is virtually impossible to control the outward flow of people though because if they find that they cannot get out through KOROBA, they simply walk over the PORGERA area. Failing this they go either to LAKE KOPIAGO or TARI where they go out as Highland Labourers. They have not been stopped leaving via KOROBA, however, they have a sense of shame about going through KOROBA because they realise that they are leaving a heavy workload on their relations in the PARU. Quite a few of the older men in the villages asked me to limit the number of people leaving to go and work on the coast and the Councillors in the area have also discussed the matter. I would not be surprised if a resolution is passed at the coming Council Meeting limiting labour recruits to single men alone. I, for one, will most definitely be in favour of this. Married men away from the area for a couple of years seems invariably to lead to some form of marital unrest, if nothing else. This matter was also discussed at the last meeting of the Koroba Development Committee when similar views were expressed.



In conclusion I would like to add that I have included a sketch map only covering the area of the Valley where I was working. This is so that greater detail can be shown regarding the road re-alignment.

*J. L. Wellington*  
J. L. Wellington,  
Patrol Officer.



PATROL N° 1 1970/71 - KOROKO SPECIAL

PART PARU CENSUS DIVISION





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 2. OF 1970/71 - KOROKA.

Subdistrict..... KOROKA.

District..... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.

Type of Patrol..... ROUTINE CENSUS REVISION.

Patrol Conducted by..... S.I.MORA. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... MOGOROFUGWA AND TUMBUDU

(Council and/or..... CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

REG. No. 1719 CONST. 1/C KABALONGE.

REG. No. 1365 CONST. 1/C SURU.

INTERPRETER PATROL HADEREGE.

Duration of Patrol—from 21 / 7 / 70 to 7 / 8 / 70

No. of Days..... 18 DAYS.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... 1969. CENSUS REVISION ( PATROL No. 11 OF 1969/70. )

Date..... 13/3/69. Duration..... 27 DAYS.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... 1. CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

..... 2. TANGI LAND INVESTIGATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... MOGOROFUGWA : 3,276.

..... TUMBUDU : 3,953.

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

*M. S. D.*

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.

GFB:KP

67-15-4

Division of District Administration,

KOROROU. PAPUA.

1st October, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

KOROROU PATROL NO. 2/70-71

Your reference 67-3-11 of 3rd September, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. S.I. Mera, Patrol Officer, of MOCOROFUGWA and TEMBUDU Census Divisions.

This is a sound report. Mr. Mera has provided a well documented account of the general situation throughout the area patrolled, and his observations and comments are quite thoughtful. Clearly he considers that political education should be given greater emphasis.

I agree that the report contains a number of spelling and grammatical errors; however, I think that an improvement may be expected as Mr. Mera gains more experience in report writing. Unfortunately, there also are spelling errors in both your and the Assistant District Commissioner's comments, which, to an extent, offset the intention of guiding junior staff.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Departmental Head





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-4.

26

Our Reference 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr. B.H.M.

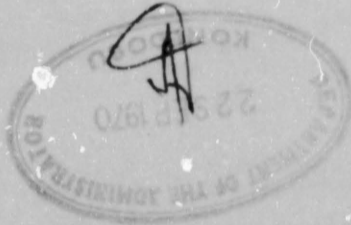
In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MEKENDI.

3rd September, 1970.



The Departmental Head,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KOROBA NO 2 of 1970/71.

Attached please find 2 copies of the report for the above patrol conducted by Mr. A.I. Mora, Patrol Officer.

As mentioned in the Assistant District Commissioner Koroba's covering memo there are spelling mistakes and mistakes of tense and syntax but I agree that this does not detract from the report. Too many young officers both local and overseas in their early reports tend to rehash the reports of previous officers. Mr. Mora is to be commended as this report is obviously his own and I am very pleased with it considering it is the first area study and census he has done on his own.

The natural increase in the Mogorofugwa is low for the Southern Highlands but the group is small and the influenza epidemic may have been in part responsible. Deaths are not high but neither are births and both these factors may be attributed to the epidemic. The comments of the Assistant District Commissioner have been noted and it will be interesting to see if his investigations point to anything definite.

The people of this area and indeed the entire Southern Highlands District, have a low level of comprehension on most topics in the Political Education programme. The programme is progressing but it cannot be expected to be showing spectacular results over a short period. The cautious view expressed in this area towards self-government and independence are common to the entire district and are understandable considering the low level of education and development. This section is covered adequately by Mr. Mora.

Census figures do not tally in several villages and I have asked the Assistant District Commissioner, Koroba to forward the correct total.

This was a good effort by Mr. Mora and I have no doubt that future reports will show an improvement now he has gained confidence in report writing.

For your information. A copy of the Assistant District Commissioner Koroba's memo 67-3-11A of 25th August, 1970 is enclosed.

*H. S. Pegg*

(H.S. PEGG)

A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



67-3-11A

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District

25th, August 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

KOROBA PATROL REPORT NUMBER TWO OF 1970/71.

Attached please find three copies of Area Study compiled by Mr. Mora, Patrol Officer following a patrol into the TUMBUDU and MOGOROFUGWA Census Divisions. Also attached sketch map of area patrolled, Census Statistics (revised), patrol instructions and comments on political education programme.

I instructed Mr. Mora to compile the one Area Study in respect to Census Divisions as they are economically the one unit and I consider a combined area study to be of more benefit to future planning and assessment than two separate studies.

1. The Land Investigation completed by Mr. Mora has been forwarded.
2. The Report contains a number of spelling mistakes and mistakes of tense and syntax. I do not consider these to detract from the thoughts and information Mr. Mora has attempted to convey. To the contrary I feel he is to be commended on a well compiled report that has been carefully typed and to which he has a great deal of thought. This is particularly relevant in view of the fact that this is Mr. Mora's first Study and his first Census Patrol by himself. I am sure that Mr. Mora is capable of improving the impression he is showing and it is very pleasing to see the enthusiasm and obvious interest he is taking in his work.
3. The natural increase rate in the Mogorofugwa is not up to the Sub-District average achieved in the Tum Division. I have reason to believe that the Mogorogwa area has a very high incidence of suicide especially among females and I am having this matter investigated with a view to ascertaining how greatly this has affected the natural increase. 45 deaths, however, not excessive and the large number of migrations in the Mogorofugwa are largely taken up in the Tum Division.
4. A road into the Levani Valley is a self-help project that the people themselves are undertaking without a great deal of assistance. A motorbike track is being made that can be hoped for in the immediate future.
5. The political education programme is proceeding. Political Education Officer stationed at Teri has been able to devote as much time to this Sub-District as I had hoped.
6. Mr. Mora has carried out his instructions well and completed a useful study of the area.

*J. D. D. D.*  
ADC.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

23

Telephone

Telegrams

Reference 67-1-1A

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

25th, June 1970

Mr. S. Mora,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA PATROL NUMBER TWO OF 1970/71.

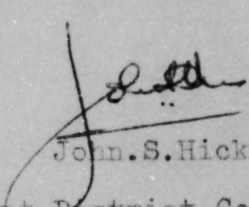
Please prepare to depart on Patrol to the MOGOROFUGWA and TUMBUDU Census Divisions on Tuesday the 21st, July 1970. Your Patrol will be accompanied by Field Assistant I. Ribung, Interpreter Patrol HAREREGE and two members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

Your Patrol should concern itself with the following:-

1. Routine Census Revision of both the Mogorofugwa and Tumbudu Divisions.
2. Compilation of new Census Forms where this hasn't been done.
3. Compilation of information for an area study of both these Divisions.
4. Assistance to all agricultural projects in the area. See Mr. D.J. Rose prior to departure.
5. Explanation of and assistance to the Council Tax Patrol that will be visiting this area during the course of your Patrol.
6. Investigation and survey for land application near TANGGI Mission as per attached instruction SH. 70/9.

Your Patrol is expected to last about four weeks in the field and you will be given one week on return to the Station free of other duties in order that you may submit your report and the Land Investigation Report. It is expected that you will compile the new Census Forms while on Patrol.

For your information and action, please.

  
John.S.Hicks

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. The District Commissioner,  
MENDI.

Item 6 refers your 35-50-1 of the 19th, June.



DIARY.



Tuesday. 21.7.70.

0800-0900 hours patrol preparation.  
0915 hours departed Koroba for Ialuba Village arriving at 1400 hours.  
Rest of the hours camp preparation and held short discussion with a councillor and his committees about the purpose of the writers patrol.  
1900-2000 hours heard and solved a few minor complaints.

Slept Ialuba.

Wednesday. 22.7.70.

0800-0900 hours held political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1400 hours compiled census for Ialuba Village.  
Departed Ialuba for Yetemali at 1500 hours arriving at 1700 hours.

Slept Yetemali.

Thursday. 23.7.70.

0800-0930 hours heavy rain.  
1000-1100 hours held political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1400 hours compiled census for Yetemali Village.  
Heard and solved a few minor complaints and at 1700 hours left Yetemali for Hujenoma Village arriving at 1730 hours.  
Camp preparation late in the evening.

Slept Hujenoma Village.

Friday. 24.7.70.

0800-0830 hours shower of rain.  
1000-1100 hours held political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1400 hours compiled census for Hujenoma Village.  
Heard and solved a few minor complaints after the completion of the census and then departed at 1600 hours for Kereniba Village.

Slept Kereniba.

Saturday. 25.7.70.

Observed. } Slept Kereniba.

Sunday. 26.7.70.

Observed. }

Monday. 27.7.70.

0800-0900 hours held political education.  
Rest of the hours compiled census for Kereniba Village.  
1400-1430 hours heard and solved a few minor complaints.  
1500 hours departed Kereniba for Betege Village arriving at 1530 hours.  
Rest of the hours camp preparation and heard and solved few complaints.

Slept Betege.

DIARY Cont..

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B

Tuesday. 28.7.70. 0800-0900 hours held political education. Rest of the hours to 12 noon compiled census fo Betege Village. 1300 hours called in at Betege Primary 'T' School. 1400 hours departed Betege for Ereiba Village arriving at 1500 hours. Rest of the afternoon camp preparation and heard few minor complaints.

Slept Ereiba.

Wednesday. 29.7.70. 0700 hours left Ereiba for Gwali arriving Gwali at 12 noon. Rest of the hours camp preparation and held short discussions with the villagers present about the purpose of the patrol. At 1400 hours inspected the road. In the evening heard and solved a few minor complaints.

Slept Gwali.

Thursday. 30.7.70. 0800-0900 hours held political education. Rest of the hours to 1100 hours compiled census for Gwali Village. 12 noon departed Gwali for Piagongwa Village arriving at 1800 hours.

Slept Piagongwa.

Friday. 31.7.70. 0800-0900 hours held political education. Rest of the hours to 1400 hours compiled census for Piagongwa Village. Late in the afternoon heard and solved a few minor complaints and then departed for Warakumun at 1600 hours arriving Warakumun at 1700 hours.

Slept Warakumun.

Saturday. 1.8.70. Observed. }  
Sunday. 2.8.70. Observed. } Slept Warakumun.

Monday. 3.8.70. 0800-0900 hours held political education. Rest of the Hours to 1300 hours compiled census for Uiamu and Warakumun Villages. 1330 hours land investigation at Tangi Mission. 1600 hours proceeded to Tangi Primary 'T' School. 1730 hours departed Warakumun for Kagoma.

Slept ~~Warakumun~~.Kagoma.

Tuesday. 4.8.70. Conducted political education. 0900-1300 hours compiled census for Kagoma and Aienda Villages. Heard a few complaints and then departed Kagoma for Kelabo at 1500 hours arriving Kelabo at 1700 hours.

Slept Kelabo.



DIARY Cont..

Wednesday. 5.8.70.

0800-0900 hours conducted political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1400 hours censused ~~the~~  
the Kelabo Village.  
Heard a few complaints and then departed  
Kelabo at 1500 hours for Kudiebi Village.  
Heavy rain late in the afternoon.

Slept Kudiebi.

Thursday. 6.8.70.

0800-0900 hours conducted political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1400 hours compiled  
census for Kudiebi and Hauwindia Villages.  
Heard a few complaints.  
Departed Kudiebi at 1600 hours and called in  
at Kudiebi Primary 'T' School, thence proceeded  
to Iagwabi Village arriving at 1830 hours.  
1900 hours to mid-night compiled statistics  
for the villages.

Slept Iagwabi.

Friday. 7.8.70.

0800-0900 hours held political education.  
Rest of the hours to 1100 hours compiled  
census for Iagwabi Village.  
1115 to 1330 hours compiled statistics for  
the villages.  
Departed Iagwabi at 1400 hours for Koroba  
arriving at 1530 hours.

Slept Koroba.

END OF THE PATROL DIARY.

19

AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION.

Mogorofugwa and Tumbudu Census Divisions are situated along a valley with generally east and west sides being the two parallel ranges. The valley itself stretches out into Kopiago area in the Western Highlands District with dominant vegetation being the Savanah type grassland. On and at the foot of the ranges, stands the densely timbered areas with interlocking undergrowth.

The both Census Division boundaries stretches as far as a Western District border on the west, the Tari Sub-District boundary on the south, Koroba and Paru Census Division borders generally east and on the generally north is the imaginary line of Papua and New Guinea.

As this is a highland region, there are many rivers and streams which all flow into Tumbudu, the main river in the Tumbudu Census Division. Tumbudu has it's source from the Levani Valley and cuts through the Duna Peaks through Tumbudu Census Division and drains it's water out into Strickland River.

- (b) Roads have been constructed in these regions as this is one of the major means of transportation. Koroba-Kopiago Road is the only secondary road in these Census Divisions, however few feeder roads are still under construction. These roads will benefit the people by means of opening up new areas for cattle projects and any other projects that may be introduced in the near future.
- (c) The people in these regions have recently emerged from the traditional society in and around about fifties however, their attitude towards the administration influence is fairly good. The fact that they are closely in touch with the administration officers here and as well as the missions.

A few bad customs which they have been practising before the intrusion of Law and Order are now gradually ceasing but still (Saguma) sorcery is possessed and believed.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Please find a attached Population Register for the Census Divisions patrolled.

Mogorofugwa. 1969 total population .	3310
Less migration out. 255 )	
Less deaths . 45 )	300
	<hr/>
	3010
Pluss migration in. 124 )	
" births 142 )	266
1970 total population .	<hr/>
	3,276.



## AREA STUDY (Cont..)

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Tumbudu, 1969 total population	3803.
Less migration out . 78 )	
Less deaths . 36 )	114.
	<hr/>
	3,699.
Plus migration in. 144.)	
Plus births . 120.)	<hr/>
	264.
1970 total population .	3,953.

- (b) Most of the villages in these two Census Divisions are linked by vehicle roads except the Gwali Village. The only route to Gwali is about a ten miles of a bush track. (See attached map)
- (c) The outward flow of labour in these two divisions are great. The fact that many young men are recruited on the Highland Labour Scheme and are serving in various plantations throughout the Territory. As you can see in the Population Register in the column of " absent workers inside the District", these people are employed by the Missions and few are employed by the Administration as casual labourers.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) There appears to be little in the way of distinct social groupings. The fact that both Census Divisions do speak different languages and this seems to be the dividing line. However on the whole, the language does not affect the everyday activities of the both groups. They look to themselves as Korobas.
- (b) The operational or functional social unit can be broken down into three categories.  
 1. A census unit.  
 2. A village unit.  
 3. A family unit.  
 All these three depends on the size of a project. If the project is on a larger scale then the census unit becomes the functional. That is everybody has to put in a effort. However, if the project is a minor one which only concerns one particular village, then it becomes village unit which is the functional. In everyday activities, such as gardening, hunting or construction of a house, the functional social unit becomes a family unit.
- (c) Two different languages are spoken here, the Duna and Huli however, the tone of the both languages are more or less the same but difference in dialects.
- (d) Previously the people lived in tribal groups or in clans and there used to be a fair amount of anonymity between different groups or clans. However, looking at them today, the story is different.



## AREA STUDY (Cont..)

In the major tasks like road building or working on cattle projects, there is a most obvious cohesion between the different groups. If one group feels that a amount of work involved is a fairly great then another group is asked to give a hand, and then at a later date the good turn will be reciprocated.

- (e) Mogorofugwa is made up of HULI speaking people and Tumbudu is made up of DUNAS, HOWEVER, the difference in language does not distinct them from one another. There is frequent intermarriages between these two groups.

LEADERSHIP.

Following are the names of leaders with their backgrounds.

1. IURI BOGAPA, about 44 years of age from Kelabo. Iuri had no previous education but a very influential member among his group. When Law and Order was introduced, he came to understand the objects and settled in to assist his people. At present, he is one of the members for the Koroba Council committee.
2. URURU ANDUBWA, about 38 years of age comes from Kagoma is one of the leading members of his area. He was a Hanua Policeman for four years and when the Koroba Council was established, he then stood for the position of a councillor but was defeated in the election. At present he is one of the committee members of the Council.
3. PIKO AGWANE, ABOUT 30 years of age is a son of a fight leader, comes from Hujenoma Village. He had no previous education but a very influential person in the area. In the 1969 House of Assembly election he stood for the Koroba Open but was defeated. At present he is the president of the Koroba Council.
4. BIPE HIMUBE, about 28 years of age. He served in one of the plantations in Rabaul on the Highland Labour Scheme for two years. At present he holds a position of councillor for Kereniba Village.
5. GIBA BIMSI, about 28 years of age and a son of a fight leader. He had no previous education but a very influential person among his own group. He is now a councillor for Betege Village.
6. LAMARE HARIGELI, about 44 years of age and had no previous education but he is regarded by his people as their real leader. Seven years as a Hanua Policeman and when the Koroba Local Government Council was established, he was then elected a councillor for Yetemali Village.



LEADERSHIP Cont..

- (b) Previously the people looked to their fight leaders as their real leaders however, these fight leaders are no longer recognized. A change has occurred fairly recently and the people are turning to the younger travelled men. However this is partially true, the fact that the missions here are turning real young potential leaders in christian faith and the people regarded them as their 'eyes and ears'.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

- (a) Most land around here were not acquired by any peaceful means. In those days the people lived in tribal groups and there used to be clan or tribal warfare between different groups. The stronger clan always wins the weaker one and the latter has to find a piece of land somewhere else.

A clan land is marked by digging trenches or any natural features, creeks, streams, rivers and ranges. Sometimes a line of Iar trees or Tangets are planted.

Within this piece of land every individual has right to make gardens. A man has to cut down trees and clearing of the bushes and what little is left is done by the wife. If he has two wives the garden is then divided into two sections. It is their job to cultivate the land into food crops and every now and then they have to keep an eye on weeds, rubbish and so forth.

When harvest time comes, the produce from the garden is not eaten at one go, it takes about three to four months. It is their custom that the husband has to eat the produces from the both gardens of his wives. The fact that if he lives on 'A's garden only, 'B' will be very upset and there may be a conflict. In this case the man has to have shares from the both gardens.

Sometimes there may be a lot of people within a clan and find <sup>the way to</sup> without not enough land to grow food crops. In this case one had to ask the nearby clan for his permission to have a piece of a land, temporary for gardening. He is not allowed to plant any permanent trees, like garuka, tanget or iar trees. The fact that at a later date he might claim the trees and the land. In some cases the owner of the land allows the person to plant these trees and this is whereby we have land disputes in this area.

- (b) There is no one who hold land on lease from the administration or from the crown



E. LAND TENURE AND USE. (b) Cont..

The people have no knowledge of land tenure conversion but a Demarcation Committee has formed recently and it will be some years before the people will realise the objects of it.

- (c) Cash cropping has not yet started in these areas but, several hundred coffee and tea seedlings were planted in a nursery at Yetemali and latter at Betege. These are communally owned.



F. LITERACY. (a) There are three schools in the areas being surveyed. One operated by the Administration at Kudiebi in the Tumbudu Census Division and two are operated by missions, one in Mogorofugwa and the other in Tumbu du. Besides these schools, the Christian Mission of Many Lands conducts a adult literacy classes from Mondays to Thursdays in Pidgin-English and Duna Language.

Following are the standards taught.

(1) BETEGE PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL (Wesleyan Mission)

<u>Std.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1	35	7
3	25	12
4	22	4
6	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.	<u>88</u>	<u>23</u>

Teachers:- 2 European (male & female) and 1 Local (male)

(2) TANGI PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL (Sovereign Grace Baptist Mission)

<u>Std</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1	27	8

Teacher:- 1 European (female)

(3) KUDIEBI PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL (Administration)

<u>Std.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1	25	15
2B.	28	10
2A.	23	8
Total.	<u>76</u>	<u>33</u>

Teachers:- 3 Locals (male)

KELABO ADULT LITERACY CLASS (Christian Mission of Many Lands)

Number literate in Duna Language.

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
75	125

Number literate in Pidgin English.

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
6	--

F. LITERACY. (a) KELABO LITERACY CLASS Cont..

Learning to read in Pidgin-English.

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
25	--

Learning to read in Duna Language.

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female.</u>
90	--

- (b) There is no one in the areas who are literate or semi-literate in English. I would suggest that if you refer above you may be able to know approximate idea of the number of adults who are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular or in the lingua franca.
- (c) Nobody in the areas has received what would be classed as a higher education.
- (d) There are four boys who are absent from the areas. One is in Mendi High School, the other is in Banz (W.H.D) and two are in Daru however, no one could tell me whether or not the three are actually attending schools.
- (e) I haven't come across any person who own a radio receiver but I have noticed a few villagers from the both Census Divisions that these people were very much interested in listening, traditional songs of other districts and this gave me the impression that they know that there are people around them.

As the great majority of the people are illiterate and therefore many of them do not show any interest in newspapers or bulletins but looking at pictures is the greatest interest they have. Only few are interested in reading pamphlets that are produced by the missions here.



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HGTB

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) The houses are built of bush material about eight feet long and three feet wide. For the roof a pit-pit grass is used with a few sticks tied together as rafters to hold it and walls are made of splited bamboo or sometimes pit-pit.

It is their custom that there must be a separate house for women. Say a man has two wives, 'A' and 'B' and eight children. In this case the husband has to built two separate houses for them scattered about one or two hundred feet from the man's. 'A's children have to live with her and so as the 'B's children. However when a boy reaches the age of about ten, he then leaves his mother's house and goes and lives with his father but in the case of girls they can live with their mother as long as they like until they are married.

Sanitation as we know it, are non-existence in practice, although pit-pit latrines are built here and there for the sake of visting patrols.

The European mode of dressing is seldom seen although the axe, plate knife and spoon are everyday items. Spades are used by those who own one in preference to the digging stick.

- (b) The staple diet for the people in these areas are potato, taro, banana, corn, pumpkin green vegetable etc.. For the protien, pig is killed and eaten. Canned foodstuffs are purchased rarely by the sophisticated groups.
- (c) No community centres were located during the patrol, but very recently Mrs. Mamis, the wife of the Kudiebi School teacher has started a Kudiebi women's club. At present the club has twelve interested members, and she is hoping to bring in more members from the nearby villages within the next few months.

H. MISSIONS. (a) There are three missions operative in these two census divisions. The Wesleyan Mission covers the whole census division of Mogorofugwa and Sovereign Grace Baptist Mission at Tangi covers Gwali, Iagwabi, Piagongwa, Warakumun, Uiamu, Aienda and Kagwa Villages. The remaining villages are within the circuit of the Christian Mission in Many Lands at Kelabo. My discussions with the people here, I have discovered that there is hardly any tension or conflict between these people.

(b) These missions provide good services for the people within their own circuit with schools and medical aids. A few people are employed by these missions.

(c) The general attitude of the indigenous population towards christian missions here are fairly good. The people are friendly and very co-operative. The two most influential missions are Wesleyan and the Christian Mission in Many Lands.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

(a) There is hardly any plantations, factories and commercial establishments owned and operated by non-indigenous, except two small sawmills owned by the Wesleyan Mission at Mogorofugwa and Sovereign Grace Baptist Mission at Tangi in the Tumbudu Census Division. These two sawmills are not of a commercial value. The fact that timbers are milled here for their own purposes.



J. COMMUNICATION.1 (a) Roads.

- (1) Koroba-Kopiago Road. This is one of the main roads in these areas. It runs from Koroba Sub - District Office through the northern section of the Mogorofugwa Census Division and swings generally north through Tumbudu and thence to Kopiago in the Western Highlands District. Most of the villages are situated in the vicinity of this road. The road at present is in a fairly reasonable condition except a few sections here and there are not stoned and it is these sections that the road is knocked about a bit during the wet weather. However, by and large the road is usable in all weather condition by four wheel vehicles.
- (2) Koroba-Tangi Road. This is a feeder road, runs generally north from Koroba through Iagwabi Village and thence through Tangi mission on the Koroba-Kopiago Road. Some sections of the road is still under construction with a few sections being stoned here and there. The road of course is fairly reasonable but there had been a large amount of rain fell during the last few weeks which knocked the road over about a bit. At present the four wheel vehicles can go only about a quarter of mile.
- (3) Mogorofugwa Road. This particular road runs from the Koroba-Kopiago Road, through Wesleyan Mission and swings around in a oval shape through most of the villages in this census division and meets the above main road. The road is usable by a four wheel vehicle in all weather condition.
- (4) Yetemali - Ialuba Road. This road runs generally north from Ialuba VILLAGE to Yetemali approximately five miles long. About a mile of the road has been constructed during the last few months however, the rest lies under a cover of dense timber. Instead a track is used by the 'goers and comers' from this area, due to the fact that this is the shortest route from Ialuba to Koroba.
- (5) Levani Track. The track is about eight miles long from Ereiba Village on the Koroba-Kopiago Road and runs generally west into one of the toughest countries in the Tumbudu region. The fact that it ascends the slopes of the Duna Peaks to the summit of it and then it gently slopes into the Levani Valley. This track also links with Betege in the Mogorofugwa and Piagongwa in the Tumbudu Census Division.

The villagers of Gwali are still working on this track to have it as a vehicle road in which they have covered a less than a quarter of mile. However, the writer believes that there is very little chance of putting a road through here.

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COMMUNICATION Cont..

- (b) Air. There are two airstrips in these two census divisions. One situated in the Mogorofugwa and the other in the Tumbudu area. Both airstrips are non-commercial and are operated by the Mission Aviation Fellowship which comes out once a week bringing groceries, mail, freezer etc.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

- (a) There is no one in these two census divisions.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

f.

As we look back to the early society, the people were very much in 'darkness', and they looked to their fight leaders or socerers as their real leaders. Every little thing that they say were obeyed and carried out otherwise he or she may be killed. Fight broke out between different clans or groups and many lives were lost. To them, this was part of a sport or game. However, around about fifties, Law and Order came to force and darkness gradually ~~became~~ became 'dim light'.

Today the people are closely in touch with missions and these things are no longer possessed. Throughout the both census divisions, the people take keen interest with activities of the missions and most are the followers of the three different missions here.

Their attitudes towards the administration and towards non-natives here are fairly good. The people are friendly and co-operative.

E.

As the writer said in the first paragraph of this subject that these people were recently being brought up from the traditional society, and therefore their understanding of the present form of government is fairly slim. There is a talk going around in these areas that they need more political education the fact that the time is drawing near for Self Government. (See in appendix "A" for further comments on their attitudes and understandings of some functions of government.)



THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (a) In these regions, there is hardly any economic trees. Coffee was introduced sometime in 1967 and this was the first time that the people had interest in coffee plantings but lack of advice and assistance led the result deteriorated. At present the people show much of their interest in cattle breeding and throughout the both census divisions, cattle yards have been built.

See figures below for the both census divisions.

Tumbudu Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Bull</u>	<u>Cow</u>	<u>Heifer Calf</u>	<u>Steer Calf.</u>
Piagongwa	2	-	2	-
Warakumun	1	3	1	-
Aienda	1	-	-	-
Kagoma	1	2	-	-
Tangi Mission	3	5	-	-
Kudiebi School	-	-	1	-
Kudiebi	1	3	-	-
Iagwabi	1	-	1	-
Total:	10	13	5	-

Mogorofugwa Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Bull</u>	<u>Cow</u>	<u>Heifer Calf</u>	<u>Steer calf.</u>
Mogorofugwa Mission.	3	3	-	-
Yetemali )	6	32	-	-
Hujenoma )				
Kereniba )				
Betege )				
Ereiba )				
Total:	9	35	-	-

Most of the cattle projects for the both areas are communally owned except one. This is operated by the President of the Koroba Council, PIKO AGWANE. At present he has (3) three Bulls and (4) four Cows and (6) six are expected to come which he had a loan from the Papua and New Guinea Development Bank.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) A survey was carried out in June, this year by a officer of the Department of Agriculture at Mogorofugwa Swamp for the purpose of establishing a tea plantation. This swamp contains about 500 acres of suitable soil and I believe that if this scheme is finalised or approved then it may bring the first step of opening the whole Sub-District in the field of economy and social.

D. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Koroba Council was established in 1964 and during that time the people did not quite understand the objects of it. Because the lack of understanding at that time, some people failed to pay council taxes and only knew that they won't get anything out of it. However as the 'minutes ticked by' their attitudes gradually absorbed the aims and objects of this newly established organization. Today the inhabitants of these areas are playing a major role in the affairs of the Council by means of paying taxes and bringing ideas to their representatives, councillors and committees.

*Sari I. Mera*

Sari. I. Mera.

Patrol Officer.



(6)

SITUATION REPORT.

A/POLITICAL.

Previously, the people here did not fully understand the objects of Local Government Council. They believed that this was a some sort of business for 'kiaps' and there was ill-feeling among the people at that time. Because of this attitude, some failed to pay their council taxes however some did pay for the fact that they did not feel like to begaoled. However, as the 'minutes ticked bye' objects and the aims of the council gradually lightened up their minds.

Today the attitudes of the past is gone. The people have come to realise that this is one of means of developing their own area. The fact that they have seen with their own eyes, the things done or bought by the council with their tax money. From this picture, the people are playing a major role in the affairs of the council by means of paying taxes and bringing ideas to their representatives, councillors and committees.

The councillors are taking a keen interest in this newly emerged organization. Most of the councillors are illiterate and slow in thinking or absdying new ideas however, this does not mean anything or slowing the functions of the council. They are wise in making their own decissions and each individual has a 'say' in meetings.

Out in the field, councillors play a important role among their own people, sharing views and ideas for the efficient running of the council.

B/ECONOMIC.

Through my observations, there is very little progress in this particular field. The fact that these areas have been neglected for quite a number of years. One might say, the people here are better off in economically - he only sees 'the ink on a paper' but putting your foot on this land you may find the truth of it.

Just fairly recently, cattle projects have been started throughout most of the villages here. As this is their only hope of bringing themselves in line with other areas of the Territory, the people are participating and showing much of their interest in this project.

Tea and coffee seedlings were planted during a last few months in a nursery at Betege and Yetemali villages respectively. It will be sometime that the both plantings be replanted in a larger scale piece of land.

( See cattle figures in a "Area Study Report" on "Economy of the area."

SITUATION REPORT Cont..C/ SOCIAL.

Three schools are situated in these areas. Two are operated by missions, and one operated by the administration. Besides these schools, the Christian Mission In Many Lands conducts a adult literacy classes in Pidgin and Duna Language from Mondays to Thursdays.

In these two census divisions, there are five medical posts. One in the Mogrofujwa Census Division and the remaining four are in the Tumbudu area. Of these four two are cared by both C.M.M.L., and Sovereign Grace Baptist Missions and two are run by the Koroba Council.

All these medical posts are subsidized by the administration.

One womens' club was formed during the last few months by the wife of a Kudiebi school teacher at Kudiebi Village. At present, the club has twelve interested members of whom are from Kudiebi itself. However, from the discussions with her, she is going to bring more interested women from the nearby villages within the next few months.

*Sari I. Mora*  
Sari. I. Mora.

Patrol Officer.



### 1. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The people from the Mogorofugwa Census Division have now got a pretty fair idea about the HOUSE. The fact that they took in what I have said during my last patrol, No.20 of 1969/70. However, the views expressed in the Tumbudu Census Division is that the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY is the name of the Administrator's Office. To bring them up in line with other areas here, the writer made himself clear by giving them an example of their own council in which they all said "mipela i save now".

### 2. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The people from the both census divisions knew their member, who is Andrew Andagali Wabiria. The reaction here is a quotation from my last patrol No.20 of 1969/70. "They feel that their member should do more to develop their own Electorate rather than doing more for other areas. The fact that they are the ones who elected him to stand for them in the HOUSE and he must not take part with other members of the House deciding on what should be done or to be done to develop other Districts of the Territory".

### 3. HOW LAWS ARE MADE.

From the talks during my last patrol, the people here in the Mogorofugwa Census Division have taken in a fair bit about the subject. However, a few people mainly the elders of whom one said, "the laws are made by kiaps". This quotation applies to the feelings of the people in the Tumbudu area. About one in every village has a fair knowledge about the subject.

This is their previous attitude or feelings but today through my discussions, the people have got some idea where and how the laws are made.

### 4. SELF GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE FOR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

This subject gave them a lot of worries and headaches. A few people mainly the younger ones have now realised what is meant by Self Government and Independence. The fact that they were interested in my talks and discussions during my last patrol and took in all that was said. However still the great majority of the people in the Mogorofugwa area are in darkness.

For the Tumbudu area, the people have no knowledge as to the meanings of the above two words. The writer had gathered from the people that, Self Government and Independence is something like their council however, at present everything within the council is handled by a clerk who is from the coast and a European adviser.

Cont...

APPENDIX "A" Cont..4. SELF GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE FOR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. Cont..

This means that when Self Government or Independence comes, the Koroba Council here will grow bigger and everything within this 'Big Council' will be handled by them, and this of course concerns most of the councils throughout this Territory. The people themselves within the council area will have to look after their own councils rather than having a clerk or adviser from somewhere else. From this imaginative picture, they feel that they would not be able to handle their own council.

The writer did his best during the discussions and eventually a few realised what is meant by Self Government and Independence. A few questions were asked and the only answer was that, they are not happy about it. This feeling also concerns the people in the Mogorofugwa. The facts here are quotations from my last patrol.

- (a) "They are worried or scared of the people from the coast who have got sufficient educated young men and women in which they think that these people might over power them or look down upon them as kids"
- (b) "If Self Government comes too soon in Papua and New Guinea, the coastal people working at present among them will have to and work among with their own people in their own districts and leave them behind in darkness"
- (c) "They haven't got any young men or women who has gained Form IV or at present attending High Schools who can assist them in the various development activities. They brought before the writer that they need more schools in their area which will satisfy their worries and problems".

5. NATIONAL UNITY.

This is a quotation from my last patrol report.

It takes a fair while to change their attitude towards this subject. The people here do not see or feel that Papua and New Guinea is one country and to develop it into a prosperous future every member of the country has to collaborate in various fields of development. The only thing that they see, Koroba is their only little world surrounded by mountains from four corners of the earth and we are here in the middle, isolated from rest of the regions, why worry!

6. PUBLIC SERVICE.

The great majority of the people here in these two census divisions have very slim knowledge about this subject. "Most people feel that they work for the sake of earning money, and there is to it". However from my discussions, the people have come to realise the objects of it.



APPENDIX "A" Cont..7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Previously, the people were very much ignorant about the objects of the council however, at present the people are better of due to the fact that they have seen with their own eyes the improvements that the council has done in their areas.

8. ELECTION.

There is no problem, the fact that they have done it for the House of Assembly elections and as well as the council elections.

9. TAX.

Council tax is the only tax that they know of but speaking on other taxes, the people have no knowledge of it. However, the writer feels that, from his talks and discussions, the people have now realised that there are other taxes beside the council tax.












COMMENTS.

The people here as we know have been brought recently from the 'dark' to the 'light' and therefore their understanding of the above subjects is very limited. The great majority of the people find it bit difficult to realised or grasp all that is discussed or talked about at one-go. Therefore, the writer feels that more the political education is conducted, the quicker they grasp the objects.

Map Accompanying Report



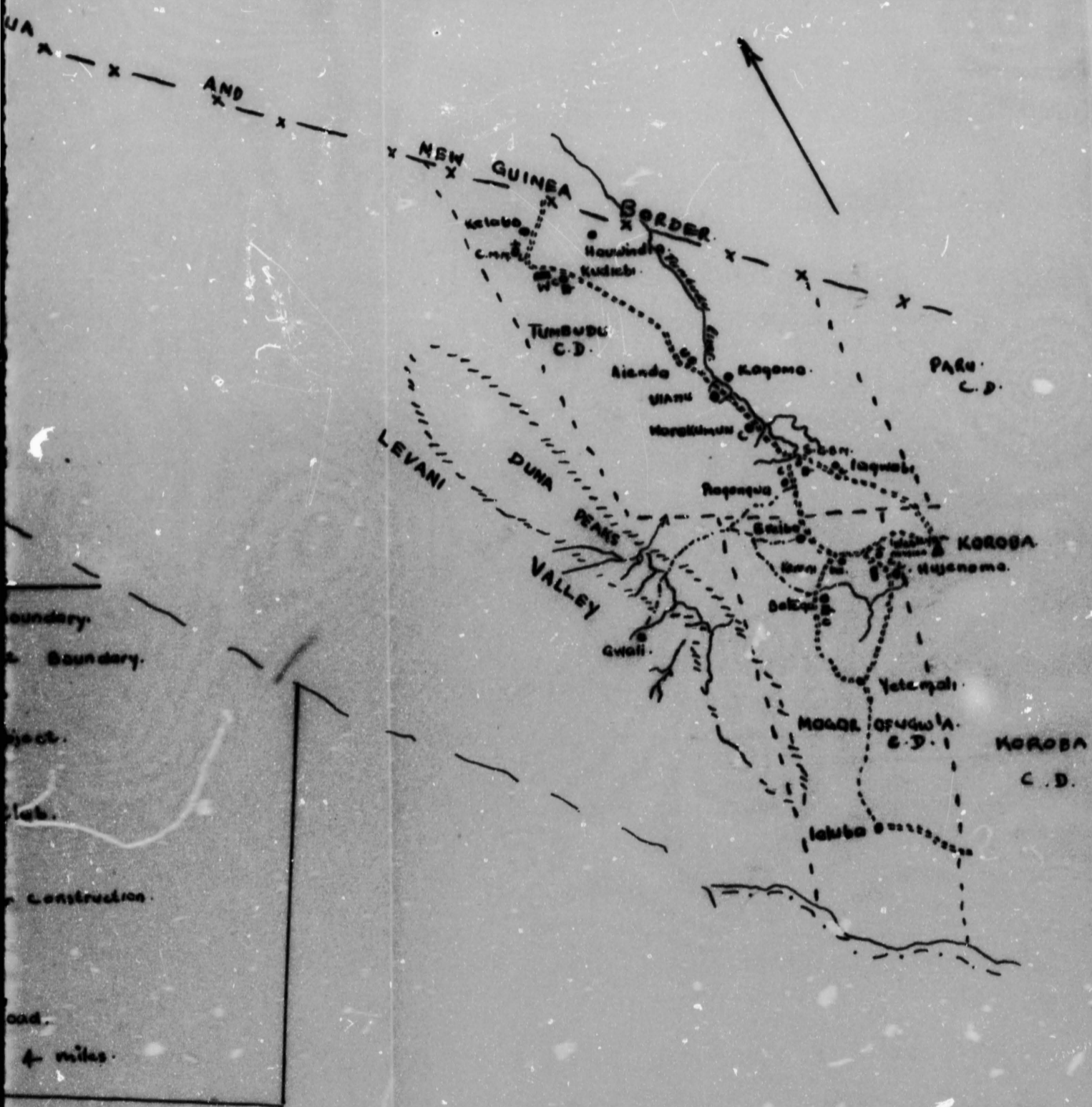
**LEGEND.**

-  District Boundary.
-  Sub-District Boundary.
-  School.
-  Cattle Project.
-  Mission.
-  Women's Club.
-  Track.
-  Road Under Construction.
-  Air strip.
-  River.
-  Vehicle Road.

Scale 1" = 4 miles.



Map Accompanying Patrol No. 2 of 1910/11 - Koroba.





MAP SEPARATE

46

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER THREE OF 1970/1971.**

Subdistrict..... **KOROBA**

District..... **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.**

Type of Patrol..... **SPECIAL.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **JOHN.S.HICKS ADC.**

Area Patrolled..... **Northern Koroba Division.**

(Council and/or..... **KOROBA.**

Census Division/s.)..... **KOROBA.**

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

..... **Interpreter HETAWE.**

..... **Constables DU and KURUBAL.**

..... **Four Council Tractor Drivers.**

Duration of Patrol—from..... **31 / 8** to..... **4 / 9 / 70**

No. of Days..... **FIVE.**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... **May 1970. Road marking and general.**

Date..... **May 1970** Duration..... **28 days**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **Road and Bridge construction and maintenance.**

..... **Political Education.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **751 people.**

Director of District Administration,  
KON DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.



KOROROA.

67-15-31

23rd August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
WENDI.

KOROROA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-11 of 15th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report  
by Mr. J.S. Hicks.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-31

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-3-11



in Reply  
Please Quote

No.

(1)

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

15th June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONDORU

KOROBA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71  
HUNT KONGCHU CAMPUS DIVISION.

Please find enclosed the original and one copy of the above report submitted by J. S. Hicks, A.D.C. The delay in forwarding this report is regretted.

Comments: The report calls for little comment except to note the difficulty in explaining the division between legislative and executive.

Mr. A. Wabiria, M.H.A. will naturally expect to have a close liaison with Administration Officers and nothing should be done to create any division here.

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

*Wabiria*  
c.c. A.D.C. *Wabiria*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

Telephone  
Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

13th, September 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER 3 OF 1970/1971.

PATROL DIARY:-

- 31st, August Departed Koroba per Toyota. Council tractors also despatched 0900. Arrived HEDAMALI Village and established camp. Inspected road and bridge works required. Supervised tractor and gravel loading. Prepared timber and decking for bridge works tomorrow. Discussions with local school teacher. Sites chosen for new teacher's housing. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 1st, September Worked on two new bridges; replacement and completed same. Approaches to another bridge improved. Tractors to gravel carting. Supervised levelling of road surface. Changed Motor Bike tyre. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 2nd, September Councillors to Koroba for Council meeting. Discussion held prior to their departure. Work on replacing another one bridge and completed same. Heard two disputes.
- 3rd, September Replaced and completed one bridge. Repairs to one tractor. Inspected another bridge and instructions given for replacement. Heard four disputes and held political education discussions.
- 4th, September Repairs to two tractors. Supervised road work and inspected MARIA Sawmill road. Discussions held with Councillors. Departed HEDAMALI 1700 arriving at KOROBA 1830. Patrol Stood down.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

This is covered in appendix form at the end of this Report.

SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

During my time at HEDAMALI I visited the primary school there. I had discussion with the teacher in charge, Mr. AMBO who indicated to me the need for more classrooms and teacher housing extension. With Mr. AMBO I located three sites for further teacher housing that the Koroba Council intends constructing this financial year.

I was also invited by Mr. AMBO to visit the school and speak to the 80 children using the school grounds at the school.



INTRODUCTION:

This Patrol was mounted for the express purpose of constructing a number of small culverts and bridges on the TARI/KOROBA Road, and also to instruct and supervise on improvements to be made to the road. These tasks occupied the greater part of the Patrol's time and energies.

Discussions were also had with the people on matters of political development, schooling and local cattle projects. The Aid Post at HEDAMALI was also inspected and discussions had with the Aid Post Orderly resident there.

The Patrol completed its primary task of repairing and re-constructing all bridges and culverts in the Hedamali/ Erebo Section of road. Work is also well on the way to completing re-surfacing and compacting of the pavement surface along this section of road.

The Patrol was without any unexpected incidents.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION:

The Tari/Koroba Road is maintained by the Koroba Local Government Council under contract at the rate of \$550 per month. It has been obvious for sometime that only half-hearted attempts have been made to fulfil the terms of the contract by the Council. A road maintenance team under guidance of an un-skilled foreman has been working along the road for the past eight months but little improvement has been noticeable apart from the filling of the more major potholes.

This Patrol attempted to show this maintenance crew just what was required of them and the method needed to improve both the road base and pavement. All available Council tractors were put on the road for the period of the Patrol and two have been working on this Section for five days a week since then. It is the Council's intention that these two Tractors will remain on this road until pavement has been completed along the fifteen mile length from Koroba to the Tagari Bridge. An excellent effort has been made to date and I expect the work to be completed by the end of this year. On completion, continual maintenance will still be required but the maintenance team will have a firm and well paved base to work on which is not the case at present.

Bridging was a major task of the Patrols' and a gang of seven men was instructed on preparation of bridge embankments, approaches and surface decking. Six bridges were constructed during the Patrol and an additional three improved.

The major road building problem along the Hedamali/Erebo Section is the absence of any local deposits of stone or coronas. Such material has to be carted a distance of four miles and it is to the credit of tractor drivers that the five mile Section between Hedamali and the Tagari Bridge is nearly completed.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

This is covered in appendix form at the end of this Report.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

During my time at Hedamali I visited the Primary 'T' School there. I had discussion with the teacher-in-Charge, Mr. AMBO who indicated to me the need for more classroom and teacher housing extension. With Mr. AMBO I located three sites for further teacher housing that the Koroba Council intends constructing this financial year.

I was also invited by Mr. AMBO to visit the school and speak to the Std.3 children being the senior students at the school.



I discussed with these students their knowledge of the House of Assembly and other items of political import. I was impressed by their alertness and desire for knowledge.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

While at Hedamali I inspected the Aid Post there and found it to be in a far state of repair with attendance figures having tailed off to virtually nobody since early August. I found no bandages or dressings on hand although there were a quantity of Aspirin and Codene tablets. A small amount of cough medicine was also on hand. Apart from these there was virtual no supplies.

I also had discussions with the Aid Post Orderly who had a query about his pay and led me to believe that the lack of supplies was due to the fact that none were available from Koroba.

I have since conveyed this information to the District Medical Officer who assures me that the supply problem is a very real one and lack of funds are prohibiting purchase. I also understand that the Department of Public Health is investigating the Aid Post Orderly's (HOMAGAI) pay query.

CONCLUSION:

It is possible to see a reasonably accurate time for completion of stoning along the Koroba/Tari Road. Maintenance crews have a good idea of what is needed and are working well. Village people are also contributing their one day per week towards this work and I anticipate that on completion the present 1½ hour trip along the 25 miles from Koroba to Tari will be cut down to a reasonably comfortable hour to an hour and a quarter.

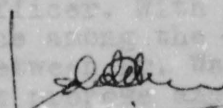
Day trips are being made by officers every week and continual supervision will be offered until the job is completed.

Development in this area is proceeding well especially from an economic stand point. Seven cattle projects are already under way and villagers at Erebo are clearing an area of 60 acres for a large village project. It is only supply of cattle that is restricting development at this stage.

Social advancement is being made in the area and the Hedamali Primary 'T' School catering for most of the school aged children of the surrounding villages. A noticeable absence of young men was observed with a large percentage of these men at work on the coast with the Highland Labour Scheme.

Political development is slow but increasing knowledge is evident with an awareness of the local MHA's functions. A conservative attitude towards self-government is maintained in this area as throughout the Sub-District. It is noticeable, however, that several young men recently returned from the coast do concede that independence should come in the next ten years although continuing aid from Australia in both finance and skills will be required. I would expect this trend to grow with more people acknowledging the inevitability of independence. This is something that the majority of people within the Sub-District are not prepared to do at present.

For your information, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



APPENDIX A:

## 1. House of Assembly;-

The Hon A.A. Wabiria was born at Hedamali and retains many ties there. He has obviously discussed a great deal of political matters with the people of the area and most knew the function of the House of Assembly was to make laws. Fund raising and distribution was not widely known and the comparison with Local Government in this sphere was acknowledged.

## 2. Members of the House of Assembly;-

The member was well known although all people asked that he spend more time visiting them to discuss political matters.

## 3. How Laws are Made;-

The law making function of the House of Assembly was fairly widely known although the mechanics of same were not. Again a comparison to Local Government By-Law discussion proved a helpful guide.

## 4. Self Government and/or Independence;-

No one conceded that this should come quickly although three young men said it should come in ten years. This was greeted generally as a radical statement and the majority opinion was that either self government or independence should not be considered during the life of the present generation. People expressed surprise that self-government did not mean an automatic withdrawal of Australian aid. It is my opinion that as more political knowledge is gained a more realistic response to this question will be forthcoming. By realistic I mean that the people will at least acknowledge the possibility of independence or self government within their lifetime.

## 5. National Unity;-

This questions remains a difficult one for them to grasp. Tribal animosities remain although not as intemperate as in years past. The widest unity accepted is that of the clan. A wider extension is accepted away from the area; that of being a HURI. Beyond this there is no acceptance of belonging to a nation. It is believed that this problem of National Unity will remain perhaps the biggest hurdle to overcome.

## 6. Public Service;-

The people found the concept of a Public Service as separate from the Government difficult to accept. For years the local Public Servants have been referred to as the Government and the difference between the two of legislative and executive not widely known. People are prepared to accept that school teachers, clerks and the like are Public Servants. They are not too ready to accept that Police, Patrol Officers and Magistrates are also part of the Public Service structure. Such realization cannot be far off as more and more policy matters are dictated by their Member and he himself gains more confidence in his legislative role. It is my opinion that Mr. A. Wabiria does not himself press any distinction between the Public Service and himself, realising that locally the highest status is accorded the Patrol Officer. With greater knowledge of the work of the Public Service among the people I would anticipate a greater division between Mr. Wabiria and Administrative staff at Koroba. I do not propose any open confrontation but it is obvious that with an executive/legislative distinction made and accepted Mr. Wabiria will need prove his power in the eyes of his constituents. Just how he will go about this I do not know but his social background will demand it of him. Once this is done I would suggest that political education will be really underway.



7. Local Government Council;-

This system is well implanted throughout the Sub-District. The Koroba Council has been operating since 1964. Unfortunately the Patrol Officer relationship to the Council is still considered of the greatest importance and in truth this is still the case. Councillors do not want the responsibility for decisions made and it will be some years before they are prepared to accept such responsibility.

8. Elections;-

Knowledge of the electoral system is well understood.

9. Tax;-

Council tax is understood and the need for it acknowledged. Things like a tax on commodities and so on is difficult for them to grasp. Most people expressed knowledge that the Australian Government was sending money to Papua and New Guinea. They hoped that this would continue. One even expressed a desire for Australia to pay their Local Government Tax for them as they were poor people and couldn't pay themselves. Such sentiments, of course, highlight further the need for continuing political education.

---

*John S. Hicks*  
John.S.Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **4 OF 1970/71 - KOROBA.**

Subdistrict..... **KOROBA**

District..... **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.**

Type of Patrol..... **SPECIAL PATROL.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **SARI.I.MORA. - PATROL OFFICER.**

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.)

**SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE  
MOGOROFUGWA CENSUS DIVISION.**

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

**CONST. KABOLONGE . REG. NO.1719.**

" **HAPA** " " **1077.**

**INTERPRETER PATROL. HAREREGE.**

Duration of Patrol—from **5/10 / 70** to **10/10 / 70**

No. of Days..... **5 DAYS.**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area..... **21/7/70/ .CENSUS REVISION - PATROL No. 2 OF 1970/71.**

Date..... **21/7/70** Duration..... **18 DAYS.**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **ROAD CONSTRUCTION.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **627**

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.



67-15-62

KONEDOBU...PAIUA.

2nd August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

KOROBA PATROL NO. 4 of 1970/71

Your reference 67-3-11 of 25rd June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. S. Mora of Mogorofugwa Census Division.

Mr. Mora's comments are clear and concise.

(T. A. ELLIS)  
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1562



①

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference... 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

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

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU

REPORT: KOROKA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 4 OF 1970/71

Please find enclosed 2 copies of the report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. S. Mora, P.O.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Koroka, has commented quite fully on Mr. Mora's patrol.

Remarks by Mr. Mora and the comment by the A.D.C. (Para 5) are quite heartening and show that our District Programme is having an effect.

D.J. CLANCY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. A.D.C. Koroka

c.c. Mr. S. Mora, Pangia



67-3-11B

67-3-11B

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

12th, November 1970

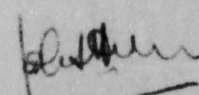
The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER FOUR OF 1970/71.

Attached herewith please find three copies of the above numbered Patrol Report and sketch map of area patrolled, compiled by Mr. Mora.

1. This has been another useful patrol by Mr. Mora and his reporting, although succinct, is accurate.
2. Mr. Mora makes no mention of his talks to the people on the criminal nature of suicide. In the area patrolled by Mr. Mora there have been seven deaths (all female) in the last nine months due to suicide. Mr. Mora assures me he did discuss the matter with the people.
3. Road work in the area is progressing well. The Ialuba people have three separate roads to maintain and construct. Other Villages are assisting but the remoteness of this area and its reasonably sparse population prevent immediate completion of road works. I am pleased that they have been able to accomplish what they have.
4. A herd of 70 head of cattle has recently come to the Sub-District and eight of these have been sent to the Ialuba area. There is a great deal of good natural pasture in the area and I am confident that the people will be satisfied with the results of cattle grazing.
5. It is pleasing that a reaction is at last forthcoming to the political education programme. Mr. Mora has represented views which are held by most people of the Sub-District. The series of Village Seminars is to take place in this area early December which will assist further in conveying an understanding of political matters.

For your information and forwarding, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.  
29th, September 1970

Mr. S.I. Mora,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER FOUR OF 1970/1971.

Please prepare to depart on Patrol to the Mogorofugwa area on Monday the 5th, October 1970.

Your Patrol will be accompanied by Constable 1/c KAMBOLONGE of the RP&NGC and Interpreter Patrol POBA.

I expect your Patrol to last approximately one week during the course of which you should pay particular attention to the following:-

1. Construction of the Ialuba to Hunimu Road.
2. Construction of the Ialuba to Yetamali Road.
3. Agricultural work on the Mogorofugwa and Ialuba Cattle Projects.
4. Discussion of the nine points of the Political Education Programme.
5. Discussions in an effort to indicate the criminal nature of the practise of suicide and to deter same.

Road building equipment has been ordered for the roads in the area of your Patrol. Please advise the villagers that this equipment will be distributed when it comes to hand.

I do not expect any increase in deaths from a possible flu epidemic but would you please notify me immediately of any large scale sickness or disabilities from head colds found in the area.

9. For your information and action, please.

*John S. Hicks*  
John.S.Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.







x

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 4. OF 1970/71.

SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE MOGOROFUGWA CENSUS DIVISION.

As per attached Patrol Instruction, the Patrol departed Koroba on the 5th October, 1970 for Ialuba Village. The purpose of the Patrol was to construct both Ialuba-Hanimu and Ialuba-Yetemali Roads. The conditions of the both roads will be discussed separately under the heading of Roads and Bridges.

Political Education was carried out as usual and will be discussed briefly under the heading of Political Development. However, for more detailed information, see appendix "A".

DIARY.

5.10.70. 1030 hours departed Koroba for Ialuba Village arriving at 1230.  
1230-1300 hours camp preparation.  
Rest of the official hours spent on the Ialuba-Hanimu Road.  
1800-1900 hours arbitrated a few minor complaints.

Slept Ialuba.

6.10.70. All day supervised the work on the Ialuba Cattle Project.  
1800-1900 hours arbitrated a few minor complaints.

Slept Ialuba.

7.10.70. 0800-1200 spent on the Ialuba-Yetemali Road surveying possible sites.  
1300-1630 hours grading and straightening of the road.  
1800-1900 hours arbitrated a few minor complaints.

Slept Ialuba.

8.10.70. All day spent on the Ialuba-Yetemali Road.  
1800-1900 hours arbitrated a few minor complaints.

Slept Ialuba.

9.10.70. 0600-1100 hours spent on the Ialuba-Hanimu Road.  
1130 departed Ialuba for Koroba by a Toyota arriving at 1330.  
Rest of the official hours report writing.

Slept Koroba.

END OF THE PATROL DIARY.



A/ ROADS AND BRIDGES.Ialuba-Hanimu Road.

This road is about nine miles long runs generally South of the Ialuba Rest House. The road seems to be fairly reasonable as it runs in between a two parallel ranges. However, apart from this there is a small section which is more or less fairly stiff but the writer feels that this could be overcome easily.

About a quarter of mile of the road is completed and ready to be stoned. The remainder lies under a fallow of grass and timber.

This road has a hope for the people in this area, the fact that it runs into some good cattle country.

Ialuba-Yetemali Road.

This road begins from the end of the Pabulumu-Ialuba Road and runs generally North into densely timbered country for about seven miles. Previously there was a problem of taking this road up the slopes of the Hewe Hill however, this was solved during the Patrol. The new route is about a quarter of mile long following the Western slopes of this hill and meets the previous proposed route.

This road is fairly reasonable too and has a great hope for the people around here as it runs into good timbered country.

There will not be any major work involved here as far as the bridges are concerned because the streams or creeks here are about six to eight feet wide. It is hoped that about eight smaller bridges or wharves may be constructed.

B/ POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Political Education was carried out on your nine points. The reaction which the writer has obtained from the discussions were that the elder members of the community were not really interested, because they think that some of them may die tomorrow or things of that nature and why worry. When asked about Self Government or Independence, the people were not happy about it. They said that "we want Europeans to remain here and work with us. We all are going to suffer if they leave. The fact that in the in the coastal areas the people are very much sophisticated and are better of in economy and socially and that they are radicals. Therefore we feel that they may overpower us or lead us into fights like we were in the gone bye years. We still want our children to be educated first before we ask for Self Government or Independence".

C/ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The people here have come to realise the importance of agriculture and therefore their previous attitudes are gradually changing. At present the people have two Cattle Projects and the interest shown by the people is fairly great. No Cattle has been introduced yet. It is likely that within next few months two heifer calves may be introduced in these two projects.

CONCLUSION.

The attendance at the road works was fairly good. The people assisted the party willingly and no incidents of any nature occurred between the Patrol personnel.

*S. Mora*  
SARI.I.MORA. (PATROL OFFICER)



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At present a few people here mainly the younger ones have got a fairly good idea about the subject in which one said "it's a big Council for the people of Papua and New Guinea".

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

They knew their member but the reactions which the writer obtained were not favourable. "They feel that their member should do more to develop their own Electorate rather than doing more for other areas. The fact that they are the ones who elected him to stand for them in the House".

HOW LAWS ARE MADE.

A few people have come to understand that Laws are made in the House but the great majority of the people are still in darkness.

SELF GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE FOR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

See page (2) on Political Development.

NATIONAL UNITY.

" It takes a fair while to change their attitudes towards this subject. The people here do not see or feel that Papua and New Guinea is one Country and to develop it into a prosperous future, every member of the Country has to collaborate in various of development. The only thing that they see is, Koroba is their only little world surrounded by mountains from four corners of the earth and we are here isolated from the rest of the regions - why worry"

PUBLIC SERVICE.

From the writers previous talks on this subject the great majority of the people now have come to understand the objects of the work of Public Servants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Mostly knew pretty well the objects of it. The fact that they have seen with their own eyes the projects done by the Council in their own areas.

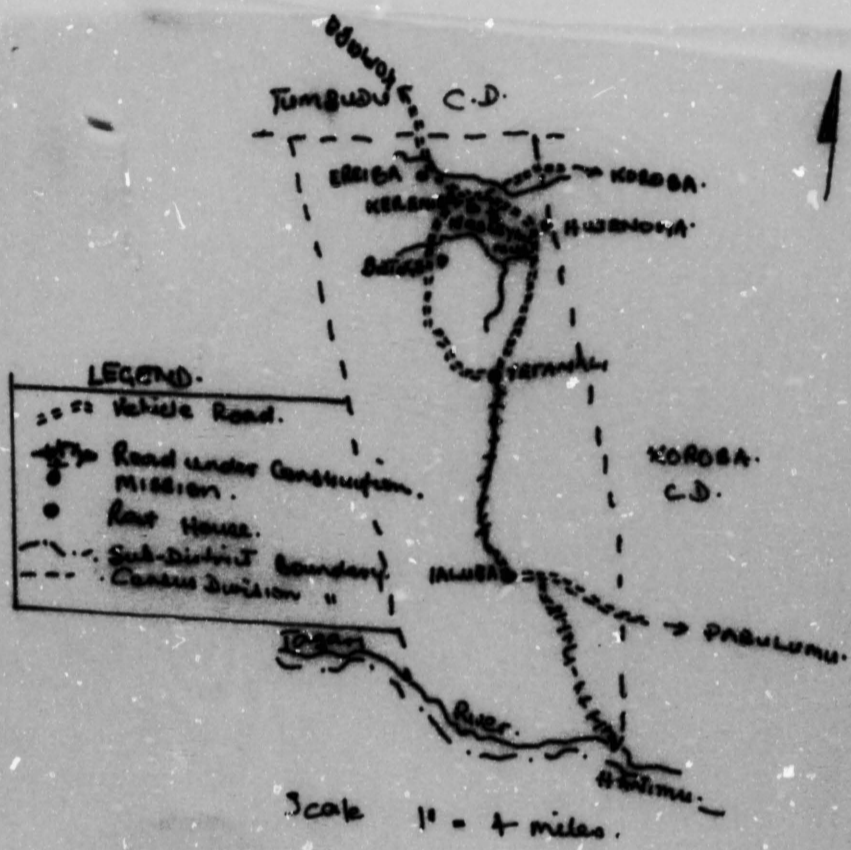
ELECTION.

The people knew fairly well about this subject as they have done it for the House of Assembly Elections and in their Council Elections as well.

TAX.

A few people knew that there are other types of taxes besides the Council Tax but the great majority of the people are still in 'dim light!





MOGDروفугWA C.D.



HQ.1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... KORORA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER 5 OF 1970/71

Subdistrict..... KORORA.

District..... Southern Highlands.

Type of Patrol..... Special. Roads; Political Education.

Patrol Conducted by..... John S. Hicks

Area Patrolled } All census Divisions of the  
 (Council and/or } Koraba Sub-District.  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 ..... Interpreter Patrol HETAWE  
 ..... Const 1/c DU  
 ..... Const 1/c DAGUPA.

Duration of Patrol—from..... 2/11/70 to 4/12/70 broken.

No. of Days..... Twenty two

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: July, August, September 1970

Date..... 1970 Duration..... 18; 5; 12.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Road construction; Political Education; General  
 ..... Inspection of Sub-District.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 23,000

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.



67-15-63

KONEDCEU...PAPUA.

29th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MENDI.

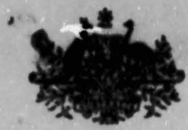
KOROBA PATROL NO. 5 of 1970/1971

Your reference 67-3-4 of 23rd June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report  
by Mr. J. Hicks of Koroba Sub-District.

Mr. Hicks is to be commended for his efforts in  
political education.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-3-4



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

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

23rd June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOROBODU

KOROBA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1970/71

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

Comments.

While I would agree that rapid economic development can create problems I do not believe that stage has been reached yet in this Sub district.

It is encouraging to hear of the success of the seminar type approach to Political Education.

A clear and informative report which indicates considerable progress is being made in this area.

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

c.c. A.D.C. Koroba





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-3-11  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-3-11

Department of the Administrator,

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

11th, December 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER FIVE OF 1970/1971

The purpose of this Patrol was to carry out supervision on two sections of road along the Koroba/Tari route; general inspection and routine Administration of all Census Divisions and to commence Village Political Education Seminars to cover the Sub-District.

The Patrol was disrupted for Station matters requiring my attention and a number of visitors to the Sub-District who demanded my presence at Koroba.

PATROL DIARY:

- 2nd, Nov; Patrol departed Koroba 0830 arriving HEDAMALI 1330. Discussion with Councillors and work parties allocated for bridge repair and replacement; road paving and re-aligning. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 3rd, Nov; Supervised bridge replacement and road paving. Tractor worked on compacting paving material. Inspected and purchased bridge decking at KUNDUGU. Heard two minor complaints. Heavy rain mid-afternoon. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 4th, Nov; Supervised placement bridge decking and road paving. Departed HEDAMALI 1100 per motorbike. Attended Council meeting at Koroba. Slept Koroba.
- 5th, Nov; Attended Development Committee meeting at Koroba. Discussion with MHA. Correspondence. Arrived back at HEDAMALI 1345. Supervised completion bridge and new road cutting. Discussions with Councillors - political in evening. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 6th, Nov; Tractors working on gravel carting and compaction. Supervised road levelling and team at gravel pits. Inspected Agricultural projects at HEDAMALI and EREBO. One tractor u/s and replacement parts ordered. Heavy rain from 1430 onwards. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 7th, Nov; Tractors on gravel cartage and compaction. Discussions - political education. Heard 7 complaints and collected information for land dispute. P.O. Wellington visited and repaired tractor. Slept HEDAMALI.
- 8th, Nov; Departed HEDAMALI 0800 arriving at BULI 1015. Camp established. Discussions with Councillors - work allocated for Monday at BULI, HEDAMALI and EREBO. Departed BULI 1230 to Koroba arriving 1430. Arranged accomodation etc for P.I.R. Band. Slept Koroba.



- 9th, Nov; Witnessed P.I.R. Band performance and departure of Band to Margarima at 1300. Attended to outstanding correspondence. Departed Station 1800 arriving BULI 1900. Slept BULI.
- 10th, Nov; Supervised road construction, stoning and paving at BULI, MARIA and HEDAMALI. Discussions with Councillors re road maintenance and construction. Slept BULI.
- 11th, Nov; Supervised road stoning and paving. Political education discussions with Councillors and village leaders in evening. Village books issued. Slept BULI.
- 12th, Nov; Supervised road work. Departed for Koroba at 1130. Attended to correspondence. Staff conference held. Slept Koroba.
- 13th, Nov; Correspondence at Station; arrived back at BULI 1030. Road payments made for contract work and bridge building at EREBO. Heard disputes and registered three land disputes. Discussions with Councillors on uncompleted road works. Slept BULI.
- 14th, Nov; Departed BULI 0800 arriving at TIMBUTE 1330. Established camp and heard complaints recording a land dispute. Discussions with Councillors and Village Books issued. Slept TIMBUTE.
- 15th, Nov; Discussions - political education and likelihood of purchasing disputed land. Heard three minor complaints. Departed TIMBUTE 1100 arriving IALUBA 1230. Inspected road and made payments for contract work in the area. Heard complaints. Slept IALUBA.
- 16th, Nov; Departed IALUBA 0700 walking along road route into HUNIMU Valley arriving at ILINOMA 1105. Inspected completed road work and had discussions with locals. Heavy rain early afternoon. A.P.O. treated six pneumonia cases. No large number of deaths as earlier reported. Slept ILINOMA.
- 17th, Nov; Departed HUNIMU Valley 0720 climbing over high range arriving TANGIMABU 1010. Discussions re road work in the area; political education and likelihood of purchasing disputed land. Heard two Local Courts. Slept TANGIMABU.
- 18th, Nov; Departed TANGIMABU 0730 arriving Koroba 0830 per car. Worked on correspondence. Discussions with staff. Departed Station with P.O. Wellington 1430 arriving EREBA 1530. Discussions with Councillor and carriers arranged for the morrow. Slept EREBA.
- 19th, Nov; Departed EREBA 0715 walking over range into LEVANI Valley arriving at rest house 1500. Discussions with Councillors. Carriers paid and food purchased. Slept LEAVANI (Gweli).
- 20th, Nov; At LEVANI. Discussions with people re road work and political education. Vegetable seeds distributed. Inspected village area that is being established with supervision of Aid Post Orderly. Inspected Aid Post and vegetable gardens. Complaints heard. Further discussions on land pressures and fish stocking of lake. Slept LEVANI.
- 21st, Nov; Departed LEVANI 0630 returning over range to EREBA arriving 1215. Proceeded Koroba by car arriving 1330.



22nd, November to 2nd, December;- Self on Station for visits of M.H.A. and Land Development Officer Wallalensky. This prevented Patrol from commencing Political Education Seminars at KELABO and TANGGI as planned. These Seminars however were commenced by Koroba Special Patrols No's 6 and 7.

3rd, Dec; Departed Koroba 0530 arriving Adzugari 1005. Joined P.O. Wellington for Political Education Seminar of Paru Valley area.

4th, Dec; Completed Seminar. Discussions with Councillors and Missionaries in area. Departed ADZUGARI 1330 arriving at Koroba 1830. Patrol completed and stood down.

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*[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like "The Patrol spent", "arriving", "departed", "arriving", "departed" are faintly visible.]*

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was mounted for three primary tasks;-

- a. Road supervision and construction.
- b. General inspection and routine administration throughout the Sub-District.
- c. Commencement of Political Education Seminars at village level.

The patrol was broken for short periods in order that I return to the Station for a number of various matters that required my attention. Apart from a period towards the end of the Patrol when I had anticipated moving to KELABO to commence a Seminar, none of these breaks upset the Patrol to any great extent. The Seminar I myself had intended conducting was carried out per Koroba Patrols 6 and 7, reports of which will be forwarded within the next two weeks.

Frequent periods of heavy rain and tractor breakdowns hindered road construction but the tasks set the Patrol were carried out and some nine miles of road brought up to good all weather standard plus some seven bridges repaired and three replaced.

Work is progressing well throughout the Sub-District and a willing emphasis on cattle raising is producing confidence in the economic development of the region. A great deal of time is still being spent on arbitration of petty matters and land disputes are not becoming any less. Signs of a food shortage reported earlier have been fully investigated and found to have little foundation. Food has been a little short but gardens are now beginning to bear again.

Political Education Seminars are being conducted in all Divisions to cover the entire Sub-District and will be completed by 17th, December. This patrol attended (as a day trip) the final day of the TANGGI Seminar and conducted a Seminar for the Paru Valley area at ADZUGARI Village. There has been a very promising response to these seminars and I am very confident that with continued pressure they will result in greater political awareness throughout the Sub-District leading to a lessening of fear of the political changes taking place in Papua and New Guinea. We have also been fortunate in having the Department of Information and Extension Services Projectionist to assist at the last three Seminars.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The Patrol spent 10 days on the Koroba/Tagari River road supervising placement of surfacing material and repairing bridges. The work was carried out on a contract basis from the Local Government Council and payment was made for work completed. Two new cuttings were finished slicing off some unnecessary corners and reducing excessive grades. These cuttings were marked by the Rural Development Surveyor some months ago.

Nine miles of good surfacing material was placed on the road with assistance from Council Tractors. In several cases this material had to be carted over five miles and drivers and people involved did a very enthusiastic job to complete the task. There remains only two miles of surfacing to fully pave the Koroba/Tagari Road and bring it to all weather 30 M.P.H. standard.

Bridge decking was also purchased locally and a total of ten bridges constructed over small creeks. These bridges



should not need replacement for five years and should withstand loading required of them.

Inspections were also made of road construction taking place in the HUNIMU, PARU and LEVANI Valleys. Contract payments were made where necessary. I was most impressed with work being done in the HUNIMU and PARU areas. Only a small group of people have been at work in the HUNIMU but they have already constructed two miles of road leaving another nine to be completed before this road is linked to the Komo Road giving through access to the HUNIMU area. A good amount of rural development funds have been made available for the PARU Valley road to link through to Lake Kopiajo. These funds have been well utilized and the road construction is 33% completed with 33% of the funds expended to date. Grades and availability of surfacing material along this road make construction relatively easy and I anticipate that work will be largely completed by 30.6.71. The LEVANI area suffers greatly from a small population and the best we can hope to achieve in the next two years is a motor bike standard track into this region.

Road work in general is progressing satisfactorily throughout the Sub-District. Heavy rain over the last three months has not helped any but we are gradually getting all roads paved to an all weather standard. Rural development funds have and are being a great assistance and Council contribution in the way of tractor supply and one day a week free labour is enabling construction to proceed at a reasonable rate.

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

This is discussed in appendix form to this report.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

The number of petty offences brought forward for arbitration is not declining; however, with growing awareness of the political, economic and social change going on in the area I am confident the people will revise their priorities and begin to solve many of these minor matters themselves. This is already beginning at KUNDUGU Village where an influential Councillor is endeavouring to proceed with village development at the expense of the traditional society. He has been able to retain the good will of both old and young men in solving a number of land disputes that have enabled cattle projects to get underway.

A capable Aid Post Orderly has instructed on construction of a village in the LEVANI complete with piped water through the village by means of bark guttering from a hillside spring. All residents at GWELI (Levani) have built new houses with firewood sheds and adjacent pig house. Ground around the village has been cleared and grass and vegetable gardens are being planted up. This has been a very impressive project which owes a good deal to a health Education Orderly who recently travelled through the region.

The Primary 'T' School at HEDAMALI continues to function well and a Parents and Citizens day organised during the course of the Patrol raised \$350 for this school. Additional classrooms and teacher housing is planned for the New Year and I anticipate little effort in being able to commence construction of these early in the New Year. The Council Sawmill is due to commence cutting timber on the 18th, December and logs are available to complete the order required for school and teacher accommodation.

The HUNIMU Valley area remains sparsely populated but I expect a large number of people will return to settle in the area once the road is through.

Registration of a number of land disputes was carried out by the patrol. Although these remain a barrier to economic development I consider them to be more of a social problem than anything else. Of the estimated 37 disputes in the Sub-District I would estimate that only five of them have any legitimate basis.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Aid Posts at HEDAMALI, PABALUMU, LEVANI and ADZUGARI were inspected. All records appeared in order and the Aid Posts well maintained. A great deal of treatment for colds and associated complaints has been given in all Aid Posts over the past few months. A reported outbreak of flu in the HUNIMU area was without foundation although some seven people did suffer from heavy colds. These were treated. The LEVANI Aid Post is the outstanding one of the area and the enthusiastic Aid Post Orderly there has been of great assistance to the people.

Two Orderlies complained of lack of adequate salary compared to some of the Tari Orderlies. It was explained that Aid Posts in different areas have different ratings and the pay of the particular Aid Post Orderly stationed at a place depended on the particular rating given that Aid Post.

By far the most important complaint was the lack of medicines and bandages and the number of supplies necessary to maintain an Aid Post. At all Posts visited few supplies were seen apart from some recently distributed penicillin. Every day items like aspirin, plaster, bandages and antiseptic and antibiotic ointments were completely lacking. It is obvious that the confidence of villagers in the ability of Aid Posts to care for their complaints is being rapidly undermined. Attendance sheets also reflect this trend which is a great pity after so many years of hard and competent effort.

The Health Extension Officer at Koroba is aware of this situation but can only distribute supplies that he receives. I understand that such supplies are very meagre.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

This remains the fastest growing facet of development in the Sub-District and continues to be a very impressive one. Cattle is the main basis but coffee, cinchona, chillies and more recently, silk worms are being introduced with success. European type vegetables are being distributed also and are well grown in the PURENI and LEVANI areas.

Over 200 head of cattle are grazed in the Sub-District by local owners. Money is also on hand for an additional 100 head. Improved pasture is rapidly being extended and the people very enthusiastic on their various projects. Contract payments for road work done on the HUNIMU/IALUBA road was immediately gathered from willing donors to purchase a further beast for their communal project. Approved Development Bank loans are assisting greatly with cattle purchase. A recent bowel disorder has killed nine beasts before being checked. This has been a blow to the area but owners have not been as upset as they might have been. Fortunately the deaths occurred largely on projects that have had a drop of calves and this has helped ease the burden. The Local Government Council has still not received slaughter house plans to commence construction of their own slaughtering facilities. This delay will seriously effect killing and will become acute by next August if the slaughter house is not a reality. At this time we will be killing a beast every week and shortly thereafter, a beast every five days of seven.

There are some 25 acres of coffee bearing and an Assistant Rural Development Officer is planting nurseries and will be extending this acreage.

Cinchona is also being planted out from a nursery supply of over 100,000. This is mainly concentrated in the better soils of the PURENI area of the Sub-District. This is also true of chillies which we are having trouble with in germinating, however, once established they appear to do well.

The Local Government Council is building a silk worm house and has trained staff to care for the worms. Castor beans are doing well but it is uncertain how the villagers will take to this scheme. I would expect that once the Council project is established and doing well a number of village projects will also be commenced.

Discussions with catering personell from the KENNEC-OTT Company at Kiunga indicate a growing requirement for fresh vegetables and meat. The Local Government Council has discussed this and have decided to release all women from road work to work one day per week on vegetable gardens to produce these for sale. Over \$100 worth of seeds have been distributed and do well in the LEVANI and PURENI areas. Good cabbages, tomatoes, carrots, parsnips and more recently beetroot have made their appearance at the Saturday market. With supervision this venture will grow and should assure Koroba of an important place in supplying a proposed Kiunga Township centred around the Kennecott Company.

There are, of course, many dangers involved in this very rapid development of the local economy. We have certainly developed faster than the local knowledge has been able to keep pace with. I can see a good many problems in this, not least among which will be growing dissatisfaction with the work/profit ratio. The traditional profit ideal of 2 or 300% does not fit into the cash economy system where an profit of 25% is considered good. For this reason the economic development discussions of the political education seminars are being given particular attention and I hope will be widely understood before any dissatisfaction has had a chance to grow. Present indications are that dissatisfaction with economic trends are isolated.



CONCLUSION:

The patrol was considered useful in the road work that was capable of achievement and the political education Seminar conducted at ADZUGARI. A number of matters brought to the attention of the patrol were dealt with locally and this remains the over-riding need and usefulness of continued patrolling throughout the Territory. There were no problems encountered that indicate any downtrend in the improving native situation. Likewise I am unable to envisage any particular problems developing in the Sub-District that have not been previously evident and the subject of other correspondence.

There is development, and although not as swift or as big as the Member for Koroba would like, I am sure that to proceed any faster would mean a breakdown of present good public v. Administration relations and the almost certain possibility of losing the local co-operation that we have. As we are finding in the political education programme, the people must have some means of identifying the information they receive to what in fact exists for them. I am certain this same identification must be present in all development to have any lasting or impressionable effect. The alternative is the depressing and all too frequent Asian and African scene of an imposed economy with little or no great national participation.

In conclusion I would mention the political education seminars that ~~that~~ patrol attended and those being conducted by Patrols six and seven. The response to these has been very encouraging and can perhaps be summed up by a young gentleman who visited the office this morning. In answer to query about his village, he replied, "I come from Papua and New Guinea; BULI Village at Koroba." While there is still a great deal to be done, I am certain that this programme is having an important effect throughout the Sub-District. It has the active support of both C.M.M.L. and Wesleyan Missions who have both been conducting seminars for their adherents. Reference is made in nearly all conversations to some facet of the political education programme. I am delighted with the work being done by officers at Koroba in this regard who have given their serious consideration to improving talks and extending the programme.

---

*John S. Hicks*  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



APPENDIX A.POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Discussion on political matters was held in all Villages visited and instructions given on the various seminars that were conducted by this patrol and other patrols. There is no doubt at all that political awareness is growing throughout the Sub-District. Time and again the patrol was addressed with remarks such as:-

"We didn't know what taxes was about but now we understand."

"We were frightened of the coastal people taking our land from us but now we understand."

"We were frightened of self-government but now we understand."

It is debatable, of course, if in fact they do understand, but there is certainly a glimmering of understanding that wasn't there before. I would estimate that every village has a handful of men capable of answering many of the worrying questions poised by other villagers in regard to political development. Interpreters used on all Seminars were well briefed and attended earlier Seminars held at Koroba. The success of the present programme has been largely due to them.

This patrol attended the closing day of the TANGII Seminar (Patrol No.7) and conducted a two day Seminar at ADZUGARI. At both of these attendance on the first day was from 4 to 500 people with only 100 to 200 on the second and final day. This pattern has been repeated at all other Seminars and there has been no compulsion for villagers to attend apart from their own inclination. I consider attendance on the second day to be the main indicator of the success of the seminars and the many searching and obviously interested questions that were asked.

The timetable of each Seminar is given in Patrol instructions accompanying Koroba Special Patrol No. 7.

1. At TANGII:-

I was able to attend the last day of this Seminar which was the second conducted by Patrol Officer MORA. I was greatly impressed by the very patient and thoughtful talks given by both Mr. Mora and Mr. Ribung (Field Assistant) whose help I requested for these Seminars.

There were approximately 200 people in attendance on this last day including some 75 women. Discussion time following the Seminar ranged over worries of economic development and basic economics. It was necessary to explain currency which was identified with the traditional currency of shells and pigs etc. It is considered that this particular topic should receive more attention at Koroba Seminars with an emphasis on the convenience of dollars and cents as opposed to shells and pigs.

The fear of self-government and the removal of white skinned people from the Territory was also discussed and a good many of these fears shown to be groundless.

All people attending this Seminar expressed thanks for the opportunity to discuss these political matters and for the assistance and explanations given them. At Tanggi a number of young men were aware of African and Asian troubles resulting from unstable independence. There was a very fruitful discussion on this and it was indicated that there was no great likelihood of



the same type of disturbance happening in Papua and New Guinea.

## 2. At ADZUGARI:-

The Patrol conducted a Seminar here with assistance from Patrol No. 6 mounted by Mr. Wellington. First day attendance was at about 400 people with the second day drawing some 120. Local CMMML Missionaries were also enthusiastic and assisted the Patrol with blackboard and chalk.

Discussion following each talk were very useful and brought out useful questions. Mock elections were also staged and numerous illustrations used that came out of the political Seminar No.2 held at Koroba in October.

2.1 Again the major worries and facet that must be given special emphasis at Koroba were economic development (particularly the relationship of currency to the economy) and self-government. The whole Seminar consisted of nine talks all inter-related with the other culminating in the Self-government discussion which pointed out the degree of self-government already achieved and what facets of internal control were needed to complete self-government status.

I will detail each talk and discuss the items of interest arising from each.

### a. House of Assembly:-

The Koroba Member was known to all people and his various duties discussed. All people at Tangii and Adzugari requested Mr. Wabiria visit them more often but were quite pleased with his work. Airstrip and cattle development at Koroba were attributed largely to Mr. Wabiria's talents as a Member. The 'tree' diagram was used with success to illustrate the function of the House of Assembly with the people providing the roots and the branches the executive arm of Government. The trunk of course was the House. Qualities of the Member were also discussed and the need to be a mouth piece of the people and to truly represent them. Reference was made to the local Huri arbitrator who is from a clan removed from the disputants yet related to them both.

Discussion on this topic centred about Mr. Wabiria and the Council v. House of Assembly comparison drawn. One person made the observant comment the the House legislated for the whole Territory while Local Government legislated for the local area only.

There is a good grasp of the functions of the House Assembly.

### b. Elections:-

The method of elections is well known although just what all the ballot papers meant required explaining. A demonstration of people lining up behind three men of their choice was given and well accepted. The analogy with the tree roots was pointed out and the control people themselves have of the House of Assembly.

A man suggested that women not vote as they didn't understand who was a good man and who was not. A social discussion ensued returning again to the elections and the necessity to have them for the people to remain as a check on Government.

Discussion involved questions as to whether an elected Member or Councillor could be removed during office if



proved no good; who was the man who was in charge of elections; what role the Kiap played in such elections.

Of any topic discussed, it is this one that they are most clear on.

c. Public Service;-

Here the 'tree' branches were indicated and an attempt was made to differentiate between Government and the Public Service. The illustration of Government 'cargo boys' was used and that work needed doing whoever the Government Members may be. The executive role of Government was discussed with its many facets. An analogy was drawn between the functional units of the traditional society and how a man need call on relatives and friends to establish a garden etc. The traditional illustration was enlarged to point out that one person could never do all the tasks required by Government; hence the need for many and various 'cargo boys' to see that the job was done.

Discussion was mainly concerned with the fear of losing European public servants when self-government comes. The need for good public servants was emphasised and it was up to a Government to decide what coloured skins people would have who were employed; or if this would matter at all, as long as good men were available for the Government to employ.

The people had a good grasp of this topic but it will require more discussion to play up the impartial role of the public service in relation to the House of Assembly.

d. Taxation:-

This topic followed on from the above as the need for Government to have money to pay servants and construct new projects, at the same time maintaining services. Few had any idea of sales tax and the other ways of Government revenue raising. Many of these were explained and the difference between Council poll tax and indirect taxation emphasised. Again reference was made to the 'tree' illustration and the need for the people to support strong Government.

Discussion on this topic was enthusiastic and eventually got to currency worries and how money is made etc.

There is a fair grasp of the topic but more emphasis is needed on this.

e. Economic Development:-

It was decided to continue on this discussion from the currency thoughts expressed above. The local scene was referred to and an elementary talk on the circular flow of the economy given. Local illustrations were also referred to as was the traditional exchange system. This was related to a cash economy and the money flow to a later possibility of income tax. In spite of the complexity of this topic it is felt a large part of the discussion was understood by at least half of the people present.

Discussion pertained to local economic desires and acceptance of the idea that a strong economy means a strong country with the people able to support a strong Government.

This topic should receive, along with self-government,



more emphasis than any other. Further explanations of currency and its worth related to the economy; discussions of the economy in relation to Government and Tax raising, and how the local Huri economy is dependant on the Territory economy as a whole, are important talking points that must receive more attention.

f. National Unity:-

Again local illustrations were drawn and the need for strength in unity expressed. The 'tree' illustration was used pointing out that the tree is weakened in relation to the dying off of its roots. Similarly it is strengthened by the number of its roots.

Discussion was about traditional enemies of the Huri and Buna and how now that there was no tribal fighting it was easier to live and develop. This was related on a national scale and it was suggested that people when asked where they come from should say 'Papua and New Guinea' in addition to their Village and Sub-District name.

A good deal is understood about this topic but much will need be done before a national identity is accepted. I believe a lot more will need be done on a national scale itself, e.g. a flag, emblem, national anthem etc.

g. Law and Order:-

Analogies were drawn with the local Government Council 'by-law' authority and the national considerations of the House of Assembly. Illustrations of old tribal laws and the need for these was discussed. The illustration of a garden fence to protect the drop from outside influences and destruction was used. It was pointed out that holes in the fence rendered the fence useless and it was therefore the people's responsibility to ensure that their members legislated for laws that would protect the society at the same time not restricting its growth.

Discussion on this topic confessed complete ignorance on how laws were made and an expression of understanding on the method of legislation and the need for it following the talk.

This is a relatively easy topic and I consider a good understanding is fairly wide spread throughout the Sub-District.

h. Local Government:-

This is possibly the easiest topic as listeners can readily identify with the talk. A good many misconceptions exist as to the work of local government. Some imagine that taxes went to central government for their re-distribution; others that the 'Kiap' controlled the Council and told the Councillors what to do.

Discussion centred around clearing up many wrong ideas and how to better elect good men to the Council. Qualities of Councillors were discussed and one person remarked openly that clan affiliations were the most important consideration in elections.

This topic is being further extended at all Council meetings when half an hour is devoted each meeting to educational talks on function and responsibility of the Council. It is clear that many Councillors are not discussing the meetings with their people or advising them of what goes on at meetings. The next Council general elections are due in 1972 by which time I would expect some more capable men to be elected than are

*don't le?*



at present serving.

i. Self-Government:-

All the topics discussed at the Seminar were again referred to and the degree of internal control discussed in each. It was pointed out the very large degree of self-government that already exists. The inevitability of self-government was explained as was the necessity for it. National Unity was stressed and the 'tree' diagram referred to as the total picture of Government. The English word self was translated into the Huri and local comparisons made.

Discussion was on expressions of amazement that so much was controlled locally at present. One man expressed the comparison of the fear of decimal currency as akin to the fear of self-government. It was something that was not understood but that when it was explained and began to operate all fear of it disappeared. The constant point of argument that was continually referred back to was the fear of all Europeans departing and of Australia drying up the money supply. A good deal of time was spent explaining that Government required men to do its work and would most likely recruit the best men they could find whether they be Europeans or whoever. Statements of continuing assistance to the Territory made by the Prime Minister were also quoted. A good deal of fear was, I'm sure, shown to be misplaced and unnecessary.

This topic was the final summation of the seminar and received the most enthusiastic response. More discussion time must be spent on this to further relieve present fears. Many people have a good grasp of the topic and I have every reason to hope they are explaining away many local fears that exist about self-government.

It was a great pity that the local Member, Mr. Wabiria could not attend these Seminars. He wanted to do so and planning was made to ensure he would be present, however his Assistant Ministerial duties demanded his presence at Madang and Port Moresby during this time. He will fortunately be available for two of the Seminars being conducted by Patrol No.7. A Information and Extensions Services Projectionist has also arrived for the last three Seminars and I understand his films on economic development are being will received.

I would hope we will be able to conduct another round of Village Seminars in April or May 1971. We are discovering just what topics should be emphasised more than others and how to improve our talks using local word pictures. I would like our interpreters to accompany the Member to the House of Assembly for the March Session in order that they may better explain a number of political education topics with the benefit of experience.

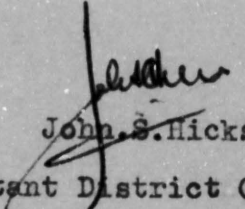
Patrols Six and Seven have been using teachers and Missionaries to assist with talks and the variety of speakers helps retain attention. The Sub-District can be adequately covered by two officers holding two day Seminars at eight centres. The minimum time required is 24 days.

Much has been learned that will benefit future Seminars. Emphasis on Economic Development and self-government; the need for a currency discussion; the need to involve women more in these discussions; the possibility of having Seminars particularly aimed at women through the auspices of Womens clubs and Mission literacy classes; the need to use alternate speakers; the need for more material on National Unity from central government; the need for interpreters to have more experience of the topics they are translating.



I would finally like to commend Mr. Liddle and Mr. Hotchkin of the CMMI and Wesleyan Missions respectively for their time and interest in this political education programme. These Missions have the bulk of christian adherents in the Sub-District and they have both been conducting their own Seminars in addition to assisting with this present Village Seminar programme. Their assistance through their adult literacy classes, primary schools and even church services has been, and is, a great help to the area. These Missions in addition to the Baptist Mission at TANGII have given freely of their buildings and facilities enabling us to conduct these Seminars in adequate surroundings.

For your information, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 6 of 1970/71 - KORORUA SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by J. L. WELLINGTON

Area Patrolled KORORUA SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans PATRONS 5 and 7 of 1970/71

Natives 1 INTERPRETER 2 MEMBERS R.P. + N.G.C.

Duration—From 12/11/1970 to 17/12/1970

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services See Patrol No 5 of 1970/71

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

Map Reference KORORUA SUB-DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol SEE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



KOROROA.

67-15-32.

24th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
NSW.

KOROROA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-11 of 10th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report  
by Mr. J.L. Wellington.

*T. S. Ellis*  
(T. S. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-32

10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
18 JUN 1971  
KONEDOBU

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

10th June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU

REPORT KOROKA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 of 1970/71

Please find enclosed two copies of the report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. J. Wellington, P.O.

This report together with the comments of the A.D.C. Koroba need little elaboration.

Mr. Wellington's fine effort and correspondingly excellent report receive my commendation.

His Appendix A is a well thought out method of gauging reaction to Seminars and I intend to use it throughout the District. By this means we should be able to keep a fairly accurate assessment of the progress of our programme.

I also include for interest comments on this patrol by Mr. B. Mapun, P.E. Assistant. I have read with interest his comments and have taken steps to encourage my officers to use visual aids. Critical appraisal of our efforts such as this are a very useful adjunct to the District Programme as they can reveal deficiencies we sometimes overlook.

I again commend to you the excellent report of a well conducted patrol.

*D. J. Cancy*  
D. J. CANCEY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

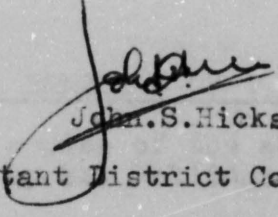
c.c. A.D.C. Koroba  
c.c. Mr. J. Wellington



three of the Seminars but he has been of great assistance and fully supports the programme.

- 10. Finally I would like to commend to you Mr. Wellington's Appendix 'A' to the report. This could be very useful in ascertaining the success and continuation of the programme. Perhaps the Political Education Officer could comment on this type of proforma for the benefit of political education seminars throughout the District.

I have pleasure in commending this report to you for your information, consideration and forwarding, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.

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te.



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference... 67-3-11  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-3-11

Department of the Administrator.

Sub-District Office,  
KOROKA.  
Southern Highlands District.

21st., December 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

KOROKA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER 6 OF 1970/71.

Attached please find three copies of the above numbered patrol report plus sketch map compiled by Mr. Wellington.

1. This has been an extremely useful patrol and the thought and interested comment with which Mr. Wellington has conveyed his impressions in this report are excellent.
2. The TUMBUDU Bridge on the Koroka/Lake Kapiago Road is an extremely large span for a timber crossing. The repaired bridge should hold for another two years only.
3. Contract payments for work in the Peru Valley have now been effected and in spite of a lapse on the final section, I consider a very good effort has been made by people in this area on the road.
4. Mr. Wellington's comments on the Political Education Seminars should be read in conjunction with similar comments contained in Patrol Reports No's 5 and 7.
5. Mr. Wellington's summary is particularly useful and will be a great help in the staging of future seminars. I agree that attendance numbers should be cut down with a longer break between each seminar to enable speakers retain their initial enthusiasm. I am also in agreement that an additional Seminar site should be located at TADEI Village.
6. Comments contained in para 3 page five have been discussed with you and the Bishop. Regretfully these comments appear accurate and I understand the Bishop anticipates discussing the matter with his men at PURENI.
7. It appears obvious that the most successful Seminars took place at the two Villages - KUDIEBI and GUNU where the Christian Mission of Many Lands have conducted political discussions themselves. I endorse Mr. Wellington's comments in respect Mr. Liddle who has given a great deal of time and effort into this Political Education programme.
8. The confusion that a great many people are having with political knowledge is to be expected and I do not anticipate this will last as long as the programme is continued at the village level. There is a small group in every village who have a slight understanding of the points discussed. This group will no doubt be enlarged by subsequent seminars.
9. It was a pity that Mr. Wabiria was able to attend only





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

COPY

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

16  
Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA,  
Southern Highlands District.

9th November 1970

Mr. J.L. Wellington,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER SIX OF 1970/1971

Please prepare to depart on Patrol to the Levani, Pori and local Koroba areas on the 13th November, 1970.

Your Patrol will, in large part consist of accompanying Koroba Patrols Numbers 5 and 7 in the task of holding Village Political Education Seminars. Due, however, to the variety of areas you will cover I would like you to present a separate Patrol Report to cover those Political Education Seminars you attend.

Both myself and Mr. Mora will be covering in our Patrol Reports, a reasonably detailed account of the Seminars. You will be in a position to partake in Seminars conducted by both our Patrols. Would you therefore present a summary yourself of the Seminars you attend and your comments on these.

During the course of your Patrol you should also pay attention to matters concerning maintenance of law and order; make contract payments for sections of road completed in the Faru Valley and carry out routine administration as required.

Your Patrol will be broken for a few days only between the 5th, and the 9th December. I would like you to arrange a Council Meeting on the 7th December at Koroba to fit in with your time on the Station.

The timetable of Political Education Seminars to be held in the Villages is held on file 26-5-2.

For your information and action, please.

(Signed) John S. Hicks,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

DIARY OF PATROL:

- 18.11.70 Departed Koroba with A.D.C. for ERIBA Village where camp was set up for the night.
- 19.11.70 A.D.C. and self walked to GWELI Village in the LEVANI VALLEY. An inspection of road work done by the people was carried out en route. Camped for the night at GWELI Village.
- 20.11.70 A.D.C. and self spoke to the people of the LEVANI and after this I distributed vegetable seeds to interested parties. Looked at Village Planning being carried out under the auspices of the Aid Post Orderly at GWELI. Heard several Court Cases in the p.m. Camped at GWELI for the night.
- 21.11.70 Patrol returned to ERIBA Village where a vehicle was waiting. Returned to KOROBA.
- 23.11.70 Departed KOROBA in a.m. and proceeded to KAGOMA Village where set up camp for the night. Inspected bridge across the TUMBUDU River which required maintenance work. Camped at KAGOMA for the night.
- 24.11.70 Inspected a site for a new bridge, however, due to a number of difficulties that this site would entail, it was decided to persevere with the existing site. Organised people in the area and started building up the abutments of the bridge with stone. Camped at KAGOMA for the night.
- 25.11.70 Worked on bridge site as yesterday. Camped again at KAGOMA Village.
- 26.11.70 a.m. spent working on TUMBUDU Bridge. p.m. attended a Political Education Seminar at KUDIEMI being conducted by Messrs MORA and RIRUNG. Returned to KAGOMA where camped for the night.
- 27.11.70 The whole day was spent at KUDIEMI attending the Political Education Seminar. Returned to KAGOMA where camped for the night.
- 28.11.70 Returned to KOROBA.
- 29.11.70 Sunday observed at KOROBA.
- 30.11.70 Departed KOROBA about 10 a.m. and proceeded to LAKE KOPIAGO. It was hoped that talks with the O.I.C. Kopiago could be held to discuss the PARU VALLEY Road. O.I.C. was on patrol so proceeded to TUGU Village. Vehicle broke down, however, and the patrol camped at AWI Village.
- 1.12.70 Walked to TUGU Village where set up camp for the night.



- 2.12.70 Walked to ADZUGALI Village where I completed the pegging out of the PARU Valley road. Camped for the night at ADZUGALI Village.
- 3.12.70 Conducted a Political Education Seminar at ADZUGALI Village. A.D.C. arrived and aided with Seminar. Camped the night at ADZUGALI Village.
- 4.12.70 Completed Seminar and returned to KOROKA in late p.m. Road was inspected on route.
- 5.12.70 Worked on Council correspondence at KOROKA.
- 6.12.70 Sunday observed.
- 7.12.70 Attended Council Meeting at KOROKA.
- 8.12.70 Attended to council correspondence arising out of yesterday's meeting.
- 9.12.70 Accompanied Messrs KORA and RIBUNG to HETAMARI Village where camp was set up for the night.
- 10.12.70 Conducted a Political Education Seminar at HETAMARI Village, aided by Messrs KORA and RIBUNG. Camped the night at HETAMARI.
- 11.12.70 Completed Political Education Seminar and films were shown by D.I.E.S. Representative. Patrol returned to KOROKA in late p.m.
- 12.12.70 Carried out minor repairs to Council tractor.
- 13.12.70 Supervised pulling of P.M.D. tractor out of a ditch, and then drove to TADA Village where inspected road work and picked up R.D.O. Rose. Returned to KOROKA.
- 14.12.70 Departed KOROKA about 8.30 a.m. and proceeded to PABALUMU Village with Messrs KORA and RIBUNG. Here conducted first half of a Political Education Seminar. Camped for the night at PABALUMU.
- 15.12.70 Completed the PABALUMU Seminar in a.m. and returned to KOROKA in the p.m.
- 16.12.70 Attended a Political Education Seminar at GUALA MISSION. Returned to KOROKA in p.m.
- 17.12.70 Completed the GUALA Seminar about 3 p.m. and returned to KOROKA.

End of Patrol.

Field Days : 22  
Nights Camped Out : 15

13

Sub-District Office,  
Koroba,  
Southern Highlands District.

22 December 1970

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KOROKA.

KOROKA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 OF 1970/71

In accordance with your 67-1-1A of the 9th November, 1970 the above patrol was mounted. Movements of this patrol are laid out in the diary section of this report. The patrol, in my estimation, proved quite successful, both because of its aim, and for myself personally. I feel that the objects were well covered, and I have not had the opportunity in the past to cover almost the whole Sub-District during the one patrol.

Throughout the entire patrol I accompanied either Patrol No. 5, or Patrol No. 7, with the exception being the several days I was working on the TUMBUDU Bridge at KAGOMA, and later when I was moving from KOROKA to ADEUGALI Village via LAKE KOPIAGO.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Between 24th November and the 26th of that month I camped at KAGOMA Village, where I supervised the reinforcing of the TUMBUDU Bridge abutments. Continual rising and falling of the river had caused considerable erosion at both ends of this one hundred and forty foot span bridge so these were built up with stone.

An alternative site for this bridge did offer itself, and this was investigated. It was decided against constructing this bridge though because of the work that would be entailed. The river level is reputed to rise some ten to twelve feet when it is in flood and the suggested site has banks which are several feet under water when the river rises. This would entail some two hundred yards of rock fill by the time approaches and abutments were built, and the span would be little less than that of the existing bridge.

Rock was used to reinforce the existing abutments and concrete grouting was used on the section of the abutments most exposed to the full force of the river. More concrete will be needed in the future, however, for the time being, all should be well.



In the PARU VALLEY, work done on the roads there was inspected on the 4th and 13th of December. The work in this area had previously been divided into sections and let to various groups to construct on a contract basis. This inspection showed that very little work had been carried out by the groups responsible for them, so no payments were made.

I explained to the group leaders that payments could not be made until the work was completed. They said that they understood and that work would be completed during the next week.

On 13th December I inspected the work again, in the hope that payments could be made. It is sad to relate that still no work has been done. I now hope to be able to make these payments in the New Year. I am truly disappointed that this work has not been completed because the main bulk of the work has been. A week's work at the most is all that would be required, and I would not consider making payments until this work has been completed.

#### POLITICAL EDUCATION

The duration of this patrol allowed me to attend five Political Education Seminars. One of these was conducted by Patrol No. 5, and four by Patrol No. 7. These were held at KUDIEBI on 26th and 27th November, ADEUGALI on 3rd and 4th December, KEMMARI on 10th and 11th December, PASALUHU on 14th and 15th December, and GUALA on 16th and 17th December.

For the benefit of this report I would like to cover each Seminar separately under individual headings and complete this section of the report with a brief summing up. Before commencing, however, I would like to point out that attendance at these Seminars was always far better on the first day than on the second. Also, the earlier Seminars seemed to be better than those held towards the end of my patrol.

#### KUDIEBI - 26th and 27th November.

In my estimation, this proved to be a most successful Seminar. The topics were well presented by Patrol No. 7 and from the questions that were asked, I would say that these were well absorbed. Attendance varied from about two hundred and fifty on the first day, to about a hundred on the second. There was roughly a fifty/fifty participation by males and females.

The KUDIEBI P.E.S. made a large classroom complete with blackboards, chalk etc available for the occasion and this was greatly appreciated.

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The only topic which led to confusion was the talk on Economic Development. Economic Development in itself is all very well, but where does the money come from. Where will Papua and New Guinea get its money from after Independence. It became apparent that the money they were referring to was actual physical coinage. A country's monetary system is no simple topic to convey, believe me! I am afraid I ended up taking the coward's way out of this and explained that wealth would come to the country through exports, and the minting of coins and notes would be a further problem for the House of Assembly to talk about.

ABZUGALI - 3rd and 4th December.

This Seminar was conducted by yourself - Patrol No. 5 - and proved quite successful. On the first day about two hundred men and about a hundred women attended, and participation by members of PORE MISSION was very pleasing to note. Chalkboard and chalk supplied by this Mission helped matters considerably and the audience proved as attentive as could be expected. As was anticipated, attendance dwindled slightly on the second day, but a keen interest was maintained by those who did stay. The fear of what might happen to them under self rule was evident, however, they maintain that if their Member in the House considers it prudent that they have Self Government then they will accept it. At the moment they will tell you that they do not want it, and say that this is because their Member has told them not to vote in favour of it.

HSEAMARI - 10th and 11th December

I am sorry to say that I was rather disappointed with this Seminar. It commenced with an attendance of over four hundred people, about half of these being women, which appeared to be quite pleasing. This, however, appears to have been a demonstration of numbers to point out that they are not interested in Self Government. A spokesman indicated that these Political Education Seminars were merely a trick to try and talk the people into accepting Self Government. Throughout the Seminar topics of discussion were continually misconstrued. "We do not understand what you are talking about - come back when our children are educated and talk to them about Self Government." In spite of this negative attitude the talks were delivered as patiently as possible and I feel that those interested did glean an amount of useful knowledge, although they did not feel like commenting at the time. No useful suggestions or questions arose at all.

A film shown at the conclusion of the Seminar by D.I.E.S. was quite helpful, however, to what extent, I would not like to comment.

PADALUMU - 14th and 15th December

This Seminar followed the lines of the HSEAMARI Seminar. A step further was taken when the topic of Independence was broached. At this the people said that they were not interested in this, and thought that they would go home. Mr. A.A. WABIRIA came to the rescue here and 'blasted' them for about four hours on their negative and backward attitudes.



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3

4.

GUALA (Gunu) - 16th and 17th December

This was the final Seminar held and proved to be about the most successful. The number of attendants was not great - about a hundred and twenty people, about thirty per cent of these being women - however, the entire Seminar went according to plan and more interest seemed to be shown by those present.

On the second day of the Seminar, Mr. K. LITTLE spoke on "Law and Order" and "National Unity" for us with great success. The success of this Seminar I attribute to the fact that a Seminar had previously been held at GUALA by the Mission. This was after the KOROBA Seminar several months ago.

Mr. A.A. WABIRIA also attended the Seminar on the second day and spoke to the people on each of the topics discussed. The topic of self determination was, as usual, accepted with a certain degree of suspicion. Mr. WABIRIA was told that if he wanted Independence, then he was welcome to it. He could have it by himself.

Obviously, a certain amount of thought has gone into the matter of Independence by these people because one, in not so many words, blamed Australia for the bringing about of Self Government. Apparently, according to these people, Australia invented the House of Assembly so that it would lead to Independence in order that it could ruin the country. To this, I informed them that the United Nations would be rather upset if they had to grant Australia the marks for dreaming up such a bright idea.

#### SUMMARY OF THE POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINARS

The methods of conveying the nine topics being concentrated on at present were about the most appropriate that could have been adopted for the purpose. I feel that thanks should go to Mr. Kay LITTLE of GUALA for these resulting from his participation at our Seminar held earlier in KOROBA.

Because these people usually talk in pictures, the similarities likening the House of Assembly to a tree complete with feeder roots and fruit on its branches, or National Unity to the many sticks required to build a successful fire, left nothing to the imagination of the interested listeners. They understand and appreciate this form of conveying a message.

There were several drawbacks that caught my attention, however, and although I do not feel that these Seminars were not successful, I do feel that they could be made more successful in future. The main point is that I feel that audiences at times were too large to be handled successfully. Over the hundred mark, too many people start talking at once, infants, being rather numerous, start screaming, pigs and chickens escape from "bilums" and cause a commotion, and general distraction results. Then, almost every male places himself in a position of authority and joins the commotion in an effort to restore order. The lecturer does not find it simple under these conditions to maintain a train of thought and soon becomes disorientated himself. As a result of this, I believe that in future more success could be obtained if audiences were limited to about the hundred mark. Most Seminars accommodated about four village groups, so maybe twenty or so people could be invited from each village group. Through this, more could be explained by the lecturer and more would be gained by the people.

The constant nature of the programme I feel should also be varied in future. This is for the benefit of the people conducting the Seminars. After doing the same thing constantly for several weeks, the talks seem to lose their earlier enthusiasm. The interpreter begins to anticipate what is going to be said, and a summing up 'punch line' is lost before it is used. To counter this, I recommend that there be at least a week between Seminars conducted by any one patrol.

The coverage achieved by the positioning of these Seminars was very good. I can see no reason why future Seminars should not be held at the same places as were these. There was no physical reason at all why anyone interested could not attend. The sole exception to this was in the PARU Valley. The Seminar held at ADEUCALI accommodated the DUNA speaking people adequately, however I would like to see a Seminar also held for the benefit of the HULI people in the Valley. PADE Village would be the most convenient with TABADIANABU Village being quite out of the question.

Support to these Seminars by missions and schools was excellent with the exception of PUKAI Capuchin Mission. This was the only mission which elected not to attend or partake in the Seminars at all, although the Seminar was held at PABALUMU, not a quarter of a mile from PURENI. This I found rather disappointing and I cannot help but feel that we do not have the support of the Capuchin Minor Friars in what we are trying to do. This could be a continuation of their seemingly anti-Local Government Council attitude, resulting from this mission's feelings about Council Tax payment.

I learned that it was most essential that at the beginning of each day of the Seminars, the fact that these are only talks be stressed, so that the people may understand a little how their country is being run. Too often, especially in regard to Self Government, the people had the idea that these talks are the final say before the declaration of Independence. Others viewed them as being in bad taste, merely to trick the people into accepting something we realized they do not want.

Mr. A. WABIRIA informed me after the last Seminar at GUALA that he feels that these talks are essential, however, for a while we are going to be disappointed with the results. He added that these people have to be told many times about anything before they not only understand it, but also accept it. Maybe, during the next few patrols, questions could be asked about these Seminars, and in this way, what has been absorbed may be assessed. I have drawn up a simple test sheet that I would like to see used by the next few patrols to the areas where the Seminars were held. This you will find attached to this report as Appendix "A". I think you will find it self-explanatory and I also hope, that if we do use it, the figure 99 will show up every time! Through this, I feel that a reasonably accurate assessment of the Seminars may be gained.

*J. H. Wellington*  
J. H. Wellington,  
PATROL OFFICER.



QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO RECENT POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR

Village	Date	H of A	Law	Execution	Public Service	Council	Elections	Economic Develop.	National Unity	Independence	Marks	Remarks
Orissa	2.2.71	7	11	7	11	11	11	3	3	7	71	A satisfactory Seminar.

Marks could be allocated on General Knowledge of people in the following way:-

- Full Comprehension by the people : 11 marks
- Fair Idea : 7 marks
- Poor Comprehension expressed : 3 marks
- No Idea at All : Nil marks

With nine topics, a total of 99 marks would be the maximum and could be classed as 100% success for the best seminar.  
 About 60 marks gained would indicate a satisfactory seminar.  
 About 20 marks would indicate that something had been gained.  
 Below 20 marks would imply that the subject matter just did not get across.

1

PATROL No 6 - KOROBA SPECIAL 18/11/70 - 17/2/71  
CONDUCTED BY J. L. WELLINGTON

15/1/71

On the whole, the political Education carried out so far in the Southern Highlands, appears to be quite good and fruitful. I have been around Mendi sub-district and a few other sub-districts since end of November, 1970 and have met a lot of people from nearly the whole district. With most of them I have talked some politics and according to their reactions, I think they are fairly aware politically, but rather conservatively - the general tendency said to be existing throughout the Highlands.

I have read, with interest, Mr. Wellington's report and recommendations on the seminar conducted during his patrol above. I fully appreciate what the Patrol and Political Educat. officers are trying to do in my district to teach my people. I understand that it is not a simple job for such people of a very different culture, different social and economic outlooks to be teaching people in places where everything one conceptualizes and transmits has to be brought down to the simplest terms and understandable words, where equal exchange of new ideas between man and man is lacking. However, this should, I suppose, be realized as the consequences of the collision of two cultures where one of them humbly submits to the other.

I do not like to make further comments on Mr. Wellington's report on the above patrol, as this would need my presence at the actual seminar. However, I would like to ~~to~~ submit a few points of weakness, or



what I consider to be points of weakness in my reading of the report. It seems to me, if this is the general attitude of all seminar organizers or lecturers, that the expectancy from the crowd is too highly aimed in the forenoon. As a result, psychologically it is disappointing when the expectancy is not fulfilled. This reduces the effectiveness of the following actions. It should be born in mind that I am not directing my criticism to one particular person or seminar. I am generalizing in the pages following. Maybe what I have to say in these pages could be of some help.

It often has been my feeling that Patrol Officers and Political Education Officers should "live" with the people on their patrol areas and, at least, indicate to people they come into contact with that they (Patrol Officers) are working with the people, but indirectly for them. By this I mean that the Patrol Officers should participate in the daily activities of the people during the period of their patrols of the particular areas concerned. By daily activities, I do not mean things like gardening, hunting etc. I mean things ~~like~~ like participating in the people's general conversation, especially in local or national politics, learn to sit with people for a few minutes and eat what they eat, if possible. In other words the Patrol Officers or Political Education Officers should try to ~~try~~ create a personality which the people would appreciate, thereby creating in the people, psychologically, a want to learn about new things or ideas. I know that this

is most difficult for people of different cultural backgrounds and standard of living but I think it is worthwhile risking a few minutes or hours of one's life a day, if one is really prepared to help other people. This is really a type of Missionary attitude but, to me, this is one of the best ways whereby a "foreigner" can best be accepted by the people of a different culture.

POSSIBLE PROBLEM:

As far as I am aware, the present or the past Patrol Officers, and perhaps the Political Education Officers segregate themselves (from those they have to teach) in a rather authoritative manner. Hence, what they say or do to the people is either suspected, ignored or rejected partly or wholly. There is, among the expatriates, an attitude of "I know the people" when it is the reverse and the people don't know them. I know that one has to spend nearly a whole lifetime with a people to really know them and vice versa, but at least this should be remembered in one's patrolling activities and shown in some little incidences each day which should drive the point home - it does not take that long, I don't think anyway.

The following example should clarify further the point I have tried to bring home in the above couple of paragraphs.

Mr. Wellington, on his patrol NO. 6, inspected the roadwork done in the Pam Valley, on the 4th and 13th of December, 1970. His report states: "This inspection showed that very little work had been done. On 13th Dec. I inspected the work again. It is sad to



X

relate that no work had been done."

Now, the question is, how did he tell them that he wanted the work completed before the next inspection or later? Did he, then, try to investigate any problem that may have hindered the completion of the roads before his inspection? And if there were problems involved, perhaps social or economical, did he try to discuss and suggest possible solutions to them? Did he suggest that one of the solutions to their problems could perhaps, be the quicker completion of the roads? OR did he just ordered them like a threatening authoritarian? All this could have cost him only a few minutes and cigarettes and ~~few minutes~~.

#### ATTENDANCE ON SEMINARS

Attendance, for instance, 100 people on the first day and 50 on the second day, would depend on, perhaps, how interesting the topics are, or less importantly, on the personality of the conductors. But I would think the decrease on the attendance is mainly due to the people's daily arrangements. Nearly all the attendants of a village seminar are subsistence farmers. Many people attend the first day because they have prepared for that day by collecting enough food for themselves and domestic animals. This is so if everyone - husbands and wives and children have to attend the seminar. Next day, the second day of the seminar, they continue their daily subsistence activities. Hence a fewer attend again. In a place where daily activity is one of struggle for the survival of the fittest, continuous attendance to non-food producing activities is hindered.

Therefore I suggest future seminars to be condensed somehow - perhaps reduce the day's talk to a half-day talk so that the afternoon can be for the continuation of their daily activities. If this is followed, the length of the seminars will have to be stretched. Or another suggestion is to have the seminar days arranged so that there is one day break between two seminar days. This means that if a seminar of two days is arranged for a village, the lecturers should stay there for at least four days. Where possible, each topic of a seminar should be dealt with by a different speaker to reduce monotony. If the same speaker deals with more topics than he likes, he may become sloven in his speech and explanation. To maintain enthusiasm throughout the seminars, especially for the lecturers, I like Mr Wellington's suggestion of a week break between seminars conducted by any one patrol.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION?

At present, in New Guinea, women, other than the literates, have a less important role in the country's political development. So the attendance of women (village women), with all their pet piglets and chickens to distract the lecturers should be less emphasised. Only those interested should attend so that their attention and participation in the seminars could be effective. Besides, traditional practices should be considered in expecting women attendance. For example, in Lake Kutubu, during the recent seminar that I participated in from 6th January to 7th January, 1971, no woman attended. Later it appeared that



2

traditionally, women don't sit around together with men. Whenever we come across them on the road they either went to hide in the bush or turned their faces away till the men passed them.

#### VISUAL AIDS

In demonstrating with blackboard and chalk, it should be remembered that village illiterates have difficulty in conceptualizing figures or shapes drawn on the board or paper. Other visual aids, chiefly filmstrips are very helpful.

#### EXPLANATION

For explaining things like economic development and where the money of a country comes from, it is my feeling that the simplest way is to talk about tax money they themselves pay, how the government uses this money and how the same money comes back to them in the form of wages for road works or council projects and economic development in the district. A country's monetary system, minting of coins, and exports should be for the sophisticates and literates. I do not say that these things should not be dealt with at village level but I am saying it should depend on circumstances.

However, Political Education is a new idea in the Territory and the problems encountered on both sides of the game are, in general, expected. It shouldn't be that difficult in a few years time.

I'd like to say again, so far, so good.

Boedius Mapun,  
P.E. Assistant.

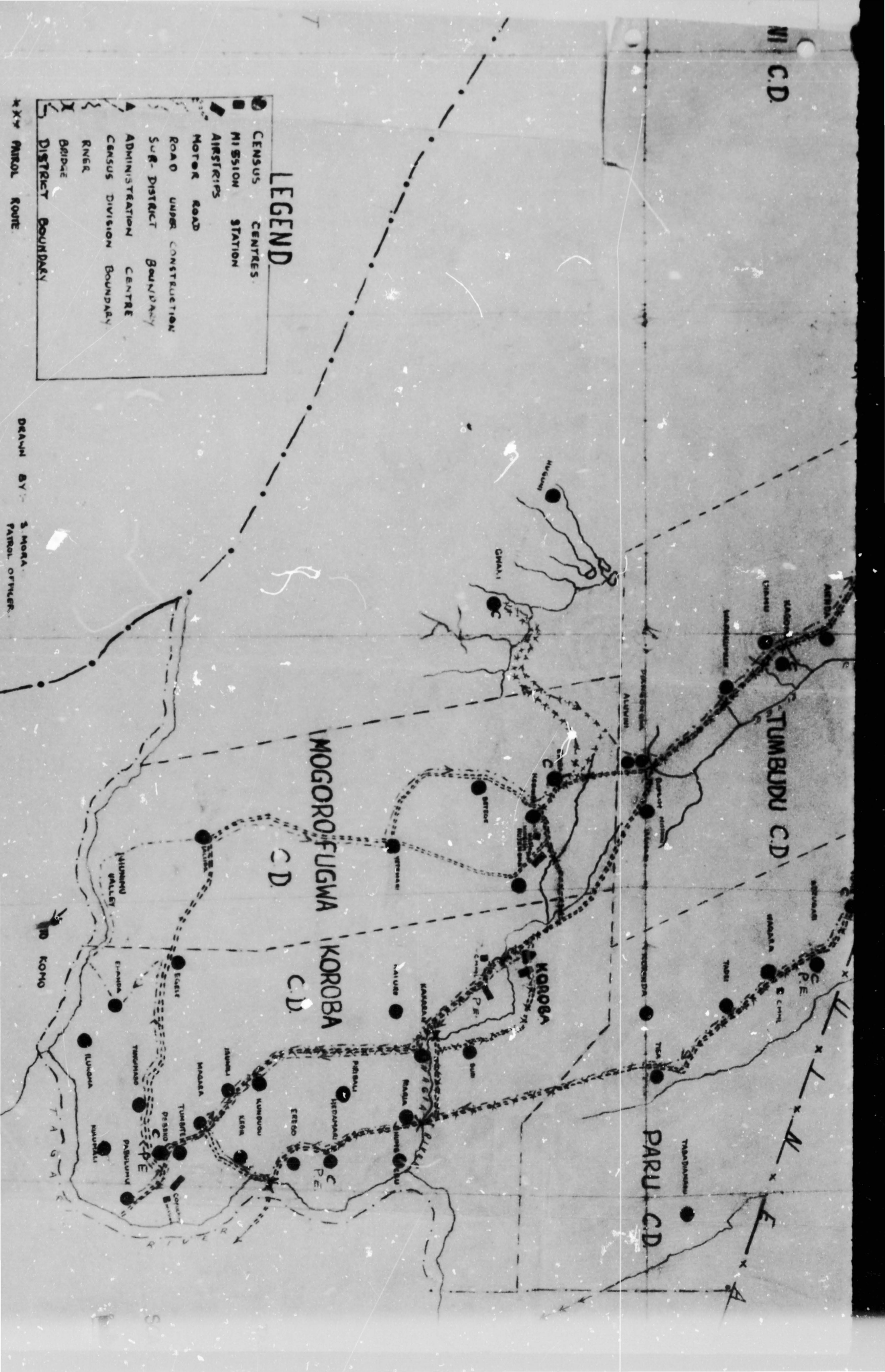
M.C.D.

# LEGEND

- CENSUS CENTRES
- MISSION STATION
- AIRSTRIPS
- MOTOR ROAD
- ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ADMINISTRATION CENTRE
- CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY
- RIVER
- BRIDGE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY

PAROL ROUTE

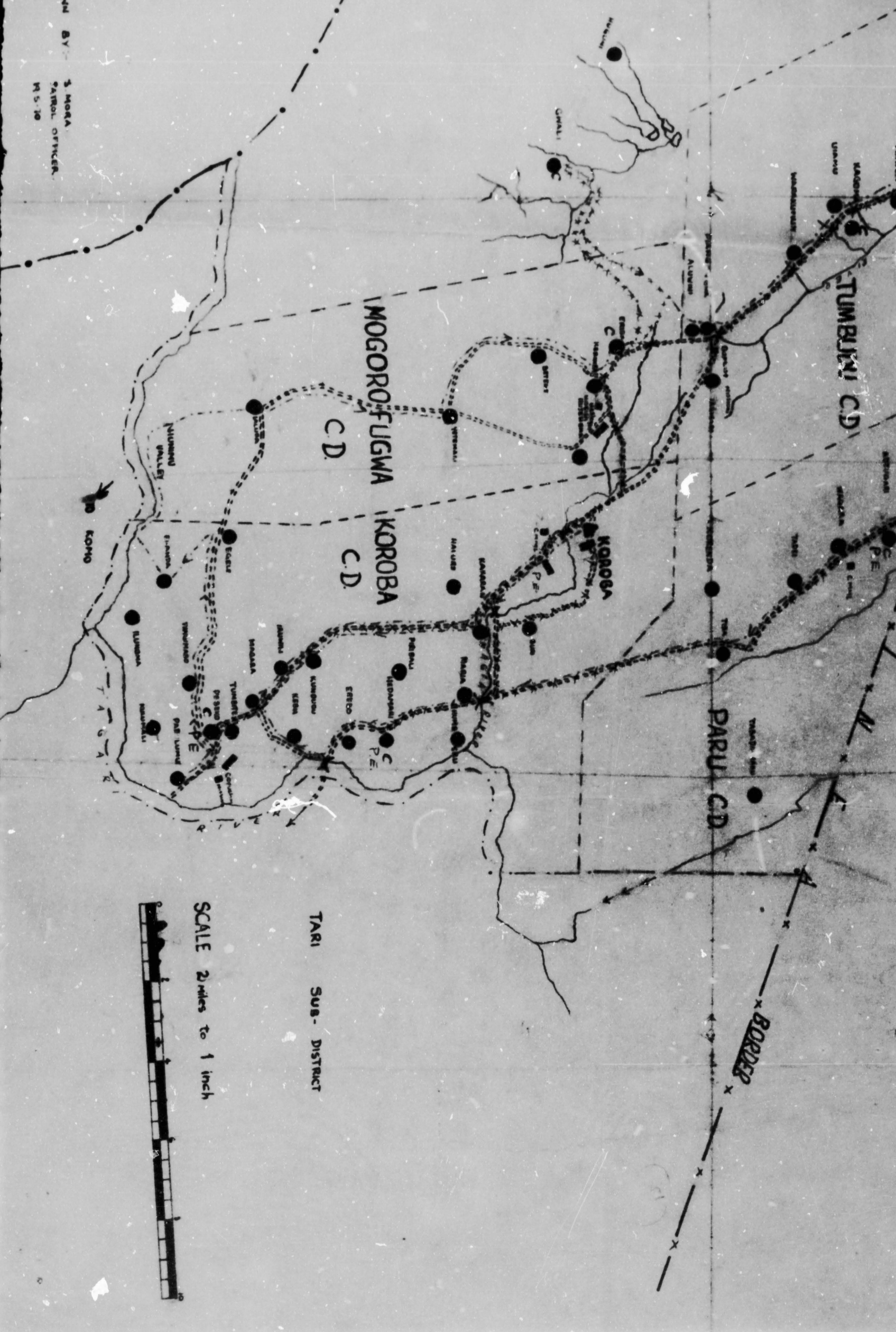
DRAWN BY S. MORA PATROL OFFICER





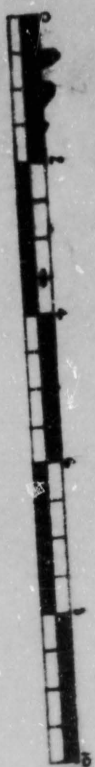


APP'D BY: S. MORA  
PATROL OFFICER.  
M 5-70



TARI SUB-DISTRICT

SCALE 2 miles to 1 inch









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **REPORT NUMBER SEVEN OF 1970/71 - KOROBA.**

Subdistrict..... **KOROBA.**

District..... **SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS.**

Type of Patrol..... **SPECIAL PATROL & POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINARS.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **SARI, I. MORA. (PATROL OFFICER)**

Area Patrolled..... **TUMBUDU, MOGOROFUGWA AND**

(Council and/or..... **KOROBA CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

**REG. NO. 1077 CONST. HAPA.**

**MR. J. L. WELLINGTON - PATROL OFFICER**

**ILU. RIBUNG - A.F.O. (Mr)**

**INTERPRETER PATROL - HETAWI. (Mr)**

Duration of Patrol—from..... **25 / 11 / 70** to..... **17 / 12 / 70**

No. of Days..... **19 DAYS.**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:.....

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **TO HOLD POLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINARS.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **16,226**

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
District Commissioner.

*[Handwritten initials]*



FJM:OH

KORORUA.

67-15-24

24th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MARLB.

KORORUA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-3-11 of 10th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report  
by Mr. S.I. Mora.

(S. F. BLISS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-24

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,  
District Office,  
MENDI

10th June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOROBORU

REPORT - KORORA SPECIAL PATROL NO 7 of 1970/71

Please find attached two copies of the Report of the above patrol submitted by Mr. S. Mora, P.O.

The Patrol Instructions are quite explicit and detail the objects of this patrol.

This patrol was a very useful one (together with Koroba Patrol No. 6 of 1970/71 as it gave a good insight into the problems of village seminars).

Mr. Mora has proved himself a capable speaker in organised station seminars and I agree with the A.D.C. in his comments that Mr. Mora probably suffered mental exhaustion. Giving talks at Seminars is difficult and future patrols of this nature will allow more time between Seminars.

It was extremely pleasing to see the assistance rendered by various missions during the patrol.

I feel selected audiences rather than village groups be invited to further village seminars. The number to attend will to a large extent depend on the size of the building used.

The use of local officers such as Mr. Mora and Mr. Bibung in the Political Education Programme has been encouraged in this District, and results so far have indicated that this has been a successful move.

Even though the report may not be as detailed as it could have been, Mr. Mora has conducted a good patrol and deserved praise.

I have also attached, for information only, a copy of a report on this patrol written by a University student who was employed as a P.E. Assistant during his Christmas holidays. I do feel his comments on Problems to be over critical. His recommendations follow exactly notes supplied to all my officers in the form of a District Political Education Handbook and therefore are well known and not Mr. original thoughts.

*DJ Clancy*  
B.J. CLANCY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

C.C. A.D.C. Koroba  
c.c. Mr. S. Mora

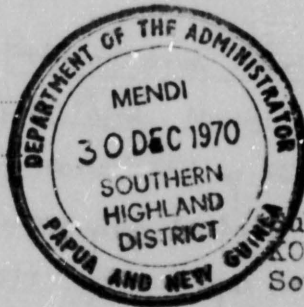




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-3-11



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-3-11

Department of the Administrator,

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA,  
Southern Highlands District.

23rd, December 1970

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District.  
MENDI.

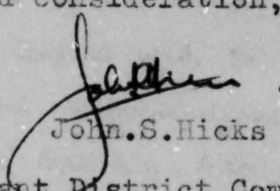
KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER 7 OF 1970/71.

Attached herewith please find the above numbered Patrol Report (three copies) plus sketch map compiled by Mr. Mora.

1. Mr. Mora has written an adequate account of his patrol but I would have liked to see a fuller report detailing comprehension at each Seminar together with the separate problems evident at these. Mr. Wellington, however, has made up for this in his Patrol No. 6.
2. Mr. Mora makes no mention of the splendid assistance given by Mr. Ilu Ribung, Field Assistant, with the lecturing. Mr. Ribung proved himself a very capable and interesting speaker.
3. Each topic discussed in the report does little justice to Mr. Mora's work in the field. He will need to express himself better to convey a better appreciation of what in fact he is capable of doing.
4. I suspect that Mr. Mora has suffered some mental exhaustion with this round of Seminars and the sameness of the topics and response involved with them. It is obvious we will need space them further apart and try to get more speakers to discuss the various subjects.
5. I think the suggestion of ten only at each Seminar is too small; but possibly 50 is a good number to aim for.

This is an average report from an officer who has done a very good job with the political education round of Seminars in the Villages.

For your information and consideration, please.

  
John S. Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



Appreciation, Problems and Recommendations about the  
Koroba special Patrol Number Seven of 1970-1971.

A special patrol was conducted by Mr Sari I. Mora (Patrol officer) around Koroba area. Accompanying the patrol were -

Reg No. 1077. Const. Hapa

Ilu. Rubung - A.F.O (Mr)

Hetawi - Patrol Interpreter (Mr)

The aim or the main objects of the patrol was to conduct a Political Education Seminars in each of the Census Divisions and was instructed by Mr J. S. Hicks - Assistant District Commissioner for Koroba Sub-District. Below are the following points are my appreciations and recommendations and also problems face during these Political Education Seminars.

House of Assembly

(a) Appreciations - I think the above topic (House of Assembly) has been covered well especially with its explanations with the use of Koroba Council as an example. I like the definition and the distinction made concerning the differences between Koroba Local Govt Council and House of Assembly. It as it states - "... that Koroba Council only looks after the people within the Koroba area and Rules that are made only effects its people, however, House of assembly looks after or makes laws for the people of Papua & New Guinea..." Because the report states that this was comprehensible I think it was explained nicely and I think the people got fair idea of what the House of Assembly was.

(b) Problems

- I think the speaker (Mr Mora) faced a problem especially when the people asked ~~them~~<sup>him</sup> questions. i.e. too many people are blaming their own Member for the slow development of their area. The problem was that the people were confuse with the House of Assembly and the roles and responsibilities of the elected Members of the House of Assembly. Also I think the people have misconceptions of the roles of their members.

(c) Recommendations

- I would like to make few recommendation concerning the above topics - House of Assembly. I suggest that the speaker should distinguish clearly what the House



of Assembly is and also the Members of House of Assembly. A House of Assembly should be a different topic from Members of House of Assembly.

When explaining what House of Assembly is, the speaker should bear in mind that it consist of a large meeting house in Port Moresby. Somewhat similar to a Council Chamber, where all Members discuss matters relating to their country as a whole and it is a place where laws are made or changed for the betterment of their people.

When talking or discussing about Members of House of Assembly the speaker should bear in his mind the following topics:-

- (a) How many members in the House (open e.g., Regional or official 103)
- (b) The roles and responsibilities of members
- (c) Ministerial and Assistant Ministerial Members and their roles.
- (d) How a Member can help his electorate.

Also it should be stress that Members are concerned with National development and explain why their area is not developing

Concerning the ~~question~~ <sup>complaints</sup> asked during the Seminar as it states - "We are the ones who elected him to stand for us to develop and assist in the development of our area but nothing has been done," I think the speaker should explain that sometimes their area is not developed because -

- (a) Shortage of Money
- (b) Lack of trained workers
- (c) Nothing is worth developing etc. etc.

## 2. Elections.

(a) Appreciation - Since the people have been conducting or had an experience with election and as the report states that this subject was understood clearly by most of the people I think this done effectively and put across nicely. I appreciate very much the use of more meeting and also demonstrating the system of preferential vote. I think this was good.

(b) Problem - Yes, I think a preferential system of voting and election and confuse the people. Perhaps the people weren't told when election were carried out for local Government Council or House of Assembly. It is a big problem and should be explained.

(c) Recommendations - I would recommend that the Preferential System should be clearly explain and demonstrate through or with mock meetings since the people will sometimes or rather they have to vote for local Government Councillors and Members. I would also recommend that other systems of voting should also be explained and demonstrated to the public. Such as

- (a) Secret ballot.
- (b) First past the post. etc

Also the people should be told the reasons for having Preferential Systems of voting and the importance of vote to an individual. Because this is going to be an important aspects of a Country I think this topic should be explain more carefully

3 Taxations.

(a) Appreciation - I appreciate very much the explanation stated in the report and more specifically I appreciate the use of diagram. The diagram of a tree used by the Educators seem to be a good method of explaining the topic of taxations. i.e

- Root being a taxations
- Trunk - Government or House of Assembly
- Branches - Public Services
- Fruits - Developmental Act.

I also appreciate the explanations of the the differences of Council tax with other taxes.

(b) Problems. The people seem to a few idea but the misconception is that they don't know how the tax money is used. Also they don't see the benefit clearly it seem to the people that they pay tax to the Government just to help them but they aren't sure of how it is use or spent.



(c) Recommendations - I would suggest that more explanation should be given to :-

- (a) why they pay Council taxes and also other taxes
- (b) the way tax money is used or spent
- (c) the benefits of our tax which we paid.

I would also stress or suggest that the speaker should stress the importance of taxation and why every body in the country should pay some sort of taxes.

Also it should be stress that self-help is a form of taxation.

Concerning the expenditure or the current budget arrangement the speaker should explain -

- a) Internal Revenue
- b) Grant in Aid
- c) Developmental Grant
- d) Loans (Internal + External)

4. Public Services

(a) Appreciations - I appreciate the way this topic was explained although it doesn't seem to cover all or nearly all the aspects of public services since it is very important in the territory.

(b) Problems - I think there is a doubt in the report. i.e. whether the speaker knew what public service was or not. On the other hand I feel that the people didn't get a clearer view of what the role and duties of public services. Anyway the problem is that Public Service covers a great deal and I feel that it wasn't explain thoroughly.

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(c) Recommendations - Since majority of the educated New Guineans are in the public services I suggest that a careful explanation should be given to the people about what a public service is and what is to be in a public service board. I should recommend that more stress should be laid in explaining

- (a) Difference between Executive and Legislature
- (b) Purpose of Public Service
- (c) Training of Public Servants
- (d) Ethics of Public Servants and its regulations
- (e) Determination of conditions of Services
- (f) Responsibilities of Public Servants towards political parties and individual public servants political aspiration

I suggest that more examples should be used when discussing this and what it does for the country especially in Papua and New Guinea.

Perhaps films should be shown to the people in explaining various duties carried out by Public Servants. The speaker should also stress the importance of having Public Servants to carry out various duties and instructions.

## 5. Laws.

(a) Appreciation - Although I feel that this topic had been covered thoroughly when explaining I feel that it had created some conflicts in the minds of the people. Also the reporter stated that there seem to be two questions asked by the people during the Seminar now and again. However, I find that the speaker or the reporter does not mention anything about the answer to the questions. Perhaps he gave the answer and didn't record it but I feel that the people



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didn't really get a good picture about this topic. On the other hand I appreciate very much the answer or the reason why we have laws in our society. It was good to see the speaker when presenting his topic uses a picture language when explaining or giving various reasons for having law. The example used when explaining is he used a fence containing pigs and outside the fence are the gardens. If the pig breaks the fence and destroys the gardens then a owner of the gardens punishes the pigs.

(b) Problems - I realize that the speaker himself found a bit difficult in explaining it. Also I think the people found it hard to understand when their questions were not being answered. The problem is that the people thought that the laws were made by the ~~the~~ Kriaps or Government Officials in the districts. On the other hand I found among some people in the belief that the laws were made for black people or the natives and not the whites.

Perhaps the constant use of this picture may have produce lesser interest too for the people may feel sick of seeing the same illustration. Another thing is that the people whom I have dealt with failed to realize that there were just about every thing a man or human being can do or think off are covered by the law. People also failed to understand that the laws of this territory were made by their own elected representatives to the House of Assembly.

(c) Recommendations - I would like to suggest few things about this topic for it create so much ~~problem~~ problem in understanding especially down in the village level. I think the educators should stress that there are just about laws for every thing a person can think or do. I would like more of picture language used and I think a teacher should be very creative and stimulator to encourage

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to people to participate in the discussions. Below are few points which I consider very vital and should be stressed greatly

- (a) Clearly define the functions of the Police and the Court, as many people have different views to these two institutions
- (b) Stress the moral obligations, native customs etc.
- (c) Explain clearly how laws are made and who makes the laws
- (d) Stress that the laws are made for every human being regardless of colour, race, religion or any other background.
- (e) Laws are different in different country though most of them are same.
- (f) Explain the roles of a lawyer or public solicitor.
- (g) Stress that there are some basic similarities with the traditional laws and with this point out the need to be aware of local customs to prevent conflict.

Finally I suggest that it is important to answer all questions asked by the people. There were two questions

1. Do these laws only affect the indigenes of this country or Europeans as well? I think it should be explained that the laws are made for every body within a country and if a foreigner comes into a country he or she must obey and abide the country's laws so to prevent any conflict.
2. Do Europeans go to jail? Answer: Yes and it should be stressed that whoever breaks a law is punished according to the law and that regardless of colour - the laws are made for every body within a country to obey and law breakers are punished.

I suggest that this is a hard topic and it should be explained thoroughly when discussed.



## Local Government.

(a) Appreciation - I think when submitting a report the reporter should at least make few statements of what was explained. However, I think the people did get few amount of ideas about a local government.

(b) Problem - Though the topic seems to be comprehensible I think there are several problems.

(a) People are not sure of what the role of local Government

(b) they are not sure of the importance of having a local Government.

(c) Recommendations - I would like to suggest few points concerning local Government. They are -

(a) Stress that a Council is responsible for local affairs

(b) discuss various activities or project the Councils can undertake.

(c) When explaining this concept use the local Council in which they are member or part of.

(d) Stress the function of a elected Councillor

(e) the role making - its limitation and checks.

(f) Stress the difference in the roles of Councillor from that of Members of House of Assembly.

## 7. National Unity

(a) Appreciations - I appreciate the effort made concerning the explanation of National Unity but I think it wasn't done effectively and needs more attention since Unity is essential for this diversified country banded by individual belief, customs or tradition etc. I find that the people were very conservative and haunted by the feeling of individualism. Perhaps it wasn't explained thoroughly. Further more the example of five seem to be bit weak in defining the term clearly.

(b) Problems - It is very hard for Highlanders even the Papuans and New Guineans to think along the national basis. So called - Wantok System exist even among the educated ones that it is very hard to present the theme of National Unity along ~~to~~ to the people. Also people are bounded by their individual interest that national unity is unimaginable among most New Guineans or Papuans. Perhaps only minority of Educated ones can break down the barrier of individualistic ideas. Another typical complaint is that if white men leaves or if we get Self-government the whole country will be in a great chaos and there will be a great corruption internally.

(c) Recommendation. Before progressing I'd like to suggest a good story to use as ~~an~~ an effective method of presenting the theme. The story goes like this - Once there was a man who had four wives and ~~eighteen~~ <sup>eighteen</sup> ~~sons~~ <sup>sons</sup>. He was very rich and very powerful indeed. However, he was very very old man and one day he called together all his ~~fifteen~~ <sup>eighteen</sup> ~~sons~~ <sup>sons</sup>. He told them that he was going to die very soon and that they would inherit his properties or wealths. So he told them to go and get one stick each. The sons brought one stick each. He told his sons whether they could break each one. They tried and they broke all the sticks which each one had brought. Then he told them to get another stick each. There were ~~fifteen~~ <sup>eighteen</sup> sticks and he told them to bind or tie them together. They tried them and told them to break the bundle containing ~~fifteen~~ <sup>eighteen</sup> sticks. Because it was tied they couldn't break. Each one tried but it was proved to be difficult. Finally the father told them that if they stick together then they would be very strong but if they think of themselves individually then somebody would destroy them one by one.



This I consider as an effective method and a good story and it can be elaborated more to represent a good picture. However I suggest that when teaching about National Unity a teacher should -

- (a) Stress the need for unity.
- (b) Stress that corruption will result from lack of unity.
- (c) Stress that Papua - New Guinea is one country under one flag, legislative etc.
- (d) Stress that each one of us should think of how we could help our country of P.N.G. and not ourselves.
- (e) explain the unifying factors - such as flag, Name language etc.
- (f) Stress the strength in numbers and National awareness.

I strongly suggest that National Unity should be one of the important topics that should be discussed in all the Seminars.  
Economic Development.

(a) Appreciation - Referring to the report submitted I think this should be an interesting topic and yet I find it hard to understand why this wasn't so. Furthermore I would say that this report is not fully covered with the events and I would ~~say~~ recommend further detail report of the event. On the other hand I appreciate very much what impact was explained and especially the use of pictorial language. Then I like the example of man driving for food to ~~live~~ live or else he dies. - Yes Economic development has similar theme without if a country is to survive then her economy must be developed to earn the Nation's ~~own~~ income. Again I stress that this report is incomplete and in the future more detailed report should be submitted for assessments.

(b) Problem - I think the people are too self-centred and that they are only interested in the individual benefit, but not as a nation. Another problem is that it needs further explanation.

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Another problem is the lack of interest in self-help. Also it seems to me that people are blaming their own elected representatives to the house when the economy is not developing. In Tan I found among groups of villagers that they are only interested in businesses only in small scale and they want their members to help them but they complained to me ~~that~~ by saying that their member is not encouraging them and this I feel that it is not true. In Kovoba as the report states that people are ~~or~~ saying that their member is stopping them to start their own small business.

c) Recommendation. Though this topic has been discussed I suggest that they should press on with the explanation of economic development. I also suggest that Political Educators should not teach them how to start businesses but to explain to them what <sup>are</sup> the benefits of economic development.

- More of the example about FOD should be used in explaining this theme. I also recommend that educators should do ~~or~~ try the best to explain why members refuse to encourage small individual businesses.

- Heavy stress should be laid in explaining business done in Co-operative method i.e. getting into partnership with somebody, Village Co-operative Societies etc.

I suggest that business can be done individually but it will be better if it is done in partnership.

9. Self-Government & Independence.

(a) Appreciation - I do appreciate the effort made here in explaining the above two terms but somehow I don't really get a good picture of what ~~is~~ is Self-government and independence when I read the report. Secondly I think the report is not complete or have not record all the explanations and events properly.



Even the example used in defining and explaining these two very very important terms are not clear in its presentations. Examples are not completed. I think this topic is not well covered. The facts stated are few and I doubt very much if those were the only reasons for not wanting early self-government.

(b) Problems - There are several problems concerning these topics. (i) The speaker seem to have lack in clear definition of the topic. Also people are but too conservative in their belief. I think that explanation want to clear.

(c) Recommendations - Since these two topics are very important I suggest that more time should be spent in explanation. A teacher should be creative when explaining the theme. On the other hand I suggest that these two topics will have do be explained separately to avoid misconceptions.

I suggest also that better examples should be used in explaining the theme. A clearer understanding of the topics would really help the speakers.

The example use are not fully explained and I suggest that the use of Bridge as a step towards self-govt and independence would better if it is explained properly and clearly. Also when submitting report I think it should be more detailed so to make a good assessment on it for future programmings.

(d) Comments

On the whole I do appreciate the whole report and the activities which had been carried out concerning Political Education to the people of Papua & N.G.



14

### General Notes.

I'd like to make few suggestions that might be of great help in extending Political Education. These suggestions won't be easy to follow though I strongly feel that with the application of some of these recommendations I think the result would be better. Now to improve future Political Education Seminars.

#### 1. Teaching aids.

I strongly recommend that Political Educators should at least use some form of teaching aids to explain various concepts of government. Below are some list of aids that could be used.

- (a) Visual aids - films  
slides
- (b) Photographs
- (c) Posters
- (d) Flash Cards and flash photographs
- (e) Black board
- (f) Tapes

The reason is that, many people get bored after certain length of time and to create interest I suggest that some aids should be used. In between speeches I think tape should be played or get the people to sing any traditional song and record them then play it back so that they can listen to their own voice. When showing films, I think the volume of the sound should be turned low and explain various things. Village people although old are restless ones and constant ~~stom~~ motivation would be a great help. Remember a teacher in a learning situation should be a creator too and when presenting he should be a very creative person.

Referring to Parcel Report No 7 of Koroba area many people seem to have attended the morning sessions but less than half attended the afternoon sessions. Perhaps a teacher should find a way of motivating these people. I suggest that the use of teaching aids would be of great help. There aren't many teaching aids in the S.H.O and I suggest the Department to get something near future.



2. Language.

A speaker should be very careful not to use a language that is beyond their levels of understanding. Educated Non-American seem to substitute a lot of the Pidgin word into English and I suggest this shouldn't happen. When talking to ordinary villagers I think a speaker should try as very best to go down to the village level's understanding. Some go for Pidgin and English. It is easy to use words but a user should think very carefully and select the best type of words that would avoid confusion.

When using an interpreter I suggest that some time at an early stage he should be informed so he could be prepared. i.e. run through the vital issues with him so that he would understand what he <sup>would be translating.</sup> ~~is translating.~~

3. Participation

One of the important things when having a group discussion is to motivate the people or the audience to participate in discussion. By asking series of simple questions this can be done effectively. During Seminars do I suggest a greater amount of the time should be set aside for discussing various questions. It is good to encourage the audience to discuss things freely so to know what they don't understand. It is here that a leader or the speaker really know the level of understanding the group have. Therefore when presenting papers I think it would be very well if more encouragement be given to audience participation.

4

The size of the groups depends on number present and number of speakers you have. The smaller the group the better it will be.

Also I suggest that a teacher or speaker should do his utmost best to answer every questions. When using Audio-Visual Aids I think it would be good to encourage people to ask questions or make comment. In this way you can estimate to how much of your speeches had been understood by the people and to how much of it was not understood.



5 The People.

I think before commencing the speaker should at least have some fair knowledge about the types of people he is dealing with. He should at least get some fair ideas of the people's customs, ideas, beliefs, attitudes. When preparing a such a programme you will need to put yourself into the position of the people you are dealing with. In this way you would present your ideas effectively and the people would be able to understand you and what you are trying to get across.

6 Presentation of Topics.

When presenting various ideas access to the people it is wise to be friendly and simple. Also carefully shorten your time and within the short time limit you have it is good to give quick speech. This means that you have to prepare it well.

It seems that most people attend the first morning sessions of the ~~first~~ Seminars. While as times slips by the number decreases. Therefore when presenting make it as interesting as possible and encourage them to think that it is important that they should know all these things which are planned.

It is good to have many speakers so that people won't be sick of seeing same faces again and again on every topic.

7 Women Participation

It sometimes be good if women would be encourage to take part either as audience or speakers. The number should not be limited.

8. Length of Seminars.

I suggest that 2 full day is enough but the speakers should be there at least ~~before~~ a day before the commencement of the Seminars. Time runs out and it usually results in misconceptions or that some things are not well explained. Two full day should be from 8:00 am - 4:00 pm on each day.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

In Reply  
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No. 67-1-1A

Department of the Administrator,

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

9th, November 1970

Mr. Sari Mora,  
Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER SEVEN OF 1970/71.

Please prepare to depart on Patrol to the Tumbudu, Mogerofugwa and Koroba Census Divisions on Wednesday the 25th, November. Your Patrol will be accompanied by Mr. Ilu Ribung, Field Assistant, Interpreter HETAWE and two members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

The purpose of your Patrol will be to hold Village Political Education Seminars at the centres listed:-

- |                                  |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26th, and 27th, November         | at KUDIEBI. I will be at Kudiebi myself at this time to assist at this first Village Seminar. |
| 30th, November and 1st, December | at TANGGI.                                                                                    |
| 3rd, and 4th, December           | at BETEGE.                                                                                    |
| 7th, and 8th, December           | at FUGWA.                                                                                     |
| 10th, and 11th, December         | at HEDAMALI. Mr. Wellington will accompany.                                                   |
| 14th, and 15th, December         | at PURENI. Mr. Wellington will accompany.                                                     |
| 17th, and 18th, December         | at GUNU. Mr. Wellington will accompany.                                                       |

The Administration Schools and Mission Stations have been requested to lend us a classroom or assembly hall for the purpose of holding these Seminars and a building will be available at each of the sites mentioned.

The outline of the Seminar will follow that which you attended in early October at Koroba. The nine points will be discussed and an effort made, using the Huri word pictures, to convey the meaning of these points to the local people.

You will note that each Seminar is to extend for two days so there will be plenty of time for discussion. I would like yourself and Ilu to discuss alternate topics and either School Teachers or Missionaries that have attended earlier Seminars to also assist in giving lectures if they are available at the time.

The following is a suggested timetable for the Seminars with a list of those villages that are to attend at each Seminar point:-

1. At KUDIEBI:- Villages of KELABO, KUDIEBI, KAGOMA to attend
2. At TANGGI:- Villages of WAPAKUMUN, IAGWABI, PIANGONGWA, ALAWINI and EREBA to attend.



3. At BETEGE:- Villages of KIRENIBA and BETEGE to attend.
4. At FUGWA:- Villages of YETAMALI and HUJENOMA to attend. Plus all other Hamlets in the Mogorofugwa.
5. At HEDAMALI :- Villages of EREBO, HEDAMALI, HUMBURU and MARIA to attend.
6. At PURENI:- Villages of IALUBA, EGELE, TANGIMABU, PAPOLOMA, TIMBUTE, HUNIMU and MAGARA to attend.
7. At GUNU:- Villages of SERIA, ANDIDIA, PANDU, GUNU, BURI, KAKAREN and KUNDUGU to attend.

The LEVANI people should attend the Seminar at TANGGI.

On the first day of each Seminar I would suggest you give a short talk on the reasons for Political Education and what the Seminar is all about. Then follow the programme listed:-

First Day;-

9am to 9.15 am. Talk by you on reasons and outline of Seminar.

9.15am to 9.30 am. You talk on the House of Assembly.

9.30am to 10.00 am/ Discussion on above.

10.00am to 10.15 am. Ilu talk on Elections.

10.15am to 10.30 am Discussion on above.

10.30am to 11.00 am Break.

11.00am to 11.15 am. You talk on Taxation.

11.15am to 11.45 am Discussion.

11.45am to 12.00 am Ilu talk on the Public Service.

12.00pm to 12.30 pm/ Discussion.

12.30pm to 1.30 pm Lunch.

1.30pm to 1.45 pm You talk on Laws.

1.45pm to 2.15 pm Discussion.

2.15pm to 2.30 pm Ilu talk on Local Government.

2.30pm to 3.00 pm Discussion.

First day ends at 3.00 pm.

Second Day;-

9.00am to 9.15 am You talk on National Unity.

9.15am to 9.45 am Discussion.

9.45am to 10.00 am Ilu talk on Economic Development.

10.00am to 10.30 am Discussion.

10.30am to 11.00 am Break.

11.00am to 11.30 am You talk on Self Government.

11.30am to 12.30 pm Discussion.

12.30pm to 1.30 pm Lunch.

1.30pm to 2.30 pm Discussion - General

Seminar Ends.



I would like you to use the forgoing only as a guide. There are some topics listed that Iu may prefer to do and others that you may prefer to do. You will also find that Teachers and Missionaries are prepared to lend a hand with the lecturing. This will be of assistance to you and you should re-arrange the lecturing accordingly.


Make use of the 'Tree' diagram where possible and continually refer to things that are understood by the people especially the Huri 'word pictures' we discussed at the last Koroba Seminar.

In your Patrol Report I require a list of all lecturers, the rate of attendance at each Seminar and an assessment of each topic and how the people were able to understand it and what was discussed in the discussion time. This will be of great assistance in planning future Village Seminars and give us a clear understanding of what particular topics should be pushed more than others.

I cannot stress too strongly the importance of these Seminars and a good report on them. I am certain you understand their importance as much as I do.

Mr. Wellington will join you for the Seminars at HEDAMALI, PURENI and GUNU and will be able to give assistance in the lecturing. I would like you, however, to prepare the comprehensive report on all the Seminars.

For your information and action, please.

  
John.S.Hicks

Assistant District Commissioner.



DIARY.

25-11-70 1530 hours departed Koroba for Kudiebi Village arriving at 1700 hours.

Slept Kudiebi

26-11-70 All day conducted Political Education.

Slept Kudiebi.

27-11-70 All day conducted Political Education.

Slept Kudiebi.

28-11-70 Observed.

Slept Kudiebi.

29-11-70 1230 hours departed Kudiebi for Tangi arriving at 1500 hours.

Slept Tan gi.

30-11-70 All day conducted Political Education. Heard minor complaints late in the evening.

Slept Tangi.

1-12-70 All day conducted Political Education.

Slept Tangi.

2-12-70 0900 hours departed Tangi for Betege arriving at 12 noon. 12 noon to 1300 hours camp preparation. Rest of the day held discussion with Village Elders about the purpose of the Patrol.

Slept Betege.

3-12-70 All day conducted Political Education.

Slept Betege

4-12-70 All day conducted Political Education. Late in the evening departed Betege for Mogorofugwa Mission Station. Informed the nearby Villages to attend the Seminar on Monday and thence left for Koroba by a Toyota.

Slept Koroba.

5-12-70 } Observed.

6-12-70 } Slept Koroba.

7-12-70 0900 hours departed Koroba by a Toyota for Mogorofugwa arriving at 0930. Rest of the day held Political Education.

Slept Mogorofugwa.

8-12-70 All day conducted Political Education. Late in the evening departed Mogorofugwa for Koroba by a Toyota.

Slept Koroba.



DIARY Cont. 1.

- 9-12-70 0800 - 12 noon Genral Office duties.  
1300-1400 hours General Office duties.  
1400 hours accompanpanied by Mr. Wellington departed  
Koroba for Hedemari by a Toyota arriving at 1600 hours.  
Slept Hedemari.
- 10-12-70 Conducted Political Education all day.  
Slept Hedemari.
- 11-12-70 All day conducted Political Education.  
1630 departed Hedemari for Koroba by a Toyota.  
Slept Koroba.
- 12-12-70 }  
13-12-70 } Observed.  
Slept Koroba.
- 14-12-70. 0800 hours departed Koroba for Pureni arriving at  
0930 hours.  
Rest of the day conducted Political Education.  
Late in the evening a Film was shown.  
Slept Pureni.
- 15-12-70 All day conducted Political Education.  
1600 hours departed Pureni for Koroba By a Toyota  
arriving at 1730 hours.  
Slept Koroba.
- 16-12-70 0800 hours left for Gunu Mission Station arriving at  
0815 hours.  
Rest of the day conducted Political Education.  
Late in the evening a Film was shown.  
Departed Gunu for Koroba by a Toyota.  
Slept Koroba.
- 17-12-70 0800 hours departed Koroba for Gunu.  
Conducted Political Education.  
Late in the evenin g left Gunu by a Toyota for Koroba.  
Slept Koroba.

END OF THE PATROL DIARY.



(1)

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER SEVEN OF 1970/71.

As per attached Patrol Instruction, the Patrol departed Koroba for Kudiebi in the Tumbudu Census Division. The main objects of the Patrol was to conduct a Political Education Seminars in each of the Census Divisions mentioned in the Instruction.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A few people have got a pretty fair idea about the subject however, the great majority of the people have not got a clue at all. Their previous attitudes were that it is a name for the Administrators' office and there is to it.

To bring them in line with the brighter ones a Koroba Council was used as an example the fact that it closely relates the functions of the subject. It was clearly pointed out that Koroba Council only looks after the people within the Koroba area and Rules that are made only affects it's people however, House of Assembly looks after or makes Laws for the people of Papua and New Guinea. This was comprehensible and the people saw the need for it.

The one of the things that was brought up during the discussion was the Elected Members. They themselves see that this area has not got much 'fruits on' and pressed that their member should do more for them rather than taking part with other Members to develop their areas. "We are the ones who elected him to stand for us to develop and assist in the development of our area but nothing has been done" they said. Their thoughts were true and we are aware of it. It was pointed out that every Member has to collaborate and work together to bring this country a prosperous future.

ELECTIONS.

This subject was clearly understood by the most of the people as they have done it for both the House of Assembly and Council Elections. A Preferential system made them a little confused; they only knew that who ever candidate gets the most votes in the first preference is then declared a winner- ignoring other counts.

A practicality of how the Preferential system works was clearly done and shown step by step. A four people were chosen as candidates and a number of men who wanted each of them stood in line behind them. A candidate who got the lowest number of men loses and, his men then have to stand in line behind each of the candidates they each wanted and so forth for the whole process.

This method was very much better and it clearly conveyed the idea of the subject.

TAXATION.

The great majority of the people here only know about the Council Tax but speaking of other types of Taxations they have no knowledge of.

Previously the people did not quite understand the objects of Taxation. They all believe that they pay Council Tax just to help the Administration and there is to it.

Cont.... 2



From the discussion this was pointed out clearly that the Council Tax money remains in the Council's account and the purpose of it is to help every body in the Council area by means of putting up Aid Posts, Schools and any other activities that the Council wants to put up or build for the benefit of the whole community.

For other Taxations like Court Fines, Income Tax, Licences for Fire arms, Stores and so forth goes to the Administration.

The object of Taxations was clearly shown by using a Tree drawn on a Chalk board, as follows--:

Root being a Taxation.  
Trunk - Government or House of Assembly  
Branches- Public Service  
Fruits - Developmental Activities.

This also clearly conveyed the result to the people and I understand that they comprehended pretty well.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE.

This topic was well understood by the great majority of the people however, there was a little confusion about 'Kiaps being considered as a Government. To bring them up to date Tree form picture was used similar to that of a Taxation one.

- (a) Root being the People.
- (b) Trunk - Government or House of Assembly.
- (c) Branches - Public Service.
- (d) Fruits - Developmental Activities.

The people here followed up this and found that the Kiaps were grouped in a C. category .

#### LAWS.

The great majority of the people believe that the Laws of Papua and New Guinea are made by Kiaps. This is their previous knowledge about the topic however, during the seminars and discussions, the people came to realise that the Laws are made in the House of Assembly; the Kiaps are the ones who carry them out.

To convey the clear function a tree form picture was used drawn on a Chalkboard similar to that of a Public Service one.

During the discussion most of the people came up with a two common questions. (1) Are these Laws only affects the indigenes of this Country or Europeans as well?

(2) Do Europeans go to gaol?

As we all aware that they are simple minded people and in addition they do not see or realise what lies ahead of their door step however, most absorbed what they wanted from the discussions.

The question ; Why we have Law in our society?

This was clearly shown by using a Fence containing pigs and, outside the fence are gardens and ones a pig breaks through this fence, it destroys the gardens; but if the fence is strong and looked after well, the pigs will not do any harm to the gardens.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

This topic was also well comprehended by the most people. The fact that they have seen with their own eyes, the work done by their Council in the area and other Projects that the Council has done to help the community.

NATIONAL UNITY.

This topic ~~was~~ is vitally important as far as the future of this Country is concerned. The great majority of the people here seem to take no interest at all; some older ones said " We are here for today and tomorrow we will be gone"

This topic was fully discussed during the discussion time by using a Fire. If too many woods are put together to make a fire the fire will light up very bright and will be very hot too; but if one wood, the fire dies out very quickly.

This method I felt conveyed the object but still the people here are slow in absorbing and also their "eyesights are short to see a thing in a distance"

The most common belief in this area is that they don't trust their own skin people. One said " If a 'whiteman' is around, the whole community is peaceful. If he is gone, there will be a trouble".

I strongly press that this topic has to be pushed ahead in the future Village Seminars.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

A few people were very much interested in this topic as they have seen the need for it but the great majority of the people seem to take no interest.

The object of this subject was clearly shown by using the topic as Food. A man has to have food to make him strong and healthy; and works hard in his every day activities. However, without food he gets weaker and weaker and finally he dies.

- (a) Food being the Economic Development.
- (b) Man - the Government of Papua and New Guinea or House of Assembly.
- (c) (Dies - the latter collapse  
(Strong and Healthy - The latter is strong

During the discussions the people here strongly said that their Member stops them from starting their own little businesses.

This topic is also has to be pushed ahead in the future Village Seminars.

SELF GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE.

The great majority of the people here show no interest in this topic; the fact that they do not want sooner Self Government or Independence. The facts are as follows :-

- (a) They are a little worried of the people from the coast who have got sufficient educated young men and women in which they feel that these people might overpower them or look down upon them like children.



SELF GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE Cont.....

- (b) The coastal people working with them in their area might as well go home if it comes to soon.
- (c) They haven't got any young men or women who has gained Form 1V or is at present attending High Schools. They need more schools in their area which will satisfy their worries and problems.

The difference of the both words were simplified by using a Car with Two People, A and B. A knows to drive a car but B is not and B then asks A to teach him. If B feels that he is able to drive the car on his own after a couple of days with A; then he goes for it and drives the car.

To convey the clear concept of Self Government, a Bridge form picture was used as follows:-

No.1 Bridge refers the traditional way of living.

No.2 Bridge " " appointment of Hanua Policemen or Luluaia and Tutu's.

No.3 Bridge refers establishment of Local Government Councils.

No.4 Bridge refers the House of Assembly with a few planks missing; these planks are held and looked after by the Australian Government.

From this picture the great majority of the people realised that the subject in question is not far away. If these missing planks are brought and nailed, the whole bridge is completed then. The people understood it pretty well BUT they still do not want it.

This topic as we all aware is vitally important and therefore it has to be pushed ahead in the future Village Seminars.

Following are the list of all Lecturers and the rate of attendance in each of the Seminar Centres.

KOJIEBI. First day - am. 400 people.  
~~Second day~~ - pm. 100 " 2

Second day - am. 50 "  
pm. 20 "

Lecturer

Nakun Pipoi

Subject.

Law and Order.

TANGI. First day - am. 400 people.  
pm. 300 "

Second day - am. 200 "  
pm. 50 "

BETEGE. First day - am. 400 people  
pm. 100 "

Second day - am. 50 "  
pm. 15 "

Cont....5.



MOGOROFUGWA.

First day - am. 400 people.  
                  pm. 100 "

Second day- am. 100 "  
                  pm. 50 "

HEDEMARI

First day - am. 400 people.  
                  pm. 350 "

Second day -am. 200 "  
                  pm. 100 "

PURENI

First day - am 700 people.  
                  pm. 650 "

Second day -am 150 "  
                  pm. 80 "

GUNU.

Lecturer - Mr. D. ROSE . Subject - Economic Dev.  
First day - am. 100 people.  
                  pm. 100 "

Second day - am. 50 "  
                  pm. 30 "

Lecturer

Mr.K. Liddle

Subject.

Law and Order.  
National Unity.

COMMENTS.

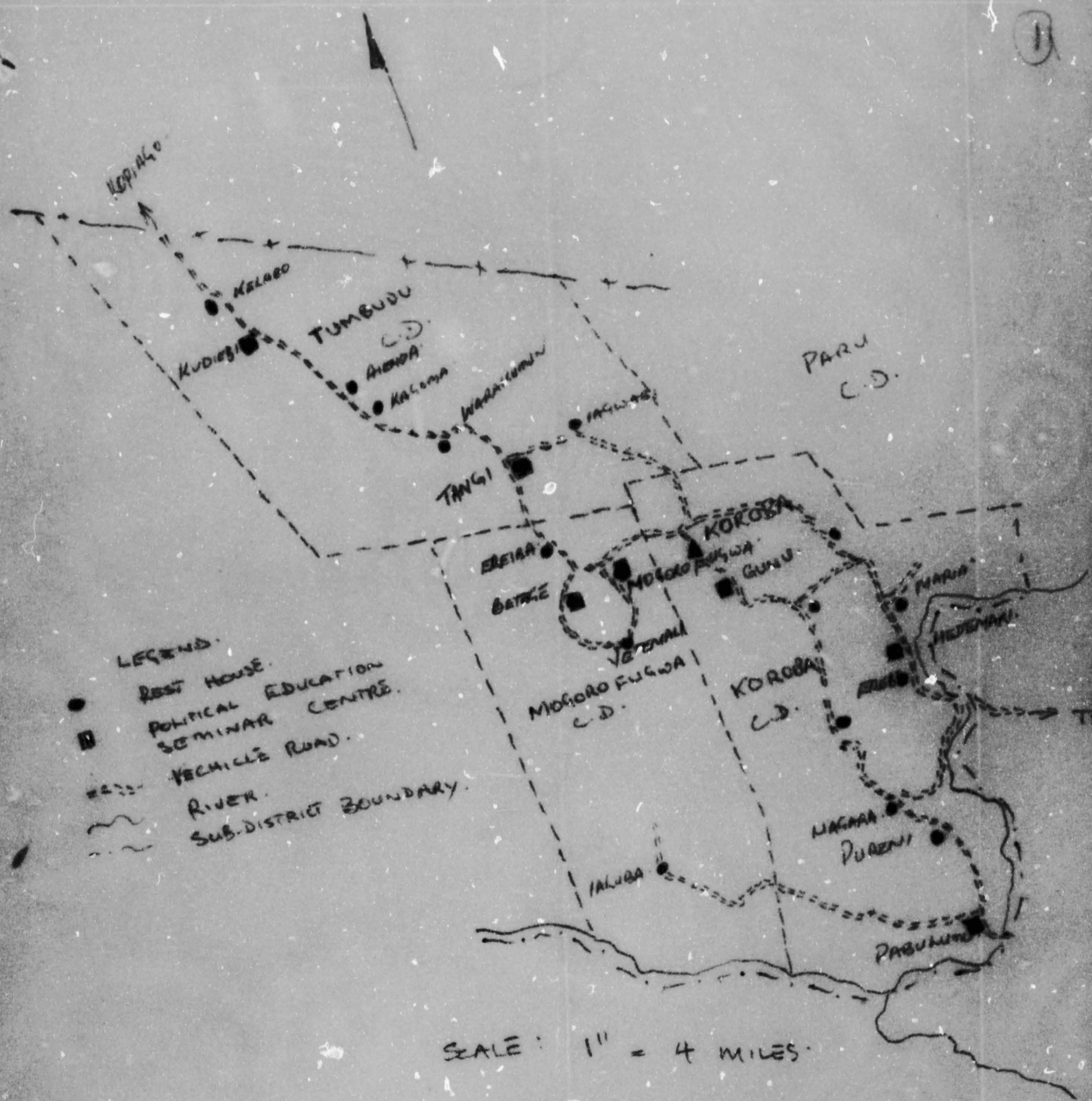
The Missionaries and Teachers have assisted the party willingly and the cooperation that they have contributed to make this Seminar worth while is greatly appreciated by the writer. The writer was a little upset the fact that the Pureni Mission Station showed no interest in providing necessary facilities to make the seminar a worth it.

For future Village Seminars I suggested that instead of having the whole village population; it would be a little better to have a ten interested people , men and women from each of the villages and from what they have absorved they could then go and talked about it in their respective villages with the people.

*S. I. Mora*  
Sari.I. Mora.

Patrol Officer.





- LEGEND.
- REST HOUSE.
  - POLITICAL SEMINAR CENTRE.
  - - - - VEHICLE ROAD.
  - ~~~~~ RIVER.
  - - - - - SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY.

SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number 9 of 70/71

Subdistrict KORORA

District SOUTHERN HILANDS

Type of Patrol ROADS, POLITICAL EDUCATION

Patrol Conducted by GRAHAM SETCHELL A.P.O.

Area Patrolled KORORA C.D.

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST HADA REG NO 1077

INTERP PATROL - PORA

Duration of Patrol—from 25 / 1 to 3 / 2 / 71

No. of Days EIGHT

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: 7/20/71

Date 12/2/70 Duration 19 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) ROADS, POLITICAL EDUCATION, ROUTINE

ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner.



KONEDOBH.

67-15-25

23rd August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Southern Highlands District,  
MSHDI.

KOROBA PATROL NO.9 OF 1970/71

Your reference is 67-3-11 of 8th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol  
Report by Mr. G. Setchell.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-25

(1)

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-3-11



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

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

8th June, 1971

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONDORU

REPORT ON KONGBA PATROL NO. 9 of 1970/71

Please find enclosed two copies of a Report on the above patrol by Mr. G. Satchell, A.P.O.

It is a little disappointing to hear that the results of the earlier village political education seminars did not achieve the results that had been anticipated.

A short patrol which accomplished its objectives.

*D.J. Clancy*

7 D.J. CLANCY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



(E)

Division of District Adm:  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands.  
10-2-71.

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

Subject: KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL OF 1970/71 - NUMBER NINE.

Please find attached three copies of the above patrol report which have been submitted by Mr. G. Setchell.

- 1) The task of paving the three mile section of road in the Buli - Pandu area has now been completed and this leaves a section of road about a mile in length just outside the Koroba Station area to be completed. It is hoped that the Council will be able to do this by the end of this month - after which the Council will be able to boast that it has completed the task of paving the entire length of the Tegari Bridge - Koroba section of road, since the beginning of this financial year.
- 2) As pointed out by Mr. Setchell, bridge building was not the most successful. Little can be done about this at the moment because of the lack of sawn timber. Pit sawn timber is being produced, however this process is slow and all bridges cannot be done at once. About seventy five per cent of the bridges along this road have been constructed of permanent materials and as soon as timber becomes available, the remaining few will also be.
- 3) Little can be added to what Mr. Setchell has already said about the buildings and cited at the Hetamari Primary School. Once again, the un-servisability of the Council Saw Mill is the thorn in the side.
- 4) Observations relating to the confusion that is being experienced in the area by the people with regards the role of the politician and the public servant are quite true. Although Political Educational Seminars were carried out just prior to Christmas, it is no secret that the work in this field is no ~~any~~ where near the final goal.
- 5) The reason Mr. Setchell gives for these peoples fear of Self Government are quite true. After the unfortunate examples of coastal people 'messing their nests' in this area, the peaceful status quo is grappled to by the majority.

J. L. Wellington.  
A. D. C.



COPY

67-1-1A

67-1-1A

Sub-District Office,  
KOROBA.  
Southern Highlands District.

15th January 1971

Mr. G. Satchell,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
KOROBA.

KOROBA SPECIAL PATROL NUMBER NINE OF 1970/71

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the Koroba Division on Monday the 25th January 1971.

Your Patrol will be accompanied by two members of the RP&NGC plus Interpreter Patrol PORA.

You are to pay attention to the following matters:-

1. Paving of a two mile section of road in the Buri/Pandu area. Three Council Tractors will be available for work on this section.
2. Construction of minor bridging in this area to complete repair of bridges on the Tari/Koroba Road. A Council bridge foreman will assist you with this work.
3. Clearing of sites for two Teacher's houses at the Hedamali Primary 'T' School.
4. Construction of one classroom at the HEDAMALI Primary 'T' School.
5. Routine administration and settlement of disputes.
6. Recording in the Land Dispute Book any unrecorded disputes for Registration.
7. Political Education discussions as per the nine points listed on file 26-5-2. I would suggest you read Koroba Patrols Numbers 5, 6 and 7 of 1970/71 to gain an up to date picture of the political education programme already conducted in the Sub-District.

Your Patrol will be of two week duration. I would suggest you make your first camp at Buri for four or five days then move to Hedamali for the remainder of your Patrol. You can of course camp at other villagers that may prove more convenient for your work.

You will take the motorbike and move your patrol by utilising Council Tractors stationed at Buri.

For your information and action, please.

(Signed) John S. Hicks  
Assistant District Commissioner.



PATROL DIARY

(4)

JANUARY

- 25th, Departed Koroba station 0900. Arrived Buri village 0950.  
Working with three tractors, supervised labour at several small quarry sites.  
Arbitration of minor disputes.  
Slept Buri.
- 26th Supervised construction of road by Buri villagers  
Drove motor bike to Tari for discussions with P.W.D. Foreman Jackson concerning blasting in the small quarries close to Buri rest-house.  
Arbitration of minor disputes.  
Slept Buri.
- 27th Supervised construction of road by Buri villagers.  
Instructed that posts were to be brought from the bush to be used as bridge bearers.  
Arbitration of minor disputes.  
Slept Buri
- 28th Supervised construction of road by Buri villagers.  
Investigated possibility of access roads into deposits of coronas nearer to the site of work.  
Arbitration of minor disputes.  
Slept Buri.
- 29th Supervised construction of road by Buri villagers.  
Began construction of two small bridges. Due to council sawmill being inoperative have instructed natives to cut bush timber to be used as planks.  
Returned to Koroba station for weekend.  
Slept Koroba.
- 30th and 31st Days of rest-observed.  
Slept Koroba.
- 1st Preparations to recommence patrol.  
Departed Koroba station 1000. Arrived Hedamali village 1130.  
Camp set up.  
School and agriculture station ~~not~~ visited.  
Instructions given for people to commence work on a classroom the next day.  
Arbitration of minor disputes  
Slept Hedamali.
- 2nd Supervised clearing of ground and construction of double classroom for Hedamali primary "T" school.  
Hedamali, Humburu, Maria and Erebo villages are all working on the site.  
In consultation with the Councillor for Hedamali have chosen the sites for the two teachers houses to be built in the near future.  
Slept Hedamali.
- 3rd Accompanied P.W.D. foreman Jackson to small quarry near Buri rest-house. Blasted face of quarry to render it easier for native labour to remove stone.  
Returned to Hedamali by car and moved entire patrol back to Koroba station.  
Slept Koroba.



4  
(3)

SPECIAL REPORT

The Tari-Koroba road stretches eastward for a distance of twenty five miles. It is the responsibility of the Koroba Council to upgrade and maintain the fourteen mile section to the Tegari bridge. At the present time the road is in satisfactory condition except for the short section of road mentioned in the A.D.C.s patrol instructions. As well as the paving being incomplete bridges in the area are in poor condition with bearers and planks rotting and not being capable of holding heavy traffic.

Work has now commenced on replacing the old bearers with new logs. Decking will be a far more difficult matter as the Council Sawmill is out of action. The alternative is to use more bearers and to cover them with large stones and later, paving.

Three Council tractors and one Administration tractor are at present at work carrying coronas from the various small quarries to sections of the road. I estimate that there is a further three weeks of work left before this road is at a satisfactory state for its whole length.

The Hadamali Primary "T" school has three teachers taking t two Preparatory classes and a standard Four. A further teacher is expected to arrive shortly.

A site for two teachers houses has been cleared near to the present houses and work should commence as soon as Council timber becomes available.

A double classroom of native materials has been constructed at the rear of the present buildings, Work went well on this and the people seemed very keen.



3  
②

POLITICAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Due to the nature of the patrol I did not assemble groups and give a formal talk. However during the course of the patrol I had many opportunities of discussing matters with groups of thirty or more engaged on some form of work. The following are the comments that I received.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND MEMBERS

Great interest is generated in this topic from the fact of being represented by the volatile Andrew Wabiria. Although his activity is strictly parochial it is provoking many discussions at the village level.

There is great confusion of the Legislative and Executive functions ie. The role of the member as opposed to that of the Patrol Officer. People view the Patrol Officer as participating in the making of laws while they view the Member as being capable of magisterial and police work.

I feel that it is essential we draw a distinction and clearly outline the duties and responsibilities of both the member and various officers of the Public service.

SELF GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

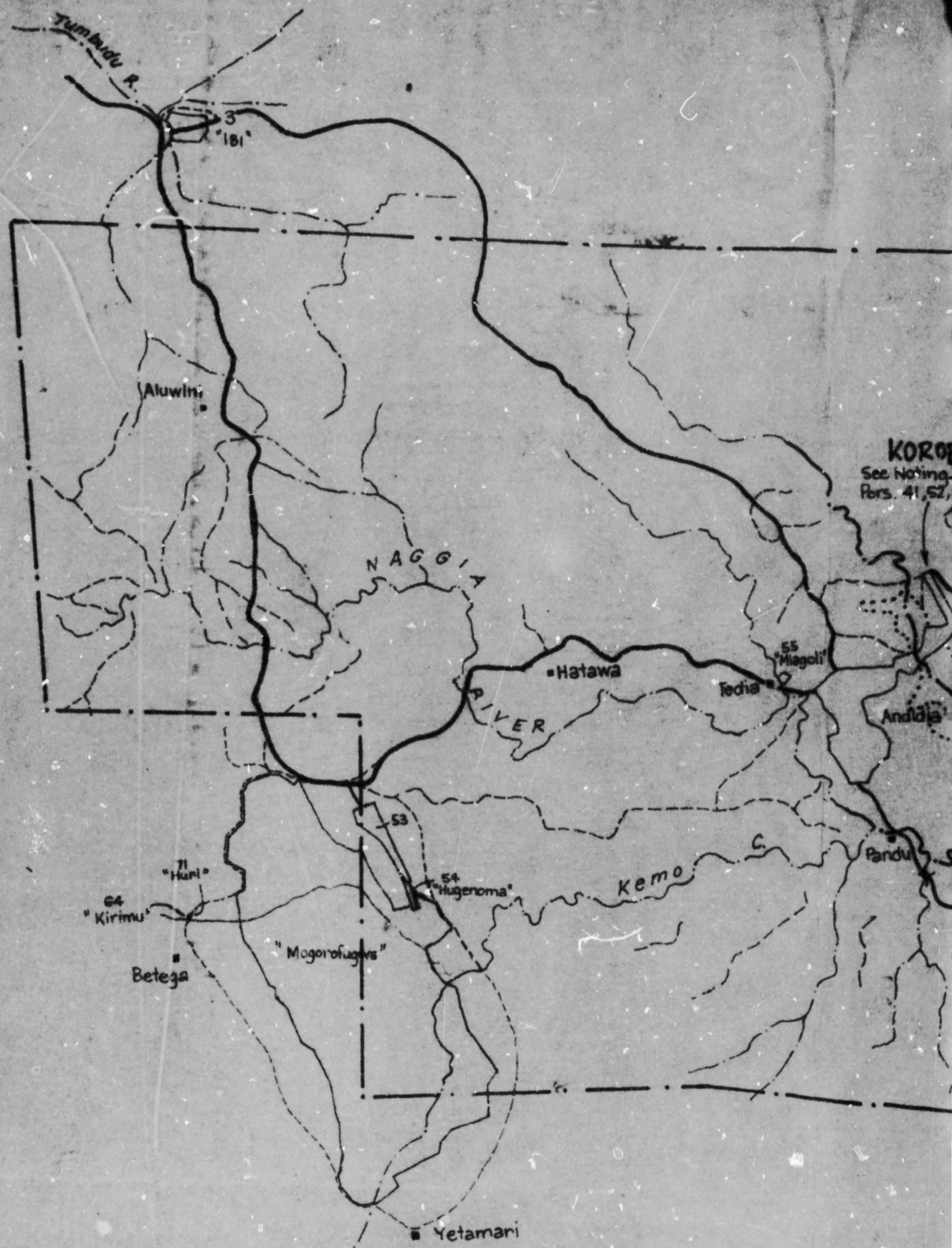
The fears and apprehensions expressed to previous Koroba patrols were also given this patrol. The people unequivocally resent the thought of Independence which they view as the complete withdrawal of white people and the substitution of natives from coastal areas.

CONCLUSION

The most interested and knowledgeable persons were, predictably, tractor drivers, police, interpreter and other Government Employees. As these people are continually prepared to talk and spread whatever they know ( and probably a good deal they do not know) I view it as essential that we concentrate an effort on this group of people.

*John A. ...*



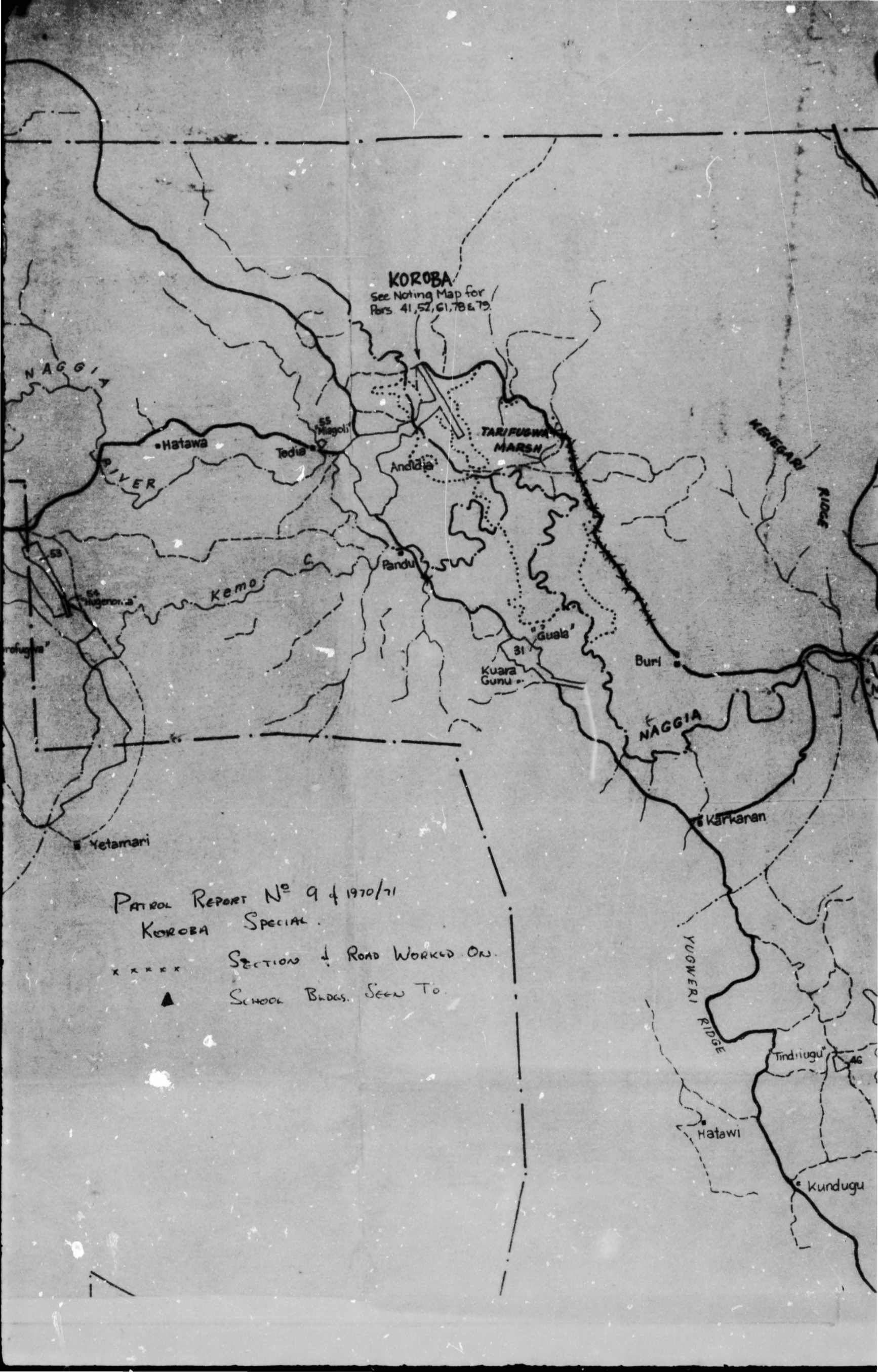


KORO  
See Notes  
Pors. 41, 52

PATROL REPORT N<sup>o</sup> 9 of 1970/71  
KOROKA SPECIAL.

XXXXX SECTION of ROAD WORKED  
▲ SCHOOL BUDGS. SEEN TO.





**KOROBA**

See Noting Map for  
Pars 41, 52, 61, 78 & 79.

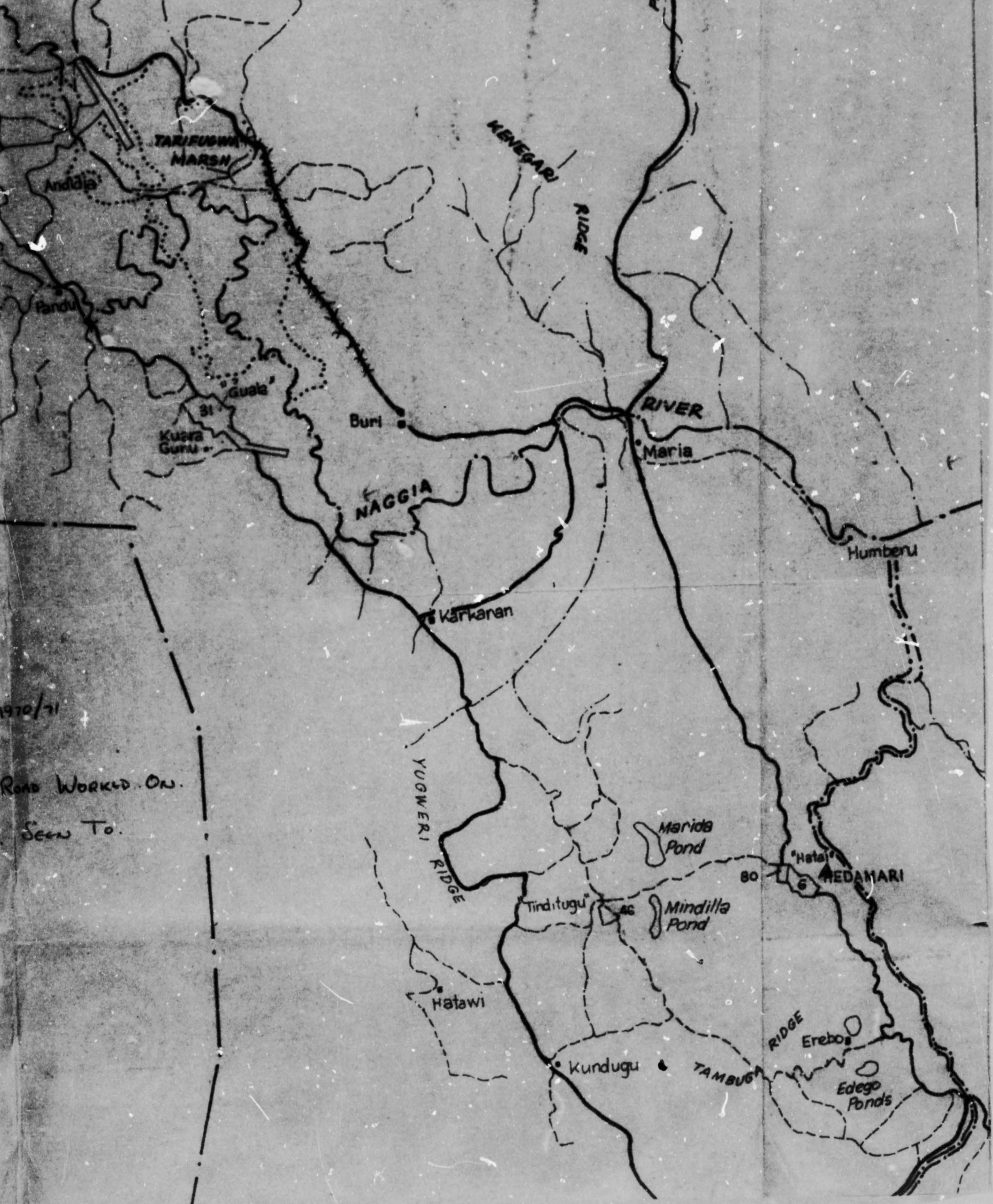
PATROL REPORT No 9 of 1970/71  
KOROBA SPECIAL.

XXXXX SECTION ↓ ROAD WORKED ON.  
▲ SCHOOL BLDGS. SEEN TO.



**KOROBA**

See Noting Map for  
Ears. 41, 52, 61, 78 & 79.



1970/71

Road Worked On.

See To.