

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Chuave

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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102-773

CHIMBU DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

CHAUVE

1971 - 1972

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1/71-72	J.N.Pain	Chauve Census Division
2/71-72	R.Tobia ⁸	Nambaiyufa Census Division
3/71-72	Number not used	
4/71-72	H.J.M.Janssen	Elimbari & part Nambaiyufa C.D.
5/71-72	J.B.Feers	Elimbari Census Division
6/71-72	S.J.Daniels	Part Elimbari Census Division
7/71-72	S.J.Daniels	Nambaiyufa Census Division



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... ONE of 1971/72

Subdistrict..... CHUAWE

District..... CHIMBU

Type of Patrol..... CENSUS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Patrol Conducted by..... JOHN N. PAIN, Assistantn Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled	}	Chuave Census Division
(Council and/or		Elimbarin Local Government
Census Division/s.)		

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

...1st Class Const TATAGE

...TEINE KURUBE Interpreter

Duration of Patrol—from 9/ 8 /71 to 2 / 9 /71

No. of Days..... 20 broken 8 actual nights

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... 3/8/70

Date..... 3/8/ 70 Duration... 3/8/70 to 10/9/70

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... CENSUS REVISION, POLITICAL EDUCATION,
ADVERTISE FORTHCOMING HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, LA W AND ORDER
ADVERTISE PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 9456

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

IA Bruce
J. M. ...
21..

.....
District Commissioner.

RGO:MG

P.O. BOX 2396,
KOROROBU

67-18-5

13th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDUNA

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 1-71-72

Your reference 67-3-4 of 16th November, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.N. Fain, Assistant Patrol Officer of CHUAVE Census Division.

Mr Fain's report paints a rather gloomy picture in respect of the general attitude of the people towards law and order.

No doubt both you and the Assistant District Commissioner, CHUAVE have the matter well in hand.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-185
12

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67-3-4
If calling ask for
Mr..... RK:de



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-4

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
KUNDIAWA...Chimbu Dist.

16th November, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1971/72 - CHUAVE CENSUS DIV

Your 67-3-i of 21st October, 1971, refers.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. J. Pain, Assistant Patrol Officer, together with your comments addressed to Mr. Pain. Your comments adequately cover all aspects of the comments in the report. I agree with your comment that it is our responsibility to communicate with the people as efficiently as possible. Because, I feel, it would bring about a better understanding of the rapid progress in all aspects of developments taking place.

I realize, that Mr. Pain was not instructed to update the area study. However, the area study was due to be updated when he patrolled the area as the last area study was compiled in August/September, 1970, refer the secretary's circular memorandum 67-1-0 of 25th September, 1970. It states that the due dates of the updating and complete recompilation of the area study.

The Village population registers are returned herewith. These registers require recalculation and retyping because the column (total incl. absentees) did not appear to have included the population in the Village at the time of census. The reconciliation also reveals that there were nineteen (19) people were unaccounted for. Should Mr. Pain be requested to promptly recalculate and retype the Village Population Register so that it can be forwarded to this office at your earliest opportunity.

(L.J. Doolan,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Enclosed herewith two copies of the above Report for your information. The Village Population Registers will be forwarded when the recalculation and retyping is correctly completed.

L.J. Doolan
(L.J. Doolan),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Political Education: The Papua New Guinea flag is in ^{fact} rectangular having proportions 4:3. The Australian flag 4:2 is "more rectangular", thus possibly giving rise to the people's feeling.

A propos your comment that the people are not interested in political education, I would merely reiterate the questions posed above. It is up to the educators to make the education interesting - and this can be done

You are however on the right track in your final sentence. All societies have a few "opinion leaders" and a majority of people who are content to follow. Thus, in the political education context, the village leaders, councillors and others who may lead opinion, are the most effective people to talk to.

Law and Order: The current disrespect being shown for law and order in the Chuave area is but a part of a general disrespect throughout the whole country. It's main cause I believe, is the widening gap between the young and the old. Traditional sanctions controlled by the old people cannot be made to work because of a general deterioration of the traditional social structure. Modern statute sanctions too, cannot always be brought to bear - frequently because of an under-strength police force. The result is that people know there is a law (often both traditional and modern) against a particular activity, but know also that they stand a good chance of either escaping arrest or at most, getting off lightly in court. This of course helps to breed disrespect for law.

I think you should avoid such phrases as "the lack of support the police receive from the courts". They tend to cause unnecessary upsets. In any case, a little research and enquiry will reveal that frequently the presentation of a case by the police is inadequate to the point where a defendant is discharged or is given a reduced sentence. A common inadequacy in cases is the lack of any information on previous convictions of defendants. Under these circumstances, a Court can only assume the defendant is a First Offender, and punish accordingly.

Census: I sympathise a little with the people's reluctance to attend a census. Although discussions have taken place on the advisability of abandoning this form of census, it still remain with us. We must make the best of it we can.

General: In a report of this type - indeed in any official writing - you should avoid the unqualified and unquoted use of Pidgin terms such as "house-man" "house line", "marretta" (which should be spelt MOROTA) etc. The report is written in English, so should be entirely in English. Where the use of Pidgin is unavoidable or even desirable (as it can be in some instances), the word should be correctly spelt and underlined to indicate it is a Pidgin word.

There are parts of your report where you have assumed the reader has additional knowledge which will qualify your words. It is good practise to assume that people who are going to read the report have no knowledge of the area. This makes for a much clearer report.

You have obviously learnt a lot in your first term and this report reveals some of this. You should attempt to look beneath the surface and as well as reporting facts, you should also analyse them and discuss them. The report is well written however and expresses your observations well.

R.D.M. Cleland

(R.D.M. Cleland)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-3-1

RDMC:vw

Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.
Chimbu District.

21st October, 1971.

Mr. J.H. Pain,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.

REPORT OF CHUAVE PATROL No.1 OF 1971/72
CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for your report of Chuave Patrol Number 1 of 1971/72. It appears to have been a routine census patrol on which you have reported in a straightforward manner. There are a number of points on which I would like to comment. Where my comment may appear adverse, I want to stress that I make it for your present and future guidance, and not in any sense of petty criticism.

Introduction: you say the Highlands Highway has had an effect on certain people without specifying what effect. One assumes the effect is bad. It would have been for more useful had you detailed, and perhaps attempted to analyse, the effects.

Political: I fully agree with your suggestion about a Council news sheet. Even though it will only be read by those few literate people, it is a very useful means of communication between the Council and the people.

Your last paragraph under Local Government and Councillors needs more explanation: in what way are these Councillors doing "more damage than good" why? what can be done about it?

House of Assembly: While I know that the Chuave people are difficult at the best of times, I am concerned that you were told to finish the talks quickly. Obviously, the people were not interested in hearing what you had to say, but I feel we should try and look beneath this fact to find the deeper reason for their disinterest. You already realise no doubt that one of the less attractive facts of an Assistant Patrol Officer's life is that most local people's reaction towards him is one of coolness. Because you have been at Chuave for all your 18 months service, this factor should be diminishing now. Why then are the people loath to listen? Have we given them the same material too often? Are we presenting the material in a way that makes people want to listen? Are we presenting the right material? I feel that these are the sorts of questions you should be asking because if we (the Australian Government and its P.N.G. Administration) hope to bring these people through to independence, then it is our responsibility to ensure that we communicate with them as efficiently as possible.

I would use the same argument to query the last sentence of this section. It is a dangerous over-simplification to say "they have no-one but themselves to blame". Village and group loyalties and rivalries complicate the voting picture, but a people who thrust upon them a political system larger than and totally different to their own, should be able to expect a complete education in that system. As yet, we have not been able to complete that education.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

Telegrams
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Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE
Chimbu District.

Mr J.N. Pain,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - CHUAVE

CENSUS DIVISION

Please finalise arrangements to commence a patrol in the Chuave Census Division. During the patrol attend to the following matters.

CENSUS REVISION

Census revision is to be carried out for all village groups within the Chuave Census Division. The village registers are in the Sub-District Office. You will note that some registers have pages missing. Where applicable renew missing pages.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

As you are aware many village people are not interested in matters which come within the scope of political education. However some villagers are. Discussions should be held with interested persons on the following topics:-

- (a) self-government
- (b) independence
- (c) House of Assembly
- (d) Local Government

Please make yourself aware of the contents of the District Commissioner's letter 80-1-7 of 28th July, 1971 concerning political education. There is the need for the villagers to realise the importance of next years House of Assembly elections.

In respect of the Elimbari Local Government Council publicise the forthcoming council tax collection team to the area - a successful tax collection is necessary to ensure that the council can undertake its 1971/72 programme.

LISTING OF LAND DISPUTES

Make a list of any land disputes throughout the census division. Details should include parties to the dispute (individuals or groups), name of area and location.

LAW AND ORDER

Talks on law and order are to be given. Stress the point that council rules are for the benefit of the people themselves and that such rules should be abided by. Matters requiring formal court action are to be forwarded to the Chuave Police Station.

PROSPECTING AUTHORITY People are to be made aware of the terms and conditions of the grant of a prospecting authority to Minjier Mines Pty Ltd. There were no objections from the people at Chuave when the authority was granted. Refer to Lands Department Circular 67/42 of 3rd November, 1969 which applies to the matter.

GENERAL MATTERS Deal with any general matters which require attention. Interpreter Teine and Constable 1st/class Tatage will accompany you on the patrol.

You will be required to submit a situation report when the patrol is completed.



N.H. Walters

Assistant District Commissioner.

Telephone
Telephone
On Radio
H. calling
M.
Mr. J. M.
Assistant
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PATROL DIARY

- Monday 9/8/71 1130 am left for Sirikoge Rest House arrived 1230. Spent afternoon setting up camp and talking to the local villagers. Council Clerk Gideon Bundari arrived approx 1700 hrs. Slept SIRIKOGE
- Tuesday 10/8/71 Census of three lines in morning. 2½ hours Political Education talks late morning and early afternoon. Fairly good response but few people not interested. Collection of council tax by clerk. In afternoon hired local car and shifted camp to Emige Rest House, arrived 1500 hrs. Spent rest of afternoon and 2 hours at night talking to councillor and people. Slept EMIGE
- Wednesday 11/8/71 Census from 0800 hrs to 1300. Three hours Political Education talks during afternoon. Balancing of census books for one hour and talks with people at night. Slept EMIGE
- Thursday 12/8/71 0800 hired business car to shift patrol to Numbuni. Arrived Numbuni 0830 hrs. Councillor Kom's line. No house available for patrol to sleep, continued on to Chuave. Left Chuave at 1300 for Kau Tambandi Rest House. Arrived 1345, people still repairing rest house and house police. At night talks with ex Lulus, Tultuls committees and councillor Poka. Excellent reception ~~from~~ from people. Slept KAU-TAMBANDI
- Friday 13/8/71 3 hours census in morning. Political Education talks in afternoon. Also talks on Mining Prospectus. Finished approx 1600 hrs. Left for Gun Rest house by govt. car arrived 1800 hrs. Slept GUN
- Saturday 14/8/71 0730 census of two lines and political education talks during morning. Half of Kibu refused to come in morning, all arrived in afternoon, census and P.E. talks carried out. Slept GUN
- Sunday 15/8/71 Shifted patrol to Keu Aid post in morning, by business car. Then on to Chuave to obtain new census forms for books. Slept Chuave.
- Monday 16/8/71 Balancing of village population registers at Chuave during morning. To Keu during afternoon. Slept KEU
- Tuesday 17/8/71 Census of six lines in morning. Talks with people on House of Assembly, Councillors and the E.L.G.C. and coffee marketing during afternoon. Approx 650 people in attendance. Slept KEU
- Wednesday 18/8/71 Census of three lines at Keu in morning followed by political education talks. In afternoon moved patrol back to Numbuni to Councillor Kom's line. Still no house ready returned to Chuave and arranged for census of Guaka Clan at the Council Chambers.
- Thursday 19/8/71 0800 arrived council chambers for census. Three lines, Modnem, Arugum and Ibukuagu attended. P.E. talks first for 2 hours followed by census. Finished approx 1430 returned to Chuave.

Friday 20/8/71 In morning to Numbuni to see Councillor Kon re the building of a rest house. Kom not at Numbuni, spoke to ward committees. Returned to Chuave and during afternoon balanced village population registers.

Saturday 21/8/71 Observed Chuave

Sunday 22/8/71 Observed Chuave

Monday 23/8/71 Census during morning at council chambers. P.E. talks prior to talks. Guaka Clan present. Finished approx 1500 hours. Little interest shown by people.

Tuesday 24/8/71 To Togoma re census of three lines. One line gone to Hagen for show, Censused two lines and P.E. talks with people.

Wednesday 25/8/71 To councillor Kom's line for census. Three lines and P.E. talks to people. New rest house to be built.

Thursday 26/8/71 To Mainamo during day for P.E. talks and census. People have been cross over ownership of land, referred to A.D.C. Returned to Chuave 1300 hours. Good response by people.

Friday 27/8/71 To Councillor Kumanai Buro's lines for census. All at market, returned to Chuave and spent day balancing village population registers.

Saturday 28/8/71 Observed Chuave.

Sunday 29/8/71 Observed Chuave.

30/8/71 Monday To councillor Kumanai's line re census, Only two lines turned up, census two lines and P.E. talks.

Tuesday 31/8/71 To Gomia Clan re census and P.E. talks. Census three lines Interest shown in talks, flag shown to people.

Wednesday 1/9/71 Census of one line at Togoma and P.E. talks.

Thursday 2/9/71 To councillor Kuri's line re census of one line and P.E. talks.

End of Patrol

(5)

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Chuave Station is situated in approximately the centre of the Chuave Census Division. It is bordered by Gwaga clan to the north and west, Gomia No 1 to the east and Gomia No 2 to the south. The Elimbari Local Government Council Chambers, situated on the Highlands Highway, are also in the Chuave Census Division.

The Highlands Highway has an immediate effect on the Gwaga Clan as their house lines border the highway, and to a lesser effect on Gomia No 1 clan which is situated just off the highway. The remainder of the census division, although not situated near the highway, has been effected by the highway to a much greater extent than the other two census divisions.

During 1970/71 year two patrols were carried out in the Chuave census division, one being the annual census revision and area study patrol and the other for the council elections.

The patrol, on the whole, was not received very well and this is in line with the general attitude of the Chuave people. This is covered later in the report.

POLITICAL

(a) Local Government and Councillors The council president, Launa Muele and two members of the council Finance Committee, Kuri Mori and Girimai Kelaga come from the Chuave Census Division. This, along with the fact that the council chambers are in the division, has given the people, or made the people more aware of the council than perhaps in other areas of the sub-district. In most cases in the census division the people were aware that the tax patrol was in the area. This had been advertised by the councillors but few were aware of the activities of the council and the projects planned during the new financial year. A council paper, written in Pidgin-English and distributed at meetings to the councillors and ward committees would be beneficial to the census division to ensure that the village people understand fully what goes on at each meeting and the plans that the council has.

At all rest houses the people complained that the councillors were either being paid too much, \$5.00 per month, or that they should be doing the work as councillor for nothing, as a service to the people. Many asked if I could get the amount paid reduced, or if I could get it abolished altogether. Only a minority realised that the councillors themselves set the price and asked for the pay. Last financial year the councillors were being paid \$10.00 each month but this has since been reduced to \$5.00.

In most cases the people take no notice of their councillor when their help is requested by him. The council president, Launa Muele, got up to speak to his line, the Gwaga Clan, after census at the council chambers. No one out of the 250 to 300 people present were interested in what he was saying and many walked away in front of him. This did not happen at other rest houses as none of the other councillors had any thing to say to their people but it was noticed during the patrol that when a councillor asked any person for his assistance it was not forthcoming.

The council tax patrol, which was following approximately one week behind the patrol seemed to be getting a good response with most people coming forward with their tax. At Sirikoge only about half of the full amount of tax was collected as the people claim they have no money due to a compensation payment of \$2,000 which they had just made to another line over a body.

At Keu some of the people were accusing the councillors from Nambaiyufa and Elimbari Census Divisions of stealing the council money and wasting it on beer. One person stated that the councillors from their area were the best and that something should be done about the others.

This is a typical attitude of the people around Chuave at present. Any person who is not from their immediate area, or who was not born in their immediate area, is no good to them or is not wanted by them. The statement made by the people that their councillors are best is a slight on them in that in the last three months two of their councillors have been to court for assault and drunkenness charges and one is at present in jail.

Councillors Laina Muele and Poga Boku are probably the most stable in the area. Others like Kom Gauwa, Kumanai Buro and Tabie Maima are at present doing more damage than good to their people.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY/ MEMBERS.

The forthcoming House Of Assembly Elections were advertised and discussed throughout the area, and most of the people responded to the discussions. At Keu, Emige, Gun and the council chambers the people told me to finish the talks and get on with the census so they could go back to their homes. At all three places the house lines are all within one hours walking distance from the rest house, and it was still early morning when I was told that the talks had finished, or to finish the talks and start the census. This is a general feel in the people which is now starting to come out. They are no longer interested in the patrols or what has to be said to them.

The importance of the next House of Assembly elections was impressed upon them, along with the importance of the people to vote for a person who can really represent them in the House. I also tried to point out the differences between the educated people in their area and the old village leaders, who most of the people still vote for, in conjunction with the elections and the fact that Self-government and perhaps Independence will come during the next House of Assembly. At Gomia No 1, Kau, Togoma and Sirikoge the people responded well to the talks and some questions were asked by the people after the talks. At Kau Tambandi a young man aged about 25 to 30 years told me that he had just come back from Lae and that he had heard there that Communists were going to take over the country after Independence. He did not understand what communism was (he was not educated) but he was worried incase it happened. I think that this stems from the general feeling of insecurity that these people have in that most of them, even though they have been told otherwise, think that once Independence comes to Papua New Guinea all the Australians are going to leave and another country is going to rule them, or they will be left completely on their own. This feeling has come out more in the older generation of villagers who probably appreciate more what Australia has done for their country than the younger generations.

The general feeling about Yauwe Wauwe, the local Member is that he is not interested in the people any more. Most stated that they never see him or hear anything about his work in the House. His business commitments, according to the village people, are more important to him than his work in and for the House. The villagers also have some illfeeling towards Yauwe because he is from the Nambaiyufa Census Division and not from their own area. This has been present for a long time and as the people are in the position to vote for someone in their own area if they wish they have no-one but themselves to blame.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

During the last week of the patrol I took the new flag out to show the people. Their general ~~xxxx~~ reaction to it was that there was something wrong with it but they couldnot say what. The flag at Chuave is square in shape and in two instances during the talks with the people it was suggested by them that if the flag was made in a rectangular shape it would look better. The Papua New Guinea flag was accepted by the people without much comment but they found it hard to beleive that the flag would be perhaps the only visible change they

would see in Chuave when Self-Government and Independence comes to their country.

Political Education in this area, at the village level, is ineffective as the majority of people are not interested. Kau Tambandi rest house was the only place at which the patrol really achieved anything along the lines of Political Education.

During the night the councillor from that area, three ward committee members and four village leaders, (ex luluis and tultuls) came to the house police to have a talk. The local teacher from the Kau Tambandi school, a Papuan, also joined in. We talked for just over four hours on the work of the council, the House of Assembly and Self-Government and Independence. The next morning I found that the men had gone back to their housemans after the talk and discussed everything with their people. As a result the talks and discussions with the people altogether were much more rewarding than at the other rest houses. They knew what I was going to talk about and were prepared to ask questions and talk about things.

From this experience I feel that the only media for political education on a long term and more effective basis, is through the schools to school children and to small groups of village leaders and councillors who are interested enough to attend meetings.

ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development. The villagers seem to be very interested in starting their own businesses. At present six people own six cows and three steers between them. At Nubuni and ex councillor, Kuno Emeri, has started a piggery which has been financed by the Development Bank. At present it is stocked with 5 sows and 1 boar which is ex Goroka Piggery. At Memimungi Yaun Ami has just completed building a fowl house and by the end of September plans to have it stocked with 40 hens. He plans to sell eggs locally at Chuave.

(b) Activities of D.A.S.F. At present at the Extension Centre at Chuave the agricultural officer is experimenting with citrus trees, orange, lemon and grapefruit with the idea that if they grow successfully they will be sold or supplied to the locals. This project will not be completed for another three years. Passionfruit vines are also grown at the centre for distribution to the people.

(c) Village Cash Crops The main cash crop in the area is coffee. This crop occupies most of the villagers time as a money earner with vegetable growing and passionfruit growing as a side-line.

At the time of the patrol the price of coffee had fallen from 21 to 22 cents a pound during May to 12 to 15 cents a pound and this was causing much comment from the locals. Much time was taken during the talks trying to explain the methods of marketing coffee to the world and how the prices are effected by the world market. Using the local market at Chuave as an example and the fluctuating price of Kau-Kau and oranges at the market a comparison was drawn between the coffee market on the world scale and the local market. This method seemed to reach some of the people.

Most of the coffee trees are not being looked after properly. Time is spent cleaning the grass from the ground around the trees but the average villager will not prune the trees to correct height. They seem to have the idea that the ~~higher higher~~ higher the trees grow the more beans they can produce and they refuse to look to the long term effects it will have on the trees.

The Chimbu Coffee Society has four vehicles working full time in the area with a new iron storing shed for coffee situated near the council chambers. Apart from this there are a number of private buyers, Roka, Red Shell, Bena, Collins and Leahy, C.H. Mean and many others who are buying coffee at a higher price than the Society (1 to 3 cents a pound more) and who are buying the coffee when it is not properly dried or when the bag is mixed with wet and

dry coffee beans together. This is providing the Society with competition that it cannot compete with and as a result their trucks are coming back to the store only half full at the end of the day. Most of the village people during the patrol were told how the society works and how it pays yearly 'bonuses' if it is running at a profit. It was also explained that most of the private buyers were only charging high prices in the Chimbu areas to try and do the society out of business. This seemed to have no effect on them and many stated outright that they would only sell to the buyers with the highest price and if the society would not put their prices up they would not sell to it.

On Tuesday and Friday of each week the Chuave Census Division people hold a market on the station at Chuave. All types of introduced vegetables, tomatoes, carrots cabbages etc are sold plus the local foods of sweet potato, marrettas kumul etc. This market is the other main source of income to the people in the area and usually 400 to 600 people attend. Other smaller markets are held at Sirikoge and Numbuni, both in the Chuave Census Division.

Because of the high population density in the Sub-District there is no non-indigenous development in the area.

SOCIAL

(a) Education There are four government schools and one mission school in the area. Sirikoge P.T.S. is permanent material with two teachers teaching Prep and Standard one. Kau-Tambani P.T.S. is only new this year, It is built with local materials and at present has one teacher teaching Prep. During this financial year two semi permanent material buildings and one teachers house are to be built. Both the Chuave P.T.S. and the Elimbari (Keu) P.T.S. have a full teaching staff and teach to standard six. A European headmaster is posted to Chuave P.T.S.

The Mission school at Kumul, near Numbuni is S.D.A. and mainly run along Bible School lines.

(b) Law and Order The Chauve Census Division is the worst census division in the Chuave Sub-District. Because of the close proximity of the Chuave Station and the continual contact with the Highlands Highway and Europeans there has been a complete breakdown of law and order in the people, at village level. There is no respect shown for the old men and traditional leaders by the younger generations and the younger generations have no respect for the newer form of Law and Order, the government.

Collins and Leahy Store, situated on the Chuave Station has a liquor license to sell cartons of beer and bottles of spirits. Each day and some others it is the scene of drunken fights and disturbances. On a number of occasions the storekeepers have been threatened by the village people when they have tried to close the store. Twice in the last three months stones or sticks have been thrown through the windows of the store, and once the storekeeper has been assaulted. Police have been stoned and local staff from Papua have been chased by the Chuave people at night through the station. The main offenders are those clans on the immediate outskirts of the station, Gwaga and Gomia No 1.

During the patrol all lines were explained the laws with regards to drinking and fighting, especially on the station. The Gwagas were told on the Thursday of the laws and the consequences if they broke them. The next day a large fight broke out at the store and a policeman was stoned and had several stitches in the head. The main offenders were the Gwagas and it is typical of their attitude towards the station personnel.

Approximately two months previous to the patrol the police riot squad visited Chuave for two weeks. During their stay they visited the Gwaga house lines and arrested people for having stolen property in their possession, for escape legal custody (previous offences from the Chuave police) and drunk. Also many of them were arrested at the store for various offences. Of all those arrested

and tried at the Local Court none were sent to jail. As a result the Friday after the riot squad left the station the Gwagas and Gomas were back at the store behaving in their usual manner.

The lack of support the police receive from the courts is having a de-moralising effect on the police in the area and a very bad effect on the people. Some villagers come to the bank in the mornings and draw out \$5.00 or \$10.00 and openly state that it is to 'buy the court' after they are arrested in the afternoon at the store. This is a complete mockery of law and order in the area.

During these afternoons at the store the small hills along the sides of the road and around the store are lined with village 'women' and younger boys who stir the rest on. The afternoon the policeman was stoned the women were chanting 'kill the police, stone the police'. Launa Muale, the council president and councillor for the Gwaga's has been unable to talk to his people about their episodes at the store as none of them will listen to him. On a number of occasions he has stated that he has just about 'given up' with them.

The main offenders, the Gwagas and Gomas, have also been known to steal off the back of trucks along the highway.

(c) Missions The only mission in the census division is the S.D.A. at Kumul. This has an effect on the Kamara, Gwaga, Togoma and Kebai clans. The remainder of the people are either Catholic or Lutheran, turning to mission stations in the remaining census divisions in the Sub-District. The S.D.A. mission, although it has a station in the area, is not predominant as most of the people will not follow their teachings and turn to the other missions instead.

CENSUS

The people are obviously sick of attending census patrols for census and for general matters. Many people refused to attend and failed to come up for census while others who attended left before their names were called because they were sick of waiting. In all cases during the patrol census was finished no later than one or two o'clock in the afternoon and the usual starting time was around 9.30 am in the morning. Three lines refused to come the first time and the patrol had to return to the area two or three times before they attended.

The high absentee rate both inside and outside the district was due to the Hagen show and a pig kill at Nambaiyufa.

A overall natural increase of 77 people on last years figures is an average increase for the area. The birth rate has increased by .45 per 100 on last years figures which goes in line with the increased number of female inward migrations, showing a greater number of marriages in the area.

PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES The work of the mining companies was explained to all people during the patrol. At present the only people affected by the companies are at Kau-Tambandi where initial exploration has been carried out. In all cases the people were grateful that the work had been explained to them as there was some worry at some areas that their land would be taken from them.

LAND DISPUTES There are no apparent land disputes in the census division except that at Mainamo which has been settled by the A.D.C. This dispute was only between lines of the same clan and did not involve court action.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number... 2 1971/72 NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION

Subdistrict... CHUAVE

District... CHIMBU

Type of Patrol... CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by... R. TOBIA

Area Patrolled	}	NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION
(Council and/or		ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
Census Division/s.)		

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
..... 1 member of the R.P.&.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 3 / 8/71 to 7 / 10 / 71

No. of Days... 31 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: 5/71

Date... 24/5/71-1/7/71 Duration... 25 days - 21 nights

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)... Political Education and general administration
and roadwork - *GENERAL TRAINING*

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 8095

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUN.

67-18-20/67-37-4.

28th February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KINDIAMA.

NAMBAYUFA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72.

Your reference 67-3-4 of 21st February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Situation Report arising out of the above Patrol of the NAMBAYUFA Census Division, as prepared by MR. R. TOBIA, Patrol Officer.

From the dates on the correspondence it seems that the late submission of this report was caused by a delay of two months in the Sub-District Office, Chuave, and a delay of two months in your office. Please ensure this is not repeated.

I agree with your point about programming the patrol after consultation with the people so as not to conflict with pre-arranged village activities. Another point you could have mentioned is the lack of prior arrangement for the supply of a vehicle to move the patrol, as evidenced throughout the diary. No wonder the people are reluctant to carry. We expect them to build and maintain roads on the justification of the elimination of portage then blatantly contradict ourselves. It must have been hard for the morale of the officer.

Mr. TOBIA should note the comments regarding care in the report presentation. He otherwise appears most conscientious.

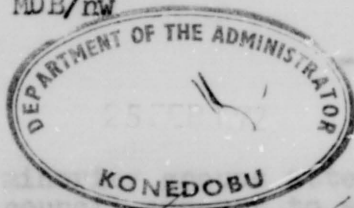
The census figures will be commented upon separately.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-3-4

MDB/nw

67-3-4



District Office,
KUNDIAWA. CHIMBU DISTRICT.

21st February, 1972.

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

... to be conducted in this area in an attempt to
eradicate many of the misconceptions currently held
by the people.

For PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1971/72.

1. Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R. TOBIA covering his patrol to the NAMNAYUFA Census Division is acknowledged with thanks. It is noted that the report is not accompanied by a map of the area patrolled and that the area study for this Census Division was not updated. However, Mr. Walters made no specific reference to the area study in his instructions and in this he was remiss. Please forward a map of the area patrolled for onforwarding to Headquarters.
2. Mr. TOBIA obviously encountered considerable difficulties with the local people during his patrol. Many of the problems he encountered would have been avoided if the patrol had not been arranged in such a way as to conflict with the important traditional ceremonies that were being conducted at the time Mr. TOBIA entered the area. By adopting a less formal approach to some of his duties in the field Mr. Tobia would have had an excellent opportunity to study important aspects of local custom and develop rapport with the people.
3. Of late there has been a trend within this District for minority fringe groups to threaten to break-away from their respective councils in order to attract Council and Administration resources and expenditure to their home areas. Many are apprehensive about future developments in this country and this has resulted in

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minority groups attempting to withdraw from the broad council concept to smaller social grouping with which they have traditional alliances. It is imperative that an intensive council and political education programme be conducted in this area in an attempt to eradicate many of the misconceptions currently held by the people.

For your information.

(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Enclosed please find two copies of the above-mentioned report.

For your information and comment.

L.J. Doolan
(L.J. DOOLAN) *L*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-3-1

RDMC: ao

Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.

17th December, 1971.

Mr. R. Tobia,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.

Dear Mr. Tobia,

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72
NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for your report on the above patrol. I am pleased with its content and particularly with some of your observations. It is a pity though that you have made so many typographical and spelling errors.

There are several specific comments I would like to make. Where these might appear to be over-critical to you, I want you to realise that I make them for your instruction and future guidance.

I appreciate ^{the} particular problems you struck in the area - problems apparently connected with the fact that you are a New Guinean. I do not think you have exaggerated these, as I believe that the Nambaiyufa people (among many others in the Highlands) look upon New Guinean Patrol Officers as an example of the way events are proceeding towards self government and independence at a rate far in excess of anything they can understand. This will change in time, and you will find too that as you gain more experience in handling these situations, things will be easier for you.

I am interested in your remarks on the wish expressed by some of the Nambaiyufa people to join the Asaro - Watabung Council. I feel myself that such a move, coupled with others, may well be in the best interests of these people. But as I have said to you verbally, we should not at this stage show to the people anything more than normal interest in the idea.

You seem to have told the people the right things about Local Government. I fully agree with you that both Councillors and people have only a sketchy idea of the workings of Local Government and of the place which it is capable of taking in the overall administrative structure. I am aware too of the corruption of many of the Councillors. I hope shortly to be able to take steps to completely re-educate the Councillors and people in Local Government. I hope we have time, because it is a long and exacting job.

Many of your comments on political matters show that you have given thought to these matters. I agree with most of them.

..../2..

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On the economic side, again it is a matter of education. Unfortunately, I know of no convincing way to tell people why the price of coffee fluctuates. This will take generations, and in the meantime any explanation will always be suspect in the eyes of the growers.

The Law and Order situation is indeed worrying. Here again, I agree with your view although to do so, I risk being branded an "old-time" kiap." The reasons, I feel, for the present law and order situation are many. Some are obvious (such as improperly prepared police cases resulting in acquittal or nominal sentence when the defendant knows he is guilty), and some lie in complex psychological processes (which I need not expand upon here).

It is evident that you did not check your report after typing. There are many typographical errors which tend to detract from an otherwise well written report. There are spelling errors too : you should always use a dictionary when in doubt.

Your two weeks absense have been dealt with separately. There is no need to comment further.

Generally speaking this is a thoughtful report and does you credit. I trust that your work actually in the field was of a similar standard.

.....
(R.D.M. CLELAND)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

67-2-1

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Sub-District Office,

CHUAVE.

Chimbu District

30th July, 1971.

Mr. R. Tobia,
Patrol Officer,
CHUAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS
DIVISION.

This is to confirm arrangements for you to depart on patrol to the Nambaiyufa Census Division on Monday, 2nd August, 1971. The following matters are to be attended to during the course of the patrol.

Census Revision.

Census revision is to be carried out for all village groups in the Nambaiyufa Census Division. Respective village registers are in the Sub-District Office.

Political Education.

When time permits discussions should be held with interested persons on the following topics:

- a) self-government
- b) independence
- c) House of Assembly
- d) Local Government.

Also please make yourself aware of the District Commissioner's letter 80-1-7 of 28th, July, 1971, concerning political education. In respect of the Elimbari Local Government Council publicise the forthcoming council tax collection team to the area - stressing the necessity for a successful tax collection to enable the council to proceed with the 1971/72 programme.

Relocation Boundary Anglican Mission Lease - Nambaiyufa.

Mr. K. Eyogana, Assistant Field Officer, will accompany you to assist in relocating the abovementioned boundary. There has been some dissent amongst villagers in the area as to the actual location of the boundary.

Listing of Land Disputes.

Make a list of any land disputes throughout the census division. Details should include parties to the dispute (individuals or groups), name of area and location.

Law and Order.

Talks on law and order are to be given - stress the necessity for observance of council rules. Any matters requiring formal court action are to be sent to the Chuave Police Station.

PETROL DIARY

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- Tuesday - 3-8-71 - 0800 prepared for patrol.
1100 depart Chuave for Yandime rest house.
1430 arrived Yandime, set up camp. One oldman died earlier in the day and people coming in from other hamlets to morn him.
Overnight Yandime.
- Wednesday 4/8/71 - No census taken to day. Just found out that the census figures for last year were unreadable. Sent messenger with a letter to A.D.C to forward me a better copy from the office if any. Inspected house line instead with the committee and councillor. Mourning still going on in the village. Messenger and my interpreter have not arrived by late evening. Overnight Yandime.
- Thursday 5/8/71 - Interpreter arrived early morning. 1000 censused Mulefagu and Ufiguweri. Political education talks and discussion held after taking census. Alot of people did not turn up for census due to singsings over in the Unggai area.
Balanced census figures the rest of the afternoon. No other copies of last years census figures available that are easy to read. Will just have to use the copy I have. Overnight Yandime.
- Friday 6/8/71 0930 Censused Marepa and Mi hamlets. Political education held after census. Abitrated in several arguments over pigs destroying gardens mainly.
1400 DASF toyota arrived Yandime and writer returned to Chuave on same. Overnight Chuave.
- Saturday 7/8/71 Observed Chuave.
- Sunday 8/8/71 1600 returned Yandime per toyota. 1830 arrived Yandime and overnight.
- Monday 9/8/71 0900 censused Kaupa and Nime hamlets. General discussion followed. 1610 Assistant Field Officer Mr.K.Emogana arrived. Patrol party shifting camp to Nambaiyufa tomorrow. Overnight Yandime.
- Tuesday 10/8/71 1145 depart Yandime for Nambaiyufa. Spent part of the morning balancing census figures.
1215 arrived Nambaiyufa. The village was practically deserted for the people are away in the Unggai area visiting their friends on the pig killing feasts. Inspected house line. Most lacking in the village are toilets. Overnight Nambaiyufa.
- Wednesday 11/8/71 Discovered the census book for Wanimagu missing and sent interpreter to Chuave to collect same. Did land work with A.F.A. K.Emogana, relocating the boundaries for the mission lease. Leaving for Ipaku tomorrow. Overnight Nambaiyufa.
- Thursday 12/8/71 1100 toyota did not arrived. Carriers carried cargo to Ipaku. People are not too keen to carry cargoes for patrol parties these days. Leave for Ipaku.
1330 arrived Ipaku rest house.
Overnight.
- Friday 13/8/71 Practically everyone in the hamlets in wards eight and seven were away visiting friends on singsings. From the committee the writer gathered that it will most likely take two weeks or more before these singsings are finish
1500 leave Ipaku for Chuave arrived 1645. Overnight.
- Saturday 14/8/71 Observed Chuave.
- Sunday 15/8/71 1600 leave Chuave for Ipaku, arrived 1810 and overnight.
- Monday 16/8/71 Villagers still away on singsings. Inspected one hamlets Toilet facilities not up to standard. Indications are ±

PATROL DIARY

Monday 16/8/71 that the singsings will be over for these people at least by Wednesday. Overnight Ipaku.

Tuesday 17/8/71 No census work today. Visited Novi school in the morning. Overnight Ipaku.

Wednesday 18/8/71 0900 censused Ilapaufa. Discussions followed. Some arguments settled between two parties. Returned to Ipaku rest from Ilapaufa at 1330. Spent the rest of the day balancing census figures. Overnight Ipaku.

Thursday 19/8/71 1020 censused Komuni, political education followed and general discussions. House line inspected and returned to rest house. Overnight Ipaku.

Friday 20/8/71 0900 censused Nemateine, Nemapandi, Yangure hamlets at Ipaku rest house. Discussions followed and helped settled a number of arguments over women and pigs. Overnight Ipaku.

Saturday 21/8/71 1030 walked to Chuave. Arrived Chuave 1430 after getting a lift on a coffee buyers toyota. Overnight.

Sunday 22/8/71 Observed Chuave. No vehicle available to return me to camp.

Monday 23/8/71 0745 to 1200, at Chuave. No transport available. Returning to camp tomorrow. Overnight Chuave.

Tuesday 24/8/72 Returned to Ipaku today per toyota. Overnight.

Wednesday 25/8/71 No census work today. Hamlets that are still to be census from this rest house are still involved in the singsings. Overnight Ipaku rest house.

Thursday 26/8/71 0900 censused Kori. Political education followed. So far very little interest shown on the subject. Census figures balanced the rest of the day. Overnight.

~~Friday~~ 27/8/71 0900 censused Irai hamlet. Discussions followed. 1500 leave Ipaku for Chuave per Namasu toyota. Overnight

Saturday 28/8/71 Observed Chuave.

Sunday 29/8/71 Went in to Kundiawa for the Chimbu Rugby League grand-final game between the Chimbu Brothers league club (of which the writer is a member) and Souths club. Chimbu Brothers won the grandfinal. Returned to Chuave in the afternoon. Overnight.

Monday 30/8/71 Left for Ipaku at 1700. 1850 arrived Ipaku and overnight

Tuesday 31/8/71 0900 censused Rafa. Political education and general discussions followed. Overnight Ipaku and shifting camp to Karando tomorrow.

Wednesday 1/9/71 Car did not turn up in the morning. 1330 spoke to APO John Pain over the radio at Novi. Told no toyota available. Returned to camp and overnight.

Thursday 2/9/71 1300 toyota arrived. Shifted camp to Karando. Overnight

Friday 3/9/71 Censused Kimoe, Kiviyufa, Poinawe, Komani and Rorumoku. Political education followed. 1645 toyota arrived and writer left for Chuave. Met the ADC and police party at Pila en-route Nambaiyufa airstrip where fighting has been reported to have broken out. The writer had not heard anything about it. Continued on to Chuave. Overnight Chuave.

Saturday 4/9/71 Went to the bank in Kundiawa in the morning. Returned Chuave. Overnight.

Sunday 5/9/71 No vehicle available to take me back to Karando. Overnight Chuave.

Monday 6/9/71 Decided I'd take two weeks leave without pay. Not happy about my salary not being paid into the account in Goroka. Took leave till 20/9/71.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 21/9/71 Reported back for duty at the sub-district office in the morning. Met the New Assistant District Commissioner Mr. R.D.B. Cleland. Office work.

Wednesday 22/9/71 Office work the whole day.

Thursday 23/9/71 Office work the whole day.

Friday 24/9/71 Office work.
1530 leave Chuave for Kundiawa and arrived at 1530. Reported to the District Commissioner. Returned to Chuave at 1800. Overnight.

Saturday 25/9/71 With John Nilkare, a Magistrate at Chuave attended Youth meeting in Kundiawa. Returned to Chuave.

Sunday 26/9/71 Observed Chuave.

Monday 27/9/71 Office work. Later in the morning drove out along the Elimbari road as far as Monono with the ADC and APO John Foers. Arrived back at Chuave at 1245. Office work. Returning back on patrol tomorrow.

Tuesday 28/9/71 0745 to SDO. Prepared for patrol. 1000 leave Chuave for Karando. Arrived Karando and overnight. Leaving Karando for Lutarno tomorrow first thing.

Wednesday 29/9/71 0830 leave Karando for Lutarno rest house. 1300 arrived ~~Karando~~ Lutarno and found people waiting for census. 1430 censused the three hamlets at Lutarno. Overnight.

Thursday 30/9/71 0900 completed census at Lutarno. 1400 leave for Pila. 1620 arrived Pila and overnight.

Friday 1/10/71 Was to have censused Pila today but the people did not turn up for census. Eventually found out that the people are not happy with having to pay tax to the council and that their money is not being spent ~~in~~ their area. Asked the people to turn up for census tomorrow. Overnight.

Saturday 2/10/71 No one turned up for census today. Spent the morning balancing census figures.
1500 leave Pila for Chuave per toyota(admin). Overnight.

Sunday 3/10/71 1630 returned to Pila and overnight.

Monday 5/10/71 0900 censused Antosoma hamlet. Political education ~~is~~ followed. People told the writer that this would be their last time to be censused by a patrol officer from Chuave and also the last time they will pay tax to the Elimbari Council. Spokesman claimed they want to join the Asaro/Watabung Council instead. Overnight Pila.

Tuesday 5/10/71 0900 censused Feremana. Discussions followed. People also brought up the same subject as yesterday re-breaking away. Overnight Pila.

Wednesday 6/10/71 Censused Waifa, Nerango, Lofaifo, Lowanti and Kariombwa. People are of the same opinion about the break away move. When asked if this was what everyone wanted in the area the answer was yes. A.D.C. and an A.P.O. from Goroka overnighted here with me at Pila on their way to the Unggai side. Discussed the topic with them re-breakaway topic.

Thursday 7/10/71 Vehicle was to ~~not~~ have turned up today for party to return to Chuave. No car available therefore overnight at Pila.

Friday 8/9/71 1330 council toyota passed through and the writer made use of this to bring some of the patrol things back to chuave. Overnight Chuave.

Saturday 9/10/71 Observed Chuave.

Sunday 10/10/71 Observed Chuave.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 11/10/71 0830 leave Chuave for Nabaiyufa. Did not census the hamlets here due to the singsings till now. 0945 arrived and censused Manimagu. 1100 leave for Karando. Census taken there on arrival and censused Rumufa on the way to Chuave. 1530 returned to Chuave and overnight.

Tuesday 12/10/71 0910 leave for Leiya via Fikombaru. 1130 arrived Leiya after walking from Fikombaru for an hour. Censused Leiya and returned to Chuave.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Chuave

End of Patrol

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 BY 1971/72

NABAIYUFA SUB-DISTRICT DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

On the 1st of August the writer accompanied by his wife and the local people and two Constabulary members left Chuave for Nabaiyufa. The writer's first patrol through the area was an eye for research purposes mainly and this was the only objective of the patrol was census taking and political education. Other objectives of the patrol were outlined in the patrol instructions a copy of which is attached to the patrol report. This patrol was completed on the 12th October. There were no reasons that made the writer take almost two whole months to complete the patrol. The first reason was that due to the same time the patrol was in the area the people were holding their own village meetings. These involved one village visiting their friends village and the other village returning the visit. This went on the entire period the patrol was in the area and at the time of writing this report this was still going on in some villages. On one occasion the patrolling officer did not hold census for one whole week for no one turned up for census. Another week at the same time houses were closed concerning one or two villages that did turn up for census. Over two weeks were wasted whilst the people were carrying on with their singsings. From the 1st of September the writer had to leave Chuave without pay. Originally the writer planned to complete the patrol by the 1st September. The other factor that slowed the patrol to some degree was last year's census figures from which this year's figures had to be balanced. The figures for last year's census were practically unworkable. This meant more time spent on balancing versus figures, for the writer had to refer back to the 1969/70 census figures and work out what last year's figures were.

There were some difficulties experienced in getting the people to come out for census when they were called to do so. The main reason for this was that the people were busy with their high hillside farms and the reason being that the people claimed that because their area was being neglected by the District Local Government since it was no longer part of the local government. A number of them who did turn up stated that this would be their last time to turn up for census, when asked what they planned to do in answer to that they were going to join the Nabaiyufa Council and that they would be considered from that time as being citizens and also a problem. In all instances where carry were required one hour or two hours were required to wait for the people to turn up and carry out the census. The people in these areas were in a state of disrepair and toilet houses. All the rest houses in the area were in a state of disrepair and toilet were non-existent. During the writer's research patrol through the area requests were made to have the rest houses repaired before the year's end tax patrols visited the census division. Committees and committees claimed that the people do not like to have their money go to go and do repair work on the rest houses or other work like repairing the primary school building etc. There were instances where the people did not come out for census and the writer had to help in getting the people to come out for census or passing a message to the councillor or committee. At one stage the writer had to go and collect water for the patrol party. So one turned up and the writer had to go and collect water for the patrol party. The next day I found out the committee had asked two women to collect water and that the women had said that I was not a woman, that if I collected water I had to go and collect it myself. This sort of attitude is not all surprising in this country as being a woman is not an easy job. In the whole the main object of this patrol was achieved.

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the Administrator,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Division of District Administration,
c/-Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.
18th October 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.

CHUAVE PATROL REPORT NUMBER 2 OF 1971/72

- NAMBAIYUFA CENSUS DIVISION -

INTRODUCTION

On the 3rd of August the writer accompanied by two members of the Royal Papua and New Constabulary carried out another patrol into the Nambaiyufa Census Division. The writer's first patrol through the same area earlier on was for roadwork purpose mainly and this time the main objective of this patrol was census taking and political education. Other objects of the patrol are as outlined in the patrol instructions a copy of which is attached to the patrol report. This patrol was completed on the 12th October. There were two reasons that made the writer take almost two whole months to complete the patrol. The first reason was that at the same time the patrol was in the area the people were holding their area pig feasts. These involved one village visiting their friends village and the other village returning the visit. This went on the entire period the patrol was in the area and at the time of writing this report this was still going on in some villages. On one occasion the patrolling officer did not hold census for the whole week for no one turned up for census. Another week at the same rest house was spent censusing one or two villages that did turn up for census. Over two weeks were wasted whilst the people were carrying on with their singsings. From the 6th September the writer took two weeks leave without pay. Originally the writer planned to complete the patrol by the 6th September. One other factor that slowed the patrol to some degree were last year's census figures from which this year's figures had to be balanced from. The figures for last year's census were practically unreadable. This meant more time spent on balancing census figures, for the writer then had to refer back to the 1969/70 census figures and work out what last year's totals were.

There were some difficulties experienced in getting the people to come up for census when they were asked to do so. The main reason as mentioned above was that the people were busy with their pig killing feasts and the second being that the people claimed that because their area was being neglected by the Elimbari Local Government Council they no longer want to pay tax and be censused. A number of those who did turn up stated that this would be their last time to turn up for census. When asked what they planned to do the answer was that they were going to join the Asaso/Watabung Council and that they would be censused from Goroka. Obtaining carriers was also a problem. In all instances where carriers were required one hour to two hours were required to wait for the people to turn up and carry cargoes. The people no longer take pride in looking after their rest houses. All the rest houses in the area were in a state of disrepair and toilets were non-existent. During the writer's roadwork patrol through the area requests were made to have the rest houses repaired before the census and tax patrols visited the census division. Councillors and committees claimed that the people do not listen to them when they tell them to go and do repair work on the rest houses or other work like roadwork or repairing school buildings etc. There were instances where the young men and at times women openly refused to do things like helping in fetching water or firewood or passing a message to the councillor or committee. At one stage the writer asked a committee to find someone to go and get water for the patrol party. No one turned up and the writer had to go and fetch his own water. The next day I found out the committee had asked two women to collect water and that the women had told him that I was not a masta, that if I wanted water I had to go and collect it myself. This sort of attitude is not at all promising if this country is going to be united as one. On the whole the main object of this patrol was achieved successfully.

- (i) POLITICAL
(a) Local Government:

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-SITUATION REPORT-

(i) POLITICAL

(a) Local Government

The Nambaiyufa Census Division comprises of eleven(11) council wards out of the forty one(41) wards in the Elimbari Local Government Council. The Elimbari Council was established in 1963. The people in the area have more in common (this they continually brought up during discussion time) with the people administrated from Goroka. Over the past years many officers of this department have conducted patrols into the area and Local Government was one subject that must have been discussed with the people. Besides the fact that there is an election every three years ~~xxxx~~ and the Council collects tax from the people, the average village men and women know very little else what local government is all about. There are however quite a number of young men to be found in every village who have been to other council areas in the coastal villages, who I believe have a fair idea about the work of councils.

There was widespread talks in the area that the people were no longer interested to remain under the Elimbari Council for the Council has done very little in their area with the money that they have been paying as council tax. The people in this area claim that all the money that they have paid is being spent only in the Chuave and Elimbari Census Divisions and that they are getting nothing back in return. A lot of people in the area have refused to pay their council tax for the 1971/72 financial year. During the course of this patrol the people constantly brought up the idea that they want to join the Asaro/Watabung Council. Many stated that they have paid their last council tax this year. Many young men openly stated that the councillors in the area were fighting hard to get some of their tax money being spent in their own areas. I tend to agree to these claims by those who brought it up. I have personally attended several council meetings and the council members from the Nambaiyufa tend to sit in the meeting whole day and listen to the council members do the talking. No way in the world are they going to get anything done in their own respective areas if they are going to attend meetings and just sit there whole day without saying anything. Then again one must know that there are only eleven council members from this area compared to seventeen members from the Elimbari and thirteen members from the Chuave census divisions. When it comes to voting to get the year's works programme passed there are every chances that Chuave members vote to get things done in their area, the Elimbari members vote to do the same and the Nambaiyufa members do likewise. This can only result with the latter group getting nothing done in their area. Council members met during the patrol stated this was the case at the meetings that when a member from this area brings up an agenda most of the time the members in the Elimbari and Chuave vote against it. This can be expected from the Chuave and Elimbari to join forces against the Nambaiyufa people. The Nambaiyufa population have more ties with the people in Goroka and speak the same language, than with the other two census divisions in the sub-district. This was expressed openly by the people in the area during the patrol.

Talks on Local Government centred mainly around why local government areas established in many areas of this country. Emphasis placed on

(i) POLITICAL

(a) Local Government

Greater emphasis was placed on local government as it applied to people here in the Chuave sub-district. Through their own councils the people can visualise how their own central government should and will work. It wasn't merely a matter of people paying their tax money to the council then sitting back and expecting things to be done for them by the council. It was stressed that the people themselves still had to contribute a lot of their time to better their way of life in their own villages with the help that the council might give.

Due to the pig killing feasts that were going on in the area at the time of the patrol, the people wandered off straight after census, to get ready and visit their friends. In cases where the writer held talks before taking census the people or the majority of people used to remain in the village getting ready until I was ready to start conducting census. Most of the time the writer used to visit the mens house and speak to those who were in there at the time. Usually the very old men were found with a few younger men who were unfit to go to the singsings.

A lot of the older people seem to think that once they have paid their tax money that is all the contribution they have to make. The council must then in turn give them the things that they want in their villages.

It was stressed at all occasions that local government councils are and will for years to come play an important role in this country. People in rural villages must find every means whereby they can develop their own little community without having to wait for years for money from the central government to carry out these things. The Councils was a means to help people to better themselves now at this crucial stage of development in this country. By becoming confident in handling their own affairs at village level they can be assured of also handling affairs at a much higher level, i.e., the House of Assembly. Many Members of the House were one time council members and a lot of them still are members. It was also explained that the administration did not want every single member of the ~~country~~ community to know all about local government. What was required is the average male and female at least ~~has~~ have some idea of local government to ensure that ~~such~~ the country has a stable government in the future. Communication between the central government will be much easier in that the Members and villagers understand each other and also the people if the administration of the country understand the people and the people understand them. It was up to people to show interest in this field now for they are the ones who are going to be affected in the near future.

As I stated earlier many young men who been to the coast in the past saw what the councils in those areas were doing and when they return to their villages tend to let their elders still rule. However there are a lot of signs that the young men are beginning to speak against the elders in village affairs. The writer pointed out to a lot of young men in the villages that they have an important part to play in the development of their own area and that now was the time to do it. Local government was for the people and by the people, as was the case with the House of Assembly.

(i) POLITICAL

(b) Local Government Councilloors

There are eleven councillors that represent the Nambaiyufa people in the Elimbari Local Government Council. Two of these were away on tax patrol in the Elimbari Census Division therefore the patrolling officer did see them, and Kondo Komboni of Leiya village. I make mention of the latter because the people told the writer during the patrol that Councillor Kondo had been entrusted with some village money and that he had gone and spent the money on his own self. Councillor Kondo was away in Lae at the time of visit to his villages therefore the matter was not discussed with him to ascertain the real truth. However that particular case is not strange amongst some of the member councillors in the area just patrolled. Many of them used their position to make as much money as they can from their fellow villagers. They also use their position to obtain pigs and a second or third wife whatever the case ~~might~~ maybe. This may sound far-fetched to believe but it does happen. Not only does it happen to the councillors in this area but much the same can be said about the councillor in the other two census divisions.

Most council members like the average village men and women know very little about the council, and what it stands for. The only councillor to impress was councillor Gari of Karando. He still lacks the real drive to impress his own people. Another councillor of any real standing is councillor Popo of Ipaku. Popo was absent in the Elimbari with the tax team and was not met. Councillor Popo intends to stand for the House of Assembly elections next year. He is quite an influential man to a large extent, a close follower to the Anglican Faith but this relationship has slipped down somewhat when he took a second wife which is against the rulings of the church. The rest of the members are there I feel to just fill the positions with the real power in the hands of the village elders.

Many times the councillors brought up the point that the people were not doing the things that they want them to do. Communication between the councillors and the people is practically non-existent. After each meeting the councillors go home and do not stage meetings at their own villages and tell the people what was talked about at the council meeting.

As each village is broken up into hamlets committees for each hamlet had to be appointed. One now finds that these committees run the affairs in their own little hamlet and the councillor would not be bothered to have anything to do with the ~~affairs~~ problems of these other hamlets.

A lot of times councillors hear courts at village level and impose a fine on the wrong doers. Most of the cases that they hear tends to be over women mainly. The writer pointed out to the people that it is very important that the elected council member must be someone who is fluent in pidgin/english and capable of comprehending statements and remembering them. It was foolish to elect someone whom they know is not going to be very good at the job thus wasting time to get things done in the area.

On the whole many councillors and their counterparts the ward committees lack the initiative and the drive to get their people working on the jobs that they want them to do. I might add that for the few of them who do try to get something done in their villages do find it very hard even though they are dealing with their own people. The people have the impression that the council should do things in their villages without them having to put any effort.

(c) House of Assembly/Members

The member for the people in the House comes from the area. A lot of people complained that he does not visit them in their villages and tell them about the House and the meetings that he goes to in Moresby. This is to the writer a serious handicap to political education to a large extent. If members of the House take this sort of attitude I do not see why the people should be bothered with political education. At this stage of development in the country members of political organisation should make every effort to visit their constituents and hold discussions with them. Especially more so up in the highlands area. Members should be more effective in explaining the politics of the country as they are members of their community and are related to the people. At least that is the impression I hold. The people here will listen more to what their member would say than to what the writer or any outsider, in that they do not have to face language barriers etc.

The people are more aware of the workings of the council than the House of Assembly. For the council affects them more directly. Mention was made of the coming election in early February/March next year. Emphasis was placed on electing a member who was a good spokesman for the people and who

(i) POLITICAL

(a) House of Assembly/Members

is prepared to spend more time with them discussing the outcome the meetings he attends and other general topics of interest social, economics, and political-wise. The current Member Mr. Yauwe Wauwe Moses comes from the area and tends to stand again for the coming elections. There are two other interested people in the area that are going to stand. One is an ex-school teacher and the other is a council member.

As already mentioned elsewhere in this report the people are more aware of their council than they are of the House of Assembly. The people do not have any idea at all of the many ways the House and the administration work side by side. When ~~you~~ one talks about Ministerial Members or the A.E.C., or Political Parties etc. it is always very plain to see the bewilderment in their face. Whether one is talking about politics or economics or socials changes one main topic that is brought up all the time is the price of coffee. When one tries to explain the reason for the price of coffee going up or down no one present would really want to hear the explanation. There is alot to do in explaining the House and its duties and Members their duties and how the people should behave to have harmony exist in an independant Papua New Guinea.

I feel that it is not enough for Officers of this department alone to carry out political education in the area such as this, (small it maybe) on a parttime basis or more correctly whilst they are out on patrol for a specific reason. There is a real need for a full time officer in the area to carry out political education. One knows that it is not expected that every member of ~~the~~ any community to know all about politics. What has to be anticipated is that at the rate political social and economic development is being carried in other parts of the territory (i.e. coastal districts) one must not chance one area being left behind. These people I feel are still a long way behind and only daily contacts perhaps might produce some changes. The days of the 'kiaps are rapidly drawing to an end. Many young men in the villages appear to think so. It should not be chanced that people would claim, 'oh! but we were never told about this'. It does not matter what the matter is or will be, many will claim its ~~wrong~~ bilong ol kiap.

Attempts were also made of the likely events that could happen ~~in~~ during the life of the next House of Assembly. Self government and independ-ence were also explained and the writer stressed that talks about expatriate officers leaving the country were groundless. Many officers would leave the country during the time but the Papua New Guinea government would certainly attempt to keep back as many overseas officers as it can.

(d) Political Education

Discussion time was normally held after the census was conducted and in a lot of instances before the census was taken. However due to the pig killing feasts that were being held throughout the area during the time many people simply walked off to attend to their own affairs leaving a very small number behind for discussion.

The two texts books, 'Towards a United Country and Brain Jinks handbook' were used for reference on political education topics. The talks lasted less than fifteen minutes at the most due to the people's disinterest.

(e) Preferential Voting

The people have no idea at all of preferntial voting. During elections whether it be council or the House of Assembly elections most people have or know who they are going to vote for and only cast one vote. Attempts were made to explain the reasons for people casting more than just the one vote.

(f) Papua New Guinea National Day

September thirteenth is National Day for this country. An explanation was given as to the meaning of the National Day Celebrations and the importance to observe it here in the country. The aim is unity for the whole country and people of all races in the country must work together to make this country a happy place to live in without fear. People should enjoy freedom in their country and enjoy what the country has to offer without other people causing them anything to fear about. The Papua New Guinea Day Celebrations is a day that Papua New Guinea people must observe and is a day that people from all walks of life feel they belong to one country now and always. This day is celebrated throughout Papua and New Guinea.

(ii) ECONOMIC:

(a) General Rural Development

Coffee is the main cash crop that the people grow in the area. Passion fruit have been introduced in the area but interest to the crop has virtually died down because the price of passion fruit is the people feel very low.

The coffee flush period is now over and the writer noticed very few people selling coffee beans and buyers frequently visit the area. A number of people own four wheel toyotas and only one of them was noticed to be in working condition. Many people in the area own small trade stores and the only one flourishing is the Member's store, Yauwe Wauwe Moses. Most of the trade stores were noticed to be closed because the coffee flush season is now over.

The price of coffee was constantly brought up. Many people complained that the price of coffee is going down. The reason for this was people to the people. Most people sell their coffee to the private buyers though they are members of the Chimbu Society. The people claim that the the Society was paying one to two cents less for their coffee whereas the private buyers were paying a higher price for their coffee seeds. The writer discouraged the people to throw away this type of attitude because it was the Society that ensured that the people received the best prices for their coffee at a very competitive basis. Most private coffee buyers were paying for coffee at a low standard and do not regard the grade of coffee when buying.

Cattle projects are being encouraged by the department of Agricultural Stocks and Fisheries in the area. The project at Karando is already underway and another project is being considered for Yandime. A few people in the area own cattles but this is mainly for prestige. Yauwe Wauwe Moses the Member for the area in the area owns thirteen heads of cattle male and females.

The people were encourage to take up more new plantings. Many coffee plantings in the area were notice to be neglected by the owners and many people claimed that because the price of coffee was going down every year people are no longer really interested in planting new coffee trees.

(b) Activities of Rural Development Departments

The Department of Agricultural Stock and Fisheries is making every effort to help the people wherever it can and has given assistance in starting the cattle project at Karando. Another project that is being considered is for the people at Yandime.

(c) Processing and Marketing

Private buyers and the Chimbu Society buy coffee from the people and the seeds are shipped either to Kundiawa or Goroka. As the coffee flush period is now over, very few buyers visit the area.

(d) Non-indigenous Development

There are no non-indigenous stores or plantations in the area, besides the Anglican Mission coffee plantation at Nambaiyufa. The mission also runs a trade store. The return from the plantation is relatively small due

(ii) ECONOMICS

3

(d) Non-indigenous Development:

largely to the fact that the village pigs get into the coffee plantation and destroy the young coffee plants.

(e) Village Cash Crop Extension:

There was very little evidence that the people were keen to plant up new coffee trees. This I feel is due to the people complaining about the price of coffee that is they claim is very low. One or two people in some villages have added new planting to their old old plantings and encouragement was made to all to do the same.

(iii) SOCIAL

(a) Education:

The Anglican Mission runs one Primary School for children from standard one to six at Novi and three registered schools for children from preparatory to standard four at Yandime and Nambaiyufa and Pila.

The majority of the children in these schools are boys. Most parents tend to keep their daughters at home to help with the work in the garden. A number of male students are schooling in Australia and one student is also studying at the Papua New Guinea University. There are also a number of young men in colleges run by the Anglican Mission studying to be teachers and mission workers.

Overall the people in the area are receiving an education reasonably above ~~the~~ what is found in other areas in the districts. This is regarding the students that is.

(b) Health:

There is a mission hospital at Novi mission that caters for the sick and expectant mothers. The hospital is staffed by one European sister and three trained nurses who have graduated from the Papuan Medical College.

Overall health standard in the area is good. There are also aidpost in the area. All buildings were provided for by the Elimbari Council. These aidpost are staffed by aid post orderlies. During the patrol there ~~was~~ were many people sick with influenza and these occurred mainly in the Yandime area where they were further away from the hospital at Novi. The aidpost orderly at the aidpost there treated the cases present after getting supply from the hospital at Chueave. This was only of very small importance and did not effect the whole area.

(c) Law and Order:

Law and order in the area has not improved from better since the writer's last patrol into the area. On September 3rd there was a case of tribal fighting at Nambaiyufa. Actual fighting took place at the Nambaiyufa airstrip and the police from Kundiawa had to be called in. Prosecutions were instigated against the offenders accordingly. Most of the trouble in the area appear to stem from marriages. Pig troubles ranges second and there has been no land dispute recorded so far this year. Stealing cases are growing and the hospital staff at Novi together with the teachers have complained of their

2

(iii) SOCIAL

(c) Law and Order:

personal things being stolen. Things for the hospital at Movi have also been stolen, ranging from uniforms and a colman lamp has been the most recent.

The body of a dead relative killed in a tribal fighting has become a very important economic asset. Although there has been no big payment reported in the area for payment to a dead body there is no doubt that there will be cases in the future of this nature.

The situation has however not got worse or better since the patrolling officer's first visit to the area .

People were encourage to bring in their complaints to the proper authority here at Chuave instead of trying to settle it amongst themselves. Many councillors were warned of trying to settle an explosive matter at village level by themselves as this tends to aggravate the situation. Instead any matter of such nature should be reported to the proper authority at the first instance.

The writer's own view regarding law and order in the area is that the majority of the people in the village still cannot understand the or do not understand the sudden change of style of administrating law and order, that is now being practised. Many people are used to the Kiap system where the offender was brought before the patrol officers who heard the cases at the first instances and normally the offender would get a few weeks goal or more. This was more direct in that the patrol officer who might be on patrol at the time or at the office, was the police and the magistrate at the same time. As it is now offenders have to report to the police stations questioned and then brought before the magistrate. At lot of time with the Kiap system time was ~~given~~ given at every opportunity to explain to the offender where he'd broken the law and why he must go to goal for the period passed in judgement. The officer hearing the case might at times be hard and at times go easy. What is more the officer might be familiar ~~with~~ with the village politics etc and when dealing with a case would be helped in a lot of ways not to damage relationship between the administration and the people. Alot of people were often heard to say the kiap system was better than what now exists. This came mainly from the older people in the villages who were not happy with the way alot of young men and women behave today.

As mentioned earlier alot of uneasiness in the villages are caused by women trouble especially marriages breaking up and the prices having to be paid back. Most of this marriages are between very young couples, who might be married only a month or so. Most young couples get married and then the young man leaves his village to go and work somewhere. Meanwhile the girl then ends up having an affair with ~~ix~~ another man because her husband is not home to look after her moneywise. The mens relatives might then get upset and an argument develops resulting in a fight breaking out. Many young men were encourage to think seriously before marrying. It maybe a tradition in the village however if it is only going to end causing problems in the village it might be worth more to make efforts avoiding any upset in relationships between groups. It is not very much use getting married if a boy is going to be wife the wife a sort peiod then go and work somewhere leaving the woman to her own.

(iii) SOCIAL

(d) Social Activities etc:

There are no organised sports and games in the area. This also goes for the whole of the sub-district. I strongly feel that it is time an officer from the department concerned in developing such activities along these lines to be stationed in the sub-district. From the start he will be faced with a lot of problems but as time goes on there could develop an avenue whereby young men and women in the area could come together. The council could organise such activities and it would not be a bad idea if the council would employ a welfare worker. There are courses provide at the welfare institution in Kundiawa for women to go and learn about welfare work and after passing certain examinations they then return to their their area and teach the women what they have been taught.

This theory I believed have been suggested by other officers in the past but so far nothing has as yet been done by the council. Any such move by the council may cost ~~the~~ it money but it would be better than doing nothing about it.



.....
(R. Tobia)

Patrol Officer

22.10.71

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4/1971-72	Objects of patrol: TAX COLLECTION.
District: CHIMBU.	Station: CHUA VE.
Patrol conducted by: H.J.M. JANSSEN.	Subdistrict: CHUA VE.
Area patrolled: ELIMBARI & PART	Designation: ASST. PATROL OFFICER.
Duration of patrol: 22/8/71-24/10/71.	Personnel accompanying: CLERICAL ASST. L.G.
Last D.D.A. patrol: MAY/JUNE, 1971.	COUNCIL TAX REVIEW COM.
Last O.L.G. patrol: NIL.	Number of days: 63 DAYS.
Map reference: -	Total population of area: ELIMBARI - 14,000
	NAMBAIYUFA - 9,000
	Council area: ELIMBARI.
	House of Assembly Electorate: CHUA VE OPEN.

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 14 To 32,	(x)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(x)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	(x)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-4	(x)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average -
Patrol & Report.....	Average --

Below average

Date: / /19 .

District Commissioner

JAW:KA.

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-18-30

15th August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 4 - 1971/72.

Your file 67-3-4 refers.

Enclosed are copies of a Minute from the office of the
Commissioner for Local Government dealing with Situation Report
No.1 of the above report.

T. W. E.

(T. W. ELLIS))
Secretary.

At this juncture these aspects of the Chuave
Administrative Area being established in the Chuave
to receiving the report of the fact-finding mission to the area
which may be able to make concrete recommendations that will
not only facilitate administering the area but also satisfy the
people involved.

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

JWK:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KCNEDOBU.

67-18-30

24th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KINDIWA.

CHIAVE PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-3-4 of 12th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Elimbari and Part Nambaiyufa Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. H.J.M. Janssen, Assistant Patrol Officer.

At this juncture there appears little chance of a Siane Administrative Area being established; however I look forward to receiving the report of the forthcoming patrol to the area which may be able to make concrete recommendations that will not only facilitate administering the area but also satisfy the people involved.

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

DDA 67-18-30

(9)



14 JUL 1972

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-4
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for JAF/OW
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-4

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

12th July, 1972.


The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 4/71-72.

Your 67-18-30 of 27th June, 1972, refers.

Please find attached copies of Situation Report
No. 1. The Report was omitted from the mail and filed
here in error. I regret any inconvenience caused.


(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

NLM:JB

(6)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. Box 2396, KCMEDGEBU.

67-18-30.

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

27th June, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72.

Reference 67-3-4 of 20/6/72.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your minute arising out of the above patrol of ELIMBARI and part NAMBAYUFA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. H.J.M. Janssen, Assistant Patrol Officer.

I do not appear to have received copies of Situation Report No.1, arising from the abovementioned patrol. Please forward two copies as soon as practicable.

*Rec'd & file re constituted
in sequence*

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

88A67-18.30



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-4
If calling ask for
No. JAF/dw

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-4

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

20th June, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 4/71-72.

Attached please find copies of Situation Report as submitted by Mr. H.M. Janssen, A.P.O., following completion of the above patrol.

The primary purpose of the patrol was to instruct, assist and supervise the collection of Local Government Tax in the Elimbari Council area by the Council Clerk and to assist and provide advice to the Tax Tribunal. Mr. Janssen's prolonged absence on the tax patrol resulted in a break-down in the Council administrative system and he had to be recalled from field duties to give his undivided attention to the balancing of Council's financial accounts and administrative records, which resulted in a delay in compilation and submission of his report.

Onforwarding of the report to this office was further delayed by the Assistant District Commissioner Chuave, due to his involvement in the House of Assembly elections. The delay in submission of this report is regretted.

L.J. Boolan
(L.J. BOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

District Office
KUNDIAWA.
Date Received

Assessment District Commissioner

11/5/72.

Without a direct road access between the Unggai and Nambaiyufa Census Divisions, it is unlikely that the Siane people will ever achieve their aim of uniting as a Siane Administrative Unit. The Goroka Local Government Council has twice rejected incorporation of the Siane section of the Nambaiyufa Census Division within the Goroka Council. Improved road development and increased economic development through Elimbari Council sponsored projects should consolidate the Nambaiyufa area as an integral part of the Elimbari Council.

Action Taken: Situation continually under review.

Sgd. *[Signature]*
Date 18-6-72

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams

Telephone

67-2-2

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

RDMC:vw

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,
CHUAVE.
 Chimbu District

5th May, 1972.

District Commissioner,
 Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

SITUATION REPORT No.1
 of
CHUAVE PATROL No.4 OF 1971/72.

Station: CHUAVE Officer Compiling: H.J.M. Janssen

District: CHIMBU Sub-District: CHUAVE

Census Division:

ELIMBARI

NAMBAIYUFA L.G. Council: ELIMBARI

Subject: SEPARATION MOVE BY SOME NAMBAIYUA PEOPLE.

Sub-District Office
 CHUAVE.

Date Received 7 January, 1972.

ASSESSMENT BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

This is part of a movement which has been under way for some time and which is gathering momentum.

Basically, the Siane people in the Nambaiyufa Census Division of Chuave sub-District, Chimbu District, and in the Watabung and Ungai Census Divisions of Goroka sub-District, Eastern Highlands District, want to be re-grouped into one administrative unit. Currently, as well as the above split, they are in 3 different Council areas and in 3 different Electorates.

For the Nambaiyufa C/D people, this feeling normally manifests itself as a breakaway movement from the Elimbari Council. But it should not be interpreted in this way. They do feel neglected; they do feel left out of Elimbari Council's deliberations; but basically they want to be a united Siane.

ACTION TAKEN.

I am keeping an eye on the situation, as is the Assistant District Commissioner in Goroka. A patrol is soon to be mounted in the area. One of its objects will be to assess the whole situation without being at all overt on the subject.

R.D.M. Cleland

(R.D.M. Cleland)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Telephone
Telephone
in Reference
to
the
District
Commissioner
Goroka
Date
of
the
letter
to
be
sent
to
the
District
Commissioner
Goroka



SITUATION REPORT NO: 1.

REGION: CHUAWE.

OFFICER COMPILING: Assistant Patrol Officer,
Harry J. M. Janssen.

DISTRICT: CHIMBU.

SUB-DISTRICT: CHUAWE.

CENSUS DIVISION: NAMBAIYUFA.

L.G. COUNCIL: ELIMBARI.

SUBJECT: SEPARATION MOVE BY SOME OF THE NAMBAIYUFA PEOPLE AND CONSEQUENT REFUSAL TO PAY TAX TO THE ELIMBARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

~~DISTRICT OFFICE: CHUAWE.~~

~~ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.~~

~~Received:~~
.....

Whilst on tax patrol in the Nambaiyufa Census Division, strong claims were made by the people at the Karando and Lutarno rest houses for a complete separation from the Elimbari Local Government Council.

In discussing this matter with the Councillors, committee members and presidents of those areas, it was stated that they were dissatisfied with the assistance given by the Elimbari Council in previous years and it was felt that their tax contributions were used to finance projects everywhere in the Council area except in their own particular area. Furthermore they all claimed that as they were SIANES with their own KAKOA language which is not spoken anywhere else in the Chimbu District they had a stronger alliance to the people from the Gorong and Unggai districts. As a result of this strong sentiment people were no longer prepared to pay tax to the Elimbari Local Government Council. It was pointed out to the people that by not paying tax at this stage, this would certainly not help them in their claim. It was suggested to continue to pay their tax to the Elimbari Council until such time that a definite separation had been agreed. Further more I promised to bring this matter to the attention of the Assistant District Commissioner immediately for him to take further action upon. This was done and I was informed by the A.D.C. that he was aware of this situation and that he would discuss this further with the District Commissioner at a later date. It must however be brought to your attention that from discussions with other Councillors in the rest of the Nambaiyufa area this claim does not appear to be strongly supported by all, except in the two areas mentioned.

~~FOR TAKEN:~~

Harry J. M. Janssen,
Administrative Adviser.

Chuave: 3rd January, 1971.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 5/71-72	Objects of patrol: CENSUS : UPDATE AREA STUDY.
District: CHIMBU	Station: CHUAVE.
Patrol conducted by: J.B. FOELLS.	Subdistrict: CHUAVE.
Area patrolled: ELIMBARI C/D.	Designation: PATROL OFFICER.
Duration of patrol: 23/11/71 to 16/12/71.	Personnel accompanying: A.P.O. : INTERPRETER.
Last D.D.A. patrol: 17/5/71 to 12/6/71.	Number of days: 23.
Last O.L.G. patrol: NIL.	Total population of area: 14,141.
Map reference: FOURMIL KARIMUI MILINCH GOROKA.	Council area: ELIMBARI.
	House of Assembly Electorate: CHUAVE OPEN.

The District Commissioner,
CHIMBU District,
KUNDIAWA.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1- 3 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 5 / 519 72.

.....
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

W. J. ... as per Study

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1- 3.	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	✓ Average
	Below average

Date: 15/ 6 /19 72

.....
 District Commissioner

NLM:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-18-29

21st June, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KINDIAWA.

GUAVE PATROL NO. 5 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-3-4 of 16th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the Elimbari Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.B. Foers, Patrol Officer.

I find it rather surprising that Mr. Foers submitted only one page, plus statistics, for the up dating of the Elimbari Census Division Area Study. Considering the total population of the area is over 14,000 persons, the amendments are not acceptable. Please have the revision carried out again, comprehensively compiled using the correct format and forwarded to me as soon as practicable.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

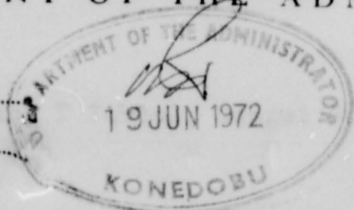


67. 18. 29

12

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-4
Our Reference
If calling ask for JAF/nw
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-4

District Office,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAWA.

16th June, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONE DOBU.

CHUA VE PATROI REPORT NO. 5/71-72.

Attached please find copies of the above report.

I regret the delay in submission. Patrol Officer Foers neglected to submit his report until almost six weeks after completion of the patrol. The report was returned to Mr. Foers by the Assistant District Commissioner for amendment and resubmission in accordance with the revised reporting system outlined in your 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971. The report was apparently amended but entirely correctly and was misfiled at Chuave where it was not located until after Mr. Foers had departed on leave.

The reporting procedures detailed in your 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971, have been variously interpreted by officers and I have since taken action to specifically summarise the requirements of reporting procedures and further inform officers of the correct procedures.

The Assistant District Commissioner Chuave has commented on the whole report and I have therefore extracted his relevant comments and included them in an assessment to the Situation Report. The reporting officer did not compile separate reports on each topic covered in the Situation Report.

The Assistant District Commissioner Chuave should have exercised a closer control and stricter supervision over Mr. Foers. This matter has been specifically drawn to the attention of the Assistant District Commissioner and he has been instructed to ensure that there are no further delays in compilation and submission of Patrol Reports.

[Signature]
(L. J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

AREA STUDY.EDUCATION:

Schools. Karawiri Primary T School, Wangoi Catholic Mission, Kurere Lutheran Mission.

Attendance-

	Karawiri	Boys	Girls	
	Class 1	29	9	
	Std. 1	35	8	
	Std. 3	26	11	
	Std. 4	40	3	
	Total	130	31	161
	Wangoi			
	Std. 2	65	7	
	Std. 3	45	4	
	Total	109	11	120
	Kurere			
	Std. 1	34	3	
	Std. 2	35	3	
	Std. 3	16	3	
	Total	85	9	94

ECONOMY:

There is a very little change to the economy and the average wage per male adult is approximately \$70.00 per annum.

GENERAL:

No drastic changes have either advanced or retarded the steady growth of education and the economy in the past year. The previous area study should be read as stands with the exceptions mentioned in the area study.

DATE	CENSUS UNIT	POP. EXCLUD. ABS.				ABSENTEES				TOTAL
		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
27/11	Ainagu	38	33	78	86	1	1	21	1	264
24/11	Aremaku	56	45	110	108	1	1	17	1	339
7/12	Aura	30	28	54	61	6	2	21	-	202
8/12	Auragu	81	48	153	141	1	-	21	2	447
4/12	Bandi	70	52	135	127	1	-	22	3	410
2/12	Bimaigu	45	40	96	74	-	-	17	4	276
27/11	Bimeri	30	36	96	89	-	-	4	-	263
26/11	30/11									280
	Dereperengwa	72	85	133	182	6	3	37	3	241
26/11	Emeragam no.1	20	26	76	77	1	-	22	-	222
7/12	Emeragam no.2	50	36	86	86	-	-	4	-	262
4/12	Emimi	42	37	77	81	-	-	8	2	247
7/12	Girimai	46	37	78	78	-	-	16	-	255
7/12	Goiom	11	14	42	35	-	-	3	-	105
30/11	Goro	10	23	49	52	-	2	15	1	152
10/12	Gorokabugam	41	28	100	82	1	1	17	1	271
30/11	Kabutine	43	30	86	90	2	1	19	3	274
7/12	Kama	38	28	70	77	7	-	16	-	236
24/11	Keougu	24	31	57	65	-	-	19	1	197
1/12	Kid-Ino	92	74	162	153	1	-	27	2	511
1/12	Kiragu	16	13	44	30	1	-	3	1	108
8/12	Kiraigu	46	43	113	102	3	3	17	4	331
1/12	Kirima	40	35	91	80	-	-	6	-	252
2/12	Kobiowa	40	38	96	102	1	-	13	1	291
30/	Koi	12	16	28	28	-	-	7	1	92
10/12	Koibori	9	12	42	36	-	-	5	-	104
7/12	Komunggan	51	40	114	110	5	3	39	5	367
14/12	Korul	45	47	108	98	4	1	27	5	335
30/11	Kougam	31	30	71	82	2	1	12	7	236
14/12	Kumogere-Kaup	24	26	62	57	-	-	15	1	185
14/12	Kumogere-Yori	17	28	60	52	1	1	12	2	173
8/12	Kumon	21	30	53	59	1	-	15	1	180
14/12	Kuruwandi	39	36	109	89	2	-	15	2	292

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DATE	CENSUS UNIT	POPULATION EXCLUDING				ABSENTEES				TOTAL
		ABSENTEES				CHILDREN ADULTS				
		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7/12	Maina	20	21	68	64	-	-	8	-	181
26/11	Mangiabi	43	48	125	126	-	1	29	5	377
27/11	Miori	48	36	57	86	4	1	39	2	273
3/12	Mogomane	32	32	78	72	3	1	18	-	236
14/12	Morisime	61	54	97	97	-	-	13	1	323
10/12	Nime no.1	36	28	79	76	-	-	8	-	227
15/12	Norion	68	63	135	122	-	-	20	1	409
1/12	Purumei	69	67	182	182	5	-	29	-	534
15/12	Sagim	19	17	52	46	1	-	10	-	145
14/12	Tabie no.1	30	41	80	77	1	2	15	3	249
10/12	Tabie no.2	17	16	38	37	1	-	6	-	115
10/12	Tabiekaupa	33	35	73	77	1	-	12	3	234
1/12	Tari	33	37	84	75	-	-	13	1	243
4/12	Toguamaemere	23	32	63	56	-	-	-	-	174
4/12	Ubanagu	43	36	98	97	-	-	-	-	274
3/12	Wanmuga no.1	31	40	100	83	1	2	9	1	267
3/12	Wanmuga no.2	25	18	42	47	1	2	20	10	165
27/11	Wasimegu	25	32	50	46	-	-	14	1	168
27/11	Wanemegori	15	16	22	24	-	-	7	-	84
8/12	Yorugu	134	145	291	261	1	-	41	2	875
		2071	1972	4591	4484	67	30	840	86	14,141.

.....

Assistant District SITUATION REPORT No. 1-3.

Sub District Office,

CHUAVE.

STATION : CHUAVE.

CENSUS DISTRICT : CHIMBU. 17/11/71 to 17/12/71.

SUB DISTRICT : CHUAVE.

CENSUS DIVISION : ELIMBARI.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL : ELIMBARI.

Copies of the Census Instructions are attached.

Census data was set out in accordance with

the Secretary's 57-1-0 of 25/11/71. Attachment 'B'.

Other requirements of the Census Act were carried out and comments are provided in the latter sections of this report.

SUBJECTS : (4) POLITICAL.

(2) ECONOMIC.

(3) SOCIAL.

OFFICER COMPILING : J.B. FOERS.

POLITICAL:

Discussions were held at each Post House, advertising the coming House of Assembly Elections and also publicising the Elimbari Local Government Council term programme for 1971/72 Financial Year. Data pieces of information formed the basis of discussions. Comments made during discussions showed that the people had picked up general information about the Elections from the radio but knowledge of actual dates etc. were restricted to candidates. At the time of the patrol, five people from Elimbari Census Division registered associations.

House of Assembly Election.

[Handwritten signature]
19/2/72.

Discussions prompted such comments as 'there are so many candidates from Elimbari that we have no hope of getting one of our candidates into the House.' 'I will not stand for election again as I was ashamed of losing in 1962.' 'Although we wish to support our candidate, i.e. the candidate from our village, we realize that he may not be the best Member.'

Many of the comments certainly showed a general lack of understanding of electoral processes, more in fact than these people have been given credit for in previous reports.

From many general comments made during discussions in the 'house'.

7

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Chuave.

CENSUS PATROL - ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION 23/11/71 to 17/12/71.

SITUATION REPORT.

Copies of the Patrol Instructions are attached.

Census statistics were updated and the figures set out in accordance with the Secretary's 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971 form attachment 'B'.

Other requirements of the Instruction were carried out and comments are provided in the latter sections of this report.

POLITICAL:

Discussions were held at each Rest House, advertising the coming House of Assembly Elections and also publicising the Elimbari Local Government Council Works programme for 1971/72 Financial Year. Both pieces of information formed the basis of discussions. Comments made during discussions showed that the people had picked up general information about the Elections from the radio but knowledge of actual dates etc. were restricted to candidates. At the time of the patrol, five people from Elimbari Census Division registered nominations.

House of Assembly Election.

Discussions prompted such comments as:-

'there are so many candidates from Elimbari Census Division that we have no hope of getting one of our candidates into the House.'

'I will not stand for election again as I was ashamed of losing in 1968.'

'Although we wish to support our candidate, i.e. the candidate from our village, we realize that he may not be the best 'Member'.'

Many of the comments certainly showed some insight into, and understanding of, electoral processes, more in fact than these people have been given credit for in previous reports.

From many general comments made during discussions in the 'haus man',

most of the people are interested in, or directly involved with candidates, thus presumably increasing the number of people who will vote.

Elimbari Local Government Council.

Councillors generally showed interest in the patrol, in that, they seemed relieved that someone else was in the area to hear arbitrations.

The people spoke out favourably on hearing the proposed Council Works Programme for 1971/72, as the bulk of the programme was concerned with the Elimbari Census Division. On the Gogo/Girio ridge, many people confided to the patrol, their disillusionment with the Council in previous years. Councillors returned from meetings advising that money had been allocated to improve their road, only to find that the project was later cancelled.

An obvious solution would be a newsheet, for although minutes are duplicated, general works are not known. As explained in discussions, Councillors are unable to retain all information resulting from debates at the monthly meetings. In fact, the Councilor at Kuruguri Rest House was only able to give me a very garbled description of the December Council Meeting. The only value this particular Councillor received from attending the meeting was the direct order he received from the Council Adviser to prepare a site for a new classroom at Kurere Primary T School. I would rate this Councillor as average in the Elimbari Census Division, thus anti Council feeling can only be rectified by direct contact with Councillors who can be re-educated to disseminate information. Possible solutions could be a Council sponsored public relations unit, news letters, small village libraries with meeting minutes etc., increased remuneration to Councillors legitimately moving around their wards, talks and discussions in schools, strengthening of Ward Committee system i.e. supervision of meetings by clerks etc., to encourage more people to attend meetings.

As the people are very much attuned to money, it would seem at present, unavoidable that the Council must spend money to improve its image. The Council Advisers recent patrol with the group collecting tax was not commented upon by the people. No comments were offered on the gift of twelve spades to each Councillor for road work, except that with the large population this number was obviously inadequate.

Adverse comment can be directed at Councillors but they are not

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met by an apathetic reaction from most of the people. Direct orders from the Councillor mean little to the young men, who seem only to respect the 'strong' arm of the law. As yet the Councillors have not developed fully the skills of politicking to produce results and are still relying on the old system of the backing of the kiap for their given powers. The old systems of indebtedness are ineffectual with the young men who can move around and earn a living. If Councillors are still in the past and the younger generations are unable to comprehend their attitudes, then perhaps education should take place in the form of group activity. - That is, not to stimulate old animosities, but to encourage the enthusiasm generally lacking. To start perhaps sporting activities e.g. soccer, would have the desired effect instead of fighting. This may be an area where the Council could be effective in organizing and meeting the problem.

Economic:

Apart from coffee, the Elimbari Census Division has no Commercial Crops of any significance. Passion fruit, pig projects and surplus production of everyday staple foods form very secondary money winners.

Unfortunately, unless a person shows an interest in establishing a project (i.e. pig, cattle etc.) D.A.S.F. are not seeking out persons to encourage development. Obvious money making talents are exhibited by a few trade store owners etc. but these people need encouragement. Trade store owners have an easy road to small profits by buying bulk store goods from Collins and Leahy Pty. Ltd. situated at Arabori and Kurere. Bulk store prices afford a small profit without making prices exorbitant.

Collins and Leahy gross approximately \$1,011,000.00 from both stores. Sales are not only made to Elimbari, but also to Nambaiyufa, Lufa and Nomane areas. The cash received from the coffee crops could account for the high turnover.

Many companies buy in the area by travelling around the loop road. L. and R. Chee and Roka have been paying slightly higher prices than the Chirou Coffee Society and the competition is working to the advantage of the people. With the introduction of limited buying, i.e. Coffee Marketing Board restrictions of buying plates, the stability of the price may be of real importance to the people of Elimbari Census Division unless other

enterprises are introduced.

Generally, with the exception of coffee, the economic development of the area is very limited. The people, although their thinking is beginning to be centred around the obtaining of money, have been very tentative in approaching authorities with proposals for new projects. I think this is a matter of ignorance. D.A.S.F. and the Business Advisory Service could be more active in the field or in their publicity to field officers.

Social.

The social habits of the Elimbari people seem to be completely lacking in advice from Health authorities and in fact, complete disregard for the Council Hygiene Rule. On nightly/late afternoon village inspections, the people were found in their respective 'haus piks' and those that were in the 'haus lain' had small pigs in their houses. All villages were inadequately fenced and pig droppings were evident everywhere. Basically I think, the people would like to reject the 'haus lain' system and live in individual houses on their respective pieces of ground, as was the custom prior to the 'haus lain'. In contrast with this attitude is the movement, initiated by the elders, back to the 'haus man'. Young married men through the influence of the Church etc., have been living with their wives and children in individual houses. The 'haus man' has always existed, but in comparison with other areas in Chimbu, I would suggest that there is a definite movement to recreate the 'haus man' in all its glory of bygone years. Perhaps this is the rejection by the elders of the younger generations economic independence, or perhaps it is the return of some of the social taboos which kept the community morally highly principalled.

Many young men consider the need for money and approached the patrol to join the Highland Labour Scheme or alternatively to work as 'Cargo Bois' on the road. This seems to be the result of completion of planting, house building etc. and the need for money for 'luki' or 'sundu' and also for luxury items.

Law and order have suffered through the unlawful killing of two men at Karawiri, one at Kororume and several riots during 1971. The general breakdown of order was the result of longstanding disputes over women and land. These disputes are almost insoluble by means of arbitration and require the

attention of the Lands Title Commission. Even so an equitable solution to any of the problems seems doubtful as the two parties involved in each dispute have been referred to as old men who have distorted the truth and who will swear to their opposite viewpoints. The installation of a permanent Police detachment at Mogoma and the requested Police Post at Kurere will enable the Government to handle minor disputes expediently thus averting any larger disputes. I would recommend that the peoples request for a Police Post/Base camp be considered for the very densely populated Gogo/Girio ridge. This ridge accounts for approximately half of the Elimbari Census Divisions population. This apparently flagrant lack of respect for the law seems to be the result of the Elimbari Census Divisions geographical location in relation to Chuave. Even with coffee buyer cars moving in the area, it took several hours before Police of Patrol Officers could be on the spot to stop the further spread of violence. Raiding parties on both sides led all parties to fear reprisals etc., even in the case of the accidental death at Kororume.

There are no real land shortages in the area, so that disputed land can be left fallow and covered by a Local Court injunction as a temporary measure.

Two groups, one from Lufa and one from Kundiawa, intend to move into the area. This will need close attention by subsequent patrols to ascertain the degree of assimilation of the groups. At present the locals of Sua and Kororume are strongly requesting the presence of the groups and have allocated land to them.

The Lutheran Mission at Monomo has had a representative in the area for about twenty years and only recently has the American missionary moved to Kundiawa without having been replaced. The Catholic Mission has made an impression on the area since 1964 and has a large permanent materials church and house. Both missions have evangelists and catechists in the area and seem to have a good deal of influence with their followers. Both missions have not made any attempt to influence the economic situation, but have started Primary T Schools.

Generally, the area is underdeveloped but has the potential, with attention, to develop. The road system is still in its infancy and with improved communication, closer attention can be given to developmental problems.

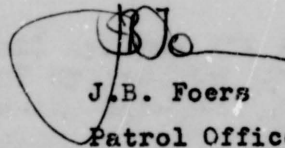
The people were enthusiastic when they heard about the Council's

2

road project, to link up with the Eastern Highways through Nambaiyufa as an alternative access to Goroka.

Schools were also a contentious subject and the people of Gogo and Girio specifically requested further schools. This seems reasonable with a population of approximately 7000 and only one school. Education is supported by all the people, for as yet they have not recognised the problems of school leavers. A handful of students educated in Chuave and Goroka have attained High School and attend Kerowagi and Goroka High Schools.

If the government i.e. all departments took a greater interest in the Elimbari area, I think a lot of lawlessness amongst the young people would disappear in favour of development. The people are very demanding, but they are now at the stage where they seem to have lost their sense of direction and live from day to day involved in trivia.



J.B. Foers
Patrol Officer.

SITUATION REPORT No. 1 - 3

Page 1.

Station..... **CHUA VE** Officer Compiling..... **J.B. FOERS.**
District..... **CHIMBU** Subdistrict..... **CHUA VE.**
Census Division..... **ELIMBARI** L.G. Council..... **ELIMBARI.**
Subject..... **SEE ATTACHMENT.**

Subdistrict Office **CHUA VE.**

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

1. **POLITICAL.**

No comment.

2. **ECONOMIC.**

I would be interested to know where Mr. Foers obtained the figure \$ 1,011,000,00.

3. **SOCIAL.**

The disregard for Council Hygiene and Pig rules is everywhere apparent. The demand of hygiene on the one hand and of a social system setting such enormous store on the pig on the other, is a conflict which the pig is unlikely to lose for several generations yet. I sometimes wonder if we, with perhaps over-fastidious ideas of hygiene and cleanliness, are not approaching the problem from the wrong direction. Just how much is the health of villagers affected by the presence of pigs in the village and in the house.

Action Taken:

Sgd..... **R.D.M. Cleland.**

Date..... **5/5/72.**

District Office KUNDIAWA.

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received 11/5/72.

1. POLITICAL.

Disinterest in Local Government is primarily due to a lack of communication between the Council and village communities. Council Administrative Adviser and Council representatives are to visit and conduct regular discussions with interested village groups and also examine recommendations by P.O. Foers in an effort to foster a greater awareness of the functions and activities of the Council.

2. SOCIAL.

The establishment of an Administrative Centre and Police Post at Mogoma has been proposed. A.D.C. Chuave has been requested to examine and comment on remarks by P.O. Foers in respect of the Gogo Girio ridge area. Advice is being sought from the A.D.C. in respect of the alleged land disputes in the area.

Action Taken:

Reported migrations from Lufa and Kundiawa are to be further investigated.

Sgd.....

Date.....

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten date: 15.6.72]

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

BB67-18-24

ADSLC

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6/71-2V
 District: CULMBAU
 Patrol conducted by: S J DANIELS
 Area patrolled: PART EUMBARI CID
 Duration of patrol: 11/4/71 - 25/4/71
 Last D.D.A. patrol: DEC. 1971
 Last O.L.G. patrol: SEPT/OCT 1971
 Map reference: MILINCU CORONA
 FOUENKA KARIMUI

Objects of patrol: INVESTIGATE FOOD SHORTAGE
 Station: CHUAVE
 Subdistrict: CHUAVE
 Designation: PATROL OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: A.R.D.O. D. MANUI
 Number of days: 15
 Total population of area: 22,379 (TOTAL)
 Council area: EUMBARI
 House of Assembly Electorate: CHUAVE OPEN

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 12/7/1971

[Signature]
District Commissioner

JAW:MEG

and Total

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-18-34

13th September, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KINDIANA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72.

Situation Report No. 1 "Food shortage Chuave Sub-District"
arising out of the above patrol refers.

2. Attached please find two copies of a letter, 17-1-3 of
7th September, 1972 from the Director, Department of
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. The letter is in reply to
my 67-18-34 of 25th July, 1972 copy of which was sent to you.
The contents of paragraph three indicate that D.A.S.F. are
aware of the problem; however you may care to pursue the matter
with the District Rural Development Officer should you consider
it necessary. Any action taken should be within the stipulations
contained in the final paragraph of the Director's letter.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

M. P. ...
W. L. ...
Minister



67-18-34

8

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES

P.O. Box 2417
Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.

Telex: PNG 143-Telephone 43041.
Telegrams: Agric, Konedobu, Papua New Guinea.
All communications should be addressed to
The Director, not to individuals by name.

Your reference.....
Action Officer.....
Our reference..... 17-1-3
 Mr. Arnison
Action Officer.....

7th September, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

FOOD SHORTAGE - CHIMBU DISTRICT

Reference your 67-18-34 of 25th July, 1972.

The matter has been discussed with Mr. Ramm, Regional Controller Highlands. This Department is aware of the problem of a drop in emphasis on food gardening due to an increase in cash reliance. This is a feature of land settlement areas as well as village agriculture.

Departmental objectives are placing increasing priority on the improvement of subsistence agriculture, and include the encouragement of a more balanced cropping pattern at the village level.

There would be no objections to a co-ordinated programme between field officers of our Departments, provided such a programme was kept in perspective and policy was determined by this Department.

M.L. Conroy
(M.L. CONROY)
Director



DDA 67.18.34 (17)

OFFICE OF PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION

Department of the Administrator,
Box 699
Port Moresby

Our Reference 63-8-0

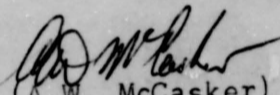
29th August, 1972.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Subsistence Crop Shortages - Chuave Sub-District

Thank you for the report on food shortages in the Chuave Sub-District, a copy of which was forwarded with your minute 67-18-34 of the 25th July, 1972. → F.6.

The matter has been noted for information.


(A.W. McCasker)
Director.

(6)

67-10-34

25th July, 1972.

The Director,
Department of Agriculture, Stock and
Fisheries,
P.O. Box 2417,
KOROROE.

FOOD SHORTAGE : CHUAVE SUB-DISTRICT, CHIMBU
DISTRICT.

I attach, for your information, photostat copies of a Situation Report, together with Assessments from the Assistant District Commissioner and District Commissioner, arising out of Chuave Patrol No. 6 of 1971/72.

2. In times of price recessions an unbalanced rural economy in which cash cropping predominates over traditional crop plantings for subsistence purposes can have a disastrous effect on living standards. Lower prices mean less income to purchase food; decreased subsistence crop plantings further aggravate the situation. Would a co-ordinated programme between field officers of our Departments to encourage a more equitable balance between cash and subsistence crop plantings run counter to your Departmental and Territory policy?

3. For your advice in due course, please.

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

..../Encl.

Mimeo to:
The Director,
Office of Programming and Co-ordination,
Department of the Administrator,
KOROROE.

A copy of the report is attached for your information and comment if considered necessary.

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

25th July, 1972.

c.c.
District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIANA.

JWK:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDORU.

67-18-34

24th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Chimbu District,
KUNDIAMA.

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72.

Reference your minute of 12th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of Part Elimbari Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. S.J. Daniels, Patrol Officer.

An interesting and informative report. Action taken by the Assistant District Commissioner, Chuave was both timely and appropriate.

Copies of the report have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and also to the Director, Office of Programming and Co-ordination for comment.

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

SITUATION REPORT No. 1 of P/R 6 191/72.

Station..... CHUAVE Officer Compiling..... R.D.M. Cleland.....
 District..... CHIMBU Subdistrict..... Chuave.....
 Elimbari, Nambaiyufa
 Census Division..... Chuave L.G. Council..... Elimbari.....
 Subject: Food Shortage Chuave Sub-District

Subdistrict Office Chuave

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 12th May, 1972.

The food situation in the Chuave Sub-District is pretty much ~~xxx~~ as I had suspected and the causes it too are as I thought. Talks I have had with individuals indicate that some people have learnt their lesson and are spending more time on planting bigger gardens. Others though, particularly the under 30 age groups, appear to continue to rely heavily on coffee.

On 15th May, 1972, a further infusion of road-maintenance funds was made into ^{the} area. This continues until 23 June, 72. I deliberately channelled this into the "hungry" areas, telling the people that this money would enable them to alleviate their "hunger". The move was appreciated and no more complaints on this subject have been heard.

By now the coffee is flushing, thus further helping the situation.

I have instructed all Officers when on patrol to discuss the subject of food gardens vis-a-vis coffee gardens and to try and encourage a useful balance to be kept.

Action Taken:

See above.

Sgd.....

20th June, 1972.

Date.....

District Office KUNDIAWA.

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received 3/7/72.

No complaints of food shortages have been received at this office nor has mention of any shortage been made at Council Meetings in other parts of the District. Fresh food at the Kundiawa Market is in plentiful supply.

Insufficient land has been planted to gardens and the people have relied too heavily on a cash income from coffee to tie them over the usual lean period between traditional gardening cycles. New gardens should now be ready to harvest.

Action Taken:

A.D.C. action endorsed.

Sgd. *A. Quora*
Date 12/7/72. 2

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2 OF 1971/72.

STATION	CHUAVE	OFFICER COMPILING	S.J.DANIELS P.O.
DISTRICT	CHIMBU	SUB DISTRICT	CHUAVE
CENSUS DIVISION	ELIMBARI, NAMBAIYUFA		
	L.G.COUNCIL	ELIMBARI L.G.C.	

FOOD SHORTAGE CHUAVE SUB DISTRICT.

The patrol covered all the main areas of the Sub District, concentrating on large population groups and topographical areas. An Agricultural Assistant accompanied the patrol and assessed food production and date of maturity of new gardens.

The major causes of the shortage are undoubtedly, the fall in coffee prices, and the effect the introduction of coffee as a cash crop has had on traditional land usage and planting cycles, and the decline of the traditional social system.

Since the early sixties coffee has increased in importance each year displacing the subsistence gardens from the primary position they once held. Coffee gardens now cover the most fertile areas of the Sub-District while food gardens are relegated to the poorer soil. The younger men have become overdependent on the coffee cash crop economy, they plant smaller food gardens than previously and use money gained from the sale of coffee for the purchase of food rather than grow it themselves.

Before the introduction of coffee the Sub Clan as a whole cleared land and planted food gardens for the community. This work involved all adults and each was allocated a proportion of the garden. As well each individual if he wished could plant a smaller garden for his own use. This system ensured a food supply for the greater part of the year. But depending on the weather and the fertility of the soil a period of up to two months of food shortage occurred between the maturation of the new gardens and the final consumption of the old.

After coffee was introduced and the price increased to a reasonable level the younger men (30-18) found it easier to live off their cash crop rather than use it as an adjunct to *Kaukau*. Coffee became the dominant partner. This tendency increased and coffee plantings were increased while food gardens were neglected. With their new found wealth the young men found it easier to travel around the Highlands leaving their wives and children at home. These absentees plus those already absent in the H.L.S. constitute a large percentage of the labour force necessary for the planting of gardens. Therefore due to this lack of labour the task of

2

Food Shortage Chuave cont.

clearing and planting new gardens falls on a smaller proportion of the population, mainly the old men and women and the younger mens wives. The area of new ground cleared for new plantings has decreased and resulted in the overuse of existing gardens which in turn has resulted in lower yields due to impoverishment of the soil.

With the fall in coffee prices the inadequate food gardens were unable to cope with the increased number of mouths they had to feed. Young men could no longer buy food with the proceeds of their coffee sales and now must be fed by the older men who continued to follow the traditional planting cycle. This overloading of the food supply depleted the gardens several months earlier than usual resulting in a hiatus of 3 - 4 months instead of the usual 1 - 2 months.

During this hiatus only the staple foods are missing (eg. Kaukau and taro) because of their slow maturing. Other foods such as tapioc, kumu, corn, pitpit, cucumbers and some tinned foodstuffs, these are available, at present the only food missing is as mentioned before ~~is~~ kaukau, the basic food. At present the coffee price is approximately 12 to 10 cents and the coffee crop is not yet mature so a small income from coffee will bring some relief in the future.

The patrol visited the following rest house areas, EGUN, GIRIO, KURERI KORORUME, PIMURI, MOGOMA, YANDINE, AND IPAKU. The food situation was worst at Egun, here the people were scouring their old gardens for any kaukau that had been lost or overlooked before. They had other standby foods, kumu, tapioc, pitpit, and some corn. They claimed that several people had died of hunger a month earlier but that they had not reported it. It was estimated that their gardens would not be mature for another three months. The people complained constantly that pigs were breaking into their gardens rooting up the young kaukau plants. Pigs roam freely throughout the area their owners taking no precautions to control them, also the number of pigs is high and as yet the people have not started to eat them. As the patrol moved through the Sub District it became evident that the situation at Egun was not wide spread, the people are going through a lean period but are far from starving.

In the area around Mogoma when asked if there was a food shortage the answer was always yes, however investigations showed that this was not severe, and this applies to all areas other than Egun. Several people asked to have their names put down to receive free food from the Government when the trucks came with the rice and tinned fish, they included two councillors from Pimuri. Whenever this happened I left those concerned in no doubt that the Government had no intention of supplying them with food and that the food shortage was entirely their own fault for failing to prepare and plant sufficient food in the past. At Kororume I was informed between mouthfuls of kaukau that although people ate three times a day they were still hungry.

Food Shortage Chuave cont.

The causes are therefore, over dependence on coffee and the neglect of food gardens by the younger people. The fall of coffee prices which forced more people who previously depended on coffee sales, to overload the food supply and increase the period of shortage. The large numbers of pigs which destroy gardens and compete with the people for the remaining food.

When kaukau, being the staple diet of the Chimbu, is in short supply the people have a tendency to complain of hunger eventhough other foods are still available eg. kumu, corn, pitpit, topioc, cucumbers, pigs, goats and poultry. Of the four people who died at Gun, no attempt was made to inform Sub District Office Chuave at the time of their death that people were dying of starvation, if they did die I feel that it was from other causes.

Inspections of gardens and visits to house lines at meal times showed that although kaukau was in short supply other foods were not and I consider that there is no serious lack of food in the area. The approaching coffee flush will help them somewhat and in 3 to 4 months the new gardens should be mature. No direct aid in the form of food should be given, if however there is money available on R.D.F. projects that hand labour could be used on, then labourers should be recruited, the cash wages would help to ease the situation. A watch should still be kept on area and the people encouraged to tend their gardens and make allowances for the future. The present problem could be regarded as an indication of what may happen if the people are allowed to become over dependent on such an unstable commodity as coffee and continue to neglect their gardens in the future.

887 67-18-36
P.M. HARRIS^{2-DC}

PATROL REPORT

Report number: Chuave No. 7 71/72 Objects of patrol: See Patrol Instructions
 District: Chimbu Station: Chuave
 Patrol conducted by: S. J. Daniels, P.O. Subdistrict: Chuave
 Area patrolled: Nambaiyufa Census Div. Designation: Patrol Officer
 Duration of patrol: 15/5/72 - 14/6/72 Personnel accompanying: Interpreter
 Last D.D.A. patrol: NOV/DEC 1971 Number of days: 30 days
 Last O.L.G. patrol: JAN 1972 Total population of area: 8236
 Map reference: Milinch Goroka Council area: Elimbari L.G.C.
 Fourmil Karimui House of Assembly Electorate: CHUAVE

The District Commissioner,
District,

DEPARTMENT OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

28 JUN 1972
CHUAVE
CHIMBU DISTRICT
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- , ()
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19 Assistant District Commissioner

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

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (~~()~~)
 - Updating of area study, (✓)
 - Situation Report No's 1- 5, (✓)
 - ()
 - ()
- District Headquarters assessment of Above average
 Patrol & Report..... Average ✓
 Below average

Date 24/8/1972

S. J. Doolan
District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-18-36

13th November, 1972.

The District Commissioner
Chimbu District
KUNDIAMA

CHUAVE PATROL NO. 7-1971/72

Reference your Minute of the 24th August, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of the NAMBAYUFA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study amendments as submitted by Mr. S.J. DANIELS, Patrol Officer.

After 30 days on patrol in this Division I am surprised to see that Mr. DANIELS found only sufficient information to fill 5 pages of double - spaced foolscap to amend the Area Study of NAMBAYUFA.

Situation Report No. 4 is of interest and I would like to receive similar reports of the Electricity Commission's progress in dealings with the local people in your District.

The information on Self-Government, and attitudes to Members of the House of Assembly, have been passed to the Government Liaison Branch.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

(14)

AMENDMENTS TO AREA STUDY

(c) Social Groupings

(e) Siane Reunification Movement.

The Nambaiyufa Census Division is one section of the Siane language group. The other two sections being the Unggai and Watabung Census Divisions of the Eastern Highlands District. Therefore the Nambaiyufa has very strong ties with these areas. Much stronger ties than it has with the remainder of the Chuave Sub District. At present the three Siane groups are pressing for an Anschluss and the establishment of a Siane Sub District. So the blood, kinship, traditional and linguistic ties are all with groups outside the Chuave Sub District and outside the Chimbu District.

For further information see Situation Report No. 1 of this report.

(f) Literacy

(a) Schools Nambaiyufa Census Division

Movi P.T.S.

<u>Std.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	34	8	42
2	34	6	40
3	28	7	35
4	22	3	25
5	31	3	34
A	23	1	24
6 _B	29	0	29
			<hr/>
			229

Staff 7 teachers

St. Mary's School Karando

1	18	10	28
2	23	7	30
3	19	0	19
4	20	1	21
			<hr/>
			95

Nambaiyufa Primary School

1	26
2	21
3	30
4	
	<hr/>
	77

Pila Primary School

Std.	1	45
	3	33
	4	22
		<hr/>
		100
		<hr/>

(g) Standard of Living

(b) Due to the slump in coffee prices the amount of tinned food, etc. bought at Sroes has diminished. This should only continue until the price rises and then the percentage of bought food stuffs will rise to its normal level. A slight food shortage was experienced due to the lack of foresight by the people in planting sufficient kaukau gardens. This, coupled with the slump in coffee prices, resulted in a lean period of several months, but was not severe.

For further information see Patrol Report No. 6 1971/72.

The following is a list of average prices of basic goods available at village trade stores owned by local people

Large tinned fish	25¢ - 30¢
Small tinned fish	10¢
Bar washing soap	45¢
Tinned meat	45¢ - 50¢
Cigarettes, large pkt.	40¢
" " small pkt.	20¢
Rice, per lb.	20¢
Sugar, 2 lb. bag	40¢

D

MISSIONS

(b) The Anglican Mission at Movi has a Rural Health Centre staffed by the following :

1. Sister
2. Nurses
1. Medical Orderly
9. Aid Post Orderlies

Two new nurses are expected in August and two medical orderlies are expected in August and December.

The Hospital has five general wards totaling fifty beds and one obstetric ward with five beds. Plus an outpatients ward. All buildings, except the outpatients, are of permanent materials.

Approximately 100 - 150 patients and 2000 outpatients per month. People come from both the Nambaiyufa and Elimbari census divisions.

Housing for staff is needed. There is an unused Aid Post and Aid Post Orderley's house at Runugu that could be moved to Movi and put to good use. However the Council would have to decide what to do.

There is also a P.T.S. at Movi. All buildings are semi-permanent or of native materials. For information regarding students see section headed literacy. There are seven teachers at the school.

The Anglican Mission at Nambaiyufa has a school and an airstrip. The airstrip is maintained with money supplied by P.W.D. and is used mainly for medical emergencies from Movi. At present the roller is not available to roll the airstrip as it was borrowed by the C.C.S.U. and has not been returned. Also, when the Council stations a tractor at Mogoma it could roll the airstrip once a month as there is no tractor available at Nambaiyufa.

(I)

Non-Indigenes

(a) There is a small coffee plantation at the Anglican Mission, Nambaiyufa. It does not make a profit.

(b) Eighteen labourers are employed at the plantation.

(J) (c) Communications

There are three new roads being planned. The Ipaku-Unggai road to link the Census Division with the Lufa Road and Goroka. And the Leiya Loop Road to give better access to the Census Division. The third road is an access road to Lutarno rest house area. Only the Ipaku-Unggai Road has been commenced.

For further information on these roads see Patrol Report No. 1 of this Report.

(L) The Stage of Political Development

The people understand the basic workings of the Elimbari Local Government Council but are still ignorant concerning the House of Assembly. They know how to vote and that the member is their representative in the House but as there is no contact between them and the member they understand little of the duties of the House. Their attitude to Self-Government does not help them understand the situation either. They refuse to hear or speak of Self Government. This topic is greeted with much wailing and gnashing of teeth and a refusal to listen. A good indication of the effectiveness of previous Political Education programmes. They feel that the House of Assembly is going to betray them by introducing Self Government which will destroy all the progress and economic development they have achieved in the last thirty years. The rumour mongers and opponents of Self Government have had complete success with their political mis-education programme. The Situation Reports 3 and 4 give more information on the people's attitude to Self Government and the present member of the House of Assembly.

(P)

Attitude to Local Government

The people's attitude to the Elimbari Local Government Council is dominated by their demand for a Siane Sub-District and Council. At present they feel that they are dominated by the Chuave and Elimbari Census Divisions and that when Self Government comes they will be unable to develop as a separate people because they are dominated by the Elimbari and Chuave people. They seem willing to accept the Council for the time being but as Self Government comes closer their opposition to remaining within the Council will harden.

For further information see attached Situation Report -
(Siane Reunification Movement)

(Q)

Attitude towards Central Government

The people's attitude towards the Central Government is one of annoyance that the government should continue to move towards self government contrary to their wishes. They said that the Committee on Constitutional Development had heard what they thought about the matter but ignored them and now Self Government approaches all the time.

For further information see attached Situation Report
(Attitude to Local Member).

10

SITUATION REPORT No. 3 of Patrol No.7/71-72

Station..... Chuave Officer Compiling..... S.J. Daniels

District..... Chimbu Subdistrict..... Chuave

Census Division..... Nambaiyufa L.G. Council..... Limbari

Subject..... SELF GOVERNMENT.

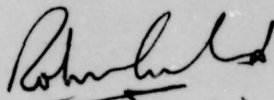
Subdistrict Office Chuave Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28th June, 1972

Mr. Daniels describes an attitude fairly common in this sub-District. When the people throw up their disillusionments arising from the non-fulfilment of expectations of the Council or the Coffee Society, one cannot help wonder at the techniques we used then and still, to a large extent use today. One must be so very careful to ensure that the right message gets across.

I feel Mr. Daniels has perceived correctly the attitude " here is another Patrol Officer to tell us about Self Government, we will listen and humour him and then he will go away and we will not have to listen to him again". If, on the other hand Mr. Daniels had been conducting his second or third patrol in the area and assuming he was liked, I feel sure he would have found a more receptive and trusting audience. It has been abundantly proved over and over again that an officer cannot get close to the people on one or two brief acquaintances, yet officers continue to be posted hither and yon without being given a chance to get to know an area.

Action Taken: Brought to the attention of the A.D.O. in charge of political education.


Sgd..... (R.D.M. Cleland)

Date..... 7th August, 1972.

SITUATION REPORT No. 5 of Patrol No. 7/71-72

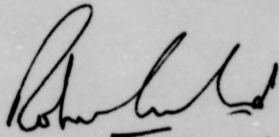
Station..... Chuave Officer Compiling..... S.J. Daniels.....
 District..... Chimbu Subdistrict..... Chuave.....
 Census Division..... Nambaiyufa L.G. Council..... Elimbari.....
 Subject..... ELCOM TRANSMISSION LINES.....

Subdistrict Office Chuave Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28th June, 1972.

This is pleasing - the Electricity Commission will be interested.

Action Taken: None required.


 Sgd..... (R.D.M. Cleland).....

Date..... 7th August, 1972.....

District Office KUNDIAWA.

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

21st August, 1972.

A difficult problem and one which I hope to overcome through increased patrolling and as far as practicable continuity of officers.

Action Taken:

L. J. Doolan
(L.J. DOOLAN)
Sgd. (DISTRICT COMMISSIONER)

Date 24th August, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

9

SITUATION REPORT No. 5 of Patrol No. 7/71-72

Station..... Chuave Officer Compiling..... S.J. Daniels

District..... Chimbu Subdistrict..... Chuave

Census Division..... Nambaiyufa L.G. Council..... Elimbari

Subject:..... ELCOM TRANSMISSION LINES.

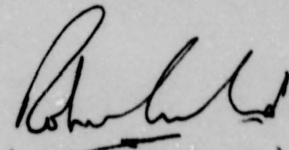
Subdistrict Office Chuave Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28th June, 1972.

.....

This is pleasing - the Electricity Commission will be interested.

Action Taken: None required.


Sgd..... (R.D.M. Cleland)

Date..... 7th August, 1972.

ugh
officers.

Section

District Office **KUNDIAWA.**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

21st August, 1972......

Elcom team to be congratulated on their public relations.

Action Taken:

**Comments extracted and forwarded Manager, Papua New Guinea
Electricity Commission, Goroka.**

Sgd..... *L.J. Doolan*
(L.J. DOOLAN)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Date..... **24th August, 1972.**.....

Headquarters

Date Received

.....

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 2 of Patrol No 7-71/72

Station... Chuave Officer Compiling S.J. Daniels

District... Chimbu Subdistrict... Chuave

Census Division... Nambaiyufa L.G. Council... Elimbari

Subject: LAW AND ORDER.

Subdistrict Office Chuave

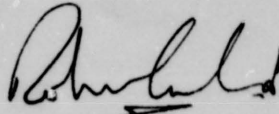
Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28 June 72

1. Tribal Fight Movi. These facts were known to me on the day the fight occurred, as I was quickly on the scene. I also have good reason to believe that the money episode was merely the catalyst in the fight between the two groups whose antagonism is based on differences over land. Hence my instruction to Mr Daniels. It seems that for reasons of their own, they have withheld this information from him.

2. General. No comment necessary.

Action Taken: None necessary.

Sgd..... 

R.D.M. Cleland

Date..... 7 August 72

District Office **KUNDIAWA.**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

21st August, 1972.

- 1. I will be requesting the Assistant District Commissioner Chuave to submit further details as to what is known to himself re alleged dispute over land between IPAKU and MOVI.
- 2. I will be further evaluating the stated incidence of card playing.

Action Taken:

S. J. Doolan
 (L.J. DOOLAN)
 Sgd..... DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
 Date..... 24th August, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

.....

Forwarded..... Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

31-5-72

7

SITUATION REPORT No. 4 of Patrol No. 7/71-72

Station..... Chuave Officer Compiling S.J. Daniels

District..... Chimbu Subdistrict..... Chuave

Census Division..... Nambaiyufa L.G. Council..... Elimbari

Subject..... Attitude towards Member of the House of Assembly

lave

Subdistrict Office Chuave Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28th June, 1972.

Mr. Kaupa has now visited the area briefly and spoken to most Councillors in their home area. He is better tolerated now, but he will have to spend a lot more time there if he hopes to get the Nambaiyufa people 'on side'.

Only constant and careful political education can hope to convince the people that their Member in the House is a representative and ^{not} a delegate.

Action Taken: Brought to the attention of the A.D.O. in charge of Political education.

R.D.M. Cleland
Sgd..... (R.D.M. Cleland)

Date..... 7th August, 1972.

on

District Office **KUNDIAWA.**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

21st August, 1972.

Political Education by Mr. Daniels will be increased.

Mr. Kaupa, M.H.A., is obviously aware of the problem and no doubt is initiating further moves to ensure his standing.

Action Taken:

Sgd. *L.J. Doolan*
(L.J. DOOLAN)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
Date 24th August, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 1 of Patrol No 7-11/72 6

Station Chuave Officer Compiling S.J. Daniels

District Chimbu Subdistrict Chuave

Census Division Nambaiyufa L.G. Council Elimbari

Subject: SIANE REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT.

Subdistrict Office Chuave

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 28 June 72

Socially, and within their own political sphere, the Siane people are not divided. It is only administratively and in the larger political context that they are divided. This being so, I doubt that the feeling of being split into three areas is as strong or as widespread as we at first thought.

The fears of being at the mercy of their enemies upon self government must obviously be attacked as part of the political education campaign. There is no reason why they should be affected by self government in any way different to any other area.

Since this patrol, there has been formed a joint committee between the Elimbari and Goroka Councils. For the time being it will be an informal committee to discuss matters of common interest. In time, and if necessary, it can be formalised under Section 41 of the Local Government Ordinance. Properly used and imaginatively advised, this committee should be capable of considerably dampening the reunification feeling.

Action Taken: Notice taken for political education purposes.
Joint Committee formed.

Sgd.....

R.D.M. Cleland

Date.....

7 August 72

District Office **KUNDIAWA.**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

21st August, 1972.

Basically we have

1. Traditional group of 30,000 people known as Siane's with common language KAKOA, split into three (3) Census Divisions, two (2) Open Electorates, three (3) Local Government Councils, two (2) Sub-Districts and two (2) Districts.
2. A known sector, if not all, suffering from an attitude of fear and mistrust of Self-Government.
3. The same openly sceptical of the Government's efforts/achievements within their area and ditto their Local Government Councils responsible expenditure of taxes.
4. A desire to align to combat supposed social and economic uncertainties of their future.

~~Action Taken~~

The solution - intensive political education to allay fears - joint Local Government Council Committees - perhaps - but at least worth trying as an all out effort at this juncture.

Action Taken:

Open mind - situation continually under review.

Sgd.....

S. J. Doolan
(District Commissioner)

Date **24th August, 1972.**

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

Patrol No
of 17-7/72

SITUATION REPORT No. 1.

Station..... CHUAVE Officer Compiling..... S. J. DANIELS, P.O.
 District..... CHIMBU Subdistrict..... CHUAVE
 Census Division..... NAMBAIYUFA L.G. Council..... ELIMBARI

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

SIANE REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT

Subject:.....

All the people of the Nambaiyufa support the idea of a united Siane Sub District and Council. Most of the reasons for this movement are quite logical considering the present situation.

The main reasons are as follows :

1. We are one people and one language group
2. We form a large population group (approx. 30,000)
3. We are now minority groups in three Council areas and are dominated by other language groups.
4. United we will be strong and progress.
5. We do not trust the Chuave people.
6. We are traditionally aligned with the Unggai and Warabung.
7. We are traditional enemies of the Chuave people.

The people state that they were wrong when they joined the Goroka, Warabung and Elimburi Councils. They say that they were not clear in what they were doing, but now they demand a collective separate identity from the surrounding language groups. Some blame the Administration for making them combine with different Councils and demand that the Government be informed of their wishes.

Sgd:..... *[Signature]*

Date:..... 22/6/72

The people want a new Siane Council to be established to develop the Siane Sub District. The demand for instant reunification and a separate Council may have been aggravated by talk of impending Self Government. The people may feel that in the supposed chaos of Self Government they will be at the mercy of their traditional enemies, economically and physically, unless they unite now and become strong. They wish to have control of their own tax money and also have a center of Administration and a Coffee Society inside their own area. These facts show that they wish to be independent of the surrounding areas to protect their own economic interests. The people hold the view that there will be complete economic breakdown when Self Government comes.

At a meeting in the Unggai Census Division to discuss the new road, spokesmen from the three Siane areas were present and used the meeting to voice their support for the movement. I feel that the Siane people will become increasingly vocal in the future as there is now no Siane member in the House of Assembly. Mr. Yauw Moses filled this position previously but was defeated by a candidate from the Chuave Census Division. Another Nambaiyufa candidate and active supporter of the movement, Mr. Emmanuel Saukere, was also unsuccessful, being beaten by approx. 1000 votes. So, to the above mentioned reasons for the movement may be added :

1. Wish to assert their separate Siane identity
2. Fears of impending Self Government
3. Fears of economic domination and developmental neglect.

At a meeting held at Ipaku two months ago the idea of Siane reunification was discussed and a letter was supposedly sent to District Office, Goroka, stating the peoples views on reunification. An unsuccessful candidate for the House of Assembly, one Lolumba, from the Unggai, is said to have been the man behind the idea. The people are now awaiting a reply. Whether or not the letter was actually sent was unknown at the time of writing. The people stated that they had no preferences as to the District they should be included in, just that they wished to be a separate Sub District and Council. As this subject was to be kept at low key, this information was obtained by discreet questioning and volunteered information and not by direct confrontation. No attempt was made by myself to either dissuade or support the Movement.

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SITUATION REPORT No. 2. *Sub No 7-71/72*

Station..... CHUAVE Officer Compiling..... S. J. DANIELS, P.O.
 District..... CHIMBU Subdistrict..... CHUAVE
 Census Division..... NAMBAYUFA L.G. Council..... ELIMBARI

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.-1792/40,000.-5.72.

Subject: LAW AND ORDER.

1. Tribal Fight Movi

As ordered in Section 10 of the Patrol Instructions, the tribal fight at Movi was investigated. After talks with people in the area it seems that the fight was over money and not over land as was previously supposed. The facts are as follows; the owner of a store at the Karando turnoff, RAKA, left his store unattended, with the cash box on the counter. A friend, passing by, saw the money and hid it under a coffee tree, so that the money would not be stolen, and went on his way. Later that day he returned to find RAKA beating his wife and accusing her of stealing the money. The friend then produced the money and told RAKA that he had hidden it for safe keeping. RAKA then assaulted his friend for hiding the money. The friend then went home and complained to his line and a fight started. The rioters were arrested but it seems RAKA was not, for reasons unknown.

2. General

Law and Order is generally good, there have been no major crimes in the last six months and only one riot, at Movi. At Karando twenty three people were brought before the Local Court for failing to maintain the road, of these seven were dismissed and fifteen fined.

The incidence of petty crime is normal except for playing cards which seems abnormally high. It is impossible to walk anywhere without stumbling over players.

Date: 22/6/72

These usually decamp with extreme haste and as this is the first indication of people playing it is impossible to apprehend them. The present Ordinance has no effect and is a farce as it is impossible to police.

The Anglican Mission Yandime, has had trouble with pig trespass. The owners agreed to pay compensation but refused to, after the Patrol had moved on. This shall be looked into on my return to Mogoma. The lack of police support limits action in these matters. Only one person was charged with a criminal offence and as another officer was available to presecute, this case was settled on the spot. A police post should be established in the area to deal with minor complaints and work in conjunction with the O.I.C. Mogoma, for courts.

The owner of a red Toyota Land Cruiser, No. 41204, presently abandoned at Pila on the side of the road, has previously approached the P.O.I.C. Mogoma complaining that certain parts of the Vehicle had been removed without his permission. He had been told to go to Chuave to lay his complaint as the P.O.I.C. was not conversant with the M.T.O. The vehicle is adjacent to the road at Pila, is unregistered and no attempt has been made to remove it in the year it has been there. This information may be of use if the owner approaches the A.D.C. Chuave, regarding his rights of action in this case.

SITUATION REPORT No. 3.

Patrol No
87-71/72

Station CHUAVE Officer Compiling S. J. DANIELS, P.O.
 District CHIMBU Subdistrict CHUAVE
 Census Division NAMBAIYUFA L.G. Council ELIMBARI

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Govt. Print.—1792/40,009.—5.72.

Subject: SELF GOVERNMENT

The immediate reaction in the Nambaiyufa to Self Government is 'we don't want to hear about it, we don't know what it is, and we don't want it for the next 20 years'. When asked about their thoughts on the subject these were the words used and are not an exaggeration on my part. The people evade the issue hoping it will vanish and trouble them no more. I attempted to explain the basic concept of self Government to them, but it is impossible to discuss anything rationally with a person with a closed mind. The fears of self Government have built up to a point where the people cannot believe that it could be a simple legal act that will not have far reaching destructive and disruptive results.

The people at Pila are typical of the Nambaiyufa. They refused to listen to any talk on Self Government and when pressed, poured out an impassioned tirade stating their reasons. They said that when the Councils were first introduced, Government Officers told them that they would eventually have cars, houses and good clothes, like the Europeans. As this did not occur they feel cheated, even though they admit that their economic situation has improved. They said that when the Chimbu Coffee Society was introduced they were told by Co-operatives Officers that if they had a Society Badge they could go to a store and get whatever they wished, free! This did not happen, hence their reluctance to believe what they are told about Self Government.

Sgd: *S. Daniels*Date: 22/6/72

The rumours of a Government and Private Enterprise withdrawal and ensuing chaos have taken their toll. They believe that business will collapse, the coffee slump has not helped, and anarchy will prevail. They seem willing to believe the worst and are incapable of making a rational judgement of the situation.

Another commonly stated view is that they are not ready for Self Government as there are few educated people who know about the Government and how to run the country, whereas there are on the Coast. Also, the economy of the area is not stable and fully developed. The Siane people want to be reunited before Self Government to prepare for it and to ensure their security. At Yandime an ex administration driver said that there were some semi educated people in the highlands who are calling for Self Government, but that the village people did not want it. They feel that they must achieve complete economic development and education before Self Government or they will not get it at all.

All this has resulted in an attitude of disbelief and mistrust. When talking to and with the people I had the feeling that they were thinking, 'here is another Patrol Officer to tell us about Self Government, we will listen and humour him and then he will go away and we will not have to listen to him again'. The political education programme in the Nambaiyufa has failed and if Self Government does come within 12 months then there is little hope of retrieving the situation in such a short time.

Throughout the Patrol I seized all opportunities to explain Self Government, but, as stated before, it is difficult in the extreme to speak to people who refuse to listen. As I am new to the Chuave Sub District I can only hope that in the future the people get to know me and they will become more receptive. Also, as the Political Education programme gets under way for 1972 and aids and equipment become available, some progress may be made to reassure the people that their fears are unfounded. However, I feel the majority will only accept Self Government when they have it, whether they like it or not.

Patrol No
87-71/72

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SITUATION REPORT No. 4.

Station.....CHUAVE.....Officer Compiling.....S. J. DANIELS, P.O.
District.....CHIMBU.....Subdistrict.....CHUAVE
Census Division.....NAMBAYUFA.....L.G. Council.....ELIMBARI

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Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:.....ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

There was quite a positive reaction against Mr. John Kaupa, the local member, because of his joining the Coalition Government without first consulting his electorate. The people see it as a move to push them into Self Government despite their protestations to the contrary.

They demand to know why Mr. Kaupa did not ask first, and they state that they voted him in, he did not elect himself. They feel that he is merely following his own inclinations instead of his electorate's wishes. This may be part of the reaction towards the Chuave area as a whole, due to the Siane Reunification movement. If Mr. Kaupa omits to visit these areas, and attempt to allay the people's fears, a definite anti-Chuave and anti-John Kaupa movement may occur and precipitate local action towards reunification of the Siane and against Self Government. These views of the people's were volunteered and not elicited.

Sgd:.....*Daniel*.....

Date:.....22/6/72.....

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Patrol No
87-7/72

SITUATION REPORT No. 5.

Station..... CHUAVE
District..... CHIMBU
Census Division..... NAMBAIYUFA

Officer Compiling..... S. J. DANIELS, P.O.
Subdistrict..... CHUAVE
L.G. Council..... EJIMBARI

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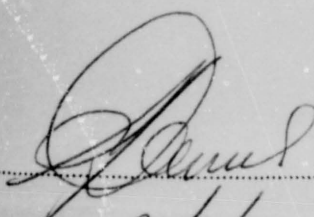
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Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject..... ELCOM TRANSMISSION LINES

From what I learnt during talks with the people, the Elcom team that passed through the area seems to have done its work well. The people are willing to let the lines go through, as they stated it will help the highlands progress and increase economic opportunity for industry. The team has held meetings with the people and explained that no payment for land would be made, only for damage to economic trees and crops. The people accepted this, and had no misgivings about the proposed transmission lines.

The proposed Council Road through the Leiya valley to Mononga, if it is finished, will probably be of use to Elcom, as it will give access to this area through which the transmission lines must pass. The new Unggai road will give access to the eastern side of the Lamu River, at present both areas are only accessible by foot and it will be difficult to convey equipment during construction.

Sgd:..... 

Date:..... 22/6/72