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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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DISTRICT. MUROBE

STATION: Boana

VOLUME No: 2

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1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 2]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WA ANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: BOINA MOROE ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 3 [2] 1968/69 Number of Reports: 8

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MOROBÉ DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

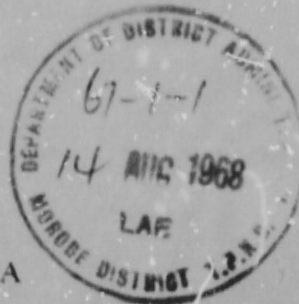
1968-1969

B O A N A & W A N T O A T

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>BOANA</u>		
1-68-69	R.E. Hatherly	Lower portion of Erap C.D.
2-68-69	R.E. Hatherly	Wain C.D.
3-68-69	R.E. Hatherly	Naba C.D.
4-68-69	J.R. Hughes	Momolili & Erap C.D.
5-68-69	W.H. Warren	Wain C.D., Nawae L.G. C. part Eaba C.D., Nawae L.G.C.
6-68-69	S.J. White	Narwae L.G. council area Erap C.D.
7-68-69	R.E. Hatherly	Momolili C.D.
8-68-69	R.E. Hatherly	Munkip village Erap C.D.
<u>WANTCAT</u>		
1-68-69	TarLarkins	Part Wantoat C.D.
2-68-69	T.H. Larkins	Part Wantoat C.D.
3-68-69	" "	IRUMU C.D. (SEPARATE)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Serial 25669

PATROL REPORT

Sub-District of: LAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL: NAWAE

District of: MOROBE Report No. BOANA No. 1 - 1968/1969

Patrol Conducted by: R.E. HATHERLY ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled: Lower portion of the ERAP CENSUS DIVISION

POPULATION: 6,474

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: NIL

Const. 1/c DAY: 1520
Natives Const: Lap: 1044

Duration—From 16/7/1968 to 29/7/1968

Number of Days: 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Admin. Services / 9 / 1966 (council election)

Medical / / 19

Map Reference: FOURMIL MARKHAM - MILINCH LERON - 625-146.45

Objects of Patrol: To revise census, area study, political education,

and general administration. VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER FORMS ENCLOSED

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/8/1968

R/H Sedu

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

filed

Mrs. Sney

28/8/68

(17)

ula

MICRA

M F

67-5-2
36-2-6

3rd December, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

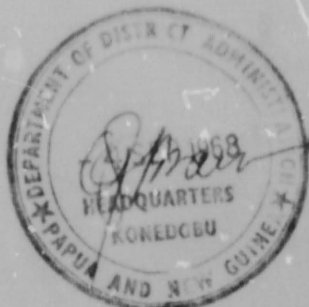
LAND TENURE AND DISPUTES - ANAP CHIEF DIVISION

In the report on Patrol I of 1968/69, A.D.O. Hatherley stated that HARWENKE Village is situated on a lease held by So Sangam. If no complaint has been raised by the lessee then no action should be taken but could you advise me if he has complained whereupon the matter will be referred to the Director of Lands.

Did Mr. Hatherley assist the parties to the land disputes reported to him to lodge their claims? There is still a clear duty under Section 50 of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance for officers to do so.

(T.W.ELLIS)
Director

67-2-16



16
Morobe District,
LAE.

28th August, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69 - ERAP CENSUS
DIVISION

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of the 16th August 1968 together with three copies of a report of a patrol to the Erap Census Division by Mr. R.E. Hatherley, is acknowledged.

2. It appears that some revision of Council boundary is required in the Maramouke section of the Nawae Council area to resolve the present anomaly wherein residents of this village are not residents of the Nawae Council area.
3. The situation with regard to village hygiene and sanitation could be improved by use of the Village Hygiene and Sanitation Rule passed by the Nawae Council, provided a Rules Inspector or the Council Health Committee were active.
4. Mr. Hatherley reports that the people were prepared to divulge information. This indicates that closer and more regular contact needs to be established between officers of this department and the people of the Erap Census Division. There are now two officers in the Nawae Local Government Council area and considerably more contact with the local people should be made.
5. The Erap Census Division area whole appears to be quite backward and the Adviser to the Council should do all in his power to gain the people's confidence and involve them in planning for the development of the area and also carry out the plans.
6. An area study is an important part of the annual patrol programme and serves to record facts and statistics about the area patrolled. Mr. Hatherley has made some attempt at this but he could have made much more use of statistical tables to record information about social groupings, literacy, missions, technical schools, trade stores and so on. Mr. Hatherley should look closely at the form of an area study report set out in Chapter XVII of the Departmental Standing Instructions.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67. 6. 2 (15)

47-2-16

28th August, 1968.

- 2 -

MINUTE :



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the Patrol Report by
Mr. Hatherley together with comments by the
Assistant District Commissioner, Las are
attached. Appendixes include Village Population
Register and map of the area patrolled.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67-1-4

14

Department of District Administration
Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 278,
LAE.

16th August, 1968.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
LAE.

Peam Patrol No. 1/68-69 ERAP Census Division

Attached please find original and two copies of a report of Peam Patrol No. 1/68-69 to part of the ERAP Census Division. Because of forth coming Council electoral commitments it will be sometime before Mr. Hatherley can patrol the remainder of the ERAP to complete the Area Study for that Division.

Social Groupings: A table showing names of clans and villages should have been included. This should be done by the next Area Study/Census patrol to the area.

Legal Tenure and Use: As Naramouke village is situated physically in the proposed multi-racial Huon Council area, it is proposed that Naramouke will be included in the Huon Council when it is re-constituted.

Situation Report: Under the heading "Social", I think Mr. Hatherley meant to say that 2 men have had secondary education, not tertiary.

Although details in this report of the reported cargo cult are insufficient, it appears that the Savilge and Loans Society (which society?) is a cause. My personal experience of such societies leads me to believe that they contain the seeds of cargo cult, especially when, as in many cases, their purpose is poorly understood.

Mr. Hatherley's report is marred by many spelling and grammatical errors, which together with cumbersome construction, do not make for lucid reading. The Area Study should more closely follow headings and sub-headings in Standing Instructions, and be set out accordingly. I know from personal observation that Mr. Hatherley has applied himself conscientiously and enthusiastically to this patrol, but he should improve the quality of his reporting to ensure that he does justice to himself and to his work.

Camping Allowance claim is attached.

Assistant District Commissioner.

Copy: Officer-in-Charge,
BOAH.

Attach../



Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-4

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration

Base Camp,
BOANA, Morobe District.

5th. August, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1968-1969.

ERAP CENSUS DIVISION

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled was the lower hinterland of the Erap River. All but three villages are situated along the crest of the surrounding ranges to avoid hot, humid, and unhealthy conditions of the valley floor. Villages are usually situated in forest areas. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with Kunai Grass. Sixty to seventy inches of rain fall annually. The average height of the ranges is 1,000 metres.

Access to the area is by walking pads only. The area can be entered from the Irumu River, Boana Station, and the Markam Road. The nearest village to Boana is five hours walk and the furthest is fourteen hours. All villages in this portion of the Erap are within five hours of the Markam Road. It takes several hours more to walk into the area.

The Administration was patrolling through this area before 1930. The people are the most backward I have seen when the length of contact and the closeness to Lae is taken into account. This area has not produced any leaders of note. It apparently has had cargo cults for years but they have not been serious. The people have a conservative outlook and are not very interested in activities outside the village.

The Erap census division has been split into two by myself to allow me to attend council meetings once a month. As there are thirty three villages in the division I can not hope to patrol it in one month.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

A copy of the most recent census statistics for the whole of the Erap census division are attached. These statistics include figures compiled during May, 1968. The last accurate revision was done in 1965 but the registers show that some villages were censused during 1966.

A map is attached which shows the whole of the Erap but has the separate patrol routes marked.

The revision of the census revealed that 15% of the adult males were absent. This would include at least 40% of the labour force using age as an indication. Seventy per cent of the absentee males are still in the district mainly in the Markam Valley, Lae and Bulolo. The remaining 30% are working around Rabaul and Sangara near Popondetta. The Absentees in the Morobe District are in close communication with the people still in the villages.

Aroande, Aropak, and Bihera villages have amalgamated to form a village known as Migima. Migima is the name of the ground on which it is situated. They claim that the merger is permanent and would like the village to be known as Migima.

Sonkubing and Bunki have formed one village at Bunki.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

There are twenty-two clans in this part of the Erap. There are on the average two clans in each village. Social Activity does not appear to operate outside the village and the clan. As the clans in a village inter marry, Social organisation is restricted to the village only.

The working unit in the village is the simple family. Houses and gardens are the individual responsibility. Work falling into the category of Government or Mission is done on a community basis.

Most of this area speaks the Mindi language. Two other languages are spoken by the remaining villages. Munkip, Badibo, and Suga speak the Mangang language which is also spoken by Baguman, Kasin, Serebo, Gain, and Sadau villages which are situated in the Wain census division. Kwarebo, Kawalang, and Soana villages in the Erap also speak the language. All these villages are situated on one spur which separates the Erap and the Wain census divisions. Doandak village speaks the Mande language which is spoken by the Nimera, Kapora, Labisap, Lowai, Namen, and Yangaran villages in the upper part of the Erap census division.

There is a very loose relationship on the basis of language. Most villages operate as an entire unit and have little to do with surrounding villages. The formation of wards in the council area has brought about more cohesion between villages in the ward.

Bunki village has a definite relationship with Irumu and Mama villages in the Lei-Wompa census division. Members of the Bunki village clans are resident in these villages. Bunki carries their coffee through these villages to the Warap Society buying point.

Badibo and Suga are associated with Wain census division villages stated above.

There are not any outstanding leaders in this area. Those who are leaders of clans are usually most influential. The leadership of the clans is acquired or determined by patrilineal descent and is passed on by father to eldest descent. The amount of authority seems to depend mainly on the man's leadership qualities and intellect. As there are very few men in the village who have attended school, the traditional pattern of leadership does not show signs of breaking down.

A list of the most influential men in each village is attached as an appendix.

LAND TENURE AND USE:

The land in the area is communally owned whereby rights are acquired by clan membership and patrilineal descent. Women have usufructory rights while they are resident in the village. Men moving into their wives' villages acquire usufructory rights through their wives and if their mother is resident in her own village usufructory rights can be acquired.

The Administration has not alienated any land in this area. As the nature of the terrain does not lend itself to economic development on a large scale, I cannot see the Administration purchasing any land in the near future.

Se Sangam of Naramonke village has a lease over 307 acres of land at the rear of Erap Agricultural station. Naramonke village is situated on this lease which means that the village

is situated outside the Erap census division area and the Nawae Council area. Most of the ground belonging to the Naramonke people is still situated in the Nawae Council boundaries.

Two land disputes were reported to me by the Demarcation committee member at Doandak. Formerly there was a large amount of land throughout the area that was no-mans land. Since the formation of Demarcation Committees, many members are attempting to claim this land for their own clans. In the past little attention was given to the land and travellers were able to collect food and firewood for their use. So called land owners are claiming payment for anything removed from the land. From information received this land grabbing is occurring throughout the area.

Cash cropping has been carried out for at least ten years. Coffee is the only non-indigenous crop grown in the area. Plantings have been done on a community basis as well as an individual basis. As individuals do not have title to land, all coffee is planted on communally owned ground.

Six men have exservice mans blocks outside Lae. There was twenty-two blocks families absent from the villages who were assisting the six men on the blocks. Apparently these families move down to the blocks to give assistance when requested.

LITERACY:

There are not any Administration or certificated Mission schools in this area. There are two Mission schools situated further up the valley with classes in preparatory, Standard two, standard three and standard four. The total enrollment for the two schools is 122.

Two young men were found to be semi-literate in English. There are seventy males literate in Malanesian Pidgin while 188 males were literate in the Kote language (Finchaffern vernacular). There were fifty females literate in Kote. It is claimed that most people forget how to read and write as there is little use for this skill in the village.

No person has received a higher education in this area. There are several students who are attending schools at Boana, Lae and Finchaffern who may enter into high school next year.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

The standard of housing and clothing has risen in the aspect that they are more permanent. Pit latrines have been built whereby each family has one. As clothing and houses last longer they become more filthy and unhygienic. Formerly houses were built out of bamboo which lasted several years. They houses are now made out of wooden planks which last over ten years. The wood becomes ingrained with dirt and are very seldom washed. The people have a sound or adequate knowledge of Hygiene but are too lazy to remain at a reasonable standard or improve their standard.

Cooking is always done in a kitchen which is built away from the house. They are built on the ground and have an earthen floor. Formerly all cooking was done in bamboo or in the fire. The use of bamboo has now been abandoned and metal containers are now used. Cooking in boilers over an open fire is the standard way of cooking.

The staple diet is taro, yams, sweet potatoes and cooking bananas. The villages close to the Markam Valley include coconuts in their diet. European villages are available in small quantities. Potatoes, tomatoes, leeks, and cabbage are the main ones grown. Taro and yams are mainly consumed.

Fish, rice, meat, and biscuits are consumed but because of the low income, the average family would not consume more than one tin of fish weekly. In Bunki village, a well run trade store has an annual turnover of \$1,000.00 per year which means the average family would spend \$26.00 on clothing and food each year. At Karamonke village, the trade store had a turnover of \$607.00 in three months. Naramonke, which is the same size as Bunki, is the most wealthy village in the Erap. All men in the village obtain casual work on nearby properties.

Social organisations have not been set up in the area. The people are most interested in Association football. Each village has an area set aside to play football. Women do not play any sport.

MISSIONS:

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission operating in the area. All the people identify themselves with the mission but they contribute little to the support of pastors and teachers. These people are nearly as indifferent to the mission as they are to the Administration. They expect the mission to supply everything without much assistance given on their part.

NON INDIGENES:

The non-indigenous community is non-existent nor is it likely that they would operate in this area in the future. Suitable land for economic development is not available and all produce grown in the area would be sold through the producer's society.

ROADS:

Roads have not been built in the area. The terrain is rugged but it is not impossible to build roads in the area. Any roads built in the area would have to be a combined effort on the part of the people and the Administration. At present the Erap and Wain people are attempting to build a road from the Erap bridge into the Wain. Two rocky outcrops have almost stopped work on the road but these outcrops will be removed this financial year. This road will reduce the carrying time of coffee for fourteen villages. Ten villages will be within five hours walk of the road. Only one village will actually be situated on the road.

TECHNICAL SKILLS:

The survey showed that there were ten men employed as drivers, one as a carpenter, and one as a clerk. The lack of primary education is responsible for the lack of artisans.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

The following number of coffee trees for each village is approximate.

AROANDE)		SINTOGORO	3000	
AROPAK	3,700	sonkubing	3000	
BIBERA		SUGU	7826	
Badibo	2457	TINIBI	5160	TOTAL 56,678
BUNKI	3800	TOROWA	15,642	
FI	3500			
MUNKIP	4000			

a All coffee in this area is Arabica. All the coffee has reached maturity. Less than fifty per cent of the cherries are marketed. The Warap Producer's Society buys approximately \$40,000.00 worth of coffee annually. About \$,000 dollars worth of coffee would come from this area. As the society has not been functioning more than 15 months and the annual balance was not ready, the figures are an estimate.

The Warap Producers Society was formed the peoples own initiative and without assistance by the Department of Agriculture. After the buildings had been built and an access road constructed, the Department of Agriculture was invited to inspect it. The society is very popular although the people will not admit to it. Over \$5,000 has been paid in share capital but a large number have not paid or have paid only a partial amount.

There are two out standing entrepreneurs; Nimbuk Kapok of Aroande who has a exserviceman's block outside Lae and Se Sangam who is resident in Naramonke village. Both are primary producers as well as store owners. Both men depend on the clan for labour.

\$5, 943.10 was the total amount in 375 passbooks. Two men had passbooks with \$1,600 and \$1,000 in them. Most books had less than \$5.00 and had not been operated on for some time.

There should be no hardship in paying the council tax of \$5.00 and if there is it is due to laziness. Their earnings could be doubled by full production of coffee.

Using the above figures the average per capita income would be \$3.60 which means the average family would receive approximately \$20.00. This figure is not realistic, the average income for the adult male would be in excess of \$30.00 per year. Additional income would be received from the sale of beetle nut and wild tobacco which is sold at Lae and also sold in the highlands.

This group of villages sells its produce to the Warap Producer's Society. The coffee is stored in a native materials structure and then trucked to Lae. It is purchased by a Mr. Goudie.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

There is no flat arable land in the area. There is adequate land on the upper slopes of the mountain. It is too difficult to estimate the acreage because of the terrain.

Market gardening could be increased if there was quick access to market. Potatoes are being grown on a very small scale as it is not worth the effort to carry them to market.

Wage earnings could not be really increased as the men remaining in the village have commitments. As marriage of labourers is inconvenient to private enterprise and thus forcing wives to be left in the villages, a higher absent rate would only increase social problems. All available labour in the villages will not be adequate to carry out access road construction.


The only feasible cash crop activities available would be the introduction of vanilla and the raising of cattle. The terrain is too rugged for economic milling of timber.

These people do not like hard work. By fully utilising their present production of crops, they could double their earnings. Access roads would have to be built as their main objection is the hard work involved in carrying. A new crop that did not involve so much carrying and still had a high return would be appreciated.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The people in this area are backward and as a result political awareness will take a long time to develop on the Local government level. Interest groups demand that the Administration

develop the area. The people on the whole do not understand the role of the council. On the whole the people have co-operated well with the council and as they grow more accustomed to local government, participation should increase. A single complaint has not been made against the council. Most of the village elders wish to give the council more time to fulfil its role before they are prepared to criticize.


.....
R.E. Hatherly
Assistant District Officer



Telephone

Telegram

Our Reference 67-1-4

If calling ask for

Mr

Department of District Administration,

BASE CAMP,

BOANA. Morobe District.

5th. August, 1968.

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

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1963-1969.

ERAP CENSUS DIVISION

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL:

The area covered was the lower portion of the Erap census division. The upper part was covered by a patrol during May, 1968. The patrol covered four complete wards and three villages included in wards that were covered by the patrol covering the upper section.

The compilation of information is made difficult by the people not being prepared to disclose information. Most of the information gathered in this report is from observation only.

The Nawae Local Government Council administers this area. There appears to be little active interest in the council. Any questions put to the people were answered vaguely. The council is considered by the people to be in its infancy and they have not had sufficient time to form a concrete opinion on it as a institution of government.

Councillors seem to be the major obstacle preventing the council from becoming a sound body. Many councillors have little authority in the villages. As the people give little co-operation, the councillor loses interest in his work. He is not prepared to press their demands at council meetings and thus finds his duties most onerous. This attitude is not peculiar to local government but is their general attitude towards life. The Lutheran Mission and other Administration Departments have found this attitude most disheartening.

Political education lectures were given. A basic knowledge of the mechanics of voting is understood. As they had a sound perception of this aspect, I concentrated mainly on explaining the importance of the Nawae Council to them and its role. It is obvious that the people do not realise the meaning of local government and its worth as a medium for political aggregation.

The tradition has been that mission elders have had control over local politics. The role of the member has been accepted into the village political system, i.e., the member for the House of Assembly, but this has been done out of all proportion. It is expected that the local member obtain from the Administration satisfaction on all governmental matters irrespective of their relevance and importance.

6

As the Nawas council has not been able to contribute anything on the basis of areas, there may be some doubt as to the ability of the council and council member to perform government functions. In my opinion it would be incorrect to say that

the interest in the council has decreased. Since the departure of an expatriate missionary who administered the whole area for many years from Boana, each area has moved towards decentralised economic development. As the areas are not wealthy enough to progress by themselves, they are asking for assistance. The council would be well advised to give financial assistance. This assistance would be appreciated thus raising the esteem of the council.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The area's development is restricted by the terrain and the lack of access roads to the market. The major cash crop in the area is coffee which is grown around the top of the ridges. All coffee is sold to their own Rural Progress Society which has three buying points. This society was formed on their own initiative without the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. The society was functioning before the Department of Agriculture gave them assistance. They have built approximately one and a half miles of access road to the society buildings and have continued it further up the valley giving an overall length of road of 2½ miles. Road construction has been brought to a halt by two rocky outcrops. These outcrops will be removed at the expense of the council.

Cattle projects are non-existent in this part of the Erap except for Badibo Village which has seven head. The rest of the villages claim that they cannot afford to purchase the breeders but it is more a case of laziness than lack of money. Most villages have areas that would be suitable for small scale cattle projects.

The Department of Agriculture is the only department that has shown any active interest in the area in the last few years. Until access roads are built, the Department of Agriculture can not contribute much more to the development of the area. Their activity has been limited to two sections of the Erap. Agricultural Officers have been of great assistance to the Warap Society.

Planting of Coffee has almost ceased. It was noted that a large percentage of cherries were not being picked and allowed to fall and perish on the ground. I am certain that only sufficient coffee is picked to enable them to purchase their immediate needs.

Coffee has been planted on a communal basis as well as an individual basis. The communal plantings may not be being used as passbooks for the community coffee have not been used on the average for some time. Most of the accounts had between \$40.00 and \$100.00 in them.

There has not been any economic development by the non-indigenous community. The terrain is too rugged for large scale economic development.

SOCIAL:

The facilities for formal education is poor and has had a marked effect on the area. In the Erap Census Division of 6,000 people, two men have had a tertiary education. In this part of the Erap census division, eleven children are attending primary "T" schools and only 122 children are attending this type of school in the whole of the Erap. This means that 1400 children between the ages of six and fifteen are unable to attend school. The Lutheran Mission has two certificated schools in the Erap with the above mentioned enrollment. These schools are located at Kisengam and Labisap villages.

SOCIAL CONTINUED:

This section of the Erap is serviced by three aid posts situated at Badibi, Tinibi, and Sintogoro villages. The three aid post orderlies are quite efficient and with the help of a keen council health committee member, a high standard of hygiene is being worked for. Many of the influential men have commented favourably on the work done and are associating it with the council.

No complaints were received during the patrol. It is easier for these people to take their complaints to Lae. They appear to be law abiding unless Mission elders are still holding their own courts.

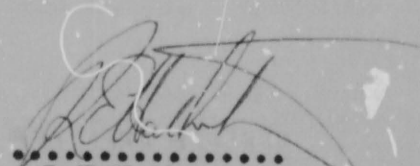
Except for a few aid-posts in the area and several agricultural assistants posted there, the Administration provides no services. There has been no requests made for increased services or complaints made about the lack of services.

The Luthern Mission is the only mission operating in the area. There are three indigenous pastors posted to the area at Finungwa, Labisap and Bunki villages. There is a vernacular school at Torowa village. The people think highly of the Luthern Mission which gives the Luthern Mission a reasonable amount of control but not absolute control over the people.

At present there are cargo cult activities in the area but there are not of a serious nature and have not done any damage over the years they have been operating. The Police, the Luther Mission and myself have been keeping a watch on activities. The Luthern Mission have toned down the cult. Any action taken by the Administration at this stage would be of little benefit. The nominated day for the arrival of the cargo has passed. The cult is very much associated with the Savings and Loans Society.

CONCLUSION:

The attitude towards life of these people is the same as the rest of the Nawae Council area. They can be very vocal on unimportant matters but when it comes to important decisions they look for or need outside leadership. These people have had long contact with both the Luthern Mission and the Administration receiving little from it. To develop these people advisers will have to work closely with them over a long period. They have not formed any extreme ideas about the Mission or the Administration. They are indifferent and need tactful coercion.


.....
R.E. Hatherly
Assistant District Officer

(4)

DIARY: Boana Patrol No. 1-1968/1969.

- 16/7/68 1000 hours the patrol set out from Boana. Half the number of carriers required arrived. Badibo village was reached after 5½ hours walk up a graded track. The rest of the cargo arrived at 2000 hours after being carried four hours by council labourers. Overnight at the Badibo rest house.
- 17/7/68 The village of Badibo and the hamlet of Siliium were lined for census revision. A lecture was given on local government and elections. Badibo village is in the process of shifting. Walked to Sugu village via the hamlet of Gisi in 2 hours 15 minutes along a well graded and constructed track. Overnight at the Sugu rest house.
- 18/7/68 Gisi and Sugu gathered for the revision of census registers. Gisi is moving up the mountain to be along side the patrol route. At 1500 the patrol departed Sugu for Tinibi arriving in two hours. The walking track had been closed for several years due to the change in patrol routes. The track was cleaned but there was no leveling done. A house was provided for me to sleep in as there was no rest house.
- 19/7/68 The census was revised for Tinibi village. After talks were given the patrol moved upto F1, 15 minutes walk away. After the work had been completed in F1 the patrol moved up to Torowa which is about half an hour away. Overnight at the Councillors house.
- 20/7/68 The Census was revised for Torowa village as well as a lecture being given on local government. As in previous villages facts were collected for the Area Study. Overnight at Torowa.
- 21/7/68 Sunday was observed and the patrol moved onto Doandak village where I stayed overnight in the rest house.
- 22/7/68 Doandak village lined for census revision. Lectures were given on local government and elections. After all work was completed the patrol moved to Bunki village in 2½ hours. During the first hour the track followed the profile straight down as a proper track had not yet been constructed since the village moved up the mountain. The village people were told to build a suitable track to meet up with the old patrol route. Overnight in the councillors new house.
- 23/7/68 The census revision was completed for Bunki and Sonkubing villages. After the completion of work the patrol walked along a well graded track over a hill to Aropak village within one hour. The night was spent at the councillor's house.
- 24/7/68 Aroande, Aropak, and Bibera villages gathered for census revision. Overnight at Aropak.
- 25/7/68 Lectures were given on local government and then the patrol moved a short distance of half an hour to Sintogoro village. The night was spent at the Sintogoro rest house.

26/7/68 The census register was revised for Sintogoro village. Lectures were given on local government and after facts had been collected for the area study they patrol moved down a reasonably graded track to Naramonke village. The track follows a creek bed for about one hour but it is still easy walking. Overnight at the Narumonke rest house.

27/7/68 Narumonke vottage gathered for census revision and talks were given on local government. The patrol then moved by the Department of Agricultures vehicle to the Warap Producer's Society buildings and then walked for about half an hour along a good track to Munkip village. A rest house was provided in which to stay the night.

28/7/68 Sunday was observed for most of the day but the people requested that the census be done in order that the carriers could have an early start over the range. Overnight at Munkip.

29/7/58 Lectures were given on local government and the patrol moved back to Boana.

END OF PATROL

APPENDIX "A"

INFLUENTIAL MEN FROM EACH VILLAGE.

NAME	FATHER'S NAME	YR. OF BIRTH	VILLAGE	SCHOOLING	PAST OCCUPATIONS
TAPURUBEI	PAWAM	1929	AROANES	NIL	POLICEMAN
NUMBUK	KAPOK	1926	"	"	LULUAI POLICEMAN
MUNA	MOBI	1922	AROPAK	"	AGRIC. ASST. ENTREPRENEUR
GISANDANG	WANJUN	1932	BADIP?	"	DOMESTIC
SIGCHEE	SIPET	1932	BIBERA	VERNAC.	COUNCILLOR
BAGUMA	KUKOR	1932	BUNKI	"	PL. LABOURER
SAROSI	SOAB	1936	DOANDAK	"	LABOURER
KAMINTOP	YORI	1924	FI	NIL	LABOURER
IONGARUP	GIPSONG	1932	TINIBI	VERNAC.	DRIVER
FINIP	IABUM	1906	MUNKIP	NIL	LABOURER
WUNAMBEL	MOKA	1925	NARAMONKE	"	POLICEMAN
SE	SANGAM	1920	"	"	AID POST ORD.
KALI	MANGIDNG	1923	SINTOGORO	"	LABOURER
BADIMBEI	GANADUA	1920	SUGU	"	LABOURER
KIMBOM	BISINA	1935	"	VERNAC.	AID POST ORD.
GIFUM	BESA	1923	TOROWA	NIL	GOLDMINER
					LABOURER
					GOLDMINER
					POLICEMAN
					COUNCILLOR

FINIP IABUM WAS CONVICTED FOR POSSIBLE VAGRANCY.





BOANA Patrol. No. 1-1968-1969

ERAP CENSUS DIVISION.

Scale 4 miles = 1"

----- Route taken by patrol No 5-1967/68

----- " " " " No 1-1968/69

✳ Aicl. Post. Δ Mission School (Certificated I)

▲ Vernacular Schools.

[Handwritten signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

clear 25.6.69

COUNCIL AREA: NAWAE

SUB-DISTRICT: LAE

District of MOROBE Report No. BOANA NO. 2 1968-1969

Patrol Conducted by RONALD EDWIN HATHERLY Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled WAIN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives CONSTABLE 1/a DAE 1520

Duration—From 13/8/1968 to 22/8/1968 - 9/12/68 to 24/12/68 - ~~21/2/69~~
21/2/69 to 10/3/69

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1965

Medical 11/1967

Map Reference 6 degrees 23 minutes 146 degrees 50 minutes SB55-10

Objects of Patrol To revise the census, carry out an area study, and to give political education lectures.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/4/1969

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

Mr. Sney
25/5/69

popula

MIGRATION
M F

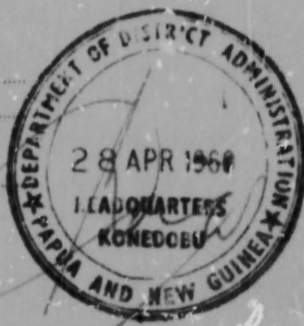
67. 6. 74



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

32

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling for
Mr.



Department of District Administration

Morobe District,
LAE.

23rd April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONDORU.

PATROL NO. BOANA 2-1968/69

Your memorandum 67-6-74 of the 16th April, 1969 refers.

A copy of memorandum 67-1-4 of the 2nd April, 1969 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae is attached as requested.

H. P. Seale

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

*When
on
1/5*

30

67-1-4

31

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE.

2nd April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968-69

Attached please find the original and one copy of the Report on Boana Patrol No. 2 of 1968/69 submitted by Mr. R.F. Hatherly, covering the Wair Census Division.

You will note that the patrol, although commenced in August 1968, covers broken periods up until 10th March, 1969. This was brought about by the heavy workload on the Officer-in-Charge at Boana, who had a second officer to assist him for only a short of of the time concerned.

It is pleasing to see that the people in this division appear to be responding well to the newly elected Council, which contains men of better calibre than was previously the case. The Officer-in-Charge should give early consideration to election of Ward Committees.

Mr. Hatherly's meaning is not clear on page 2. of his situation report where he refers to termination of the present member's political career. I presume he means that his popularity at the end of the present term of the House will be judged on his ability to obtain finance for roads and other services in the area. As you are aware road work is being carried out on a road from Boana through the Erap Census Division to the Markham Valley Highway. It is hoped that completion of this road will give economic impetus to the area as well as provide better internal communications.

The previous tendency for mission leaders and council and economic leaders to move in separate spheres is apparently breaking down and I feel that this is a desirable development as it will mean better integration of interests at the village level.

Mr. Hatherly has submitted a useful area study of the Wair. However, I feel that future reports should follow more closely the headings as set out in Standing Instructions without resorting to too many appendices as these tend to make a report awkward to read. Also sub-headings as set out in Standing Instructions should be included in the report, for example, on page 4. under 'Literacy' the comment in para. d. does not mean anything unless one has the Standing Instruction available to see which heading is referred to.

Camping allowance claim is attached. Number of patrol days are 29 and not 27 as recorded.

(G.F. HEDDY)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
BOANA.

67-6-74

16th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
Lae.

PATROL NO. BOANA 2/58-69.

Your reference 67-2-16 of 9th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. R.E. Hatherly, Assistant District Officer to WAIN Census Division.

An informative report indicating a reasonable state of affairs in the Census Division.

A copy of memorandum 67-1-4 of 2nd April, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae is required please.

ow
(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc:
Mr. R.E. Hatherly,
Assistant District Officer,
BOANA Patrol Post,
Morobe District.

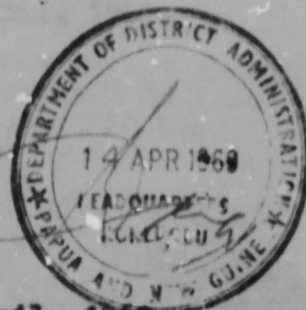
Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-2-16

Morobe District,
LAE.

9th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.



BOANA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of 2nd April, 1969, together with a report of a patrol by Mr. Hatherly to the Wain Census Division is acknowledged.

The report contains an amount of useful information and I agree with you that the people do appear to be responding to the new Councillors.

The economic situation is fairly satisfactory but vegetable production appears to have fallen off in recent years. There appears to be no possibilities of expanding coffee plantings, but utilisation of existing plantings should provide a very satisfactory income to the people of the Wain Census Division.

I would like you to look into the possibilities of the Marwae Local Government Council entering into the organisation of marketing for fresh vegetables. As you are aware there is very little in the way of truck crops being marketed out of Boana at the present time. Although I am not generally in favour of Local Government Councils entering into business enterprises, in this instance it does seem that some involvement by the Council is necessary to provide a service to the community which is lacking. Close liaison with the Department of Agriculture will need to be undertaken.

On page 9 of the Area Study Mr. Hatherly refers to air transport as being "costly and not regular", while on page 3 of the Situation Report he states that "there are adequate flights daily to allow for transport of perishables". These two statements are conflicting and I would appreciate your advice on the present situation regarding air transport of vegetables from Boana.

Mr. Hatherly mentions that Minutes of the Council meetings are not apparently being read by the villagers. Minutes are quite often indigestible and the Council may consider it worthwhile to put out a single foolscap sheet news summary covering the major points discussed at each meeting.

Mr. Hatherly should follow more closely the form of report as set out in Volume 1 of the Standing Instructions.

MINUTE:

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KORIMBOBU.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

16/4

The original and one copy of the patrol report, together with copy of comments from the A.D.C., Lae are attached.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone

Telegrams

Our Reference 67-1-5

is calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Base Camp,
BOANA - Morobe District.

27th April, 1969.

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

BOANA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968-1969.

MOMALILI CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL.

A. Local Government: The Nawae Local Government Council has been fully accepted by these people. There were rumours that these people wished to transfer into Huon Local Government Council but this was found to be completely untrue. They told me as they had burnt the Luluai and Tultul hats at Boana, they would not consider leaving the Council area. They regretted only that Boana was so far away.

B. Local Government Councillors: Momalili Census Division forms one ward in the Nawae Council. The present Councillor is Siro Misimari. He is from Momalili village. He is 29 years of age, married and has two children. He formerly worked as domestic in Rabaul. Siro is not old enough to carry real authority but he tries to do his work.

C. House of Assembly: The House of Assembly is known by name only. The people have little knowledge of its function. This would be due to the remoteness of the House of Assembly and the poor communications between the House and the people. The people do not listen to the radio so the only information received in the village would come from Government Personnel.

D. House of Assembly Member: Mr. Patik Nimambot is the member for the area. It is doubtful that Mr. Patik would patrol this area because of the arduous patrolling and the small number of people. Contact with these people would be through the Sowaly Society. Since Mr. Nimambot was elected little has been seen of him in the whole of the Nawae Council area.

E. Political Education: As the people had no idea of the functions of the House of Assembly, Local Government, and Government Departments, I concentrated on explaining only this matter. It was noticed that these people find great difficulty in fitting the House of Assembly into the structure of Government. They had no idea of what the House did or how it affected them.

B. ECONOMIC.

a. General Rural Development: The only industry that is expanding in the area is cattle raising. 13 cattle have been purchased to date and two villages are about to purchase three more.

Coffee production is poor. Only 25% of the Coffee cherries are being harvested i.e. 10 tons is being processed and 30 tons is left to rot. This is much the same as other areas in the Huon Peninsula.

b. Activities of Development Departments: The Department of Agriculture is the only Developing Department working in the area. It is serving the coffee and cattle only. The Department of Agriculture has commenced placing fresh water fish in the area and intend developing it to supply adequate protein for residents in the area.

c. Processing and Marketing: All processing is done at the village level and all coffee is marketed through Sowaly Producers Society.

d. Village Cash Crop Extension: No extension work is being done at the moment as transport problems are high.

C. SOCIAL.

a. Education: These people are keen to give their children an education. The Headteacher receives an excellent response from the parents. The Parents and Citizens Association at Gobari Primary is always carrying out some project or collecting money.

At present there are two classrooms and three teachers houses at Hobu. The Council intends to increase the number of buildings next financial year. It is hoped that the Parents and Citizens Association will be able to contribute towards these buildings.

b. Health: Personal Hygiene and Sanitation is up to standard but these people do not buy soap. Tinea is prevalent throughout the area. It is believed to be caused by insufficient washing and a badly balanced diet.

Housing was adequate throughout the area. Only two houses needed to be replaced.

c. Law and Order: No complaints were received during the patrol.

Council Rules were not being observed so lectures explaining the Council Rules were given and Councillors subsequently gave instructions to many defaulters.

d. Services provided by Government and Government Agencies:

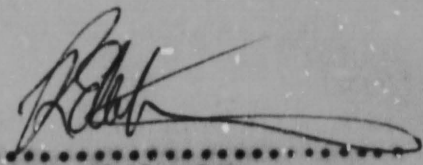
There is one Aid Post at Kwamu. The Aid Post Orderly does not appear to be doing a good job. As he is posted in his own area, he is probably spending more time harvesting his coffee than looking after patients.

The only other services provided are the school at Gobari and an Agricultural Assistant who patrols the area.

C. SOCIAL CONT.

e. Missions: The whole area is under Lutheran Mission influence. ~~Momallili~~ and Zesaging would be the only villages that have close contact with the Mission. The only service provided by the Mission in the area is a vernacular school at Momallili village.

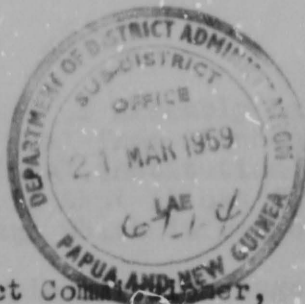
Conclusion: Generally the area is satisfactory. Attitudes are good. I did not expect this to be so as it had not been fully patrolled by D.D.A. staff since 1964.


.....
R.E. Hatherly.
Assistant District Officer.



208

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration
Base Camp,
BOANA, Morobe District.
12th March, 1969.

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

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1968-1969.

WAIN CENSUS DIVISION

SITUATION REPORT

The patrol was terminated twice because of the Council Elections and because of road construction supervision.

POLITICAL:

Twenty five per cent of the population in the Nawne Local Government Council Area are resident in the Wain Census Division. These people have the most contact with the Council and have a great knowledge of it's functions. Formerly the Council made little impact upon the area. It was expected that the Council provided services but little notice was taken of it's authority. Now that the Council has passed several rules and is attempting to enforce them, the people are taking a greater interest in Council activities. The Wain Producers' Society has also taken a great deal of interest in the Council and is now working with the Council.

Mission Clerics used to be a powerful political force in the area. The present Missionary has been encouraging Mission Clerics to restrict their activities to Mission work only. This has prevented policies of the Mission and the Council from overlapping. The Mission frequently uses the Council as a voice box.

The elections in September were successful in that the standard of members has increased substantially. Some of the new Councillors have become an asset to the Council. These men are more intelligent and participate a great deal in the economic development of the Wain Area. They are also able to communicate with the people to a much larger extent and convince them of the need to participate in self help programmes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS:

There are 10 Councillors from the Wain Area, five of which are on Committees. Six of these men are either traditional leaders or natural leaders. The position of authority has been helped a great deal by the enforcement of Council Rules. The men are taking over the social organisation of the wards. The people appreciate this as the social organisation collapsed when the Luluai - Tultul system was removed.

There is a need for Ward Committees to be established. The people become disorganised without leadership. Committees would be able to relieve the Councillor of their duties and leave the Councillor to his communication duties. The people have complained to me about the lack of organisation in the village and it's effects and I feel immediate steps should be taken to establish ward committees if they will solve the problem.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The House of Assembly has been accepted and the people expect a great deal from it when it comes to monetary assistance. As a national institution of government, little is known but it is known that it has fiscal power and is the only institution through which it can obtain assistance.

The people are most eager to hear what matters are discussed in the House of Assembly and the Member's political career depends on the amount of communication between him and his constituents.

The member will be forced to appeal for new schools and access roads into the area. His inability to obtain these items will also terminate his political career.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER:

The people in this area have a great respect for their present member Mr. Patrick Nimambot. His family ties cover two villages only, Guombot and Ganzengan, but his influence covers the whole area. I did not mention his name but whenever I enquired as to who the most important leader in the village was, his name was always put forth first. Mr. Singin Pason was always quoted as the former leader and it was stated that he lost the election because he failed to patrol the area.

His desire for personal contact applies also to Adm. B. Personal and resulted in these people refusing to call on patrols that flit through the area. A Patrol Officer is also judged by the amount of personal contact by patrolling. The people reveal a favourable attitude towards the Administration and the House of Assembly and expect good communication in all directions.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

Prior to the Council elections, emphasis was placed on explaining the role of the Council and their duty to elect the best candidates. The people were encouraged to elect both mission and economic leaders in the area. The retiring members hardly represented the people. The present members represent a great number of interest groups in the area. The election was considered a success and the results can be seen by the marked increase in participation in the Council and the Council Committees.

It was observed during the patrol that minutes received by the people were not being read and explained by the Councillors. This could be due to the lack of knowledge of matter contained in minutes. Many questions put to me during the patrol could be answered by reading the relevant matter in the minutes. As minutes are distributed to each village at present, the possible method of overcoming this, is by increased personal communication by myself and more educated Councillors.

ECONOMIC SITUATION:General Rural Development:

The area economy is based at the moment on the production of coffee from 215,000 trees. Increased planting of coffee is negligible and the majority of trees were planted between 1954 and 1957. Market Gardening was a major earner but this has ceased over a dispute between the people and the Church for control. At the moment an attempt is being made to form a Vegetable Society. Cattle are raised in the area. Refer APPENDIX "C" of AREA STUDY

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEVELOPING DEPARTMENTS:

The Wain Producers Society was formed in October 1967 with assistance from the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture takes a great deal of interest in this area. The area is regularly staffed by 3 agricultural assistants, who reside in the villages.

The Council has formed an agricultural Committee which meets every two months and is attended by an officer from the Department of Agriculture.

The interest shown by the Department of Agriculture in this Committee has given the Committee incentive to carry out it's duties to the fullest.

The Department has little work doing in extension work. Most work required is of the servicing nature. If vanilla is found to be economically feasible, extension work will commence again.

There is 18 cattle projects in the area with a total number of 453 cattle. It has been recommended that nearly all the projects not be expanded until cattle yards have been brought up to date. Fencing and pasture improvement are the main problems. The cattle are regularly serviced by the Department of Agriculture.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING:

All coffee is fully processed at the villages i.e. the pulp of the cherry is removed and the bean dried. The quality of the bean could be improved by better washing and drying. The beans are being washed in buckets which does not clean the bean and results in a grey stain being left on the bean. The beans have also a yellow tinge from insufficient drying.

The Wain Producers' Society purchases all coffee grown in the area which is then sold to Crowley Airways because of the favourable freight rate.

VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION:

If a vegetable marketing society is formed, it will be necessary to organise plantings so that a continual supply of all varieties of vegetables are available. In the past, large contracts were not tendered for as there were several flush periods during the year and could not meet the terms of the contracts. There are adequate flights daily to allow for the transport of perishable vegetables to market.

SOCIAL SITUATION:Education:

The area is served by two primary "T" schools situated on Boana Station. Three vernacular schools also serve the area. These are situated at Guombot, Bandong, Gevak, Gumbum, Gaim and Dzansan villages. A large number of children accompany their relatives who are mission workers to other primary "T" school in the Nawae Council area. The people in the other areas are not happy about this as it deprives their children out of an education.

The Mission Primary "T" School at Boana has been closed. The people have one year to improve the school buildings

Education: continued

or the school will not be re-opened. The basic reason for the neglect of Mission school is that the people have to contribute to the school's construction and maintenance.

Health:

Health in the area is good but hygiene and sanitation is not up to standard. Twenty five per cent of housing was ordered to be pulled down under the Council Hygiene Rule. A large percentage of toilets had to be replaced. The Council has commenced proceedings against offenders which has caused the people to heed instructions given by the Health Committee members and the individual Councillors.

Aid Posts are situated at Kasin, Sokam, Misok, Monakset, Bawan and Boana. These aid posts provide an above average service to the community. All villages are within two hours walk of an aid post. The area aid post Supervisor regularly patrols to ensure a high standard of aid post is maintained.

LAW AND ORDER:

Breaches of the Law are not common occurrences. Wife beating would be the major breach but the wives seldom lay a complaint against their husbands. In the last twelve months there has been only two convictions both under the Police Offences Ordinances.

In the past Council Rules have not been enforced and as a result little notice was taken of them. To date three convictions have been made, two of which, were during this patrol. The complaints were laid under the Hygiene Rule. These convictions have already made an impact on the people and as a result there has been greater observance of Council Rules.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

The following services are provided:-

- a. Primary "T" School at Boana
- b. Six Aid Posts
- c. Three Agricultural Assistants

MISSIONS:

The Lutheran Mission is the sole mission in the area. In 1960 the Indigenous Church was made autonomous. The Church is advised by an ex-patriate missionary.

The area is divided into two circuits with different church vernaculars. This has caused some friction and there is now a move to form the Wain area into one circuit. The people are very much in favour of it but the Mission Executive, has not made any public comment. The tension of the two segments would be made only if Neo-Melanesian is used at the Church vernacular.

CULTS AND UNREST:

Cults have not been located in this Census Division although there are cults in the adjacent Census Divisions. The closeness of the Administration and the Mission to these people would be responsible for this.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION:

To the best of my knowledge nothing has been done in this field in this area.

.....
R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer

(A) (2)

DIARY

- 13/8/68 To Wampangan village by motor cycle. The village population statistics were revised. A lecture was given on local government and the forthcoming elections. Health and Hygiene were in order. I returned to the station.
- 14/8/68 Three hours walk along the newly constructed vehicular road to Guombot village. The census was revised for Guombot village in the afternoon. Overnight at Guombot.
- 15/8/68 Facts were collected for the area study and talks were given on local government. The village was inspected. The patrol moved on to Ganzengan village in 90 minutes by a well formed tortuous track over a spur. Overnight at Ganzengan.
- 16/8/68 The village population statistics were revised for Ganzengan village. Talks were given on local government and information was collected for the area study. The village was found to be in order. The patrol moved on to Kawaren village in half an hour by going down to the river and up the other side via a good track. Overnight at Kawaren Rest House.
- 17/8/68 A lecture was given on local government after the census had been revised for Kawaren village and data collected for the area study. After 75 minutes walking along a well graded track via a gorge, Bandong village was reached. Overnight at Bandong Rest House.
- 18/8/68 Sunday was observed at Bandong village.
- 19/8/68 The census population registers were revised for Bandong and Bosagen villages at the respective village sites. Bosagen is 15 minutes walk from Bandong village. Overnight at Bandong Rest House.
- 20/8/68 The investigation for the area study and lectures were given on local government. The patrol moved to Sikeren village within one hour over a well graded track. The census statistics were revised for Sikeren village. Overnight at Sikeren Rest House.
- 21/8/68 Information was collected for the area study as well as talks given on local government. It was 40 minutes walk down and up a good track to Sokam village. The census was revised for Sokam village. Overnight at Sokam Rest House.
- 22/8/68 After the political education lectures were given and the data collected for the area study, the patrol moved on to Kwaipunum village in 15 minutes. The village population register was revised. After all work was completed the patrol moved back to Boana Station, in 90 minutes.
- 9/12/68 Walked to Dzansan in 90 minutes down and up a 1,000' valley - good track - revised the Census statistics - collected the data required for the area study. Political Education talks given on Local Government - Overnight at Dzansan - no Rest House.

- 10/12/68 15 minutes to Wasin village - all absent - proceeded to Kasin along a well graded road for one hour. The census was revised - facts were collected for the area study - Political Education talks given. Overnight at Kasin - no Rest House.
- 11/12/68 Two hours 15 minutes to Sadau village along a well graded track. Census was revised for Sadau and Baguman villages. Overnight at Sadau Rest House.
- 12/12/68 Political Education lectures were given. Facts were collected for the area study. Late afternoon walked down across the river up to Serabo in one and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The road is ungraded and steep. Overnight at Serabo. NO REST HOUSE.
- 13/12/68 Census revised for Serabo village. Facts were collected for area study and Political Education talks were given. The patrol then walked to Gain village in two hours over a well graded track. Overnight at the Gain Rest House.
- 14/12/68 Revised the census for Gain. Facts were collected for the area study and political education lectures given. Returned to the Station.
- 16/12/68
to
21/12/68 Attended meeting of the Nawae Local Government Council and completed a hand-over, take-over to the new council clerk.
- 23/12/68 To Banzain in 45 minutes. Revised the census and collected facts for the area study. Political Education talks were given. Returned to the Station.
- 24/12/68 To Pupuf village in one hour. Good track down to the village from the Station. Census was revised as well as facts being collected for the area study. Political Education talks were given.
- 21/2/69 Walked to Bawan in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours over a 5,000' spur. The census was revised for Bawan village. Political Education talks were given. Facts were collected for area study. Overnight at Bawan village. NO REST HOUSE.
- 22/2/69 One hour walk up a steep hill to Gevak. Facts were collected for Orin village after Census Books had been revised for Gevak and Orin villages. Political Education talks given.
- 23/2/69 Sunday observed.
- 24/2/69 Census status revised for Gevak and Orin. Walked down a fairly steep track to Misok village and revised the census statistics for Misok. Facts collected for area study and talks were given. Returned to Gevak. Facts collected for area study for Gevak - Overnight at Gevak.

25/2/69

Walked to Geremen in 45 minutes. The census was revised for Geremen village. Facts were collected for the area study and Political Education lectures were given.

At midday walked to Monakset village in 20 minutes. Revised the census statistics and gave the usual talk. Data for the area study collected at night. Overnight at Monakset.

26/2/69

One hour forty minutes to Gumbum down and up a steep valley. The census was revised for Gumbum and Karau village. Lecture given on Local Government. Data collected for the area study. Overnight at Gumbum Rest House.

27/2/69

Returned to station.

28/2/69

Walked to Lae along proposed road route with Mr Hardy A.D.C. and Mr Langham of Department of Works.

9

Walked to Ningiet in two hours ten minutes. Overnight at Ningiet.

6/3/69

Revised census figures for Ningiet and Lawasambulae. After the facts were collected for the area study, political education lectures were given. The patrol returned to the Station.

7/3/69

To Gain by Helicopter to investigate the burning of Gain village. Returned the same morning.

10/3/69

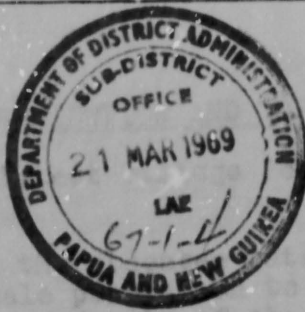
To Wasin in 90 minutes. The census for Wasin was revised and necessary data for the area study collected. After the Political Education Lectures were given, the patrol returned to the Station.

End of Patrol.



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Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District

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

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO.2. of 1968-1969.

WAIN CENSUS DIVISION

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION:-

a. The Wain Census Division lies on the Southern slopes of the of the Saruwaged Ranges in the Huon Peninsular. The villages lie on either side of two spurs forming the watershed for the Busu River. The terrain varies from 500 metres to 3,000 metres in elevation. The elevation of villages varies from 500 metres to 1,850 metres. There is little flat land in the area.

The area is formed of red clay with outcrops of soft stone, mudstone with some conglomerate. There is a shallow layer of fertile topsoil over most of the area.

The area has a Highlands type climate. Temperature would vary from 55 degrees F to 85 degrees F. The coolest period of the year is between May and September.

The average monthly rainfall over the last ten years is as follows.

January	9.21	May	5.82	September	4.18
February	11.00	June	3.99	October	5.20
March	10.73	July	4.88	November	6.25
April	8.14	August	5.72	December	10.44

The average annual rainfall is 85.56 inches. December to March has heavy rainfall overnight while the rest of the year has light rain during the day.

The vegetation is mainly rain forest. The area has millable timber which is not economical to lumber because of the terrain and distance.

b. The area is served by a central airstrip of Category "C" class at Boana. All villages are within five hours walk of the airstrip. Boana Station is situated within a quarter of a mile of the airstrip. Access to Lae is by aircraft. The 20 statute miles to Lae are covered in 12 minutes by light aircraft. Village people can walk to the Highlands Highway within a day.

c. The area was first contacted about 1933 by regular Administration Patrols. Labour was recruited from this area by the pre-war German Administration. About 1937 station was temporarily established at Kumbak which is four miles from the present station site.

The people have a favourable attitude towards the Administration. The people are virtually leaderless and depended a great deal upon the Luluai - Tultul system for the social organisation. There are no cults in the area mainly due to the close contact by the Administration and the Lutheran Mission.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

A copy of the latest Village Population Register forms are attached.

In three years the absentee rate has increased from 26% of the total adult male population to 36% of the total adult male population. The majority of absentees are between the ages of 16 and 30. Most of the educated males do not return to the area.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

a. The area falls mainly into four larger social groups based mainly on language i.e. The Nuk speaking villages, the Nek speaking villages, Nakama speaking villages and the Numanggang village.

The social organisation has little to do with the clan structures. The inquiry revealed that the people pay little attention to clan rights. A non clan member would almost have the same rights as a clan member. This system will be changed by the use of Demarcation Committee which has started to make the people more conscious of clan membership and land rights.

The people associate themselves firstly with their linguistic group and then as a village. The villagers consider themselves distantly related with all members within the language group but cannot interrelate the smaller groupings with the larger groups. As they claim no common ancestor, the language groups would not be classified as a tribe. All small groups claims descent from a common ancestor.

There are 35 clans in the area investigated. Where clans are split between villages, the social organisation of the sub-clan is based on the general village social organisation.

b. The functional social unit is the extended family.

c. Refer APPENDIX "A"

d. There seems to be a trend towards fragmentation. Villages are associating less with other villages than previously. Each village is attempting to set itself up as a separate entity. Commercial, religious and general social organisation is being set up on the village level. The villages with the same languages still have a close relationship.

e. The Numanggang Language extends in the Erap census division. The degree of cohesion is not as great between the Erap villages and the Wain villages as that of the individual Wain villages.

The Nuk villages have intermarried with the Naba villages, but have little to do with the Naba people. There is some animosity between the Naba and the Wain people.

D. LEADERSHIP.

a. A list of clan leaders is attached as APPENDIX "F". These men would not be classified as real leaders. They have some status because of their ancestors however, the status can be diminished if their behaviour is contrary to village law.

LEADERSHIP:- continued

The area has no real leaders. The social organisation depended on the appointment of Government and Mission officials. Now that the area is under Local Government, a gap has been left in the villages by the removal of the Luluai and the Tultul.

b. All the clan leaders mentioned have influence only in their own villages. They all appeared to have a favourable attitude towards the Administration. Their only query was that they did not understand why the Administration was doing so much in the Marsham Valley and so little in the Nawae area.

c. As the traditional leaders had little authority, the younger educated men are having little trouble taking over the leadership. Educated men who are prepared to work for the benefit of the community are looked to for advice. Many of the leaders are now in the age group of 35 years to 45 years.

LAND TENURE AND USE:-

a. The land is generally owned by the clan but where clans have split, each sub-clan has its own area of land. Land is generally owned by the senior member of the extended family i.e. the adult sons do not own their own land until their father has died. The ownership of land is qualified by residency. Where a member of the clan leaves the village, he loses his land rights until he resumes residency in the village.

All members, male and female, have usufructuary rights. Where a female marries and leaves the village she loses rights but where she remains in the village with her husband, the husband acquires usufructuary rights.

c. The Administration has purchased the following land at Boana.

35 Hectares	- Agricultural Lease	- Mission
2 "	- Special Lease	- Mission
2.24 "	- Special Lease	- Agriculture
4.97 "	- Government Station.	
2.63	- Special Lease	- Council

The old station site at "Gumbak" is believed to have been purchased about 1934 by a Mr. A.H. Ross. The exact area is unknown but it is believed to be about 4 Hectares.

The people know little of tenure conversion and those who do prefer the traditional system because of social control.

c. Cash cropping has commenced in all villages. Coffee was commenced on a communal basis but most of the coffee is planted in individual holdings.

Cattle projects are mainly communal. There are few cattle owned by individuals but are included in community projects.

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LITERACY

a. The only Primary "T" School in the area is the Administration Primary "T" School at Boana. The enrolment figures are:-

STANDARD	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2	22	15	37
4	31	7	38
5	19	3	22
6	30	5	35
TOTAL	102	30	132

The Lutheran Mission has closed Primary "T" Schools at Boana and Karau villages. This was done due to the lack of buildings, repair on buildings and financial support. The people consider that Lutheran Mission Schools are inferior to Administration Schools. The parents are sending their children to Lae schools when they cannot be accommodated at Boana.

There are Lutheran Mission vernacular schools at Suombot, Gevak, Gain, Banzain, Gumbum and Dzansan. There are 17 males and 17 females attending the school at Gevak. Figures are not available as yet for the other schools. The Kote language, a Finnhafen dialect, is being taught.

b. Refer APPENDIX "E".

c. Not one male or female resident in the area has passed Form 3 examinations. One student is at Asoroka High School and is sitting for Form "4" examinations this year. Another student who passed Form "3" last year is at present without work in Lae.

As the people in this area prefer their own kin to operate their own enterprises, most of the students are withdrawn from school to run businesses.

d. There are no students in this category.

e. Little interest is shown in newspapers and radio by the community as a whole. In the majority of villages, the Council radio is the sole radio in the village. Newspapers are distributed by the Council and in many cases only one or two members of the community read them.

Some people have claimed that when Lae receives its own Station, they will take a greater interest in radio and buy more receivers.

STANDARD OF LIVING

a. The general standard is fair. Housing is constructed with wooden frames, adzed planks for walls, "Kunai Grass" roofing materials, bamboo floors. The interior of the houses are not up to standard and many orders have been given under the Council Hygiene to have the houses washed.

The number of latrines is adequate but the standard has to be improved especially on community toilets, such as, those used at village schools.

All the villages have access to good water and the area around the places they retrieve water is clean. Water tanks and wells have not been built in any of the villages.

Nearly all cooking is done in boilers or billy cans, indigenous artifacts are not used.

b. The staple diet is Taro, sweet potatoes and yams. European type vegetables are eaten to a much lesser degree. Potatoes,

STANDARD OF LIVING: continued

onions, tomatoes, cabbages and lettuce are grown and most villages have several citrus trees growing.

Rice, canned fish and meat are eaten fairly extensively in the villages. At least 2 lbs rice and two tins of fish or meat are eaten every week in the village.

c. Community centres, scouting organisations, sports clubs are non-existent in the area. The men are very fond of sport but the women take little or no interest in sport. Attempts have been made to form Mens and Womens Clubs but failed.

MISSIONS:

a. The Lutheran Mission is the only mission in the area but two circuits with different church vernacular are existent. Monakaset, Gumbum, Karau, Ningiet and Lawasumbulae form part of the Lae circuit and speak the Yabim language while the rest form the Boana circuit and speak Kote. The use of the vernacular has caused some friction between the Groups and caused the collapse of the Boana Congregation Enterprises. The people wish to have all businesses outside the control of the Mission.

b. The Lutheran Mission has no control over Church matters in this area. The indigenous Church is independent and receives no financial assistance from the Lutheran Mission. The indigenous Church provides vernacular schools only.

There is one Overseas Missionary, Reverend Schardt, who acts in the capacity as an adviser.

Boana Congregation employs the following locals:-

1.	Kote Teachers	9
2.	Pastors	6
3.	Evangelists	3
4.	Circuit Secretary	1

Lae Circuit employs two Yabim Teachers at Gumbum and Banzain villages.

c. The people have a favourable attitude towards Christian Missions. The people expect the Church to restrict the activities to Church work and stay away from their business enterprises. Formerly all money for church activities was raised through trade stores, coffee and vegetables. Now, that these enterprises have been taken out of the hands of the Mission, the people have to pay for their services. This has caused two Primary "T" Schools to be closed. Boarders at Boana Primary "T" School now have to find their own food. The people have been warned that if they close their Mission Primary "T" Schools throughout lack of support, it is likely that the schools will not be replaced by Administration Schools.

NON-INDIGENES:

a. There are no non-indigenes in the area or operating in the area. All enterprises are indigenous owned and operated.

COMMUNICATIONS:

a. ROADS Roads have not been constructed to standard where vehicles may use them. Seven miles of bench has been cut. Three miles of the bench is between Boana and Guombot villages and will service Kawaren, Ganzegan, Guombot and Wampangan villages. Four miles of bench has been cut on the Lae-Boana access road.

ROADS: continued

The Guombot road which serves 867 people will later be cut across the range and will serve 8 villages with a population of 1,708. When the Boana-Lae is completed another road will be cut from this road through Gain village through to Kwaipunum which will serve 12 villages with a population of 2,407. When the two feeder roads are completed, all, bar two villages will have short access to roads. The feeder roads will have to be four wheel drive standard only, as a high standard highway would be uneconomical to construct and maintain.

b. The Wain area is situated in the Lao Highlands and has no direct access to the sea.

c. AIR:

One category "C" airstrip situated at Boana serves the Wain Census Division. The strip is 2,800' long and 150' wide, while it's elevation is 2,800'. The airstrip is adequate in it's present condition. Any improvement would require major earthwork.

TECHNICALS AND CLERICAL SKILLS

CARPENTERS	5
MECHANICS	1
DRIVERS	56
CLERKS	8
STOREMAN	1
BOATSCREW	1
BAKER	1

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The area forms part of the Nawae Local Government Council and the Boana Congregation Circuit. The Wain people form a separate political unit from the Naba, Erap and Momalili Census Division. The Wain Census Division is further fragmented into linguistic groups. The area tended to have separate leaders for this Religious, Economic and Political Organisation. This caused disorganisation throughout the area with each group having little effect. During the pre-election talks given prior to the Nawae Local Government Elections it was stressed that economic and religious leaders should stand for council election. To a degree this was done and has caused less clash of policies and less misunderstanding. The Council is now becoming a sounding box for the whole of the Council area. The greater overall representation of groups has increased the standard of discussion in meeting. However, the communication from the Council back to the people is not adequate even though council minutes are issued to each village. This is caused by the illiteracy rate and the lack of appreciation of the functions of Local Government.

The area was formerly controlled by an expatriate Missionary who had set the area so that little organisation was necessary on their part to control their religious and economic activities. For the last two years the people have been taking over the responsibility of running their own institutions. With the formation of four Co-operatives and the Nawae Local Government Council within a time period of four years, the people have not been able to follow the rapid change. The leaders have realized their inadequacy to run their institutions by themselves and are only too grateful to

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: continued

receive advice and assistance from the Administration. However, the people do not accept strangers and as a result Administration Officers have to be in close contact with the people for some time before they will accept their advice.

The absentees did not like the formation of the Nawae Local Government Council and sent numerous letters to their villages to voice their disapproval. This objection appears to be lessening as many of the absentees mail their tax to the Council and make requests for the tax team to visit them.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

- a. There are 215,022 coffee trees planted in the Wain area. Actual village planting are listed under APPENDIX "B". Over 90% of the trees are mature. They were planted between 1954 and 1957.
- b. The trees produce 74 tons of coffee annually, which is purchased by the Society for 15¢ a pound and sold by the Society for 20¢ a pound. The coffee is the Arabica variety.
- c. The trees are capable of producing 189 tons of coffee annually. The techniques for processing that have been approved by the Department of Agriculture are being used. To ensure this, the Council has recently passed an Agricultural Hygiene Rule and a coffee processing rule.
- d. The Boana Mission Station was the centre of a large vegetable growing area. There are no statistics available to give actual production and it's value. It has been stated that Boana used to fly out approximately 1,000 lbs of vegetables daily, which would have been marketed at approximately 20¢ per pound. The total value of produce would have been approximately \$57,200.00 worth of vegetables. At the moment, the industry has collapsed. Attempt is being made to form a Vegetable Society and develop the industry again. At present, the people are not paying their required \$3.00 capital. Adequate capital should be paid in within two months.
- e. The only enterprises employing local labour are the Nawae Local Government Council, the Boana Congregation and the Department of Agriculture. Fifteen labourers are paid a cash wage in the area and are paid at the minimum rate.
- f. The Wain Producers' Co-operative is the only Co-operative in the area, although the Numanggang villages and half the Nakama villages sell the coffee to the Warap Producers' Society in the Erap Census Division. 56 tons is marketed through Wain Producers' and 18 tons of coffee is marketed through Warap Producers' Society. These Societies are extremely popular and the people are most satisfied with their performance.
- To date 818 members have paid in a total share capital of \$7,983.80.
- g. The outstanding entrepreneurs in ^{the} area are.
1. Mr Singin Pasom of Wampangan.
 2. Mr Patick Nimambot of Guombot.
 3. Mr Tamae Dambin of Wampangan.

2
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ECONOMY OF THE AREA: continued.

- a. Mr Singin Pasom is a primary producer and has acquired assets to the approximate value of \$20,000.00. His assets have been gained with the assistance of his lineage. He does not employ labour.
- b. Mr Patick Nimambot M.H.A. is both a primary producer and a businessman. He has cattle as well as coffee and has a trucking business in Lae. His business activities in Lae are unknown to myself. He employs his lineage in his own village and probably has his family operating the trucks in Lae.
- c. Mr Tamae Dambin is both primary producer and a businessman. He has cattle and coffee. He has been employed as Manager of Boana Congregation Stores for the past eight years. He will be employed as Manager of Boana Vegetables. He does not employ labour, all work done is a family project. He has been President of Nawae Council for six months.
- h. \$36,705.69 was found to be in 799 Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts in the village. For village statistics APPENDIX "D" is attached. It was also noticed that the majority of accounts have not been operated on since 1966. This may be due to the introduction of Savings and Loan Societies. The Savings and Loan Societies in the area are

Sapinek of Guombot village	1,933.00	122	members
Zam of Ningiet village	1,244.00	54	"
Swilais of Lawasambulae village	577.65	35	"
Guruadi of Sokam village	1,506.50	35	"
Lanang of Kwaipunum village	254.19	22	"
Wawon of Kwaipunum village	1,623.65	35	"

A total of \$7,248.99 had been paid into Societies at the end of February, 1969.

- i. The area has little difficulty in finding money for Council tax. The tax rate is \$5.00 for a male and 50¢ for a female.
- j. The average per capita income for those resident in the area would be \$6.00 This means \$30.00 would be earned by the family unit. Most of the coffee producers would earn between \$40.00 and \$50.00 per family unit. This is realistic figure for all the Wain area.
- k. All coffee is marketed through either Wain Producers' Society or Warap Producers' Society. The small amount of vegetables being produced is being marketed through Boana Vegetables.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

- a. There is only a limited amount of arable land available for increased plantings i.e. 50 - 100 acres on poorer type soils or marginal slopes.
- b. Market gardening could be increased but not while transport is dependent solely on air transport. Air transport is costly and not regular. Large amounts of vegetables were left on the airstrip for days waiting on transport. Up to \$100.00 worth of vegetables has been lost due to lack of transport. The vegetables could be trucked at a more competitive price to Lae, with road transport.
- c. Wage earnings within the Census Division could not be increased. There is adequate labour for employers at present but any further drain on labour will affect the economy.
- d. Vanilla may be introduced into the area when the Department of Agriculture has completed its experiments. The vanilla will be planted in the existing coffee stands. There are 453 head of cattle in the area. When a road has been constructed from Boana to Lae the industry could be expanded.
- e. Programmes to increase cash earnings would be received with a mixed reaction, but overall, it would be a favourable reaction. When transport has been improved to reduce carrying, the cash earnings should rise considerably.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

The area has been under Local Government for 3½ years. The people are beginning to appreciate the benefits of Local Government. The demands made upon the Council have increased and there was little resentment when the Council raised their tax.

The Directors of the Societies are taking a greater interest in the role of the Council which has forced the Councillors to take a greater role in economic development of the area.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

The overall attitude is favourable. The people depend heavily upon the Administration to assist with development of the area. Many cannot understand why so much development is carried out in the valley below while their area is almost completely neglected.

The people are becoming annoyed and promises made by the Administration that are not fulfilled. The people are now seeking their member's advice on such promises

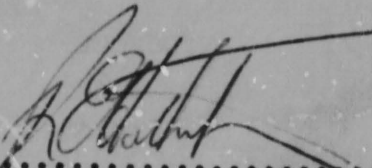
ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES:

There are not any Guest Houses and Hotels in the area although there is great potential for one or two enterprises to operate in the area. Boana is only 15 minutes flying time from Lae and would be about 2 hours drive from Lae if a road is constructed. The scenery and climate would make it ideal for people in Lae to stay over weekends and it would be an ideal one day trip for tourists.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES: continued

Service Stations and Workshops have not been constructed as they are not needed.

At present, there is only one high standard trade store in area. This is run by the Boana Congregation and has a turnover in excess of \$1,000.00 per month. There are 14 villages trade stores operating but there is no record of their turnover.


.....
R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "A"

LINGUISTIC GROUPS WAIN CENSUS DIVISIONNUK LANGUAGE

<u>NAME OF VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NAME OF VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
BAWAN	301	MISOK	203
GEREMEN	118	MONAKSET	155
GEVAK	311	ORIN	257
GUMBUM	276	WANPANGAN	267
KARAU	167	<u>TOTAL</u>	2,355

NEK LANGUAGE

BANDONG	230	GUOMBOT	212
BOSAGEN	247	KAWAREN	237
GANZEGAN	171	<u>TOTAL</u>	1,097

NAKAMA LANGUAGE

DZENSAN	129	SIKEREN	115
KWAIPUNUM	193	SOKAM	231
PUPUF	154	WASIN	125
		<u>TOTAL</u>	947

+ BILINGUAL - SPEAKS "NEK" ALSO.

NUMANGGANG LANGUAGE

BAGUMAN	236	SADAU	302
GAIN	218	SERABO	169
KASIN	212	<u>TOTAL</u>	1,137

SIRAK LANGUAGE - BANZAIN 124

SUAT LANGUAGE - LAWASAMBULAE 67 - NINGIET 85

APPENDIX "B"

COFFEE TREES - MAIN CENSUS DIVISION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TREES</u>
BAGUMAN	4,815
BANDONG	10,495
BANZAIN	3,943
BAWAN	11,059
BOSAGEN	7,814
DZENSAN	3,701
GAIN	7,413
GANSENGAN	9,417
GEREMEN	4,055
GEVAK	19,492
GUMBUM	10,590
GUOMBOT	10,425
KARAU	4,284
KA SIN	6,247
KAWAREN	8,428
KWAIPUNUM	11,118
LAWASAMBOLAE	1,535
MISOK	6,897
MONAKSET	6,001
NINGIET	2,207
GRIN	7,619
PUPUF	4,869
SA DAU	10,018
SERABO	4,774
SIKEREN	9,847
SOKAM	9,864
WAMPANGAN	12,368
WASIN	4,305
BOANA STATION	1,342
	215,022

APPENDIX "C"

CATTLE - WAIN CENSUS DIVISION

BOANA	BULLS	COWS	HEIFERS	STEER OVER 2	STEER 1-2	CALVES	TOTAL
WAMPANGAN	1	22	5	5	2	9	44
BANZAIN		3					3
KARAU	1	8	1	3	3	2	18
GUMBUM	1	8			3	5	17
MONAKSET	1	6				4	11
BAWAN	1	7			1	5	14
ORIN			1		1		2
GUOMBOT	2	29	4		7	22	64
SUPAT	1	12	6		6	2	27
GAIN	1	20	5		5	12	43
SERABO	1	8	14		7	4	34
BANDONG	1	18	12		8	13	52
SOKAM	1	12	1		7	4	25
KWAIPUNUM	1	12	5		4	5	27
WASIN		2			2		4
DZENSAN	1	12	2		6	5	26
NINGIET	2	8	3			2	15
PUPUF	1	13	2		8	3	27
TOTAL	17	200	61	8	70	97	453

APPENDIX "D"

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WAIN CENSUS DIVISION

	<u>NO OF ACCOUNTS</u>	<u>TOTAL AMOUNT</u>
BAGUMAN	34	777.79
BANDONG	23	492.87
BANZAIN	30	414.56
BAWAN	47	3,777.94
BOSAGEN	8	428.36
DZENSAN	25	408.32
GAIN	24	1,231.04
GANZENCAN	11	852.16
GEREMEN	8	201.87
GEVAK	32	557.15
GUMBUM	19	1,146.92
GUOMBOT	25	502.30
KARAU	9	382.47
KASIN	34	354.20
KAWAREN	19	431.47
KWAIPUNUM	39	842.18
LA WASUMBULAE	21	356.03
MISOK	16	333.21
MONAKSET	17	594.97
NINGIET	13	541.43
ORIN	47	909.90
PUPUF	42	369.99
SADAU	34	523.19
SERABO	26	3,057.27
SIKEREN	31	328.35
SOKAM	59	953.29
WAMPANGAN	68	15,205.54
WABIN	33	230.92
	799	36,705.69

(20)
(5)

APPENDIX "E" LITERARY NUMBER OF PEOPLE

VILLAGE	ENGLISH		PIDGIN		KOTE		YABIM	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BAGUMAN								
BANDONG					26	20		
BANZAIN		1	14	7			14	7
BAWAN	2		20	8	20			
BOSAGEN					30	25		
DZENSAN			5		14	5		
GAIN	2		6		47	40		
GANZENGAN			2		35	52		
GEREMEN	1		7		8			
GEVAK		2	2		14			
GUMBUM	1		25	5			7	5
GUOMBOT	1		4		36	20		
KARAU	3		17	5			17	5
KASIN			5		10			
KAWAREN					20	16		
KWAIPUNUM		1	5	2	18	24		
LAWASAMBULAE	1	1	7				7	8
MISOK			1		4	6		
MONAKBET	2		9				3	10
MINGIET			10				11	6
GRIN			13		13	5		
PUPUF			3		10	5	6	8
SADAU			16		18			
SERABO	1		5		15	8		
SIKEREN			4		1	18		
SOKAM	1		8	1	21	17		
WAMPANGAN	5	2	49	25	52	34		
WASIN			3		13	12		
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	20	7	239	53	425	313	65	49

APPENDIX "F"

CLAN LEADERS

NARONG/ KWANDEI'IAT:

Illiterate, no convictions, worked as a goldminer, traditional leader, influences Bossagen, Bandung and Kawaren village. Leader of Puna Clan.

YAMOT/ SANAMPING:

Born 1908, illiterate, no convictions, has worked as a labourer, plantation labourer, goldminer, was Luluai for Pupuf village for 31 years. Leader of the Buwalup Clan in Pupuf village.

MENALIKA/ BELEP:

Born 1906, illiterate, no convictions, worked as a goldminer and is now President of the Wain Demarcation Committees. Leader of Sub-Clan of Misindu Clan in Banzain village.

YAROK/ TEMBE:

Born 1916, illiterate, convicted for assault, goldminer, ex-mission elder, ex-councillor. Leader of Seiam Clan in Eawan village.

MARET/ KAVIONG:

Born 1926, 4 years schooling at Kote vernacular school, labourer, 12 years as medical Tultul. Leader of Wambum Clan in Gain village.

DANGWOT/ IOKABE:

Born 1931, 3 years at Kote vernacular school, worked 2 years as a labourer, 1 year as a goldminer. Leader of the Mesiot Clan in Gain village.

GOSEREK/ PONGARASIFUN:

Born 1931, illiterate, no conviction, medical Tultul. Leader of Domanbinge Clan in Ganzengan and Kawaren villages.

TIAI/ MISALAM:

Born 1919, illiterate, no convictions, employed as goldminer, boatscrew, 11 years tultul and at present Councillor for Bawan - Geremen Ward. Leader of Sauwelep Clan.

TOROK/ LANZOM

Born 1916, illiterate, no convictions, employed as a goldminer and was Tultul for Gevak village. Leader of Poposa Clan.

CLAN LEADERS: continued

BESILIK/ NIMAMBOT:

Born 1920, illiterate, no convictions, goldminer. At present Mission elder for Guombot village. Traditional leader for Sauwakeng Clan.

MUNAPATICK/ NIMAMBOT:

Born 1929, 4 years at Kote vernacular school. Was Manager of Boana Vegetables. He has his own trucking business. He is the present member for Nawae Open Electorate. He has the capacity for leadership over a small part of the Community.

KULI/ MAPUK:

Born 1916, illiterate, no convictions. Was previously a goldminer and now is a Mission elder. He is the traditional leader of the Sangup Clan.

BOMA/ MAPUK:

Born 1920. He has no schooling or convictions. He worked as a goldminer and is now a subsistence farmer in the village. He is the traditional leader of the Karangumbun Clan.

IAPUWANGAN/ MITAUNG:

Born 1916. He is illiterate and has not been convicted. He has worked as a goldminer and is now the Mission elder in Sau village. He is the traditional leader of the Sisisit Clan.

SAGNANG/ MEKALONG:

He is illiterate and has not attended school. He worked as a domestic prewar and later worked as a goldminer. He is the traditional leader of the Kasin Clan.

TOWA/ MEHAGUMAN:

Born 1928. He is illiterate and has no convictions. He has not worked outside the Wain. He is the Committee for Kwai-punum and the leader for the Nima Clan.

SUALA/ SIKEREI:

Born 1914. He is illiterate and has no convictions. He has worked only as a goldminer. He is the leader of the Jejok Clan.

GAMUNG/ BERUK:

Born 1905. He has no convictions and is illiterate. He has worked on Copra Plantations. Gamung is the traditional leader of the Fakada Clan.

CLAN LEADERS: continued

SINGIN/ ZARUP:

Born 1926. He attended the Yabim vernacular school for two years. He has not been convicted of an offence. He worked as a driver for seven years. He is the traditional leader of the Miselin Clan and is the Councillor for Ningiet, Lawasambulse and Lambiap Ward.

DONGION/ WANDAI:

Born 1925. He has not received any schooling and has not been convicted. He has worked as a goldminer. He is the traditional leader for the Baseti Clan.

BILASEI/ GEIONG:

Born 1931. He attended the Yabim vernacular school for 4 years. He has not been convicted. Belasei worked 5 years as a domestic in Port Moresby and is now the Councillor for the Monakset, Gumbum, Karau Ward. He takes his work seriously as a member of the Council Agricultural Committee.

SANDANG/ GUNDAMBENG:

Born 1928. He is illiterate and has not been convicted of any offences. He has been employed as a goldminer, domestic and was Luluai for Sadau village for 6 years. He is the traditional leader for the Inasangape Clan.

KABA/ BIET:

Born 1930. He attended the Kote vernacular school for four years and has worked as a Mission elder since in Sadau village. He is the traditional leader of the Sadau Village.

ARUSA/ MOTUK:

Born 1925. He is illiterate and has no convictions. He worked as a plantation labourer for five years. He is the traditional leader of the Darima Clan at Baguman village.

TULANG/ MARET:

Born 1926. He is illiterate. He was the Manager for a indigenous gold mining company at Kainde for five years. He was Luluai for Serabe village for 11 years. He is natural leader and has superseded the traditional leader. He was the Nawae Council President for two years and is still on the executive committee. He is influential in the Numanggang Language Group.

WASAK/ BACEN:

Born 1905. He is illiterate and has no convictions. He has worked as a labourer, a recruiter and a goldminer. He was the Tultul for the Wasin Village for 31 years. He is the traditional leader for the Wasin village.

SINGIN/ PASOM:

Born 1905. He is illiterate and has not been convicted. He has worked as a goldminer and served as a Luluai for 27 years. He was a member of the House of Assembly. He was the

CLAN LEADERS: continued**SINGIN/ PASOM:**

most powerful leader in the Wain until he failed as a member to communicate with the people and failed to have the Administration build a road into Boana. Singin is the traditional leader for the Misindu Clan which is in Wampangan, Banzain, Sokam and Dzensan Villages.

BUTUNG/ DAMBIN:

Born 1920. He attended the Kote vernacular school for 4 years. After mining for gold, he became a Mission elder at Wampangan village and has held the position for 20 years. He is the traditional leader for the Gimbin Clan.

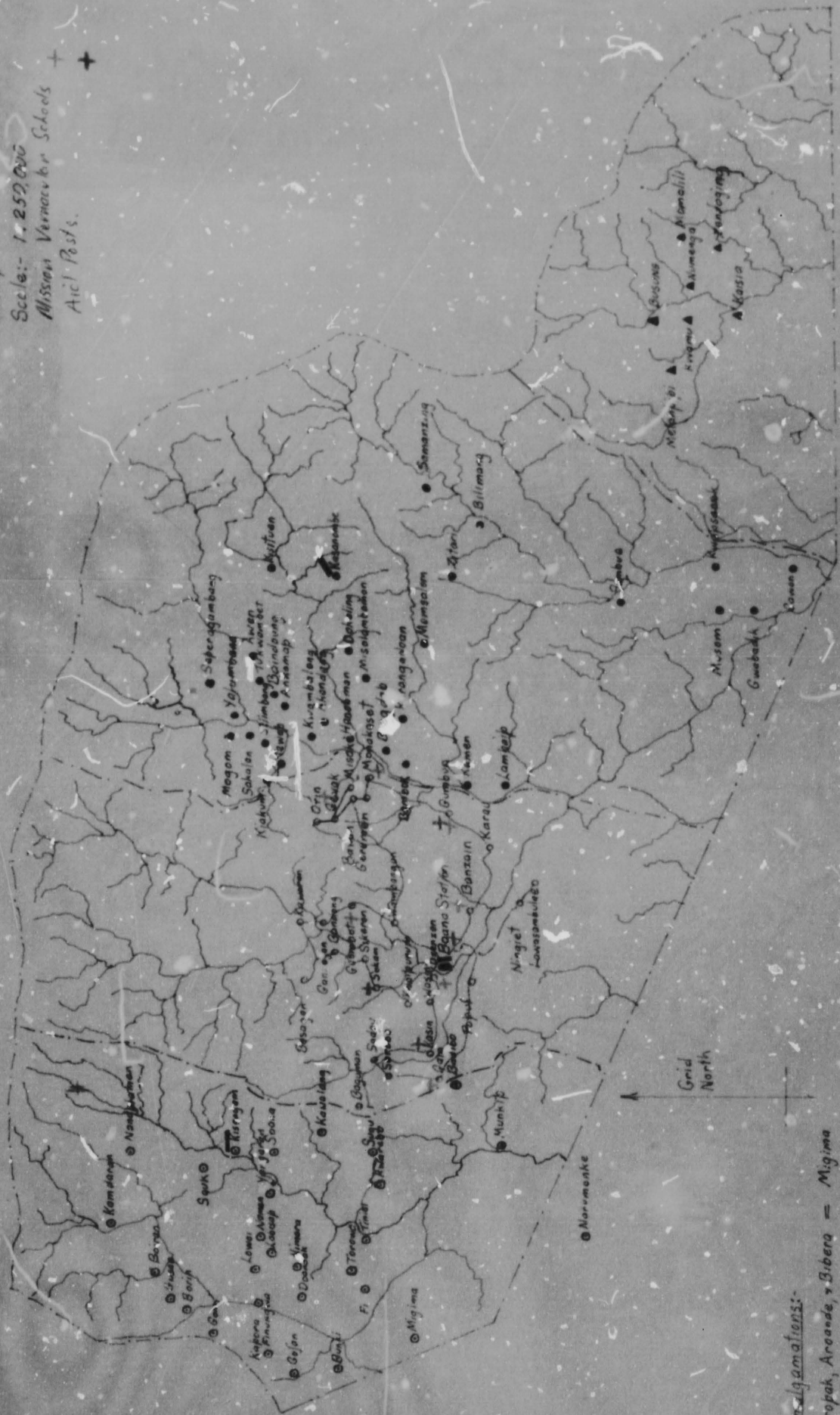
TAMAE/ DAMBIN:

Born 1937. He reached Standard 5. He is literate in English. He has been employed as a labourer, a clerk and as Manager of Boana Vegetables. He was employed as a Store Manager by the Boana Congregation for seven years and as a buyer for coffee for the Warap Producers Society. He stood for Councillor and was elected in 1968. He is the Council President and has the potential of becoming the leader of the Wain Area.

LAE SUB-DISTRICT

NAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

- Naba Census Division villages
- Wain
- Erap
- Mamatili
- Airstrip
- Schools
- Missions
- Vernacular Schools
- Air Posts



Grid North

Arakigamateni:
 Anopak, Arcande, Bibera = Migima
 Ankamap x Baidoung = Baidoung



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SUB-DISTRICT: LAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL: NAWAE
 District of... MOROBE..... Report No.... 3.....
 Patrol Conducted by... R.E. HATHERLY..... Assistant District Officer.....
 Area Patrolled..... NABA CENSUS DIVISION..... POPULATION: 10,757.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil.....

Natives..... Amenao Jongomba..... Nawae council clerk.
 Constable 1 Class Dei 1520

Duration—From... 5.../... 9.../19.68... to 21.../... 9.../19.68.

Number of Days..... 17... days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 8.../... 7.../19.68..

Medical /8.../19.67..

Map Reference..... FOURMIL MARKHAM.....

Objects of Patrol..... TO CONDUCT THE NAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
 ELECTIONS.....

Director of District Administration,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

31/10/1968

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

Popula

MIGRA

67.6.25. (10)

57-2-1


31st October, 1968.

- 2 -

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
BOANA.

→ c.c. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMEDCBU.

Original and duplicate of report, together
with map and comments from the Assistant
District Commissioner, Lae, are attached.


(H. K. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67-2-1



Herero District,
IAE.

1st October, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
IAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

Your memoranda 67/2/5 - 67/2/6 of the 11th October 1968 together with a report of a patrol to the Naba Census Division conducted by Mr. S. S. Matherly, Assistant District Officer, refers.

2. It is possible that the newly elected Council will provide a more equitable distribution of expenditure than was the case for the previous Council. Only 13 of the 36 councillors were re-elected and the lack of development in the Naba area is well known to the people.
3. Re-constitution of the Council to include all alienated land should now be considered and this could well include a re-assessment of the ward boundaries to be made in the light of accessibility and communications.
4. Mr. Matherly's comments on the need for a preferential system in Council elections are pertinent, however while house of Assembly elections are conducted in a modified preferential system, a change would cause some confusion.
5. There appears to be a shortage of natural leaders resident in the Naba areas and some consideration should be given to encouraging them to return to the Council area. It is possible that this could happen if land was made available to them within the Council area.
6. The Council has an amount of work to do not least of which is the task of obtaining the physical support of the resident population in the development of projects. The construction of an aid post at Kasancobe together with the allocation of money for road construction in that area should go some way to alleviating that disaffection there is.
7. There is a need for more involvement by the people in the construction of roads in the area. This may require the Council to prepare Rules which provide sanctions against those who do not participate as required. There is also a need for the Councils to provide themselves with rules in the spheres of Health, Agriculture, Hygiene and so on to compensate the gradual withdrawal of the mission from regular affairs.
8. The report is quite short but contains some useful information.


(H. S. Matherly)
District Commissioner

67-2-5/67-1-4

Department of District
Administration,
Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE .

11th October 1968.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE .

BOANA PATROL NO. 3 / 68-69
NABA CENSUS DIVISION

1. Attached please find the report of Boana Patrol No. 3/68-69 to the Naba Census Division, conducted by Mr R.E. Hatherly, A.D.O., for NAWAN Council general elections.
2. The comparative figures quoted for the Wain and Naba in Page 1 of the report are interesting. However, the Naba has not even received back in capital works one third of the Council's capital works effort, and until there is an equitable distribution, complaints will continue.
3. It will be interesting to see how much behind-the-scenes influence the old men have with the emergence of younger men as Councillors.
4. The Lutheran Mission policy of consolidation as regards to schools may in practice appear to be a policy of withdrawal. As the Mission's influence in the past has appeared so absolute, one wonders whether this withdrawal might lead to a breakdown of influence without a compensating influence developing from Administration, Council or other source.
5. It is noted that no camping allowance claim accompanies the report and Mr Hatherly has been instructed to submit one immediately.

(G.G. HARDY)
Assistant District Commissioner



Telephone.....

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-3

If calling ask for.....

M.....

Department of District Administration.

Base Camp,

BOANA.

Morobe District.

7th. October, 1968

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

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1968-1969.

NABA CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT.

The patrol covered thirteen of the fifteen wards situated in the Naba census division.

The people in this census division have, for many years, been complaining about the lack of interest and capital expenditure in the area by the Lutheran Mission, the Navae Council, and the Administration. It appears that all these people are capable of is complaining. Half the population of the Navae Local Government Council is situated in the area and they have paid about a third of the tax received. During the construction of the council chambers the Nabas carried a very small proportion of the large quantity of sand required for the floor. When a collection was taken up for the construction of a road into the area, the Nabas contributed \$600.00 out of the \$7,000.00 collected.

When I patrolled the area, I kept the above facts in mind. The only contribution they have made to their own benefit is a airstrip at Kasanombe which has yet to be completed. The people are always ready to voice their discontent but are loathe to work. This will be a major problem when the council initiates its self help programmes. The council has made available funds for the construction of internal roads which will be financed on a dollar to dollar basis by the Administration. The Naba people will have to pay a greater percentage of the tax liable and will have to show greater effort before this scheme will work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS:

During the elections, eleven men were elected who were not formerly councillors. These men have an average age of 33 years; five are under the age of 30 years. There is a move to give leadership to the younger generation especially the young businessmen. It will be interesting to see if these young leaders will be able to mobilise the people and start them on self help programmes. The capable leaders come from Baindoug and Karangdoan villages. The leaders from this section of the community have not been elected. Many of them are operating businesses within the Huon Local Government Council Area which means that the Navae Council is deprived of the services of some of its best leaders. These men can not even be appointed to

committees as they can not satisfy the requirements under section 23(1) of the Local Government Ordinance.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

The people had a sound knowledge of the mechanics of voting but do not appear to understand the reason for having elections. Most of the wards had selected their candidates before the elections but it had also been determined who should be the new councillor. Men can not nominate unless they have been pre-selected as this would be considered arrogant and pompous. In some instances men had not been consulted before they were pre-selected and thus refused to nominate.

The degree of sophistication of political understanding of the House of Assembly is much higher than the council. This is probably due to the relative importance given to the House of Assembly and its fiscal powers. Until the council has more access to large amounts of finance, the political education programmes are going to achieve little response.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING:

The elections did not give an indication of the worth of preferential voting. In only one ward, did more than two candidates stand. As there was pre-selection of candidates also, there seemed little cause to have this type of voting. If the wards were doubled in the number of population the system would probably become effective. These people do not understand the system and were disturbed at the result of the House of Assembly election where their candidate lost on preferences.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

The only cash crop of importance in the area is coffee. However, half of the villages are situated above 5,000 feet which is too high to produce good quality coffee. This is readily apparent when comparing the production figures with the Wain Producers statistics. The Naba area has 140,000 trees and produces 80 tons of coffee bean, while the Wain produces over 120 tons of coffee from 180,000 trees. The coffee cherries are about two-thirds the size of those grown under favourable conditions and are also inferior in quality. Little produce was seen when the patrol moved through the area.

An agricultural assistant has recently been posted to the area, being based at Kasanombe airstrip. He is at present orientating himself and has not commenced any field activities. I had to use the threat of having him reposted if they did not erect a residence within a week. It took five months to have a house erected for the Aid Post supervisor.

The Department of Agriculture gives a great deal of assistance to these people. The Department can do little more than service the present projects until suitable cash crops can be introduced.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING:

The Naba Producer's Society has been formed for the marketing of coffee. Coffee is bought on the airstrip at Kasanombe and at Bumaiyong near Lae. There is a standard buying price of 15¢ per pound which is the same throughout the Nawae area. At a later date this society will be included with the three other societies in the Nawae area to form an association which may be big enough to market their own coffee overseas.

The society has a problem drying the coffee due to the lack of sunshine. The coffee beans are flown to Lae while they are still wet and then dried in Lae.

Villages in the vicinity of Gwabadik village send beetle nut, sweet potato, and potatoes to the Lae market every Friday. The villages in this area have their own 2½ ton trucks which use timber access roads to come within two hours walk of most of the villages involved in this type of marketing.

VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION:

It has been established that vegetables will grow well at Kasanombe. The planting of vegetables was started early this year but all produce was lost as the airstrip was not completed in time. The short supply of seeds has hindered the plantings to date. A small area had just been put under cultivation when the patrol was in the area.

The villages within a few hours walk of the airstrip should have a lucrative income if they are prepared to work. There are no major marketing problems but the people will have to produce a regular supply if they wish to fulfil any contracts.

SOCIAL SITUATION

EDUCATION:

There are Mission Primary "T" schools at Kasanombe and Sambue villages. The school at Sambue will close at the end of this year. The Naba area will be serviced by the school at Kasanombe. This will be the third Mission Primary "T" school to close in the Nawae area. The reasons for the closing of the schools include the lack of certificated teachers and the lack of financial support by the people. The Mission appears to be having difficulty in finding students who wish to take up teaching as a career.

HEALTH:

The area is serviced by aid-posts at Sakalan, Awen, Baidoung, Kasanombe, Samanzing, and Gawan. I found that all aid posts were in order. The Area Supervisor from Kasanombe had to be ordered into Lae to account for his absence from duty for a period of two months.

LAW AND ORDER

There were no complaints made during the patrol except for a Pastor from Sambue village who had taken the law into his own hands. The Pastor claimed that the Samanzing people were involved in cargo cult activities. As I had passed through the village involved I was unable to investigate it. The aim of the cult is to increase coffee production. The Pastor had destroyed some magico-religious artefacts. The Pastor was advised to refrain from taking the law into his own hands and to keep the proper authority advised of the activities. The activities at the moment could hardly be called a cargo cult.

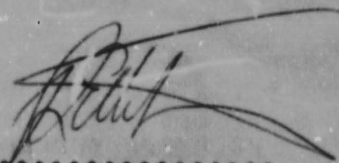
MISSIONS:

The Lutheran Mission is the sole mission in the area. Most of the Mission staff working in the Naba area are from the Wain census division. The work of the mission has deteriorated throughout the area. The people appear to be loosing interest in the mission. This pattern is not peculiar to the area as it is a trend throughout the Morobe District.

CONCLUSION:

The leaders in this area have a lot of drive but the remainder of the population seem to want to be left as they are. They do not want to develop their own area by their own efforts but the leaders desire that coercion be used. This state of affairs is the same throughout the Nawae area. The new council members will have to overcome this problem which will mean the creation of more council rules and their necessary implementation. The new members will probably expect the coercion to be done by the patrol officer but every attempt will be made to ensure that members accept their responsibility and enforce their own laws.

The elections in this area were a success and the council should be able to become an effective local government body.



.....
R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer

- 5/9/68 Departed station 1030 hours and arrived at Gevak at 1600 hours - 145 minutes to the top of the range - Lae visible - fair graduated track up and down - rest house at Gevak to be replaced - overnight at Gevak.
- 6/9/68 Departed at 0815 hours and arrived at Tewep at 11.05 hours - no nominations were received - a lecture was given to convince the people that it was important to elect a councillor - overnight at Tewep.
- 7/9/68 Two candidates were finally prepared to stand - the election was completed with the retiring candidate being elected again. Overnight at Tewep village.
- 8/9/68 Sunday observed - 75 minutes to Sakalan village.
- 9/9/68 Election held for Sakalan ward - at the pre-selection meeting it was stated "No gut mupela man ikamap memba nau kikum as belong mipela olsem mipela laikim olupela memba isave isi isi long mipela." The patrol moved to Yalumbang in 75 minutes via a ravine - Overnight Yalumbang.
- 10/9/68 The election was completed for the Yalumbang-Seperagambang ward. Samange defeated the retiring councillor by seven votes. The patrol moved onto Awen in 85 minutes via a deep gorge. Overnight at Awen.
- 11/9/68 Wesanglong of Awen was elected as councillor for the Awen-Tukwambet ward. The patrol moved to Baindoug village and commenced the election for the Baindoug-Ankemap ward. Overnight at Baindoug village.
- 12/9/68 The elections were completed and Buntasin Fasa was deemed elected. The polling equipment was carried to Kwambaleng and the elections were completed for the Kwambaleng-Akandang ward. Sindup Kakarang was elected. The team returned to Baindoug and stayed overnight.
- 13/9/68 Walked to Kisituen in 105 minutes along a well graded track around the mountain. Pagen was elected councillor for the Kisituen ward. The patrol moved onto ~~to~~ Kasanombe. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 14/9/68 The polling team walked to Dakaling in 45 minutes and commenced polling. Karok defeated Nimbena by 77 votes to 43. The team returned to Kasanombe.
- 15/9/68 Sunday observed.
- 16/9/68 As only one man nominated for the Kasanombe ward, he was declared elected and the patrol moved onto Lomsaion village and stayed overnight. The route was over a 8,000' range via a well graded track for two hours ten minutes.
- 17/9/68 The retiring councillor was re-elected by defeating two other candidates. The patrol moved to Zitari village in two hours over a well graded track across the range.
- 18/9/68 Walked to Samazing in 2½ hours. Polling was commenced for the Zitari, Samazing, Bilimang ward. Zikinding Olisio of Bilimang was elected. Overnight at Samazing village.

(3)

a

DIARY CONTINUED:

- 19/9/68 The patrol walked to Sarbue in 5 hours. One man was put forth as a candidate but did not nominate as he was being forced to accept the position. Nimbuke Banga, an ex Tul'ul finally nominated and was considered elected. No one else was willing to nominate. Overnight at Sarbue.
- 20/9/68 Walked to Gawan village in 2½ hours, downhill all the way. Three men had been preselected but the three refused to nominate as they had not been consulted before they were preselected. Sapatu Dan was the only person prepared to nominate. He was deemed elected. Overnight at Gawan.
- 21/9/68 To Lae - End of Patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. BOANA PATROL NO. 4 OF 68/69.

Patrol Conducted by J.R. HUGHES, P.O.

Area Patrolled MOMCLILI AND ERAP CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans SUB-INSPECTOR MONK --- MOMOLILI C/D.

Naives Local Government Assistant Diambo... Erap C/D.

Duration—From 3 / 9 / 1968 to 18 / 9 / 1968

Number of Days 12 night.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5 / 1968 ERAP

Medical ? / '9

Map Reference Formil of Markham.

Objects of Patrol Mawae Local Government Council Elections.

Assist with death enquiry by Sub-inspector Monk.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/10/1968

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

15

67-6-4

9th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL NO. BCANA 4 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-2-16 dated 16th October, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. J. R. Hughes, P.O., to NOMALILI and ERAP Census Division.

Mr. Hughes should note your remarks in memorandum
67-2-16 to the A.D.C. Lae.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. J. R. Hughes, P.O.,
Sub-District Officer,
L.A.E.

67-6-24

(14)

67-2-16



District Office,
Morobe District,
LAE.

16th October, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Subject: Beana Patrol No.4 1968/69

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of 7th October 1968 and report of patrol to the Momolili and Erap Census Divisions is acknowledged.

2. No doubt the Officer-in-Charge, Beana, is aware of the situation in the Momolili Census Division and is taking some steps to encourage development there. He may have some recommendations for the future position of this group either in the Honon Local Government Council or Erap Local Government Council.
3. An amount of lack of communication by the villagers could well be the result of lack of confidence. Perhaps with closer communication established there will be a change in attitudes.
4. The trading in Bird of Paradise plumes is being carried on covertly and legal action should be taken when possible. However the Council could well play a useful part in discouraging the sale of plumes and reporting any breaches of the Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance 1922-1933. Publicity about the illegality of trading in Bird of Paradise feathers should be reintroduced. The Director's memorandum 36-4-0 of 12th October, 1966 refers. Copies of this memorandum are attached.
5. You should direct Mr. Netherley to look into the proposals for ward boundary changes in the Labisap Pimungwa areas and advise you in due course of his recommendations.
6. The report generally is destructively critical of the situation recorded and little attempt has been made to provide constructive proposals for the solution of the problems encountered. Mr. Hughes should be encouraged to do this. The report is marred by spelling mistakes and typographical errors, vide page 5 - gleaned, observe, formality, vague, here. I feel quite sure that Mr. Hughes is capable of better presentation than this. Will you please ensure that future reports forwarded from your office contain a minimum of errors, even if this necessitates that the report be retyped.
7. The heading "Territory of Papua and New Guinea" is not required on each page of the report.

2.

3. There is no indication that this report was forwarded through the Officer-in-Charge, Rona. I would appreciate his comments in due course.

(H.P. Seale)

Director Administration

Minute.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Original and duplicate of Patrol Report together with Patrol instructions and comments by the A.D.C., Lae, are attached.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. Seale)

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

67-6-24 (17)

To: DSA Kowalski From: DSA LNK
Subject: PATROL REPORT Date: 2/10/68

Re: Report 67-2-16 of 10/10/68
Refers. Herewith a patrol report
7-14 of 6/8/69.

~~John~~ H. R. Seale
D. C. R. B.

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE .

7th October 1968.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE .

BOANA PATROL NO. 4/ 1968-69

Attached please find the report of a patrol to the Momolili and Erap Census Divisions conducted by Mr J. Hughes for the Nawae Local Government Council Elections.

The Momolili people have little reason to complain that they are being neglected. The Gabari P.T. School at Hobu was established for their use, and few Census Divisions of a population of approximately 300 can boast of such a service.

The "death enquiry" referred to briefly in the diary concerned an allegation of infanticide. As there was insufficient evidence, the matter was not proceeded with.


(G.G. HARDY)

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp;
BOANA .



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference... 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
L A E.

7th August, 1968

Mr. J. Hughes,
Sub District Office,
L A E.

Patrol Instructions - NAWAE Council Elections

As discussed, you will lead an electoral patrol in the NAWAE Council Area for that Councils general elections which commence on September 5th, 1968.

The Officer in Charge, Boana, will advise you as to which census division he requires you to patrol.

A Patrol Report is to be submitted on completion of the patrol.

G. G. HARDY

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C. Boana.

D.C. Lae.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.PATROL DIARY.

- 3/9/68. To Hobu Settlement by vehicle, 10.00 a.m. Walked to Kaisia Village with Sub-Inspector Monk.... 4 hours.
- 4/9/68. Walked to Kwamu Village..... 4½ hours. Death enquiry with Sub-Inspector Monk in p.m.
- 5/9/68. Local Government election conducted for Momolili Ward in a.m. Walked to Kaisia Village in p.m.... 4 hours.
- 6/9/68. Walked to Apo Aluki Road.... 4 hours. Picked up by vehicle at 2.30 p.m. Reported to Sub-District Office 3.15p.m.

Weekend observed in Lae.

- 9/9/68. Departed for Kisengam A1 strip per Crowley Airways at 1.30 p.m. Walked from Kisengam to Kawalang Village....2 hours.
- 10/9/68. Local Government election conducted for the Kawalang Ward in a.m. Walked to Kisengam Village... 2 hours. Local Government election conducted for the Kisengam Ward in p.m.
- 11/9/68. Walked to Nandalamen Village...5 hours. Local Government election conducted for the Nandalamen Ward in p.m.
- 12/9/68. Walked to Gusan Village..... 7 hours. Local Government election conducted for the Gusan Ward in p.m.
- 13/9/68. Walked to Finungwa Village... 5 hours. Local Government election conducted Finungwa Ward in p.m.
- 14/9/68. Walked to Labisap Village.....3 hours. Local Government election conducted for Labisap Ward in p.m.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

15/9/68. Sunday; observed except for strolling to Torowa Village in p.m.... 2 hours.

16/9/68. Local Government election conducted for Torowa Ward in a.m. Walked to Bunki Village in p.m....3 hours.

17/9/68. Uncontested Local Government election conducted in a.m. for Bunki Ward. Talk given on Councils. Walked to Aroande Village...1 hour. Uncontested election conducted for Aroande Ward. Talk given to villagers on Councils. Walked to Narumonke Village in ~~XXXX~~ p.m..... 4 hours.

18/9/68. Local Government election for the Narumonke Ward started at 11.00 a.m. To Erap Livestock Station...1 hour. Picked up by vehicle at Erap Station at 3.15 p.m. -- to Lae.

END OF DIARY.

ati

7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67-1-3.

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

20th. September, 1968.

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

PATROL REPORT --- NAWAE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

As per your 67-1-3 of the 7/8/68, I submit the following report.

Report Number Boana Patrol No. 4 of 1968/69.
 Sub-District..... Lae.
 District..... Morobe.
 L.C. Council Area..... Nawaé.
 Patrol Conducted by..... J.R. Hughes, P.O.
 Area Patrolled..... Momolili and Erap C/Ds.
 Personnel Accompanying..... Momolili; Sub-Ins. J.Monk,
 Local Government Assistant Diamo.
 Duration of Patrol..... 3/9/68 to 18/9/68; 11 nights.
 6,7,8th. weekend observed in Lae.
 Date of Last D.P.A. Patrol
 and its Duration. Momolili..1/9--8/9/68
 Erap..16/7--29/7/68.
 Objects of Patrol..... Council Elections; Death enquiry.
 Populations..... Momolili 779; Erap 6,474.
 Map Reference..... Fourmil of Markham.
 Village Population Register.. Not Included.
 For your information please.

.....
 J.R. Hughes, P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.SITUATION REPORT.Momolili and Erap Census Divisions.Introduction.

These two divisions are in the Nawae L.G. Council, which was formed in August, 1965. Geographically the Momolili is situated between the Bukaua Coast and the Naba C/D. to the north, whereas the Erap follows the Erap River which flows down to the south from the Sarawaket Range. The Erap is situated between Boana and Wantoat. Both areas are mountainous, rendering communications difficult. However, both areas have road access to Lae from their southern boundaries. The Erap has an airstrip at Kisangam, which is roughly in the centre of the division.

The Erap is administered from Baana Base Camp and the Momolili will be administered from Kasanombe, when a Base Camp is established there shortly.

Both areas have Co-operative Societies.

Political.

The attitudes towards their Council are not what one would call good. People don't really know what it is all about; they believe they are not getting enough benefits for the tax they pay. Some people from Finungwa Village asked the writer if it was possible for each village to retain some of the tax collected in that village, for community projects. The position was explained to these people that this was not the correct procedure in obtaining capital works. More projects at village level are what is required and Local Government education and propaganda patrolling would help. Finungwa Village is in the Erap. The new C.I.C., Boana, has started to try to remedy this situation in the Erap.

The Momolili is one of those areas for which there seems to be little hope. Their Local Government is not what you would call 'local' at all. To get to Boana, they have a three day walk, for the able. The Huon Council is closer to them, but here again they are not socially related to the Bukaua people, their social ties are with the Boana and Kasanombe areas. The writer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Political cont....

was approached by several of the Momolili leaders about their position in the Nawae Council. They said that as the lesser of two evils, they would prefer to remain in the Nawae Council, even though they had no real interests towards it. The above is not an attitude gleaned from conversation, it is exactly what was said. The writer was asked to pass this opinion on to higher authority. They seemed to imply that if in the future, their co-operation with the council was lacking, the Administration would know the reason why. The man they elected as their councillor, Siro, on first appearances is a stooge. Their old councillor was a true leader. There are only 779 people in the Momolili, hardly enough to undertake any self-help communications project. Hence their future does not look too bright.

Both divisions have a fair understanding of preferential voting, but the writer got the impression that preselection had taken place in nearly all cases. In some instances a second or third candidate nominated simply to observe the formality of an election, presumably to keep the Administration happy. There were only two uncontested elections out of eleven and these were in the Erap.

No wider political views were heard. Nearly all the radios supplied to each village by the council have no batteries in, it can be judged that little interest is taken in affairs outside their area. The absentee rate is not high and generally both areas have a low level of sophistication.

Economic.

Coffee is the only product of both areas. This crop is marketed through the Sowali Co-op. in the Momolili and the Warap Co-op. in the Erap. Both these co-ops. are newly formed and have encouraged coffee production in their respective areas. Many people from the Momolili have gone to live at Hobu near Gabari P.T. School. There they can look after their children at the school and grow market produce for sale at the Lae Market. Hobu Settlement is just inside the southern boundary of the Momolili Census Division and has road access to Lae.

D.A.S.F. seems to be quite active in both areas, with flash visits here and there.

Cattle projects seem to be in vogue, with villages pinning their hopes of financial gain on a community project that may contain

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Economic cont....

half a dozen beasts. Apart from education, these enterprises have no value.

The Erap is noted for its cargo cultism. An entry in an old village book at Bun Village shows that there was a case of it there in 1946. The 1st reported case was at Finungwa Village this year.

The Erap has several trade stores throughout its area, but that at Aroande Village is the best run store the writer has ever seen.

The Erap people are keen on a road from the Highlands Highway up into their division. They have started on this road and are still working on it. The writer's patrol did not sight this roadwork.

Social.

The Lutheran Mission caters for the education needs in the Erap, with a P.T. School at Labisap Village. The Momolili division is fortunate in that they have Gabari P.T. School in their area, which caters for their primary education needs.

Both areas are under the Lutheran Mission, which is very strong here. The people look to the mission for leadership and they will usually seek the mission's advice and approval on all matters, even if it means that later the Administration will have to be advised.

Generally these people are ~~un~~ unwilling to communicate with Administration Officers. They do not enthuse over a patrol's presence in their village and without ~~an~~ an officer continually trying to make conversation, little information would be offered.

Miscellaneous.

Trips by men from the Highlands are made frequently through the Nawae area. These men come to obtain Bird of Paradise plumes. They are given free access to the area and are fed. They sometimes come with shotgun shells which they give to gun holders in exchange for plumes. Usually they buy the plumes off whoever is willing to sell. The Nawae Council recently

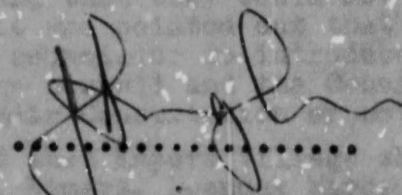
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Miscellaneous cont....

passed a resolution to the effect that these trade were to be stopped, but they are continuing, as there were some in Erap when the writer was there. It has proved very difficult to intercept these Highlanders, for they are tipped off by the local people. A route used often by these men, is up into the Erap via Narumonke Village in the Markham Valley. The only reason why the Nawae people are tending to condemn this activity now, is the fact that they have found out that these Highland men are making tremendous profits. They probably buy a plume for \$1.00 in the Memolili and sell it at home for \$10.00.

Traditionally the Erap people never killed these birds; they only gathered the discarded feathers.



.....
J.R. Hughes, P.O.

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(2)

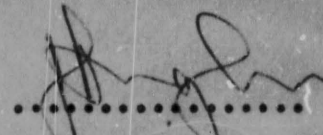
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Nawac Local Government Council Elections -- Erap and Momolili
Census Divisions.

The writer conducted a poll at Kwamu Village in the Momolili and ten polls in the Erap. All polls were well attended generally, however, there was a complication at the Firungwa poll that resulted in only three people out of a possible eighty-three people from Kapora Village voting. Without seeking official advice, the people of Kapora Village decided that they would like to vote in another ward, that of Labisap Village. At the Firungwa poll, when the Kapora people were asked to come and vote, the threemen who did vote, reported that the rest of their village were going to vote at Labisap; for that Ward tomorrow. It was pointed out that people could only vote for the candidates standing in the ward for which they were enrolled. This matter was later discussed with the leaders of Kapora Village and they were advised that to the writer's knowledge, their village was still in the Firungwa Ward. They seemed to realise this, but did not understand that they could not vote in another ward of their choice. It was pointed out that the correct method would be for their councillor to introduce this matter into the next meeting of the Council and the Council could consider whether to alter their Constitution or not.

The writer would like to recommend that Kapora Village should be included in the Labisap, Lowai, Nimera, Doandak Ward. Even though this change would result in the Labisap Ward becoming very large and the Firungwa Ward becoming relatively small, I still think that it should take place soon. Kapora Village is very keen to join Labisap, which was displayed by them refusing to vote in their own ward. They also took part in pre-selection of candidates for the Labisap Ward, even though they could not vote in it. If their wishes are not granted, they will lose what interest they may have in the Council.

Voting statistics and a report written in longhand have been sent to the C.I.C., Boana, for the compilation of the Election Report.



J.R. Hughes, P.O.

LAS SUB-DISTRICT

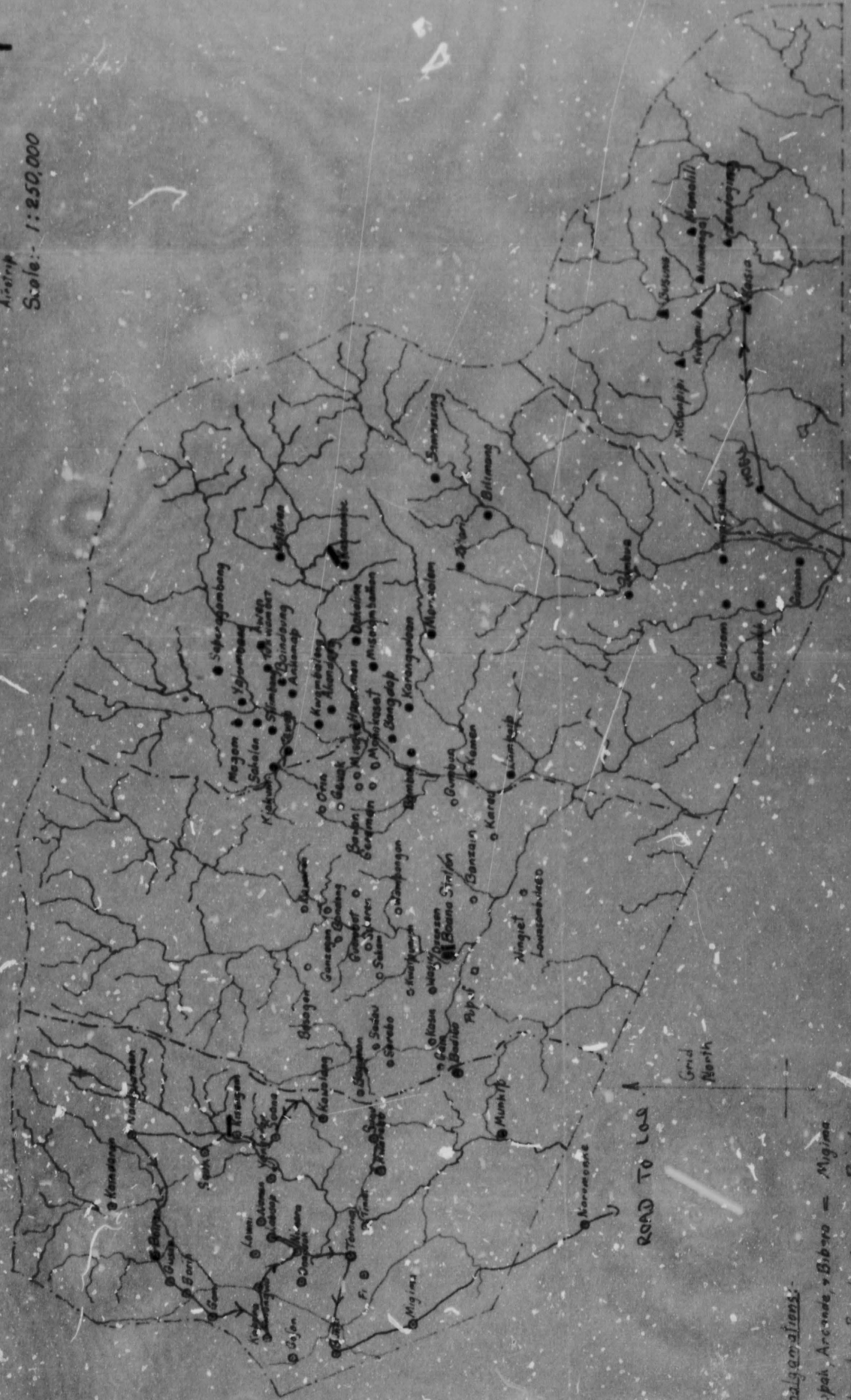
DCANA PATROL NO 4. of 1968/69

MAWAE L.C.C. ELECTIONS.

MAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

- Naba Census Division villages
- Ida
- Erap
- Mamallili
- Aisatrip

Scale: 1:250,000



Amalgamations:

- Opah, Accande, Bibero - Migima
- Ankamap & Someting - Bawdseno



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. BOANA No.5 - 68/69

Patrol Conducted by W.H. WARREN Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MAIN CENSUS DIVISION NAWAE L.G. COUNCIL AREA
Part NABA CENSUS DIVISION NAWAE L.G. COUNCIL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives JOHN ILAM (Clerk) & Const. IAP 1044

Duration—From 4/9/1968 to 18/9/1968

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/1967/68

Medical/...../1967/68

Map Reference See Report

Objects of Patrol TO CONDUCT NAWAE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/2/68

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

14

67-6-33

67-6-33

February 12th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. BOANA 5/68-69

Your reference 67-2-16 dated 3rd December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by MR. W.H. WARREN, Patrol Officer to Part NABA and WAIN
Census Divisions.

The report indicates a healthy state of affairs in
the area.

Comments by yourself and Assistant District Commis-
sioner, Lae adequately deal with matters raised in the report.

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

c.c. Mr. W.H. Warren,
Patrol Officer,
S.b-District Office,
LAE,
Morobe District.

67-1-23 (13)

67-2-16



Morobe District,
LAE.

3rd December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

PCAMA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1968/69

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of the 19th
November, 1968 refers.

2. I would be pleased if you will institute some form of follow-up procedure to ensure that patrols undertaken following instructions from your office, are not delayed for such a long time.
3. The report is quite informative and provides a sound picture of the conduct of the elections. The reasons advanced by the women for not nominating for election appear to be quite sensible.
4. The economic situation appears to be satisfactory and the development of feeder roads in the Boana area should go some way to stimulating economic production.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

MINUTE :

→ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDGBU.

Original and duplicate of the above report
together with comments from the A.D.C. are attached.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

(11)
(12)

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
L A E.

19th November, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL BOANA 7-68/69.

1. Three copies of the above report are forwarded together with Camping Allowance claim please.

2. Mr. Warren appears to have carried out his patrol instructions adequately. His situation report indicates that the Wains are pursuing their economic goals with some vigour. The proximity of these people to Lae, tends to make commuters of them, but I do not think there is a rural-urban drift of any real permanency. Rather, there appears to be a continuous movement Boana-Lae-Boana. In general the situation has some quite optimistic aspects.

3. I accept Mr. Warren's apology for the late submission of this report, as it has the ring of complete sincerity, and I am sure it will not occur again. I assume he has sent a copy of this report to Boana.

4. For your information and action.

C.G. Wandersan
C.G. Wandersan
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. W. Warren,
Morobe.

Note para. 3 please.

c.c. O.I.C., Base Camp Boana.

①

Sub-District Office,
L A E, Morobe District.

25th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
L A E.

Report Number	BOANA No. 5 - 68/69.
Sub-District District	LAE MOROBE
Council	NAWAE L.G. Council Area.
Patrol Conducted by	W.H. WARREN (PATROL OFFICER)
Area Patrolled	WAIN Census Division and part of the NABA Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	JOHN ILAM (CLERK) 10 ⁴ Constable IAP.
Duration of Patrol	4 / 9 / 68 to 18 / 9 / 68
	Number of Days 14
Objects of the Patrol	To conduct Nawaie L.G. Council elections.
Total Population in Area Patrolled.	WAIN 5,324 Part NABA 2,076
	Total 7,400

Village Population Register Not Attached.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(10)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District
Administration,
Sub District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
L.A.E.

8TH August, 1968.

Mr. M. Warren,
Sub District Office,
L.A.E.

Patrol Instructions - NAWAE Council Election.

As discussed, you will lead an electoral patrol in the NAWAE Council Area for that Councils general elections which commence on September 5th, 1968.

Mr. [redacted] Charge Beana will advise you as to which census division you will patrol. In the meantime, study the procedures for local government elections, and see me if you have any difficulties in understanding these.

Mr. Rawali, Local Government Assistant, will probably accompany you. He has had considerable electoral experience.

A Patrol Report is to be submitted on completion of the patrol.


G. H. HARDY

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c: O.I.C. Beana.
D.C. Lae.

(9)

PATROL PROGRAMME

<u>Date</u>	<u>Felling Place</u>	<u>Ward No.</u>	<u>Ward</u>
5/9/68	GUOMBOT	26	GUOMBOT GANZENGAN KAWAREN
6/9/68	BAWAN	18	BAWAN GEREMEN
7/9/68	GEVAK	19	GEVAK ORIN MISOK
9/9/68	BANGDAP	2	BANGDAP KARANGDOAN HANOEMAN
9/9/68	BAMBOK	1	BAMBOK KEMEN
10/9/68	GUMBUM	17	KARAU MONARSET GUMBUM
11/9/68	NINGIET	20	NINGIET LAWASAMBULAE LAMBAIP
13/9/68	GAIN	22	GAIN KASIN BADISS
14/9/68	GAIN	23	SERABO BAGUMAN SADAU
16/9/68	DZENAN	21	DZENAN PUPUF WASIN SOKAM KWALIPUNUM
17/9/68	SIKEREN	24	BANDONG SIKEREN BOSAGEN
18/9/68	BOANA STATION	26	PANZAIN WAMPANGAN

8

PATROL DIARY

4th September, 1968.

7.45am. left Lae by plane and arrived Boana at 8.0am. Collected what things needed and left Boana at 1.45pm. Arrived Guombot at 3.25pm. Sent messages out for people to come to the election tomorrow. Camped at Guombot.

5th September, 1968.

In Guombot and waited till 2.0pm before Kawaren people arrived. Commenced election. Sendako/Bulako elected. Camped at Guombot.

6th September, 1968.

7.55am left Guombot and arrived Bawan at 10.25am. Held elections. Tiai/Misalam of Bawan elected. Yelck/Timbei the old councillor not successful because of the peoples dislike of him having two wives. Camped at Bawan.

7th September, 1968.

8.0am left Bawan and arrived Gevak at 9.30am. Held election. Ita/Asombel re-elected. 4.30pm left Gevak and arrived Banglap at 7.30pm. Camped.

8th September, 1968

Sunday, Rested.

9th September, 1968.

Held elections at Bangdap. Old councillor Singema/Monetak re-elected unopposed. 10.0am left Bangdap and arrived Bambok at 11.0am. In the afternoon held elections and Nangaliong/Nalang of Kemen elected unopposed. Camped at Bambok.

10th September, 1968.

8.30am left Bambok and arrived Monakaset at 9.25am. Changed carriers and left 10.0am. Arrived Gumbum at 11.15am. In the afternoon held elections. Pilasei/Mangong of Monakaset elected. Camped at Gumbum.

11th September, 1968.

8.0am left Gumbum and arrived Banzain 10.15pm. Waited for carriers. ~~XXXX~~ 11.0am left Banzain and arrived Ningiet at 1.0pm. Track from Banzain to the Busu River very bad. Held elections at Ningiet and Singom/Zaruk elected. Camped at Ningiet.

12th September, 1968.

7.30am left Ningiet and arrived Pupuf 9.0am. 10.0am left Pupuf and arrived Gain at 1.0pm. No one ready for the election so waited and camped.

13th September, 1968.

Held elections for Gain. Moliambe/Ouiafo of Gain elected. Camped at Gain.

14th September, 1968.

Elections at Gain for Serebo, Sadau and Bagaman Ward. Kwadi/Maret elected unopposed. 10.0am left Gain and arrived Kasin 11.0am. Changel carriers and arrived Dzensan 12.20pm. Camped.

15th September, 1968.

Sunday at Dzensan, rested.

16th September, 1968.

Elections held at Dzensan and Saniong/Kembai elected unopposed. 12.0noon left Dzensan and arrived Sikera at 1.30pm. Waited and camped.

17th September, 1968.

Held elections at Sikera. Kuranga/Kwemba re-elected with no opposition. Village at present under reconstruction on old village site. Left at 9.15am and arrived at Boana at 11.30am. Working out of voting statistics. Accommodated at vacant house of Agriculture Field Workers on the station.

18th September, 1968.

At Boana Station. Carried out elections. Dambwin/Kisambuan of Wampangan Village elected. He was unopposed. 3.0pm returned to Lat by plane.

END OF DIARY

Station	Name	Vote of Ward
Gain	Kwadi/Maret	Unopposed
Dzensan	Saniong/Kembai	Unopposed
Sikera	Kuranga/Kwemba	Unopposed
Boana	Dambwin/Kisambuan	Unopposed

6

SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Wain Census Division and part of the Naba Census Division were patrolled for the purpose of conducting the Nawae Local Government Council Elections. The reason for holding the elections in part of the Naba Census Division also was that the Villages concerned were situated on the route taken by the patrol. The Naba Division is part of the Nawae Council also. The Wain Census Division has a total of twenty-eight villages. Six villages in the Naba were visited. They are:- Lambaip, Bambok, Bangdap, Kemen, Hanobman and Karangadoan.

All villages voted in the elections but there was a great number of absentees, the majority of which are males. These were found mainly to be working in Lae together with other centres. Other absentees were found to be in Lae but are not employed.

(a) POLITICAL

The Nawae Council Elections were held and all Villages concerned with the elections took part. There were no incidents of any kind that could harm the elections. All people voted to their own thinking. In Bambok, Serabo, Dzensan, Sikeren and Banzain pre-election balloting was carried out by the villagers and therefore there was only one candidate who nominated and these were elected unopposed. Only one person nominated without the people picking him as a candidate. He was Yelok/Timbei who managed only two First Preference Votes. The reason for this been that he had two wives and the Mission was against this. Others didnot nominate because they thought that they might not get any votes. However those who nominated under the people's wish were not forced by the people to do so. In Dzensan Village the people picked a man to apply for nomination but he refused the people's proposal and didnot nominate as a candidate.

The people visited didnot stress any disappointment with the work of the Nawae Council and no bad attitude toward the Council was noticed by the patrol. The only dislike that was shown was that by some people of Bawan and Geremen Villages This was because their old councillor had two wives. This councillor's work too was not good and has not been visiting all the villages in his Ward. The old Iuluai Tiai/Misalam was successful. Tiai is aged but is capable of doing his work. He is still an active person.

The candidates who nominated together with the Wards are as follows:-

Name of candidate	No. of Votes	Name of Ward
Besiling/Imambot	19	Ganzengan
Sendako/Bulako	105	Guombot Kawuani
Tiai/Misalam	82	Bawan
Buneum/Bangan	23	Geremen
Yelok/Timbei	2	
Ita/Asombe	200	Gevak
Tolok/Lanzom	86	Orin Misok

(5)

Name of candidate	No. of Votes	Name of Ward
Bilasei/Mangeng Sopei/Sambaip	87 57	Karau Monakset Gumbum
Singom/Zaruk Gwatatik/Dangwa	69 11	Ningiet Lambaip
Kumbua/Tolombe Moiambe/Oiafo	70 100	Gain Kasin Badibo
Kwadi/Maret	unopposed	Serabo Baguman Sadau
Singema/Monetak	unopposed	Karangadoan Henobman Bangdap
Nangaliong/Nalang	unopposed	Bambok Kemen
Saniong/Kambah	unopposed	Sokam Dzensan Pupuf Wasin Fwai punum
Kurunga/Kwemba	unopposed	Bandong Sikeren Bosagan
Dambwin/Kisabuan	unopposed	Wampangan Benzain

The successful candidates in the election are as follows:-

Name	Address
Sendako/Bulako	Ganzengan
Tiai/Misalam	Bawan
Ita/Asombei	Orin
Bilasei/Mangeng	Monakset
Singom/Zaruk	Ningiet
Moiambe/Oiafo	Gain
Kwadi/Maret	Serabo
Singema/Monetak	Karangadoan
Nangaliong/Nalang	Kemen
Saniong/Kambah	Sokam
Kurunga/Kwemba/	Sikeren
Dambwin/Kisabuan	Wampangan

The degree of assistance needed in recording the elector's votes was great. Only thirty-one people,

(5)

Name of candidate	No. of Votes	Name of Ward
Bilasei/Mangeng	87	Karau
Sopei/Sambaip	57	Monakset Gumbum
Singom/Zaruk	69	Ningi et
Gwatatik/Dangwa	11	Lambaip
Kumbua/Tolombe	70	Gain
Moiambe/Oiafo	100	Kasin Badibo
Kwadi/Maret	unopposed	Serabo Baguman Sadau
Singema/Monetak	unopposed	Karangadoan Hanobman Bangdap
Nangaliang/Nalang	unopposed	Bambok Kemen
Sariang/Kambai	unopposed	Sokam Dzensan Pupuf Wasin Kwaipunum
Kurunga/Kwemba	unopposed	Bandong Sikeran Bosagan
Dambwin/Kisabuan	unopposed	Wampang Banzain

The successful candidates in the election are as follows:-

Name	Address
Sendako/Bulako	Ganzangan
Tiai/Misalam	Bawan
Ita/Asombe	Orin
Bilasei/Mangeng	Monakset
Singom/Zaruk	Ningi et
Moiambe/Oiafo	Gain
Kwadi/Maret	Serabo
Singema/Monetak	Karangadoan
Nangaliang/Nalang	Kemen
Sariang/Kambai	Sokam
Kurunga/Kwemba/	Sikeran
Dambwin/Kisabuan	Wampang

The degree of assistance needed in recording of the elector's votes was great. Only thirty-one people, all males,

(2)

out of nine hundred and thirty one voters recorded their own votes. The rest had to be assisted by the officer. The way this was carried out was that the voter softly stated his or her preferences and the officer marked the ballot paper according to what the voter states. All voters fully understood what was happening because of their experience in the last Nawae Council Election and the two House of Assembly elections. Before the polling was carried out in each polling place an explanation on how to vote was given to the people in Pidgin.

There were no scrutineers nominated by the candidates ~~even~~ even though this was explained to them that they are able to have scrutineers if they wished. Candidates were content without them.

Interpreters were ~~used~~ used where it was necessary. They acted only under the officer's instructions.

Not a single woman in the whole Census Division nominated to be a candidate. The women stated that being a councillor is a man's job. They feel that they, as women, cannot travel from village to village trying to persuade people to do things. They feel that they will be neglecting their husbands and their duties as wives. Interest the women showed as voters was that they decided for themselves who was the person they wanted to be their councillor.

The degree of absenteeism is great. The numbers absent from the District were not recorded separately but were together with those in the District but outside of the Wain and Naba Census Divisions. In the villages of Geremen, Monakset, Karau, Ninglet, Kasin, Kawaren, Gumbot and Ganzengan the number of absentees was greater than the actual number who voted. These were mainly short term absentees of approximately one year.

(b) ECONOMIC

Coffee is the only cash crop in the area and the people are getting a good amount of money out of it. All coffee ~~is~~ is sold at the Boana Society's store at Boana airstrip. This is then transported by Crowley Airways to Lae and sold there.

All coffee trees seen were in good health and great care is been taken about them. Some 40 tons is being harvested every year. Wain is part of the Lae highlands and the amount of Coffee produced is great. Vegetables are being taken to the Lae market and sold there. Vegetables can also be bought at the airstrip at a cheap price.

Cattle projects are found all over the area. There are 23 cattle projects in the Wain Census Division. The cattle are not in good health mainly because of the lack of good pastures and possibly that they have worms or some disease to put them in such a state. An Agricultural Officer has recently been through the area inspecting and buying the your cattle to be fattened down in Lae.

A road has been surveyed from Boana to the Highlands Highway and survey pegs were noticed along part of the bank of the Basu River. Also helicopter pads. The village people are building a road from Boana Station to Guombot Village, but this is in no state for any vehicle to run on yet.

Trade stores in the villages were found to be selling tinned meat, fish, cigarettes, rice and things that the licenced owner thinks that the village people need. There are no non-indigenous developments in the area.

(c) SOCIAL

There is one Primary 'T' School at Boana Base Camp which has a European Headmaster. Other schools in the area are only village schools which all belong to the Lutheran Mission. Little English is taught. Students are taught in the Kotte language.

Not everyone in the villages speak Pidgin but they all have a good understanding of it. English is known by those who have been to Primary 'T' Schools.

Health of the people in the area is good. The only thing that was noted was that the area is very cold at night and the people do not bother to wash themselves very often. They also treat their children in the same way. Nothing can be done about this as they have lived in that way for years. The Infant Welfare from Lae visits Boana every month, or when it is possible, and the children are in good health although very dirty at times. The Aid Post at Boana has regular attendants.

Law and order is respected by this people and no complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol.

Boana Base Camp supplies a Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency together with a mail service but no post office.

The whole area is under the Lutheran Mission which has a great influence over the people. In each village there is the Mission elder who in some cases is much more influential than the Local Government Councillor.

No cults or unrests were noticed while patrolling. People seem to be all busy looking after their coffee gardens building houses, working in gardens or looking after their cattle projects.

There is no community education being carried out nor any Women's Clubs in the area. There are also no youth activities in the area.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

JENDAKO BOLAKO of Ganzengan Village. Previously worked for Posts and Telegraphs as a linesman in Lae. Was the previous Councillor and got re-elected.

TIAI MISALAM of Bawan Village. Worked as labourer in Rabaul and Lae. A carrier during the Second World War for the Allied Forces. Received no education at all. Lulusi of Bawan before the Council took over. Is approximately 45 years old and married but has no children. Owns a trade store in the village.

ITA ASOMBEI of Orin Village. No previous education. A carrier during World War 2. Previously a Tultul and a labourer in the Wau Gold Mines. Married with no children.

KURUNGA KWEMBA of Sikeran Village. Married with 2 children. Attended Bumaiong School Lae up to standard 3. Previously a Councillor.

DAMBWIN KISAMBUAN of Wapangan Village. Worked as a labourer in Rabaul on cocoa plantations. Married with four children.

SINGEMA MONETAK of KARANGADOAN Village. No previous education. An old evangelist before and after the war. Married with two children.

NANGALIONG NALANG of Kemen Village. Attended Village school only. Was previously a cook in Port Moresby. Worked for the Firm called New Guinea Industries as a labourer.

2

BILASEI MANGENG of Menaset Village. Attended village school. Married with three children.

SINGOM ZARUK of Ningiet Village. No education. Worked for the Government before the war in Salamaua. A carrier during the War at Buka and Iae. Married with one child.

MOIAMPEI OUAFO of Cain Village. Was a labourer Tom Kelly. Married with two children.

KWADI MARET of Serabo Village. Attended Village School. At present he is a Director for the WARAP Society for one and a half years. Previously the Council President.


SANIONG KAMBAL of Sokam Village. Attended village school. Was a storekeeper. Married with seven children.

CONCLUSION

The whole of the Wain Census Division was patrolled together with part of the Naba Census Division. Not all the villages were visited, only those villages set down as Polling places. The reason for the patrol was to carry out Native Local Government Council Elections which was done without any confusion by the people at all. Not very much interest was shown for the elections by the people except to vote and leave. Only men nominated as candidates. Women stated that they will be neglecting their work as housewives if they nominated and were elected. They also stated that they could not go around persuading men and women to work as a men could.

All Mission schools in the area teach in the Kotte language and this I feel is a great pity because any child should be taught in Pidgin or English for a start. Kotte is only one language or dialect of the many hundreds in the Territory and it cannot communicate with others. The only way of communicating with others in the Territory is by speaking English, Pidgin or Motu.

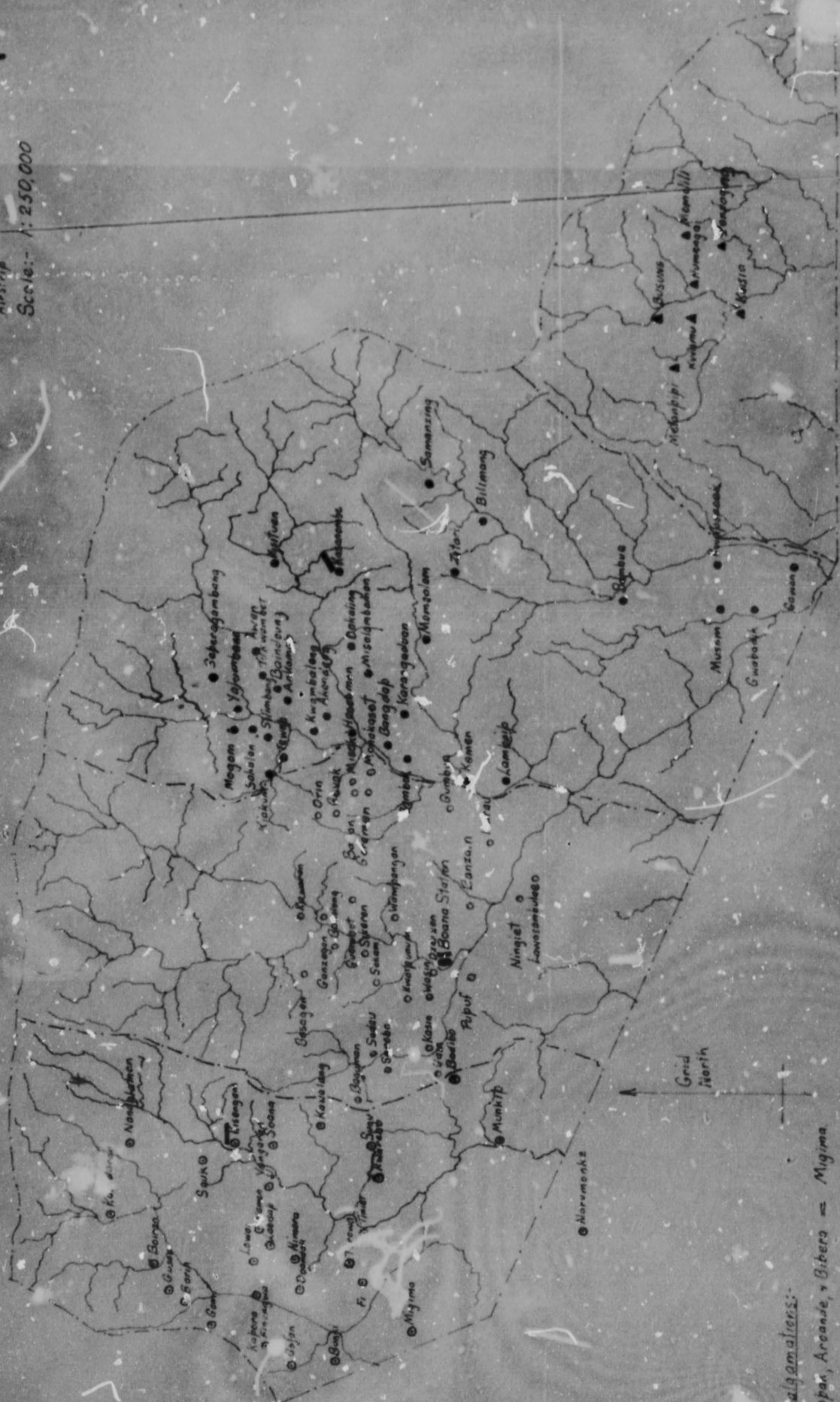
Many cattle projects were found in the area, but a great majority of them were looking rather unhealthy and thin. A shortage of legumes and good pastures is one reason and the other could be worms or tuberculosis.


W.H. WARREN
Patrol Officer

NAVAG LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

- Sub-District
 - Division villages
 - Main
 - Erub
 - ▲ Mansilih
 - Airstrip
- Scale: 1:250,000

LAE SUB-DISTRICT



Anjalomaleisi:
 Aropas, Arcande, Bibers = Migima
 Annemup x Samsoung = Bairdeung



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

1. BOANA PATROL No. 6 of 1968/9
2. LAE SUB DISTRICT
3. MOROBE DISTRICT.
4. NARWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.
5. PATROL CONDUCTED BY S. J. WHITE.
6. CADET PATROL OFFICER.
7. ERAP CENSUS DIVISION.
8. PATROL UNACCOMPANIED.
9. DURATION 31 days: From 6/1/69 to 15/1/69.
" 20/1/69 to 10/2/69.
- 10.
11. OBJECTS: 1. To survey a grade line from Munkip to Boana.
2. To supervise construction of Lae/Boana road.
12. POPULATION: 6,128.
13. MAP REFERENCE: HUON SB 55-11 and 7.
14. VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTERS ENCLOSED.

67-6-72

15th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. BOANA 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-6 of 3rd April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. S.J. White, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Part of ERAP Census Division.

Your covering memorandum adequately deals with subject matter of report.

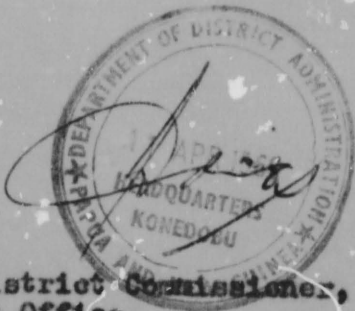
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. S.J. White,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
BOANA.
Morobe District.

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

67-2-16

67-2-16



Morobe District,
LAE.

3rd April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 6 - 1968/69

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of the 25th March, 1969 together with patrol report by Mr. White, Cadet Patrol Officer on a road location survey of the proposed Boana-Erap Road.

The Patrol Diary runs out at the 20th January, 1969 even though the patrol was continued until the 10th February, 1969.

The report indicates that an amount of work was done although there is no indication that direct supervision of Mr. White from Boana or Lae was undertaken. It is imperative that junior officers be given as much supervision as is possible particularly when they are employed in a task of the importance of road alignment.

H.P.S.

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

MINUTE:

→ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Original and duplicate of the report together with comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae are attached.

*ms
16/4*

H.P. Seale

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 578,
LAE.

25th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

BOANA PATROL NO. 6-1968/69

Attached please find original and two copies of the report on Boana Patrol No. 6-1968/69 conducted by Mr. S. J. White, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The purpose of this patrol were the pegs of the proposed Boana-Krap Road and supervision of road work. Since the completion of the patrol I have walked over the proposed route with Mr. Langham of Commonwealth Department of Works and my report is on file 10-2-2 of the 5th March, 1969.

departmental
The reason for delay in submission of this report is that I was not satisfied with Mr. White's original effort ~~and~~ it did not comply with ~~first~~ instructions and it was returned to him for re-writing. From my observations of the proposed route Mr. White carried out his duty in a conscientious manner.

Camping Allowance Claim is attached.


(G. G. HARRY)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(7)

(5)

Telegrams.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
BOANA, Morobe District.
17th. January, 1969.

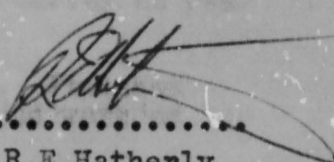
Mr. S.J.White,
Crdet Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
BOANA

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

BOANA PATROL No. 6 of 1968-1969.

Please move to Pupuf village on the 20th. January, 1969.
After you have set up camp, supervise labour which are now building
the Boana - Yalu road. You are to follow the surveyed grade line.
Attempt to have a twelve foot bench cut.

Should you encounter any difficulties please consult me.


.....
R.E.Hatherly
Officer-in-Charge

(4)

Dept. of District Administration,
LAE.
MORUBE DISTRICT.

12th February 1969.

BOANA PATROL No. 6 of 1968/9
SPECIAL PURPOSE PATROL

PATROL DIARY

- 6/1/69 Left Boana 1045. Arrived Munkip 1700. Set up camp, conversed with local people about the purpose of the survey etc.
- 7/1/69 Inspected the existing road to the Erap Bridge. Surveyed a line from Munkip to the large rocks to the south.
- 8/1/69 Started surveying towards Boana.
- 9/1/69 Continued survey to the end of Munkip land. Cleared the existing road from the Warap Society to the large rocks.
- 10/1/69 Inspected a survey put in by local people further up the Erap, at the request of the local Councillor. Moved camp to the rest house above Munkip. Continued survey as far as same.
- 11/1/69 Continued survey towards Boana. Finished work at 1200 as line reluctant to work on Saturday.
- 12/1/69 Sunday observed at rest house.
- 13/1/69 Continued survey as far as "the Gap" where the route crosses the ridge between Boana and the E rap.
- 14/1/69 Continued survey as far as Gufin. Slept Gufin.
- 15/1/69 Continued survey to Busu bridge site. Arrived Boana 1200.
- 20/1/69 Moved to Pupuf to supervise work on the Lae-Boana road. Set up camp. Supervised road work.
- to
10/2/69 Supervised work on the Lae-Boana road. Left Pupuf, arrived Boana 1800.

End of Patrol.

BOANA PATROL No. 6 of 1968/9.

SURVEY OF GRADE LINE - MUNKIP TO BOANA.

There were several places where road building should prove extremely difficult for hand tools. In all cases I found the particular difficulty impossible to avoid. These difficulties are as follows:-

- (a) The two large rock outcrops between Munkip and the Warap Society. These obviously require blasting.
- (b) The kunai hills behind Munkip (to the N.E.) seem to be too soft to be really suitable for roadbuilding.
- (c) Two deep gullies - one below Gain, and the other between Gufin and Pupuf.

The survey was actually started about one mile south of Munkip near the large rock outcrops at the end of the existing road. Stakes approximately five feet long were driven into the ground at intervals of twenty yards, and the kunai and bush cleared between them making a track several feet wide. This procedure was continued throughout.

From the flats of the Erap River the grade line follows the Munkip River to the base of the kunai ridge. It climbs this ridge by a series of hairpin bends, then past the Badibo cow paddock and up the Gap. The ground on the Boana side of the Gap is very broken, and the descent to Gufin is unavoidably steep in places. From Gufin to the Busu bridge site the survey follows generally the foot track. The gradient here is satisfactory.

The period 20/1/69 to 10/2/69 was spent supervising construction of the Boana-Busu section of the Lae-Boana road. During this period I camped at Pupuf Village. Although labour was at times in short supply, a satisfactory amount of twelve foot bench was cut. There remains only 150 yards of bench to be cut to complete the road as far as the river.

Because of the steep nature of the terrain it was impossible to keep to a gradient of 1 in 10. In several places it was necessary to go to 1 in 6 - the absolute maximum for a road.

In my opinion the terrain of the proposed route would necessitate a professional survey before any work is undertaken. I also feel that heavy earth-moving equipment will be needed if anything more ambitious than a four wheel drive track is to be attempted. If this route is to be used, I would suggest that a primary consideration should be blasting of the large rocks between Munkip and the Warap Society, as this would give access as far as Munkip with very little further work being necessary.

SITUATION REPORT.

a) POLITICAL:

Owing to lack of experience I am unable to provide much information on this facet of the general situation. The Local Government Councillors appeared to command a certain amount of respect, and the people had no hesitation in complying with any requests made through them as regards labour etc. The Ward Committee members exercised a rather surprising amount of authority. All the people I spoke to seemed extremely interested in the House of Assembly and were grateful for any information I was able to provide.

b) ECONOMIC:

The Warap Society was the most obvious sign of indigenous economic development I came across. The Society appeared well organised, and to be doing quite well. They had plenty of coffee in process, and have a truck making regular deliveries to Lae.

Gufin and Pupuf had large and well tended coffee gardens as cash crop extensions to their agriculture. This coffee is carried to Boana for air freighting to Lae.

c) SOCIAL:

None of the villages I passed through had its own school. At the time of the Patrol, however, the children were home on holiday, and many spoke good English.

I encountered no disturbances of any kind, and no infringements of law and order were reported to me. On the whole the people appeared to be quiet and happy.

There are no permanent Government Services provided in either Munkip, Gufin or Pupuf. Permanent Mission activity took the form of Church meetings led by native pastors. I saw no evidence of women's or youth Clubs.

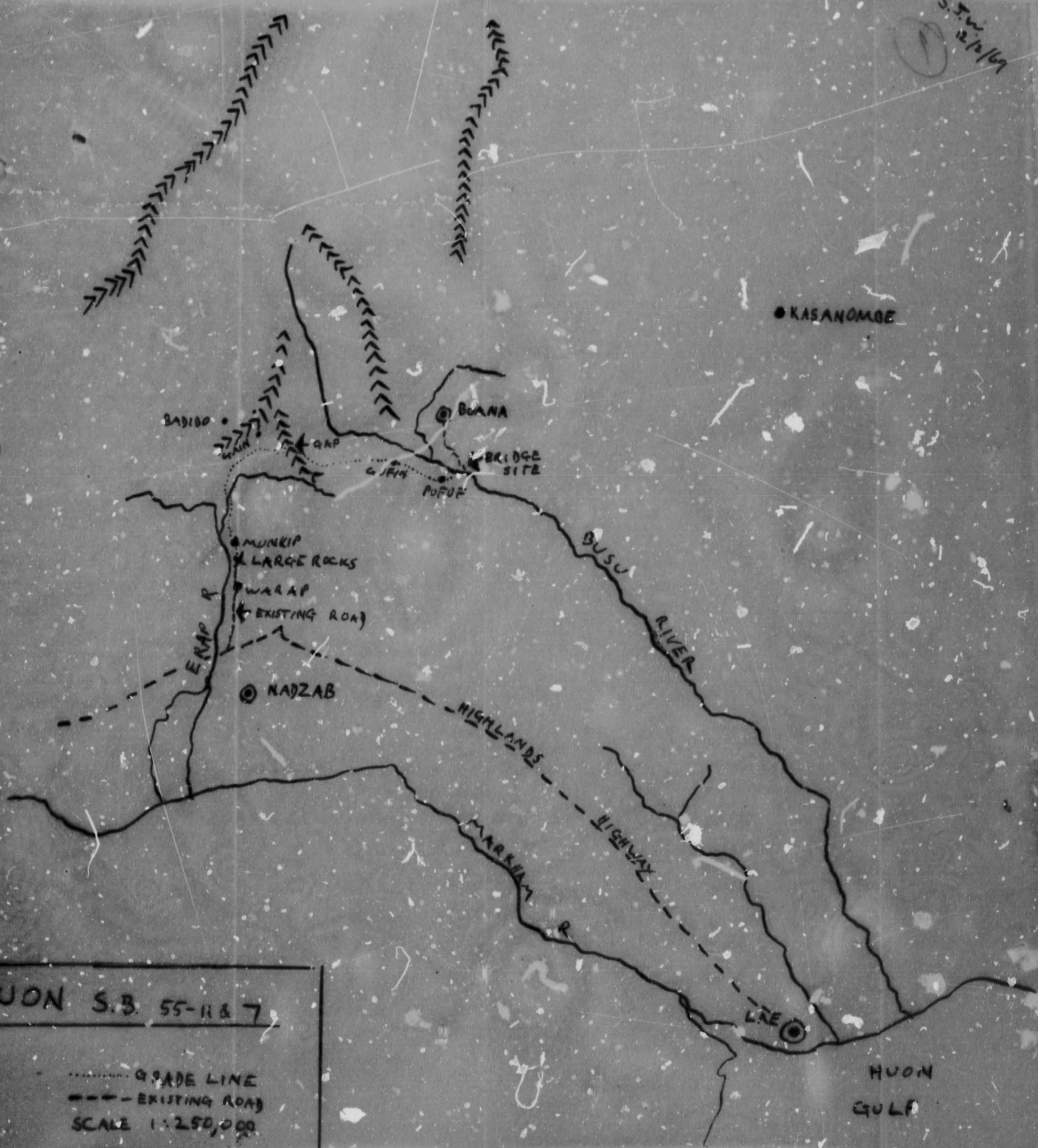
d) MISCELLANEOUS:

All the people I spoke to were pleased to see something being done about the road. They all seemed keen to have the road built, but as they only provided the minimum number of men to assist me, I assume they will be none too willing to work on the actual road.

I feel that if the large rocks near Munkip previously mentioned were removed, soon, they would quickly see the benefit of working on the road, as almost immediate access would be provided to Munkip from the Highlands Highway.

S. J. White
(S.J. WHITE) C.P.O.

S.S. 12/10/69



HUON S.B. 55-11 & 7

..... GRADE LINE
--- EXISTING ROAD
SCALE 1:250,000



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Dist 256.64

PATROL REPORT

COUNCIL AREA: NAWAE

SUB-DISTRICT: LAE

District of MOROBE Report No. BOANA 7 1968/1969

Patrol Conducted by Ronald Edwin HATHERLY Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled MOHALILI CENSUS DIVISION POPULATION: 872

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives Aid Post Supervisor Moka 3 L.G. Councillors

Duration--From 8/4/1969 to 18/4/1969

Number of Days 10 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 9/1968

Medical 19

Map Reference SB 55-11 series 147.05 6.35

Objects of Patrol To carry out an area study, census revision, and general administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/3/69

[Signature]

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

*Area Study
Done
on 28/3/69*

67-6-92

17th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

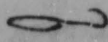
PATROL NO. BOANA 7/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-16 of 27th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. P. E. Hatherly, Assistant District Officer
to NOMALILI Census Division.

A good report which indicates a satisfactory state
of affairs exists in this Census Division.

The construction of the road by South Pacific Timbers
appears to be the only tangible form of assistance available
to these people at the present moment.


(T. W. WILSON)
DIRECTOR.

cc /
Mr. R. E. Katherly,
Assistant District Officer,
BOANA Base Camp,
Morobe District.

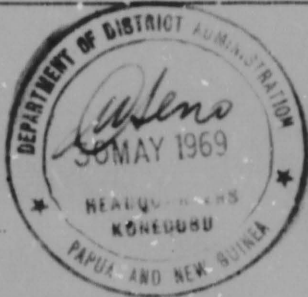
Please note that political education must be a
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the
advantages of national unity.



67-6-72
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

Telephones
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,
LAE.

27th May, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU.

BOANA PATROL NO. 7 of 1968/69

I attach the original and one copy of a report to the Momalili Census Division conducted by Mr. R.E. Hatherly, Assistant District Officer, together with a copy of comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae, Village Population Register and map.

The area study is of interest and has been satisfactorily reported. Much of the information contained in this is reiterated in the Situation Report which gives a concise statement of the position in the Momalili Census Division at the time of the patrol.

It is estimated that with good husbandry practices, the amount of coffee per tree should be between 2½-5 lbs. per annum but it is clear that nowhere near this amount is currently being processed and sold.

It is anticipated that the South Pacific Timbers Programme of road construction in the area will stimulate the production of both coffee and market garden produce, however the Nawae Councilsmay see its way clear to the establishment of flying foxes to assist the remoter villages.

Ro
17/8

H. P. Seale

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE.

15th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

MOANA PATROL NO. 7 of 1969/69

Attached please find Situation Report with Area Study arising out of Moana Patrol No. 7 of 1969/69 to the Honolili Census Division conducted by Mr. H. R. Hatherly.

This Census Division is a small one with poor communications to the outside world. I feel it will always be a backward area. At present the people are quite satisfied with being included in the Moana Council. Even if at a later date they were included in the Hon Council, they would be little better off as their small contribution to Council revenue would largely govern the amount of Council expenditure.

The situation reported by Mr. Hatherly appears generally satisfactory. On page 6 of the area study, paragraph H.c., Mr. Hatherly states that average production per coffee tree is 1 lb. per tree, whereas the trees are capable of producing 2 lbs. However, on page 7, in paragraph H.d., he states that only 25% of coffee is marketed. This appears to be an inconsistency which will be brought to Mr. Hatherly's attention. Unless information in area studies is thoroughly checked it is largely useless if incorrect.

(G. G. HARDY)
Assistant District Commissioner

DIARY

- 8/4/69 Departed Boana at 0800 hours arriving Munkip village at 1700 hours - Inspected road work enroute. Overnight at Munkip Village.
- 9/4/69 Day spent in Lae checking on building materials.
- 10/4/69 Drove to Hobuc. Departed Hobuc at 1130 hours and walked to Kaisia village in 4 hours 30 minutes. Walked slowly due to torn ligiment. Overnight at Kaisia village.
- 11/4/69 Compiled the new census register for Kaisia village. Area study carried out. Lectures given on machinery of government. Thirty minutes walk to Melanpipi village. Overnight at Melanpipi rest house.
- 12/4/69 The census was revised for Melanpipi village. Facts were collected for the Area Study. Political Education lectures were given. The patrol moved to Kwamu village in 3 hours 10 minutes. The track was well graded but it is a long walk down hill and a steep climb up the other spur. Overnight at Kwamu rest house.
- 13/4/69 Sunday Observed.
- 14/4/69 The Census was revised for Kwamu, Busung, and Numenga villages. Overnight at Kwamu rest house.
- 15/4/69. Material collected for the area study. Political ~~Education~~ Education lectures given on machinery of government, council rules and their enforcement. Walked down and up to the other side of the valley to Momalili village in 2hours 10 minutes. The schoolchildren had prepared a reception. Overnight at Momalili.
- 16/4/69 Momalili village census statistics were revised. Facts were collected for the area study and the usual political education lectures given. The village was advised to move to a better site because of health conditions. Moved to Zezaging village in 1 hour 30 min. Overnight at Zezaging village.
- 17/4/69 The new census register for Zezaging village was compiled and the area study carried out. Political Education lectures were given. Overnight at Zezaging village.
- 18/4/69 Walked to Wangaluhā village in 5 hours 10 minutes. It was a long walk downhill. To Lae by vehicle.

END OF PATROL.



Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference...67-1-5.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

Department of District Administration
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District.
24th April, 1969.

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

BOANA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968-1969.

MOMALILI CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL.

a. Local Government: The Nawae Local Government Council has been fully accepted by these people. There were rumours that these people wished to transfer into Huon Local Government Council but this was found to be completely untrue. They told me as they had burnt the Lulua and Tultul hats at Boana, they would not consider leaving the Council area. They regretted only that Boana was so far away.

b. Local Government Councillors: Momalili Census Division forms one ward in the Nawae Council. The present Councillor is Siro Misimari. He is from Momalili village. He is 29 years of age, married and has two children. He formerly worked as domestic in Rabaul. Siro is not old enough to carry real authority but he tries to do his work.

c. House of Assembly: The House of Assembly is known by name only. The people have little knowledge of its function. This would be due to the remoteness of the House of Assembly and the poor communications between the House and the people. The people do not listen to the radio so the only information received in the village would come from Government Personnel.

d. House of Assembly Member: Mr. Patik Nimambot is the member for the area. It is ^{subly} public that Mr. Patik would patrol this area because of the arduous patrolling and the small number of people. Contact with these people would be through the Sowaly Society. Since Mr. Nimambot was elected little has been seen of him in the whole of the Nawae Council area.

e. Political Education: As the people had no idea of the functions of the House of Assembly, Local Government, and Government Departments, I concentrated on explaining only this matter. It was noticed that these people find great difficulty in fitting the House of Assembly into the structure of Government. They had no idea of what the House did or how it affected them.

(3)

B. ECONOMIC.

a. General Rural Development: The only industry that is expanding in the area is cattle raising. 13 cattle have been purchased to date and two villages are about to purchase three more.

Coffee production is poor. Only 25% of the Coffee cherries are being harvested i.e. 10 tons is being processed and 30 tons is left to rot. This is much the same as other areas in the Huon Peninsula.

b. Activities of Development Departments: The Department of Agriculture is the only Developing Department working in the area. It is servicing the coffee and cattle only. The Department of Agriculture has commenced placing fresh water fish in the area and intend developing it to supply adequate protein for residents in the area.

c. Processing and Marketing: All processing is done at the village level and all coffee is marketed through Sowaly Producers Society.

d. Village Cash Crop Extension: No extension work is being done at the moment as transport problems are high.

C. SOCIAL.

a. Education: These people are keen to give their children an education. The Headteacher receives an excellent response from the parents. The Parents and Citizens Association at Gobari Primary is always carrying out some project or collecting money.

At present there are two classrooms and three teachers houses at Hobu. The Council intends to increase the number of buildings next financial year. It is hoped that the Parents and Citizens Association will be able to contribute towards these buildings.

b. Health: Personal Hygiene and Sanitation is up to standard but these people do not buy soap. Tinea is prevalent throughout the area. It is believed to be caused by insufficient washing and a badly balanced diet.

Housing was adequate throughout the area. Only two houses needed to be replaced.

c. Law and Order: No complaints were received during the patrol.

Council Rules were not being observed so lectures explaining the Council Rules were given and Councillors subsequently gave instructions to many defaulters.

d. Services provided by Government and Government Agencies:

There is one Aid Post at Kwamu. The Aid Post Orderly does not appear to be doing a good job. As he is posted in his own area, he is probably spending more time harvesting his coffee than looking after patients.

The only other services provided are the school at Gobari and an Agricultural Assistant who patrols the area.

(2)

C. SOCIAL CONT.

e. Missions: The whole area is under Lutheran Mission influence. ~~Momalili~~ Momalili and Zecaying would be the only villages that have close contact with the Mission. The only service provided by the Mission in the area is a vernacular school at Momalili village.

Conclusion: Generally the area is satisfactory. Attitudes are good. I did not expect this to be so as it had not been fully patrolled by D.D.A. staff since 1964.



.....
R.E. Hatherly.
Assistant District Officer.



13

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-5
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District.
24th. April, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1968-1969
MOMALILI CENSUS DIVISION
AREA STUDY.

A. INTRODUCTION:

a. Geography: The Momalili Census Division is situated on the Southern slopes of the Rawlinson Mountains which form the water catchment for the Buso river. The villages are located on the top of spurs at an elevation of approximately 3,000 feet. The spurs fall away steeply on either side which makes the terrain rugged. There is little flat land in the area. The predominant vegetation is rain forest. Climatic conditions are much milder than those on the coast.

b. Access: The division is accesable only by footpads. All villages are three to four days walk from Boana. All villages, however, can walk to a road head in seven hours and hire transport to Lae. It takes thirty minutes to drive to Lae. Airstrips have not been built in the Area.

c. Contact with the Administration: The people in Momalili were first contacted by the German Administration but intensive contact did not start until after the Australian Administration took over. The general attitude towards the Administration is good and it appears to have been over the years.

B. POPULATION AND DISTRIEUTION AND TRENDS:

a. Census Forms: The latest village population register form is attached. The register had not been revised since 1964. The form shows births, deaths and marriages over the last four and a half years. Records were not kept as to the neo-mortality rate and little information could be gained from the villages. It is believed to be fairly high. Absenteeism is not a problem.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS CONT:

b. Roads and Tracks: The patrol track starts at the road head near Gobari Primary "T" School and passes through Kaisia, Melanpipi, Kwamu, Momalili, and Zezaging villages to Waganluhu village in the Bukaua Census Division. A branch track starts at Kwamu and passes through Numenga and Busung.

Walking times between villages are:-

Gobari Primary T to Kaisia - 1/2 hours.
 Kaisia to Melanpipi - 1/2 hour.
 Melanpipi to Kwamu - 3 hours.
 Kwamu to Numenga - 15 minutes.
 Numenga to Busung - 30 minutes.
 Kwamu to Momalili - 2 hours 15 minutes.
 Momalili to Zezaging - 1 hour 30 minutes.
 Zezaging to Waganluhu - 5 hours.

c. The outward flow of labour is comparatively low for the area. 19% of the males were absent. They were employed at Port Moresby, Rabaul, and Lae as unskilled workers.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

a. There are four clans in the area and two sub-clans. Bibang clan is situated in Kaisia and Melanpipi villages. Kwamu, Busong and Numenga villages form the Kwaiuse clan. Momalili village consists of Kanzi clan Kwaiusen, Gwapaing and Kaing sub-clans. Part of Kaing clan is resident in Zezaging village with Sesang clan.

b. Functional Social Units: Gardens and Houses are established or built by the extended family. The use of the extended family depends upon the amount of work involved. When the work is too much for one family, the male may call upon his kin to assist him.

c. Language Pattern: The seven villages in the area speak the ~~Wanul~~ language.

d. Relationship between Component Groups: The seven villages form three groups. 1. Melanpipi and Kaisia. 2. Kwamu, Busong and Numenga. 3. Zezaging and Momalili. The three groups do intermarry but the majority of marriages occur within the group. Community projects are done on a group basis. The grouping is caused by clans being split between the villages in the group.

e. Relations with outside groups: There is a close relationship with the Lower Naba Census Division villages especially Samanzing and Bilinang. The groups interact on religious, social, and economic lines. The lower Naba villages often classify themselves as part of the Momalili area.

Momalili and Zezaging have some contact with the Bukaua Census Division as there are in the same Mission circuit and because of a little trade in indigenous cash crops.

D. LEADERSHIP.

The area falls into the same pattern of classifying leaderships as the rest of the Nawae Local Government Council area. Leaders appointed by the Mission, Administration and Council carry all the authority. The strongest leader of the appointees will control his area or village. Public Servants also fall into this pattern as there are Government men.

a. Leaders and Background: Moroso Gwasimi of Kaisia village was born in 1935 and has not received a formal education. He has worked as a boatcrew and a plantation labour. He was luluai for 10 years. He controls Kaisia and Melanpipi. Sungamu Angama of Melanpipi was a luluai and now controls Melanpipi subject to Moroso's influence. Sungamu was born in 1935 and was luluai for Melanpipi for 29 years.

Zuiong Kasaua of Kwamu village is 41 years of age. He had three years schooling at a Lutheran Mission "Kote" vernacular school. He worked as a gold miner for 2 years and has been "Boss Mission" for Kwamu village for 30 years. His influence covers Kwamu, Busong and Numenga villages.

Sige Kausane of Zezaging village is literate and was born in 1924. He worked as a goldminer and a domestic. His influence is felt in Momalili and Zezaging villages.

Leaders in the area were formerly determined by their capacity to fight. Leaders are now elected by the village and they normally hold some function e.g., village committee, demarcation committee, Aid Post Orderly, Agricultural Committee, boss mission. Leadership appears to be determined on ones characteristics and not on education.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

a. Tradition system: Ownership of land is determined by the patri-line and clan membership. The male acquires land from his father and uses that land provided he resides in the village. Where clans have split into two or three villages, each village has its own section of clan land. A member of the clan must use the land allocated to the village. Permission may be granted to allow a member to use another village's section of clan land.

Usufructory rights can be acquired through the matri-line. Sons resident in their mother's village may acquire ownership rights if they continue to reside in the village.

b. Administration or Crown Leases:

No land has been purchased from the land owners. People seem to prefer community ownership of land to enforce social control.

c. Cash Cropping: Coffee is grown in the area. Coffee is planted on an individual basis but planted in large blocks where several men have their own lines of trees in the block.

Cattle have been purchased by Kaisia and Melanpipi. Momalili and Zezaging are about to purchase cattle. There are Community projects.

F. LITERACY

a. School children in the area attend one Primary "T" School and one Mission vernacular school. The Primary "T" School in the area is at Gobari. This is an Administration school with the following standards and enrollments:-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total.</u>
I	20	18	38
IV	26	7	33
V	21	9	30
Grand Total	<u>67</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>101</u>

The vernacular school is at Momalili village. Bible lessons are taught in Yabim and Melanesian Pidgin vernaculars. Eight girls and 17 boys attend this school.

Teachers have remarked that the children are dull on a territory standard. An unbalanced diet and interbreeding may be the cause of this. The Parents and Citizens Association are extremely actively in looking after the school and the children. Quantity of food is no problem but diet is.

b. Literate Adults:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Pidgin</u>		<u>Yabim</u>		<u>Kote</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Busung	2	--	4	--	2	--
Kaisia	15	--	13	--	2	--
Kwamu	2	--	--	--	1	--
Melarpipi	--	--	--	--	--	--
Momalili	13	--	15	4	5	--
Mamonga	6	--	5	3	4	--
Zezaging	4	--	13	6	2	--
	<u>42</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>--</u>

One male is literate in English.

c. Persons with a High Education: There are none.

d. Students in other areas: There are not any.

e. Interest in newspaper and radio: Their interests lie only in radio programmes with music and "Singsings".

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

a. Housing, sanitation, clothes etc: Houses in the area are built on stilts with plank walls and sago palm roofs. Housing and sanitation was found to be of a good standard. It was not necessary to have houses pulled down and only a few huts had to be built. It was noticed that soap was not sold in the village Trade Stores.

Cooking is done mainly in European artefacts e.g. killy's and boilers. Cooking is done over open fires in outside kitchens. Food is served in small enamel dishes.

b. Sweet potato and tarolongkong form the staple diet. Yams are eaten in season. These items are eaten without green vegetables or meat. Lectures encouraging the people to include green vegetables and meat in their diet were given.

(9)

G. STANDARD OF LIVING CONT.

Little earned foodstuff is consumed in the village. The average family would spend two dollars a month on fish, rice, sugar, tea and salt. This would allow them to purchase one tin of fish and one pound of rice weekly.

c. Community Centres: There are none of the above in the area and the people did not show an interest in sport. Playing areas had not been constructed in any of the villages.

H. MISSEIONS.

a. List of Missions: The Lutheran Mission is the only Mission operating in the area but the area is divided into two circuits. Sezaging and Momalili are included in the Bukaua Circuit while the rest form part of the Lae circuit. The people do not appear to be that interested in Mission activities.

b. The only service provided by the mission is a vernacular school at Momalili village which is run by an evangelist and a teacher. There are two mission personnel employed in the area.

c. Attitude Towards Christian Mission: The Mission does not appear to have a strong influence over these people. Many appear to be in different and several still have two wives.

I. NON-INDIGENOUS: There are none in the area.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

a. Roads: A road from Lae finishes within four hour walk of the first village, Kaisia. South Pacific Timbers are contemplating cutting a timber road to within two hours walk of Kaisia village. The village is now cutting a bench from Kaisia village to the end of the proposed timber road. Six hundred yards of bench has been cut. It is possible to cut the road one mile past of Melampipi village. The rest of the area is too rugged. The other villages could use flying foxes to transfer their coffee to the road head. As there is only 900 people in the area, attempts to cut roads deep into the area are practically impossible.

b. Sea: The whole area is in the mountains.

c. Air: Airstrips have not been built in the area. An investigation was carried out to find a suitable site but without success. The people did not want an airstrip as they are going to attempt the construction of the road mentioned above.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

The area has produced one plant operator, one mechanic and four drivers.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people showed little understanding of the machinery of Government. They had no understanding of what the House of Assembly was and how it fitted into the pattern of Government. Nothing was known of its functions. They knew of it by name and they knew that they had an elected member in the House.

Navae Local Government Council is well appreciated by the people. The area frequently makes demands on the Council for capital works projects. There had been rumors that the area would prefer to be in the Navae Local Government Council. An investigation showed that they considered themselves to be very much a part of the Navae Council and they would consider leaving the Council.

(4)

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT CONT.

The burning of the Luluai and Tuftul Hats at the inauguration of the Nawae Council has a deep ritual significance which will bind these people to the Nawae Council for a long time.

No complaints were made about the Mission, the Council, or the Administration. Their only request was that a service be provided closest to their area for renewal of licences and the hearing of complaints. These people have a four days walk to the station with no access to food. They requested that a Base Camp be established at Sambue or Gawan village.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

a. Number of Economic Trees: The following coffee trees were counted in the villages:-

Busung	4560
Kaisia	3290
Kwaru	4349
Melanpipi	2825
Momalili	2740
Numenga	4836
Zesaging	2983
	<u>25523</u>

The Coffee is all arabica as all the villages are situated above 3,000 feet. Almost all the coffee is mature.

b. Actual Production: All Coffee is sold to the Sowali Producers Society, however, as the Society has not paid a rebate as there is no record of actual production.

c. Potential Production: These trees are capable of producing two pounds of coffee per tree but due to transport difficulties the average production is in the vicinity of one per tree.

d. Market Gardening: Market gardening is not carried out. The area appears to be ideal for growing of European type vegetables. The soils are rich and the climate is suitable. No reason was given for not growing vegetables.

e. Income: Men work as plantation labourers at Mr. Warson's plantation and also as labourers for South Pacific Timbers. They would earn approximately \$4,600 per annum.

f. Co-operative: One Co-operative serves the area. This is the Sowali Society which is situated at Gobari. The Society is well appreciated and they are most satisfied with its performance.

g. Entrepreneurs: There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.

h. Saving Bank Accounts: Fifty-three bank accounts were inspected and the total balance was \$527.63. All these accounts were with the Bank of New South Wales.

i. Council Tax: The collection of tax was extremely good. A total of \$1,093 was paid without default.

j. Per Capital Income: The average per capital income is in the vicinity of \$11.00 per annum.

⑦

K. Marketing Facilities: The only marketing outlet is the Sowall Producers Society. There are no other facilities available to them.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPAND ECONOMY.

a. **Arable Land:** The area is 184 sq miles. At least 50% is arable and suitable for indigenous plantings of coffee but there is no land suitable for large scale plantings by individuals. The only flat land in the area is small pockets on the slopes.

b. **Market Gardening:** This type of cash crop could be established if a road is built into the area. At present it is too far to carry vegetables to a road head. South Pacific Timbers are building a road partially into the area which the people are going to extend into Memlanpipi village.

c. **Wage Earnings:** Wage earning could not be expanded within the census division. Wage earning in the Sub-District and the District would increase only with industrialization.

d. **New Cash Crops:** Vegetable growing is the only practical new crop. Timber is millable in the area, and reforestation would be practical afterwoods.

e. **Increase in Cash Earning:** There is no demand for increased earnings. Only 25% of the present cash crop, coffee, is marketed. As the people are loathe to work, I do not think they would be interested.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

This census division has been in the Nawae Local Government Council since the Council inauguration in 1965. The people appear to be satisfied with being in the Nawae Council. No complaints were received about the Council only requests for Capital Works projects.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people in the area have a favourable attitude towards the Central Government. Many of the elders in the village said they appreciated what Administration contact had done for them in the past. These people know little about the machinery of Government and therefore their appreciation is gauged on assistance given during patrols.

Q. ACCOMADATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES.

There is nothing of this nature in the whole area.

.....
R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE.

15th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 7 OF 1968/69

Attached please find Situation Report and Area Study arising out of Boana Patrol No. 7 of 1968/69 to the Momolili Census Division conducted by Mr. R.F. Hatherly.

This Census Division is a small one with poor communications to the outside world. I feel it will always be a backward area. At present the people are quite satisfied with being included in the Bawa Council. Even if at a later date they were included in the Huon Council, they would be little better off as their small contribution to Council revenue would largely govern the amount of Council expenditure.

The situation reported by Mr. Hatherly appears generally satisfactory. On page 6 of the area study, paragraph N.e., Mr. Hatherly states that average production per coffee tree is 1 lb. per tree, whereas the trees are capable of producing 2 lbs. However, on page 7, in paragraph N.e., he states that only 25% of coffee is marketed. This appears to be an inconsistency which will be brought to Mr. Hatherly's attention. Unless information in area studies is thoroughly checked it is largely useless if incorrect.

(G.G. HARDY)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

COUNCIL AREA: NAWAE

SUB-DISTRICT: LAE

District of.....MORCBE..... Report No..... 8 of 1968/1969 BOANA.....

Patrol Conducted by..... Ronald Edwin HATHERLY..... Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled..... MUNKIP VILLAGE - ERAP CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NO.....

Natives..... MR. G. APA..... FIELD ASSISTANT

Duration—From 2.../6.../1969 to 13/6.../1969..

Number of Days..... 12.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 8./1968...

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

Map Reference..... 146.43 6.29.....

Objects of Patrol TO INVESTIGATE THE APPLICATION FOR LAND NEAR MUNKIP VILLAGE BY WABAP PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE & TO SURVEY PORTION OF THE LAE-BOANA ROAD

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
L.A.B.

5th July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
Morobe District,
L.A.B.

MOANA PATROL NO. 8/1968-69
MAP CROSS DIVISION.

.....
Attached please find a report of a special land investigation and road survey patrol to the Lower Erap conducted by R.E. Hatherley A.D.O.

The recent posting of P.O. Smith to carry out supervising and survey duties should provide some incentive. There has been an improved response already since he arrived on the site.

The land investigation is dealt with under separate correspondence.

(G.G. HARDY),
Assistant District Commissioner.

G.C.
The Officer-in-Charge,
Erap Camp,
MOANA.

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

67-6-101

13th August, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968-69 : IRAP
GENSUS DIVISION.

Your 67-2-16 of the 17th July, 1969,
refers.

2. Receipt of the above mentioned is acknowledged.
3. Mr. Hatherly's patrol map has not yet been received.

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

c.c.
Mr. R.E. Hatherly,
Base Camp,
BOANA.
Morobe District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.2.101

Telephone
Telexgrams
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration. (4)

Morobe District,
LAE.

17th July, 1969.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUI.

BOANA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1968/69
ERAP CENSUS DIVISION

Please find the original and one copy of the abovementioned patrol report submitted by Mr. R. Hatherley, A.D.O. and the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae.

2. The purposes of this special patrol were to conduct a land survey near Munkip Village and investigate a section of the proposed Lae-Boana Road. These appear to have been achieved.

3. I attach high importance to the Boana Road project and it is my wish to provide constant assistance and encouragement to the roadwork aspirations of the Newae people.

4. No map was submitted and this has considerably lessened the value of Mr. Hatherley's brief report. I have instructed him to do so and I will forward you two copies.

5. A claim for camping allowance has not been received.

B. Luntinc

(B. LUNTINC)
a/District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.6.101 (4)

Telephone
Cables
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration.
Morobe District,
LAE.
17th July, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

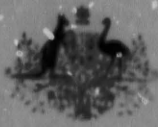
BOANA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69
FRAP CENSUS DIVISION

Please find the original and one copy of the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. R. Hatherley, A.D.O. and the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae.

2. The purposes of this special patrol were to conduct a land survey near Munkip Village and investigate a section of the proposed Lae-Boana Road. There appear to have been achieved.
3. I attach high importance to the Boana Road project and it is my wish to provide constant assistance and encouragement to the roadwork aspirations of the Newae people.
4. No map was submitted and this has considerably lessened the value of Mr. Hatherley's brief report. I have instructed him to do so and I will forward you two copies.
5. A claim for camping allowance has not been received.

B. Bunting

(B. BUNTING)
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-14
If call of ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District.
24th. June, 1969.

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

BOANA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1968-1969

ERAP CENSUS DIVISION

SPECIAL PATROL

*See file
257-11
6/24/69*

The patrol was conducted in order to investigate the application by the Warap Producers Co-operative LTD. for land near Munkip village and also to survey a portion of the LAE-BOANA road.

The land investigation report is attached.

The survey for the pilot road was carried out north of Munkip village. The survey line was marked around spurs that had been truncated by the Erap river. The aim of the survey was to cut or mark the top of the cut for a twenty foot bench and then have the villagers cut from this mark down until a eight foot wide bench is constructed. This bench will allow a bulldozer to move around the slopes to cut the road down to a twenty foot wide bench.

Until recently, cutting of roads had been done at the finished bench level. This had caused a lot of unnecessary work and allowed the workers to do damage to the earth where the finished road would lie. The present method of road construction to be followed is:

1. survey a pilot road above the bench line using the survey line for the top of the cut as a guide.
2. the villagers will cut down from the survey line for the top of the cut until a eight foot wide bench is built. This bench will then be used by a bulldozer which will cut the road down to a twenty foot wide bench.
3. the Nawa council will then hire a bulldozer to cut the road if the council has not already purchased one.

Mr. Langham of the Department of Works has been acting as an adviser on the construction of this road. It is his recommendation that the above method be used. This method has been explained to the people and their leaders are beginning to understand and appreciate the reason for the change.

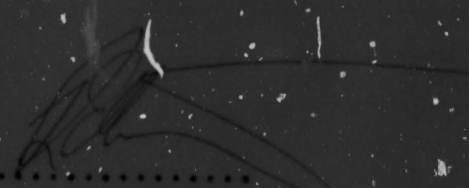
The base line was marked during this patrol. A narrow bench will have to be cut to allow the person surveying the top of the cut to move around the steep slopes. The slopes are too steep and as a result a person could not stand and survey the line. The slopes average about forty degrees and there is a drop of two hundred feet from the base line to the flood plain of the Erap river. The narrow bench should be finished within the fortnight.

When the survey is completed in this section, two difficult areas remain where expert assistance will be needed:

1. Two miles north of the section being surveyed at present, there is a kunai ridge which rises 800 feet. The difficulty arises because of the limited space suitable for the construction of the road.

2. At the top of the range between the gap and Gufin hamlet.

During the patrol no more than twenty people came to work on the road. The people will have to show a greater interest in the road if work on the road is going to amount to anything.



.....
R.E. Netherly
Assistant District Officer

DIARY - PATROL NO. 8 of 1968-1969

- 2/6/69 To Lee by aircraft - To Erap by vehicle.
- 3/6/69 Morning spent surveying the land for Warap Producers Co-operative Ltd. Land investigation commenced in the afternoon.
- 4/6/69 Worked on land investigation until Mr. Hardy, A.D.C. arrived. Inspected road work with Mr. Hardy. To Lae in the afternoon to pick up Mr. G. Apa, field assistant. Returned to Erap late afternoon.
- 5/6/69 Day spent surveying pilot road with Mr. Apa.
- 6/6/69 Continued with road survey in the morning. The afternoon was spent in Lae with Mr. Langan of C.D.W. discussing road building principles.
- 7/6/69 Morning spent with Mr. Hardy and Mr. Langan inspecting and designing road.
- 8/6/69 Sunday observed.
- 9/6/69 Holiday - to pick up Mr. Apa at Lae.
- 10/6/69 Worked all day on road survey - little work done as no village labour turned up to work.
- 11/6/69 as for 10/6/69
- 12/6/69 as for 10/6/69
- 13/6/69 Returned to Boana.

END OF PATROL