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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: RAMU, 1969-1970

Original documents bound with reports
for: Usino, volume 2.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: USINO, MADONG.

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL. NO: 2 : 1970/72

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 18.

REPORT NO USINO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1st 1971/72.	1-14	R.T. BOOTH APO	IGOI-SOP DUMPU-KALSULAN & PART NATHO-RAWA		5.7.71-17.7.71
[2] 2nd 1971/72	15-20	J.N. L. PALMER PO	SUMAU-GARIA	MAP	5.7.71-13.7.71
[3] 3rd 1971/72	21-35	J.B. SPENCER APO	IGOI-SOP	MAP	5.8.71-10.8.71
[4] 4th 1971/72.	36-56	J.B. SPENCER APO	USINO ADMINISTRATIVE	MAP	30.8.71-30.10.71
[5] 5th 1971/72	57-70	G.D. PIKE	PART NATHO-RAWA.		22.2.72-3.3.72
[6] 6th 1971/72	71-96	J.B. SPENCER AD	USINO		4.1.72-28.1.72
[7] 7th 1971/72	97-109	R.T. BOOTH APO	USINO		29.9.71-13.10.71
[8] 8th 1971/72	110-126	J.B. SPENCER AD	IGOI-SOP, SUMAU-GARIA.		20.2.72-4.3.72
[9] 9th 1971/72	127-140	J.N. L. PALMER PO	IGOI-SOP		10.4.72-20.4.72
[10] 10th 1971/72	141-168	J.B. SPENCER APO	BABASIN, SOP, GARIA AND URIGINA.		18.5.72-3.6.72
[] ATOME					
[11] 2nd 1971/72	169-178	G.D. PIKE ADC	RAO-BRERI,		15.11.71-6.12.71
[12] 3rd 1971/72	179-185	J.C. HOCKNULL APO	RAO-BRERI		22.6.72-29.6.72
[13] 4th 1971/72	186-194	V. TAUNI ADO	ATOME-ANGAUA-ANOK	MAP	15.11.71-24.11.71
[14] 5th 1971/72	195-208	J. BERSEY APO	RAO-BRERI		17.2.72-3.3.72
[15] 6th 1971/72	209-220	N. G. AHE ADO	PART RAO-BRERI		22.6.72-27.6.72
[16] 7th 1971/72	221-237	N. YAGGA TPO	PART RAO-BRERI		23.6.72-27.7.72
[17] 7th 1971/72	238-256	N. YAGGA TPO	PART RAO-BRERI		23.6.72-27.7.72
[] ROMU					
[18] 9th 1969/70	257-288	F.P. COOTON PO	KATRONK, ASPI, GAINJ, MARENE, SIMBAI,	MAP	8.4.70-4.6.70

DDA copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.



Report Number..... 4 of 69/70

Subdistrict..... BAMU

District..... MADANG

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by F.P. COTTON P.O.

Area Patrolled) . KAIRONK, ASAI, GAINJ.

Council and/or) . MARENE, SIMBAI AND PART

Census Division/s) . WESTERN SCHRAEDERS

Personnel Accompanying Patrol COUNCIL WARDS 1-29

..... 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

..... H.E.O. S. PA (part)

..... L.G.A. T.C. TOBAGANI (part)

Duration of Patrol - from 8.4.70 To 22.4.70 Pre-Election

..... 25.4.70 To 31.4.70 Murder Invest.

No. of Days 14 + 6 + 16 = 36 5.70 COTTON 16 TOBAGANI 4.6.70 Elections

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... 3/69-70

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

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)

..... 1. Advise people of Council Elections. 2. Murder

..... Investigation. 3. Council Elections. 4. Routine Administrat-

..... ion.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 18,000

Director of District Administration
KOMEDOBU.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Popu

Females in Child Birth	MI
	In
	M

BR:HC

67-7-89
 Division of District Administration,
KONELOBU, Papua.

18th January, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
 Madang District,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 4-69/70

Your unreferenced minute refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. F.P. Cotton, Patrol Officer of KAIRUNK, ASAI, GAINJ, MARENE, SIMBAI and PART WESTERN SCHRAEDER Census Divisions.

This is a competent report on an effective patrol well covered by the comments of the Assistant District Commissioner and yourself. However, please make sure that future reports are not submitted as late as this one.

On the question of reporting on Members of the House of Assembly what is needed is a factual report on activities where relevant. The opinions and assessments of the Patrolling Officer such as those made in Part (iv) of this report (para 1) should not be included.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Departmental Head.

c.c.
 Mr. F.P. Cotton,
SIMBAI,
 Morobe District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... R67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Admin.
RAMU SUB DISTRICT.

2nd October, 1970

The District Commissioner,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1969/70

Please find enclosed SIMBAI Patrol Report No.4 submitted by Mr. Frank Cotton Patrol Officer, covering his patrols of parts of the MARENG, GAINI ASAI, SIMBAI, KAIRONK and Western Schrader Census Divisions. This is a composite Report dealing with Council pre-election visits to representatives villages, a murder investigation in the WULAMER Valley and the actual elections for part of the new SIMBAI Local Govt. Council area.

The Simbai Council is now well established, and after its third meeting recently, appears to be well on the way to becoming a functioning authority. As Mr. Cotton has pointed out, the transition stage does throw up certain problems, and it will be some time before the area fully adjusts to the changed circumstances of its administration. The tax rate has been set at 50 cents per adult male, a rate which indicates the very real fear of such a new concept as direct taxation, that these people have. I am convinced, as is the present officer in Charge that most of the people of the SIMBAI area could easily have paid a one dollar tax rate without undue strain. However it appears that in this instance the conservative element, which runs very strong through the council has prevailed over the progressive minority.

Mr. Cotton's suggestions for the training and support of the new councillors is sound, but inevitably the quality of the representatives varies. I am convinced as a result of being personally involved in the elections that several of the more prominent traditional leaders declined to stand for nomination. In several cases I have the suspicion that the people treated the election as merely the overt selection of village officials such as a luluai or Tultul, and accordingly pushed forward some insignificant unfortunate, under the belief that it would be this man who would bear the full brunt of any wrath unleashed by Patrolling officers.

I am at a loss to account for the inexplicable election of several nonentities to replace comparatively forceful village officials and this may be one explanation for the occurrence. Happily, this situation eventuated in several isolated instances only, and with a greater realization of the functionings of a council, this attitude, hangover from a past epoch will dissipate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

I feel that this section of Patrol Reports requires a clarification of the existing instruction. Many officers have taken this heading to mean that a report on the activities of the Local member redolent of a special Branch Dossier is what is required.

House of Assembly members are of course an integral part of the Central Administration, and I would submit that the time is long past, when a

- (vii) Pursue the last patrol reports of the area and take any necessary follow up action. Read comments on patrol on File 67-2-1.
- (viii) Study the Political Education File 51-2-2 and take action in accord with directions. Discuss political education with Mr. Burfoot before you depart.
- (ix) Pursue file 42-1-3 Council Rules and make certain you are au fait with your powers thereunder. Where it is evident that councilors and "authorized committeemen" are not using their legal powers, you should draw their attention to their responsibilities and advise them to take necessary action. You should keep a record of such matters for subsequent advice to the council.
- (x) You will not attempt to mediate or deal in any way with land disputes. All concerned should be advised to take action under Council's Land Use Record Rule.
- (xi) Any serious criminal offences discovered are to be reported immediately to me. Forward any matters requiring magisterial action to Lorengau.
- (xii) (a) The census is to be fully revised. Where "general lists" have not been compiled in respect of non village residents these will be compiled in duplicate. Refer file 14-1-1 Hq. Circular 14-1-0 of 18/3/68 paras. 6 and 7.
- (b) Village population Register will be compiled in accord with standing instructions - vide also file 14-1-1 Hq. Circular 14-2-0 of 14/10/69 - at each village immediately on completion of the census revision and before the patrol leaves the village.
- (xiii) As discussed information in respect of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Absentees as per pro formas attached will be compiled in duplicate in each village on completion of the census revision. On completion of the patrol the original pro forma will be sent to the Returning Officer, Manus Open Electorate and the duplicate to the President, Manus Local Government Council.
- (xiv) Please obtain the following data in respect of ex Luluais and Tultuls still alive.
- (a) Name in full.
 - (b) Date appointed and if known by whom.
 - (c) Date terminated and if known by whom.
 - (d) Reason for termination.
- (xv) Read memo 67-1-1 of 9/3/70 to Messers. Poga and Blyth Re Fishing Rights/Reefs Disputes.
- (xvi) Under no circumstances will you put to sea in the speed boat in rough seas. At all times the motor is to be secured to the speed boat according to standing instructions and life jackets are to be carried.
- (xvii) The general situation in the Metawarè area is to be fully investigated, reported on and remedial action be instituted. Refer my comments on Patrol Report 4-69/70 P.3 - Cult and Unrest.

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(xiii) Take with you such Army or Lands Department Milinch or 1:25000 maps as are available and fix by triangulation where necessary all existing village and hamlet sites giving six figure grid references for each site as an appendix in your report.

(xix) Your camping allowance claim and acquital of advance are to be processed immediately on your return.

(xx) You will visit the isolated Purdy Islands on the MV "Tami" in company with Mr. Battram, Labour Inspector, on the 8th May, returning via Kumuli on the 10th instant. This will enable you to obtain census details of residents and general data for your area study.

I wish you a successful and enjoyable patrol. Sufficient copies of this instruction are attached to enable you to include one with each copy of your report which should be submitted within two weeks of the completion of the patrol.

If you have any queries see Mr. Burfoot before you depart.

.....
(A.F GOW)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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benign eye should be kept on their pursuits and level of assiduity by Patrolling Officers, and incorporated in Patrol Reports. This action is doubly dangerous when dealing with possible Ministers of a future government. If however some form of reporting is required, to preserve the peace and good order of the country, then any such comments should, I feel be restricted to the classified Monthly Intelligence summary.

Administration Officers are required to avoid political entanglements, and any expressions of disapprobation on the part of patrolling officers over the performance of the local member offers grounds for belief that such an officer may be exercising undue influence on the electorate through his official positions. The fact that he is required to report on the Member may be taken by him as a departmental sanction for his interference.

It should be noted that the above remarks are made as a general comment only, and should not be taken as being made in connection with Mr. Cotton's report.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ROADS. Mr. Cotton's remarks over the SIMBAI-JIMI and SIMBAI-AICMR routes revives an old subject which was satisfactorily disposed of some time ago. My R.10.8.7/1 of 2nd September and our subsequent discussions refer. I have nothing further to add to this other than to reaffirm that I do not agree with Mr. Cotton's assertion that the JIMI road be discontinued. Possibly this was the source of the storm in a teacup which previously arose over the subject. Perhaps a final comment should be made to bring the position up to date. At the last meeting of the SIMBAI Council, a majority of the KAIRONK councillors put forward a motion calling for a re-routing of the JIMI road from WCMUK over into the headquarters of the SAAL river, and thence following a ridge south east into the JIMI Valley. Several aerial surveys of this route have since been undertaken and there appears no justification for any divergence from the planned alignment. The outlet for the proposed route is almost midway between RUTI and TABIBUGA Patrol Posts, in a wilderness with very little population. The terrain is rugged, and the total mileage to RUTI would be substantially higher than the KAIRONK route. The only argument which the councillors put up in its favour is that the country is apparently easier than the lower KAIRONK, where there are many rocky outcrops which will make road construction very difficult.

AIRSTRIPS. The Anglican Missionary at KENAIN, the Rev. W. Lipscombe is not under any delusion about the airstrip he is constructing. It has been made plain on several occasions that the Administration will not materially assist him with the work, as it is a project with a very limited potential, and is not considered to warrant expenditure of effort required. An additional difficulty not mentioned by Mr. Cotton is that the Mission is attempting to carry out the work with an absolute minimum of finance. Already there are indications that the workers are expressing discontent at the inadequate remuneration being offered for their labours.

CASH CROPS. The limited extent of such plantings throughout the SIMBAI area have been outlined many times in the past. There are present indications that the Agricultural Department is reconsidering its policy towards coffee plantings in this area, but no decision appears to have been reached as yet. Other forms of economic endeavour have also been suggested, but once again there has been no support for them from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cotton's suggestion that the Farmer Trainees at SIMBAI be employed by the council is worthy of some consideration. The pay received by such trainees is minimal, but the revenue of the SIMBAI Council is proportionately more so. Perhaps an increase in the tax rate next year would enable this worthwhile move to be considered.

(20)

Mr. Cotton's remarks over the past performance of the Agriculture Department at SIMBAI are understandably bitter. However it is to be hoped that with the posting of a Rural Development Officer to Aicome, the position should improve and a more positive approach materialize. The present D.A.S.F. policy with regard to the SIMBAI area has been negative in the extreme, and unless this is changed there will be little for a R.D.O. to do in the area.

SOCIAL - EDUCATION. Truancy is apparently a genuine problem at SIMBAI, for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Cotton. A recent report by the School Inspector on his recent visit to the Anglican School at SIMBAI bears out this fact. However he states that it was attributed by the Mission to the failure of the parents to adequately make provision for their own children while at school. The high altitude and northerly aspect which slows the growth and productivity of the soil in the SIMBAI Valley, coupled with social factors, which place an undue strain on the people around the station, are probably factors contributing largely to this state of affairs. However the new Missionary in Charge at SIMBAI has hopes for a marked improvement in the situation in the future.

HEALTH. The Public Health Department appears to have no plans for Health Education patrols to visit the SIMBAI area. This is unfortunate, as I believe that trained educators would be able to make an effective impact upon the health practices of the SIMBAI people. It seems that a long term programme would be required to reduce the belief that sorcery is at the root of all deaths due to illness. However the sooner a start is made the better it would be.

LAW AND ORDER. The state of murders in the Western Schrader area has eased somewhat in recent months. This seems primarily due to the intensive patrolling of police parties, which visit most of the areas regularly. However this form of administration is no replacement for a full administration patrol, and in fact there are a number of disadvantages in having police parties moving unsupervised through remote areas populated by unsophisticated natives. The posting of a second officer to SIMBAI should enable more time to be spent in the field, and more attention to be paid to the backward areas.

Mr. Cotton's patrol has been competently carried out, and I found his report to be a most interesting study of the areas visited.



(G.D. FILE)

Assistant District Commissioner

Minute.
Departmental Head,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KORO DOBU.

A.D.C.'s comments and Patrol Report Simbai 4/69-70 are forwarded.

You have in previous correspondence, answered the fears expressed by the A.D.C. on the unrestricted reporting by Patrolling Officers on the activities of M.H.A.s. In theory your attitude may be correct, but I feel sure that, if known, M.H.A.s would resent the fact that non-confidential documents record their activities and give unilateral opinions on their effectiveness and popularity. This could result in questions in the House and explanations asked of the Department.

(27)

Simbai road systems continue to expand with the Jimi Road under construction and interconnecting road being improved. Despite Mr. Cotton's opinion the Jimi road will be a valuable outlet for the Simbai people, and will be continued.

No encouragement has been given to the Anglican Mission to construct the airstrip at Kenainj. This project is doomed to failure due to the unsuitable site. I understand that the Mission now realises this and is considering terminating the work.

The record of D.A.S.F. in Simbai has been a sorry one. However, with the total ban on coffee being observed Agriculture Officers appear at a loss as to what to do next. Cardamons are now being tried in trial plots, but the prognosis for this crop is not hopeful. Through medium of the Council, D.A.S.F. will be continually asked and pressed to arrive at a policy for Simbai Development. The action must take place soon so that full advantage can be taken of the Simbai-Jimi or Simbai-Aiome roads when completed in 3/4 years time.

The Truency problem can eventually be tackled by the Council, and a Truency Rule passed. This can be suggested when the Council gains more experience, and becomes more confident in the exercise of its powers.

The incidence of violence is on the wane. This situation however, can only be maintained by constant patrols and vigilance. This action continues to be taken.

A useful patrol by Mr. Cotton, P.O.

This report should be sent to the District Commissioner.
Election Report.

D. Clifton Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

The patrol I had was successful. I had envisaged with benefit how the immunity of the area and the road for in Simbai now that the Council is established. Rural Development I hope largely a...

I apologise for the... this report and the late submission.

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Patrol Post,
SIMBAI.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Ramu Sub District, MADANG.

SIMBAI REPORT NO. 4 69/70

Find enclosed five copies of Report No.4 of 69/70. There is no excuse for late submission.

The patrol consisted of three parts.

8/4/70 - 22/4/70 was the pre-election part of the patrol.

25/4/70 - 1/5/70 was a murder investigation in the Gebrau area.

18/5/70 - 4/6/70 was the Initial Election patrol.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Simbai Election Report.

The patrol I feel was successful. It accomplished what I had envisaged and brought home the realisation of the immensity of the area and the need for two experienced officers in Simbai now that the Council is established. The lack of Rural Development I hope is only a momentary honor.

I apologise for the rambling length of this report and its late submission.

Francis Cotton

F. Cotton
Patrol Officer.

18 April 1970

19 April 1970

20 April 1970

21 April 1970

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PATROL DIARY.

- 6th April 1970 Left Simbai 0300 per motor cycle for SALEMP. Arrived 10.30. SUNGEVAK and SALEMP attend. Talks given on pending elections for council and on council itself. Depart for SIMBAI 15.30 and arrive 17.00
- 7th April 1970 Left SIMBAI 08.10 per motor cycle for KAIRONK. Arrive 09.10. WURWUR, ARENAMP, WCMUK, AINONK, FUNGOI, and KAIRONK villagers present. Talks given on council and elections. Depart 12.15 for SIMBAI. Arrive 13.15.
- 8th April 1970 Left SIMBAI 09.00 for FUNDUM. Arrived 09.05. ARAPAN and FUNDUM villagers given talks on council and elections. Depart 12.00 for SIMBAI.
- 10th April, 1970 Left SIMBAI 0900 for council house. Talks given on the council to NUGUNTS village. Depart GABUN and KUIB villages given talks on council and elections. Depart for SIMBAI 15.00
- 14th April 1970 Depart SIMBAI 10.00 for KAMPANYING. Arrive 11.30 MIAMI and KAMPANYINE give talks on council and elections. Depart 1530 for KANDUM. Arrive 17.30 and sleep night at KANDUM.
- 15th April 1970 KUIBRAU, ELIMBENDOC, YANBUNELIN, KERREIVEN, MURIKI, YOMINGI, KURUMDER, ARONK and KANDUM villagers all given talks on council and elections at KANDUM 08.00
- 16th April 1970 Depart KANDUM 1300 for GIRINGIRI. Arrive 17.30 Sleep night GIRINGIRI.
- 16th April 1970 KARAP, TINAM, AKERAN, GALAI and GIRINGIRI villagers all given talks at GIRINGIRI village re council and elections. Depart GIRINGIRI for KANAINJ 1200. Arrive KANAINJ 1630. Sleep night KANAINJ.
- 17th April 1970 ANDAI, KUAKE and KANAINJ villagers given talks on council and elections. Depart KANAINJ 1145 for KOMORAGA. Arrive KOMORAGA 1500. JUNEAGA, MANYINBA, AMBISIBA and KOMARAGA villages gathered at KOMORAGA by mistake. Talks given on council and elections. Sleep night at KOMORAGA.
- 18th April 1970 Depart KOMORAGA for TSUNGUP 0800. Arrive TSUNGUP 10.30. Talks given to assembled from TSUNGUP and GONERAU villages re council and elections. Depart TSUNGUP for BANK 1430. Arrive BANK 1630. Sleep night BANK.
- 19th April 1970 Observed at BANK
- 20th April 1970 SINEINAI and BANK assembled at BANK. Talks given on council and elections. Depart BANK for GAI 12.00. Arrive GAI 1645. Sleep night GAI.
- 21st April 1970 NIMBARA, SANGAMP, GAI, FOGAILUMPF and GUNTS assembled at GAI. Talks given on council and elections. Depart for TSEMBAGA 1200. Arrive TSEMBAGA 1400. Talk given to assembled MONDO and TSEMBA villagers re council and elections. Depart TSEMBAGA 1630 for KINIMBONT.

- 22nd April 1970 Talks given to assembled TEMBIUMP and KINIMBONG villagers re council and elections. Depart KINIMBONE 1200 for BABAIIMP. Arrive BABAIIMP 1330. Talks given to assembled on council and elections. Depart BAIBAIMP for KUMBRUF 1600. Arrive KUMBRUF 1715. Sleep night KUMBRUF.
- 23rd April 1970 Talks given to assembled from KUMBRUF re council and elections. Depart KUMBRUF for SIMBAI 1215. Arrive 1500.
- 24th April 1970 Depart SIMPAI per motor cycle for KOKI 0800. Arrive KOKI 0900. Talks given to assembled re council and elections. Depart KOKI 1200 for KAKOPI. Arrive KAKOPI 1230. Talks given to assembled re council and elections. Depart KAKOPI for SIMBAI 1500. Arrive SIMBAI 1510
- 27th April 1970 Depart SIMBAI per motor cycle 1300 hrs. Arrive SALEMP 1500 hrs. Sleep night SALEMP.
- 28th April 1970 Depart SALEMP 0800 for GEBRAU. Arrive GEBRAU 1200 hrs. Talks to N.O's GEBRAU re reported murder and another alleged murder. Sleep night GEBRA.
- 29th April 1970 Depart GEBRAU for GOMP 0730 Arrive GOMP 1230. RAIN. Talks with N.O. at GOMP. Policeman investigates allegations of murder at GOMP which has been reported as suicide. Sleep night GOMP.
- 30th April 1970 Depart GOMP 0730 for AUNGIL hamlet. Arrive in Min 1330 hrs. Set up camp in victims house and view garden site where body is situated. Sleep night AUNGIC.
- 1st May 1970 0700 Do investigation of corpse. Depart 0800 for WULAMEL hence AINAI area on a supposedly shorter route. 1030 hrs. take an hour to bridge WULAMEL which is in flood. Depart 1130 for AINAI. Pass several deserted houses enroute. Pigs tied to guard roads taken by refugees. 1500 talks to an old man re deserted houses along the track which is not a track. He apparently would have liked to have gone to but was too old. 1800 hours arrive at a complex of habited houses and talk to occupants who have been contacted and censused. Very co-operative. 1900 set up camp a half hours walk from the hamlet at the house of the big man. Sleep night.
- 2nd May 1970 Depart Hamlet 0700 for GEBRAU. Recross WULAMEL 1000. Arrive PULABU hamlet 1045. Depart PULABU 1100 for GEBRAU arrive 1145. Instruct patrol to remain at GEBRAU and return in easy stages to SIMBAI. Depart GEBRAU 1230 hrs for SALEMP arrive SALEMP 1630. Talks with Mr. D. Schendel. Nazarene Missionary. Depart SALEMP per motor cycle for SIMBAI 1730. Arrive SIMBAI 1915 hrs.

- 20th May 1970 Depart SIMBAI 1100 for KAPANYING for Council Elections. Arrive 1230. Elections held for Ward 18. Depart KAMPANYING 1615 hrs. Arrive SIMBAI 1730 hrs.
- 21st May 1970 Depart SIMBAI 1000 for KANDUM Arrive 1250. Talks given to people. Elections for Ward 15. Elections completed 1710. Sleep night KANDUM.
- 22nd May 1970 Depart KANDUM 0750 for KURUMDER Arrive 0850. Talks given to villagers on elections etc. 1000 hrs. elections for WARD 14 commenced. 1500 complete elections. Sleep night KURUMBEK.
- 23rd May 1970 Depart KURUMBEK 0745 for MURIKI Arrive 0900. Talks given to assembled villagers. Elections commence for Ward 13 1030. Elections completed 1500. Sleep night MURIKI.
- 24th May 1970 Depart MURIKI for YAMBUGUN 0810. Arrive YAMBUGLIN 0950 Talk to V.O's re mass migration of people from KULBRAU and GUMBENDOL to the Aiome area and their wish to join the ARABAKA Council. Finally commenced the majority to stay. Sleep night YAMBUGLIN.
- 25th May 1970 0800-1000 Single nomination for Ward 12. Time spent talking to the small group of villagers who had come for the elections. Depart YAMBUGLIN for KANDUM 1100. Arrive KANDUM 1300. Depart KANDUM 1330 for ARUNK. Arrive ARUNK 1545. Slow walk Sleep night ARUNK.
- 26th May 1970 Depart ARUNK for GIRINGIRI 0750. Arrive GIRINGIRI 0930 Talks given to assembled villagers. Elections for Ward 16 held 1100 complete 1500. Sleep night GIRINGIRI
- 27th May 1970 Depart GIRINGIRI 0745 for GALAI Arrive 0915. Talks given to assembled villagers. Elections for Ward 17 commence 1100. Elections completed 1400. Sleep night GALAI.
- 28th May 1970 Depart GALAI for KENAINJ 0800. Arrive KENAINJ 1030 Talks given to assembled villagers. Elections for Ward 22. Commence 1200. Completed 1700 hrs. Sleep night KENAINJ.
- 29th May 1970 0745 check Aid Post and Airstrip. Work KENAINJ. Talk to Anglican priest re project. Depart KENAINJ 0900 for AINGDAI. Arrive 1100 hrs. Talks given to assembled villagers. Polling for part of Ward 24 held 1300. Polling completed 1700. Sleep night AINGDAI.
- 30th May 1970 Depart AINGDAI for KUPI 0800 Arrive KUPI 1530 hrs. Easy walking. Accompanied by candidates forward 24. Talks given to V.O's. Check new plantings etc. Sleep night KUPI.
- 31st May 1970 Observed KUPI
- 1st June 1970 0800 Elections for Ward 24 recommence. 1100 balloting completed. Depart 1200 hrs from KUPI to AIOME Patrol Post. Arrive AIOME 1700. Sleep night AIOME.

2nd June 1970

Day spent completing election data

3rd June 1970

Depart 0900 per aircraft for SIMBAI. Arrive SIMBAI
0920.

END OF PATROL

(19)

SIMBAI REPORT NO.4 /69-70

INTRODUCTION. The area patrolled embraced all of the SIMBAI census divisions.

SIMBAI CENSUS DIVISION.

This area, the immediate area around the patrol post, is along the sides of the headwaters of the SIMBAI River. Starting about 2 miles south of the patrol post and extending approximately 15 miles down stream to KINIMBONG Village. The land rising to the north side of the river forms part of the main SCHRAEDER range whilst the southern land rise part of the BISMARCK range. The area varies in altitude from 4,500' to 6,500'. The area is covered mainly in tertiary undergrowth. The soil is predominantly a reddish clay type with a small outer crust of loamy type soil.

The annual rainfall is approximately 123 inches.

ASAI CENSUS DIVISION.

This is the area surrounding the head of the Asai river. The population in this area is settled on the slopes of the Asai headwaters to a point about 10 miles downstream where the Asai turns north continuing on down the norther slopes of the Schraeders to spew into the Ramu.

The terrain in the area is much more rugged than in the SIMBAI Census Division with altitudes varying from 2,500' to 8,000'. The area also boasts of a substantial secondary and tertiary growth. The rainfall in this area appears to be substantially higher than the 123" quoted for the SIMBAI CENSUS DIVISION. The soils varies from clays to clay loams to small amount of loam. There is also a considerable amount of clay based rock on the lower slopes in this area.

MAREN CENSUS DIVISION.

A continuation of the SIMBAI Census division area. Taking us where the SIMBAI census division leaves off and extending along 16 miles of the middle and lower parts of the Simbai River. As with the SIMBAI census division the SIMBAI River and Valley is flanked for some 15 miles by the BISMARCK and SCHRAEDER ranges. The population for most part is settled along the southern slopes. This area varies in altitude from 2000 to 9000' feet but the terrain is not as rugged as the ASAI area. Tertiary vegetation predominates

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in this area with sprinklings of primary growth throughout the area. The soil is in the main clay but varies from place to place.

GAINJ CENSUS DIVISION.

Commences on the SHRAEDER side of the SIMBAI River and extends to the southern bank of the RAMU River. This area has two extremes in topography. The area from the SCHRAEDER to the Headwaters of the TAGUI river is typical highland's terrain 3000' - 6000'. The soil is clayish with a substantial loam. Growth is tertiary with scatterings of primary growth. From the TAGUI there is a gradual descent from 6000' to the floor of the RAMU VALLEY and thence to the edge of the RAMU river. The land is slightly undulating. For the most part in thick tertiary growth with substantial block of kunai and various other native grasses. The land is extremely fertile. Typical river flats comprising in the main of loams. There are also some tracts of swamp nearer to the Ramu River.

KAIRONK CENSUS DIVISION.

The population in this census division inhabit the slopes of the KAIRONK River Valley. The headwaters of the river itself rise in the SIMBAI divide at 6400ft and meanders its way a distance of about 20 miles to the JIMMI River.

The terrain in this area comprises features similar to those described in the SIMBAI Census Division. The most prevalent growth being kunai and other indigenous grasses. The soil is again of a clay variety with a more clay-loam towards the floor of the valley.

WESTERN SCHRAEDER CENSUS DIVISION.

The area visited in this census division was the GEBRAU=AINAI area. This is situated in the WULAMEL River valley on the Ramu River side of the SCHRAEDER Range. The WULAMELS headwaters are and at an altitude of about 6000' falling from the SCHRAEDER range north to the Ramu. The GEBRAU area situated at the headwaters at the top of the WULAMEL Valley is rather impressive looking land not unlike the KAIRONK Census division. The altitude is about 5500' falling away to about 4500'. The soil here is a clay loam variety and vegetation predominantly tertiary with some tracts of Primary growth. The GEBRAU area follows the WULAMEL down about 4-5 miles of its course and then gives way to the precipitous and almost gorge like features of the AINAI area. Although lower in altitude the terrain is far more rugged. Part of the area consists of limestone features. The land is once again clay and the vegetation tertiary. The

population in the area is sparse and owing to lack of contact the people who live in the area live family by family in scattered settlements. No accurate census has yet been done of this area but figures up to date show a meagre population in this part of the WESTERN SCHRAEDER Census Division.

SITUATION REPORT.

Local Government.

(1) Political

The main reason for the visits to the SIMBAI, KAIRONK, ASAI, GAINJ and MARENG Census Divisions was to inform the people of the pending initial Local government election and to expand on political education talks already given on the council by previous officers. For matters of expediency every village was not visited but an attempt was made to gather the villages into their ward groupings with one village in the ward being nominated as a meeting place.

Through the whole area visited there seemed to be a majority support for the council though it varied in intensity. Those areas that have had contact with other council areas especially people in the Mareng and SIMBAI who frequently visit and are visited by members of the JIMMI Local Government Council.

There was a certain fear and wariness expressed about the council with any major social changes. Here I harked back to the advent of the government and the appointment of luluais and tultuls when this same fear existed and was subsequently dismissed with familiarity with the system. As the situation was explained and the inevitability of the council was made more evident the fears, they may have had were gradually turned into an eagerness to have the council. This eagerness was manifested in the elections themselves where 90% of all eligible voters who were then in the area voted.

The people also acquired a possessiveness about the council when it was explained that it was for them and an instrument they could use to look after their own welfare. The whole council system was given to them as a means of obtaining what they wanted politically, economically and socially instead of having everything done for them by people who didn't really know what they required. The fact that JIMMI Council and AIOME council were formed just after they had refused to accept a council gave them more pride and more incentive to get the council functioning.

The elections themselves proved an outstanding success. My report on the elections themselves contains all the data required.

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(ii) Local Government Councils.

Again in the first day of this patrol the people were instructed on how to choose the best man for the job by listing qualities the councillor should possess. Whether this was digested or not it will never be known but fortunately nearly all of the councillors that were elected had the required attributes. Several of them were luluais and traditional leaders in the area. GONGAI, IOBAN and DIOMERANT being in this class. It was also pleasing to note that several younger men, usually repatriated contract labour. These men are more politically social and economically aware than the majority and should prove to be a strong progressive bloc in the council.

I feel that for at least six months that these councillors be given some form of education as to their duties at the village level rather than too much of an emphasis being placed on the ethics of a meeting etc.

Although I have had only a brief experience of councils and councillors, I have found that these men tend to forget that they are firstly responsible to their people.

Much support should be given to these councillors to consolidate their leadership in the villages. A situation of apathy in these men will become apparent and they will become frightened of their people as many of the luluais and tultuls did. At this stage, and for a while yet, there is an "inter regnem" where we have the luluais and tultuls relieved of their powers and the new councillors not sure how to use their new position.

I also suggest that the patrol officer endeavour to find out if the councillors are discussing particulars of meetings etc. with their constituents rather than keeping it to themselves.

I finally suggest that as many visits as can be arranged to other councils and meetings of same be arranged to show the councillors what can be accomplished by a council and to stress what power they can wield. Perhaps a visit to Ambenob and environs would show how that council has used its influence to instigate Rural Development and cash cropping by applying the appropriate amount of "political leverage" on the Department of Agriculture.

(iii) House of Assembly.

On these patrols this subject was passed over for the more topical and important council. On several occasions during the pre-election patrol the subject was brought up and talks were

given on it when questions were asked.

The whole situation as regards this "institution" is somewhat incomprehensible but I should say the existence of a council for comparison will make future educational talks on this subject much more credible and tangible.

Mr. Garrett M.H.A. had invited WALAI=TOBA a government interpreter and a candidate for the 1968 House of Assembly elections to go to Port Moresby for a sitting of the House but it had to be cancelled because of the "Highland - Gailala" fiasco. WALAI is now to go for the Budget sessions and on his return will provide an excellent educational unit as he is a traditional leader can speak three of the languages. He is also very intelligent and highly respected.

(iv) House of Assembly Members.

In nearly all villages visited and all meetings given Mr. Mackinnon M.H.A. received a unanimous vote of no confidence. This to me, for all the political ramifications that may result, was very gratifying. It was noted particularly in GABUN and FUNDUM villages which could be considered the seat of power politically in SIMBAI that dissent was most pronounced. In both of these villages the people feel that Mr. Mackinnon's form of canvassing votes was a bit untoward. They also stated that although they voted for Mr. Mackinnon he has not, as yet, done anything constructive to help SIMBAI or his constituents. They feel his recruiting activities show his intentions towards SIMBAI to be in conflict with his election promises and the position he holds.

Although the area patrolled the cry was "nupela no save lukim pes bilong en" and although the area I pushed the blame onto them and attempted to show how the council and their councillors could assist them here. I also took the opportunity to expound a little on the House of Assembly and members thereof.

I mentioned in the first paragraph a feeling of gratification about the situation. This, to me, showed a situation of political awareness was in its embryonic stages. It also showed that the people were thinking of themselves as a whole and had higher aspirations for themselves and SIMBAI.

It was evident also from comments on the subject that there will be a reshuffle of preferences at the next elections, that will result in a SIMBAI man featuring.

(v) Political Education.

The whole patrol could be put into this category. The political education on this patrol was very effective for the very fact that there were practical demonstrations and mass audience participation.

Talks on vague terms such as self government and independence the ^{Bismarck} system etc. were steered clear of. Future patrols could use the council and its functions as a means of comparison when giving talks of a Political Education nature.

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B. ECONOMIC.

(a) General Rural Development.

1. ROADS.

Roadbuilding in the area is constantly progressing. Motor cycle roads from SIMBAI-KADUM (6 miles), SIMBAI-KUMBRUF (6 miles) SIMBAI-SALEMP (15 miles) already exist. The SIMBAI-SALEMP road is at present being constructed to vehicular standards and with the help of \$6000 Rural Development funds a total of about 6-8 miles of this road has been brought up to vehicular standards. Several bridges have to be properly constructed before this road will be effective. This road is the first part of a proposed link to the JIMMI Valley giving SIMBAI access to Ruti patrol post or in fact to nowhere. I consider the whole idea of a route into the JIMMI Valley a backward step and I hope work does not continue on this project. The road already built could be continued to SALEMP and would give the whole of the KAIRONK Valley area vehicular access to SIMBAI. In the following years all R.D.F. and efforts I feel should be focused and the SIMBAI-AIOME road which will eventually provide access to AIOME's D33 airstrip and the RAMU River. It would also facilitate any efforts to be made in the future at resettlement. Eventually this road would also be able to be linked with any roads going to Madang. The task of getting a road into the JIMMI thence SIMBAI should be the Western Highlanders.

In the MARENG area this idea of a road into the JIMMI Valley is the considered the thing. The people are quite prepared to work at it full time. I suggest that this eagerness and enthusiasm be transferred to the AIOME Road.

All the other sectors of the Council area are exceptionally keen to get a road out to AIOME. At pre election meetings and the elections themselves suggestions were made that a mass effort be made. The whole area pooling resources, so to speak. Gardens would be made along the route of the road to feed next years workers. All council revenue should be poured into the road and so on.

If these extremely heartening ideas and mass enthusiasm could be tempered a road to AIOME could be feasible within 5 to 7 years.

The only real difficulty in construction of this road will be bridges but with sufficient Rural Development funds this could be overcome.

The people realise their predicament and are willing to do

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some hard work. to remedy the situation. All assistance should be given to the people to keep morale and zealotness at its peak.

Several routes for the road site have been surveyed from the area and subsequently patrolled but it needs the attentions of a competent down to earth surveyor. I say down to earth because most surveyors visualize 4 lane highways, unlimited funds and copious amounts of earth moving equipment.

Roads are essential to the development of this area, politically socially and economically.

2. AIRSTRIPS. I have taken the liberty of putting a new heading under this section on ECONOMY to include, to everyone's mind an abortive attempt by the anglican mission at building an airstrip at KENAINJ village in the GAINJ.

The airstrip is allegedly to be used for the purpose of taking the cash crops in the area, at present nil, to Madang. The fact that the mission wish to establish themselves in a major way at KENAINJ is only a secondary consideration.

The strip is at present under construction. It is to be eventually 1500 ft long with a considerable slope, It will be one way owing to the fact that it is to be more or less new at the foot of a mountain. It will be subject to strong winds, tailwinds. The 500' now partially constructed has already subsided to a great extent. This section for all intents and purposes was the easiest section. There still remains mammoth stones protruding from the area already cleared. These stones will have to be whittled down.

The remark of a helicopter pilot who was in the area recently summed up the whole project very aptly. Quote, it will eventually be an excellent heliped, unquote.

There are several disturbing facts about this project. With all due respect to the mission I should like to list them.

1. The airstrip will not be completed, if it ever is, for at least 5 years.
2. The people have been told this airstrip is for them and will eventually get their cash crops to market and give them access to Madang. Airfreight, regularity of aircraft, uplift and other minor points not considered. So too consent of D.C.A. to operations.
3. As too cash crops, of which at present there are none,

tea, pyrethrum and other terrifying crops have been suggested by the mission to the people. Altitude is about 4000 ft.

4. The labour used on the airstrip and the enthusiasm the people have could more practically be used on the road from SIMBAI to AIOME. KENAINJ is situated on the route of the road and the section from KENAINJ to AIOME or to the RAMU Valley is one of the easiest of the whole project.

I do not doubt the mission's ideals nor their sincerity but the situation must be looked at realistically. This is no solution to the communication problem. The energy being used and to be used could build a road to SIMBAI which boasts an airstrip or to AIOME which also has an airstrip.

The mission has not got the funds or the know-all to carry out the project. And finally the people will eventually get discouraged and disheartened if the project takes too long or if it is continued and at some later date work is stopped. Out of this will come an economic and developmental depression and a dislike of the mission or any of its schemes.

I suggest that no assistance be given on this project and that the mission be approached by a more senior officer than the officer in charge, who is at times ignorant in these matters, and be asked to discontinue work on the project.

B. ECONOMIC.

Part (3) General Rural Development.

(1) Or should I say lack of General Rural Development is appalling and frankly terrifying. Village books testify to only two European Agricultural officers having been through the area over the last 11 years. Several years ago a token gesture was made by D.A.S.F. to introduce cattle into the area after having virtually forced to do so. No attempt has been made to introduce any cash crop into the area. The small amount of coffee that is planted in the area has been bought by the people themselves from the JIMMI River area and planted in a very uneconomic fashion in between houses and in flower plots.

Over the last several years an attempt has been made by the Patrol Officers at SIMBAI to assist these people economically with the help of local Rural Development Assistants and farmer trainees. Some semblance of order now exists in coffee planting and other small cash cropping projects. The

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development is extremely small and is being hampered by lack of assistance from D.A.S.F. MADANG.

At every village visited and from every village present at meetings there was a common cry for economic development and cash cropping. One of the reasons they had been and still were, very reluctant in having a council was this lack of cash cropping and general economic development. They feel that they should have some economic basis to start their council on. Inability to pay tax to the council was a worry which could be solved by some form of cash cropping.

All of these worries were used to explain how a council operated in forcing the hand of the Agricultural Department to assist the people to reach their economic aspirations.

An example was given of the seemingly ineffectiveness of officers of this Department to obtain arabica coffee seed for planting from D.A.S.F. Madang. It was then pointed out that if the council acted as a body and requested the same arabica seed for planting the results i.e. ARABICA coffee seed in SIMBAI, would be more or less instant areas. This example was not used in any way to belittle D.A.S.F. but rather to illustrate the effectiveness and power a council can have in that if it works as a body. It was as if, in fact, that 18,000 people from SIMBAI were working as a body.

These people are at present ripe for a general economic revolution.

One could use the argument that lack of communication and access to marketing facilities outside the area make economic development on cash cropping on a large scale unfeasible. Although at present the only vehicular roads are within the SIMBAI itself I should say that in 5-6 years with the assistance of Rural Development funds a road link could be made with Mount Hagen and with AIOME. In all areas visited the people were only too eager to make roads out of the area to Tabiuga and Aiome. A mass attempt involving the whole of the area was envisaged in either putting the road through to TABIBUGA in the JIMMI River area or to AIOME in the RAMU. The people all realise the necessity of the access to markets and out of the area. This eagerness channelled in this direction could result in a road link to Aiome just as what coffee trees have been planted and what cash crops do exist come into economic production. This economic production at present standards would be about a bag of coffee and 50lb of potatoes.

Simbai has the potential of becoming Madang market garden and much more but it is up to the Department concerned to realise these potentialities, as the people have themselves realised it but are kept back by lack of knowledge.

Until such a time Simbai will remain another example of Agriculture; negative attitude to development.

Another move made by D.A.S.F., which appears to me to be a retrograd step was the dismissing of the three farmer trainees at Simbai. Quoting policy once again. "These farmer trainees are not permanent employees, they are to be trained and are to return to their villages". This does not account for the fact that these men are at the moment the only way of assisting the people in their economic endeavours. They are constantly on patrol and are supported on patrol by the people themselves and do 90% of the developmental work throughout the area. I feel if the Council could afford it they would undoubtedly employ them itself. Could it not be possible to make an exception in Simbai's case and keep these men employed if only to atone for past neglect.

A further depressing situation occurring in this area which was made very evident on my patrols is the shortage of food stuffs and the mammoth "tamu hangri" which occurs. This can be put down to the traditional planting systems, the climate and soil. But I feel some endeavour could be made to assist the people in natural fertilisation techniques, to breakdown traditional planting systems and to give general "good gardening" education.

ECONOMIC.

(b) ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Ten head of cattle, several carp ponds and a few vegetables boast D.A.S.F.'s inactivity. I feel no more need be mentioned on this matter. The A.R.D.O. is now being directed by the Officer in Charge in his duties. Several villages are awaiting delivery of 30 head of cattle and as many pigs but another 9 months will not matter.

(ii) Forestry has made excellent progress over the past years. The presence of Casuarinas and eucalypts in every village are evidence of this. The people are only too eagerly planting up areas of kunai to revitalise the leached out soil and to provide firewood and building material.

Efforts have been made to set up nurseries in strategic

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villages in all of the major areas with success.

The Forestry Officer in Madang is now taking steps to put in a further nursery at Simbai and experiment with various types of tree with the object of getting the most suitable for the area.

C. MARKETING AND PROCESSING.

As yet there is no need for these dreams.

C. SOCIAL.

(1) Education.

An agency function handled by the Anglican Mission at SIMBAI, at present the Mission boasts three registered primary 'T' schools at KUMBRUF and KANDUM villages and also one at SIMBAI patrol post. The attendance at these schools too small mainly due to the fact that the mission is unable to provide boarding facilities on its meagre budget. The problem of feeding the students is one of the reasons school attendance is low. During 7-8 months of the year a shortage of food is experienced in the area and the people are reluctant to bring food, which they could well use themselves, to the schools.

Nearly every area requested that a government school be put up at SIMBAI because they feel the mission is unable to cope with the situation throughout the whole area.

The WEEDON REPORT could solve some of the mission's problems as far as education goes but I feel that the Administration should make some effort to assist the mission to a greater degree than it already is. I am aware that Administration policy is to do away with boarding schools as an unnecessary expense. This maybe so in coastal regions and regions of higher sophistication and development which have during some time have had a government boarding school or some form of subsidised boarding school. These people as of yet have not been shown the benefits of education and the thought of having to provide food for their children at school when the child is himself a labour unit that could be well assisting to provide his own and his parents food.

The children also don't relish:-

- (1) Having to walk great distances to school because the Mission cannot afford to board them.

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(2) Being hungry when they could well be planting their own food. I have always believed that an empty stomach is not conducive to study.

(7) Being cold because of lack of blankets and jumpers etc. They do not have these things at home but their habitat caters for this to the exclusion of personal hygiene.

If SIMBAI is to be taken out of the socially backward state in which it rests then I suggest that the Administration make an exception in her educational policy as regards subsidies to Mission schools and boarding or offer some form of assistance to the Mission.

If Education policy of developing promising or developed areas more fully is still to be followed then I suggest that idea of an eminent officers of the Administration be put into effect and the whole area be "declared an anthropological reserve". The mission cannot and will not be able to handle the educational requirements of the area without assistance.

(ii) Health.

Unlike Education this public service and social necessity is on the mend. The Anglican Mission has again held this agency function for the last ten years but had agreed to relinquish the responsibility to the Government in the 70/71 financial year.

In this field the Mission has accomplished what it set out to do. The reason they have to make way for the government is again the question of food. The mission has had to rely on the people bringing in food for in-patients. The 7-8 month food shortage has made "in patient" attendance impossible. One will notice that most deaths and lowest attendance at in-patients occur around this period. Then for the 4 months of plenty there is a resultant drop in deaths in the village and an upsurge of inpatients. The situation at some stages is that people are admitted as in-patients for some minor ailments during the lean period and are discharged with their ailment cured but a case of malnutrition for their trouble. This I must admit is not entirely correct but the mission does have difficulties as far as food goes.

The mission with government assistance runs 6 aid posts in the area. At GUNTS, KANDUM, KENAINJ, KINIMBONG, TSUNGUP and SUNGUVAK. These cover the bulk of the population but because of the distance that has to be walked by some villages to these aid

posts these are not adequate. The government proposes, after the completion of the major Health clinic in SIMBAI (12,000 donated by Rotary), to construct four or five new aid posts in the area. This will complete the services required health-wise. The longest walk to an aid post will then be three hours instead of six in some places.

On the first half of this patrol I was accompanied by Medical Assistant S. Patke who was doing a health survey of the area and compiling a report on same. The report will be used for selecting new aid post sites and as a guide as to the health or otherwise of the people.

I suggest that when S. Patke is permanently based as Medical Assistant in SIMBAI that he be given one or two health education orderlies. The people still have little idea of hygiene and the basic reason for sickness. "Poison" and "Sanguma" are the excuse for death. No malaria or Influenza. Deaths from sickness always have social repercussions and often dire consequences for some poor unfortunate who happened to be with the deceased prior to his death. Several deaths in a family, especially young men who have returned from the coast and suffered a bout of malaria, can also derange the social balance somewhat. Again accusations as to "who done it" fly.

The people were quite happy to learn of government intervention in the health field. They too realized the problems the mission faced.

(iii) Missions.

As previously mentioned the mission (Anglican) handles all agency functions that could be put under a heading of "social".

Although the mission has been in the area from 8-10 years and has during that time supplied very valuable services to the area, its spiritual following and number of adherents are very small. This is due mainly to the fact that the people with only 10-12 years contact are still steeped in their customary ways and traditional beliefs. Unfortunately for the mission these beliefs and traditions seem to adequately fulfill the people's spiritual needs.

Reports of a Lutheran Mission having set up a village school in GUNTS village in the extreme eastern sector of the area were confirmed on this patrol. These people have come in from the JIMMI River where the Lutherans have several establishments.

The NAZARENE Mission based at SALEMP village to the extreme

west of the council area. Although this mission has been contemplated by the NAZARENES for several years no real attempt has been made up until this year to set up any establishment. These people wish to concentrate on the Western Schraeder area which as yet has not been "carved up" ceremoniously by the major missions. Eventually they plan to put an aid post of sorts to service the area. Application was made by this mission for a school in the area but Anglican and Allied Mission opposition vetoed the idea. This to me seems very petty and negative thinking. If one looked at this plan a positive point of view one would see a school which would help the area rather than see a few of your converts turning to the other church.

The NAZARENE Mission is also interested in building an airstrip in the area and in fact started to construct one in the SANGAPI area of the SCHRAEDERS. No work has been done on this for quite some time.

(iv) Law and Order.

The object of the Western SCHRAEDER section of the patrol was for the investigation of a murder reported from the GEBRAU-AINAI area.

This area and most of the Western Schraeder area has only been contacted for three years or less. Several areas in this census division have as yet not been contacted at all. Because of the presence of only one patrol officer in SIMBAI patrolling through this area has been spasmodic and the advent of the NEW SIMBAI Council and added responsibility entailed will not facilitate more regular patrols into the area.

The people in the WULAMEL Valley area the area patrolled are still living in isolated hamlets in rather awkward country. Because of lack of contact they know little or nothing of government law. This murder would not have been reported if a rather conscientious "bosboi" from KANDUM No.2 village, a village situated on the northern wall at the head of the Asai river, had not heard rumours of such and gone to investigate the situation.

The defendants were in the process of "washing their hands" of the situation when the "bosboi" arrived at AUGAI village in the lower WULAMEL.

The people from AUGUAI had formerly been in the Ramu

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Valley at the mouth of the WULAMEL and were contacted by a patrol in 1967. Since then no patrol has been back to them to do a census and the people have moved up into the lower reaches of the WULAMEL Valley.

The facts of the case are that a TULTUL from AUGAI had visited a hamlet AUNGIL which is situated in the AINAI (middle WULAMEL) area. A woman from AUNGIL allegedly touched his leg while he was sleeping and "poisoned" him. He returned to his village and several weeks later died. Prior to dying he instructed two young men to despatch per axe the woman from AUNGIL.

These two gentlemen obliged the deceased.

Rumours of several more killings in the GEBRA-EINAI area were reported to the patrol but no facts could be gathered because of the ritual of "washing of hands" had been too effective. Several other reports of burnings and fights were also reported in the KEIBAM and GOINBANG areas of the SCHRAEDERS. Police patrols were despatched to these areas on my return to investigate any reported incidents.

Only about 40 people were seen on this patrol, and all those had had contact from previous patrols. There was evidence of about another 20 people along the route. Several deserted houses with pigs tied to roads leading from the houses gave the impression that these people had not as yet been contacted. This was confirmed by the Tultul at GEBRAU.

The patrols through the council area found the people following the letter of the law. About six complaints were forthcoming. Three complaints of adultery two of which were ten years old, one case of a chicken killing dog and two petty assaults.

The incidence of indictable offences in the council area has dropped considerably. None have been reported for four months. This could be mainly due to the fact that the last two supreme court sittings resulted in a 15 year and an 8 year sentence for murder. Where formerly murders from this area were put down to native custom and sentences of only 2-3 years given with the result that "kalabus" was the equivalent of working as a contract labourer. The judiciary after experiencing at least one SIMBAI murder case per sitting have decided to act.

On several occasions I have been approached by some

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leaders of the area asking for a public hanging or offering ghoulis suggestions on how to remedy the situation. This was after the March sitting of the Supreme Court, at which 5 SIMBAI murder cases were tried.

In all villages in the area I found that the tultuls and luluais had in some instances settled disputes themselves. I attempted to discourage this practice because of repercussions it could have. I explained that mediation and settling of customary matters such as pigs in gardens etc. was quite alright but for everybody's sake the settling of misdemeanours and breeches of the government law should be done by a judge.

Regular police patrols through the area seem effective in that the people go to the policeman if he is available in preference to going to the big men.

With the advent of the council and the councillors taking charge of duties formerly handled by luluais and tultuls every effort should be made to give these men enough self confidence to bring complaints and trouble to the patrol officers. Previously tultuls and luluais were afraid to do so in some cases in fear of their lives. They carried no real weight in village affairs and their orders and requests more often than not ignored.

To be an effective unit in this way the councillor must be given full support by the patrol officer. If he brings complaints to be heard. Summary steps should be taken against the accused and wherever sensible orders are disregarded by the villages steps should also be taken to assist the councillor.

This would undoubtedly assist in consolidating the councillor and giving a sense of respect too. the people for the council rules and councillor.

It will be essential in the near future to set up some form of permanent Police Post or base camp in the Western SCHRAEDER area if the murders, fights and what have, are to cease.

It will be impossible for the Patrol Officer at SIMBAI to competently administer the Council area and at the same time be expected to carry out exploration patrols and murder investigations in the SCHRAEDERS.

(V) COMMUNITY EDUCATION. Nothing of this nature, except political education, is occurring in the area.

There is however a need for attempts to be made to educate these people in basic hygiene and health. As suggested under section C2 this could be accomplished by having a Hospital Orderly patrolling the area and giving educational talks on personal hygiene and causes for illness.

Here also, Welfare could take an effort to start educating women in the basics of good housekeeping and better homes. These patrols could be restricted to a few villages within a radius of Simbai station. The lot of the women is a hard one and her status quo a low one. Some education in the basics may help to raise them from their lowly position and give them more say in the community. As I have already stated in the Election Report women, although none of the candidates were women, were in some villages in the majority of eligible voters. They exercised no discretion as regards casting votes all this having been decided by the men.

(vi) Youth Activities.

An occasional football match between mission school provides the only youth activities in the area.

Francis Cotton

F. COTTON.
Patrol Officer



MAP TO ACCOMPANY
SIMBAI PATROL
REPORT No. of