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Station : Wapenamanda

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: WAPENAMANDA ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ..20..... 1973/74..... Number of Reports: .....8.....

PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 2 OF 1973/74	1-52	B.F. HARTLEY P.O	MIDDLE LAI	MAP	23.7.73 — 3.10.73
[2] 3 OF 1973/74	1-2	D. PUPUNEFA P.O	PART TCHAK / MIDDLE LAI		24.9.73 — 30.9.73
[3] 4 OF 1973/74	1.	D. PUPUNEFA P.O	PART MIDDLE LAI / LOWER LAI (NO CORRESPOND)		8.10.73 — 13.10.73
[4] 5 OF 1973/74	1	D PUPENEFA P.O	TCHAK (NO CORRESPONDANCE)		15.10.73 — 20.10.73
[5] 6 OF 1973/74	1	G TUCK ADO	TCHAK (NO REPORT)		15.10.73 — 18.10.73
[6] 10 OF 1973/74	1-2	H.J. REDMOND DDC	TCHAK		4.2.74 — 14.2.74
[7] 11 OF 1973/74	1-2	G. TUCK ADO	MIDDLE LAI		4.3.74 — 6.4.74
[8] 12 OF 1973/74	1-2	B.B. ANDERSON P.O	TCHAK		18.3.74 — 22.3.74
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WARRENAMANDA

PATROL REPORT

1973/74

JDA67-19-[redacted]67

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1973/74

Station: WAPENAMANDA

Subdivision: WAPENAMANDA

District: ENGA

Report No: 2 of 1973/74

Conducted by: B.F. BARTLEY

Designation: PATROL OFFICER

Duration: 22.7.73 – 3.10.73 (broken)

No. of Days: 21 days

Census Division: MIMBLE LAI

Population: 12,772

Council Area: WAPENAMANDA

House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA

Map Reference:

Last Patrol: No. 17 of 1972/73

Objects of Patrol: Census
Area Study
Ward Development
Political Education
Tax Collection

The District Commissioner,

District, ENGA

WABAG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To 151 to 153	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,		(✓)
The Report and my comments,		(✓)
Area study,		(—)
Updating of area study		(✓)
Situation Reports Nos 1– , 5+6		(✓)
Patrol map,		(✓)

DATE: 7/6/1974.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1– 5, 6, 7 (WAP.) 73/74	(✓)
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.

Above average
Average
Below average

DATE: 22/8/1974.

District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1973/74

Station WAPENIAMANDA — Officer Compiling B.F. HARTLEY, P.O.

District ENGA — Subdistrict WAPENIAMANDA

Census Division MIDDLE LAI — L.G. Council WAPENIAMANDA

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.) Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

This report is submitted in accordance with the Secretary's 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971.

The principal object of this patrol was to conduct a census revision; secondary objectives were Area Study updating, Ward development programme updating, political education and to provide assistance to a Council tax collection team which accompanied this patrol.

Because the Council tax collection team was comprised of two new temporary clerks, for the first few days progress was rather slow but then, as they became quicker, they were held up waiting for the patrol to complete its work at each centre. For this reason it was rather difficult to "be leisurely and keep pace with the Council Tax Patrol" (the last paragraph of the patrol instructions refers).

I suggest that in future, unless there are staff shortages, the work done by this patrol should be spread over 2 or 3 separate patrols. This would give better coverage of the separate objectives and provide far more contact with the people.

I also suggest it would be preferable for Council Tax Patrols to be separate from Administration Patrols. This would enable all patrols to proceed at the best pace for the work on hand and would ensure that the Tax Patrols are localised in fact not just theory, although I concede that having the people assembled for census does assist tax collection.

CENSUS

The patrol visited every census centre in the division and completed a revision of census. There is now a total of 12, 772 people born and resident in the census division, including absentees. This is an increase of 153 or 1.17% since the previous census in July 1972. In addition there is a large transient population and these figures are shown in Appendix 'B'.

Summary:	Residents from within the Census Division	12,772
	Residents from other Sub Districts	356
	Expatriate population	80
	TOTAL POPULATION	13,208

POPULATION

Date of Census JULY/ AUGUST 1973	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees) Under 18 years M	F	18 years and over M	F	ABSENTEES (Residents outside Electorate) Under 18 years M	F	18 years and over M	F	Grand Total
ANJI	NENEIN	58	50	139	134	6	7	43	10	447
	SANGOBAGIN	21	24	70	49	5	7	27	8	211
	WOIN-PIABIN (KIMBAGIN)	44	13	50	63	2	1	17	2	194
MUKULANANDA	ICK & AHAIN	51	51	91	80	0	1	2	2	277
	WOIMINAGIN-NAIDEP	77	66	108	109	0	0	6	0	366
	WOIMINAGIN-PIZEP	76	71	149	149	0	0	10	0	455
PAUL	IDAGON-MUPUBARU	55	66	113	109	0	0	2	0	345
	KANDAUALIN-ANDIO (KAIKEN)	124	90	180	192	0	0	2	3	591
	KANDAUALIN-MAIAK & MUPU	49	62	100	78	0	0	1	0	290
	KANDAUALIN-TAIAGAUAN	26	13	61	32	0	0	0	0	137
PINA	TSIGIN-KOIP & KALEP	61	56	88	85	0	0	10	1	301
	TSIGIN-MUDAP	48	26	61	55	0	0	2	1	193
	TSIGIN-WABAI	56	53	135	88	2	1	8	1	343
	TSIGIN-WAP & MANGALIA	36	52	75	67	0	1	6	0	237
POMPABOS	IDAGON-LANDARAGIN	14	16	46	33	0	0	1	0	110
	IDAGON-NENAI	87	91	148	159	0	0	10	2	497
	IDAGON-RUNDAP	45	53	96	83	0	0	7	0	284
	YANDAMAN-YORIGENDA	46	64	77	87	0	0	6	0	280
RAUANDA	TSIGIN-LIUNAI	104	89	156	140	3	1	17	4	514
WAPANAMANDA	IAGUMAN-KOMBAN	64	45	94	92	2	0	7	1	305
	IAGUMAN-PUINAIDEN & KUMBASAGAM	72	111	150	157	1	1	4	2	498
	IAGUMAN-YALIS	127	122	178	195	2	0	15	2	641
	IRAGUOIN	74	73	140	122	0	0	8	0	417

WAPENAMANDA PATROL NO. 2 of 1973/74

APPENDIX 'A'

CENTRE	STUDENTS M	STUDENTS F	TOTAL	EX-STUDENTS M	EX-STUDENTS F	TOTAL
ANJI	12	2	14	1	0	1
MUKULAMANDA	27	4	31	1	0	1
PAUS	33	0	33	3	1	4
PINA	26	0	26	11	1	12
POMPABOC	108	35	143	10	3	13
RAUANDA	9	0	9	0	0	0
WAPENAMANDA	59	8	67	20	1	21
WELYA	24	1	25	6	0	6
YAGALNBIE	74	15	89	29	2	31
YAIBOS	53	3	56	2	1	3
YAKAMANDA	40	4	44	6	1	7
TOTALS	465	72		89	10	
GRAND TOTALS			537			99

WAPENAMANDA PATROL NO. 2 of 1973/74

APPENDIX 'B'

People from outside the electorate, resident in the MIDDLE LAI Census Division, Wapenamanda Sub District.

	Expatriates	Indigenous
PINA	1 adult	
AMAPIAKA	7 adults 6 children	4 adults 6 children
YAIBOS	10 adults 12 children	16 adults 11 children
POMPADOS	5 adults 1 child	3 adults
MUKULAMANDA		15 adults 1 child
KUMBASAGAM WASO	13 adults 3 children	67 adults 28 children
M.A.F.	2 adults 2 children	
WAPENAMANDA STATION	9 adults 3 children	78 adults 92 children
WAPENAMANDA L.G. COUNCIL		8 adults 12 children
YARAMANDA	3 adults 3 children	3 adults 2 children
P.W.D. WAHLYA		7 adults 3 children
TOTALS	50 adults 30 children	201 adults 155 children
GRAND TOTALS	80	356

The increase in the total population of the Census Division is 188 since 1972, or 1.4%.

There are 537 students, that is 12.4% of the total children living in the Census Division. Of these students, 87.8% are boys (85.7% in 1972). Also of interest, is that 498 of the students are from centres closest to the schools in the area, highlighting the area where a new school is required in the Census Division - the Welya/Anji area. It should be noted that the low student figure at Kauanda is because only one Clan now assembles at that centre.

There are 99 ex-students (63 in 1972), 89 of them males. This represents 0.8% of the total population (excluding current students).

The unemployed ex-students are not yet causing any great problems but it was noticeable that, compared to 1972, there is quite a large proportion of them who express a desire for gainful employment, rather then living traditionally at home. As almost all of these attained only Standard 6 or lower, and educational qualifications for employment are being raised all the time (e.g. minimum of Form II now for Police and C.I.S.), there is undoubtedly going to be a serious problem in the near future with unemployed male ex-students.

There was a total of 352 births recorded since the 1972 census, 155 boys and 197 girls. (339, 173 and 166 in 1972).

A total of 173 deaths was recorded, made up of 71 adult males, 78 adult females and 24 children.

SIGNED. B. F. Hartley
B.F. HARTLEY, P.O.

DATE. 5/11/73

WAPENAMANDA **PATROL REPORT No.** 2 of 1973/74

Station WAPENAMANDA Officer Compiling B.F. HARTLEY, P.O.

District ENGA Subdistrict WAPENAMANDA

Census Division MIDDLE LAI L.G. Council WAPENAMANDA

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.) Govt. Print.—[illegible]—1.72.

REST HOUSES

RAUANDA

Rest House collapsed as result of earth tremor, has now been rebuilt.

PINA

Everything is in good order.

YAIROS

Police House needs new blind for walls. Everything else in good or der.

PADS

New toilets required. Rest House and Police House both new.

POMPAROS

Rest House and Police House both new, everything good.

YARAMANDA

Everything satisfactory.

YAGAMUDIS

New Police House, Rest House interior rebuilt - all satisfactory.

AMUI

Everything satisfactory.

WELYA

New Police House - all in good order.

SIGNED B.F. Hartley
B.F. HARTLEY, P.O.

DATE 5/11/73

WAPENAMANDA PATROL NO. 2 of 1973/74
AREA STUDY (UPDATING)

Station WAPENAMANDA
District ENGA
Census Division MIDDLE LAI

Officer Compiling B.F. HARTLEY, P.O.
Sub District WAPENAMANDA
L.G. Council WAPENAMANDA

This is an updating of the Area Study done in March/April 1971. See Report of Patrol No. 4 of 1970/71.

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Lai Census Division lies along the valleys of the MINYAMP, LAI and AIELE rivers, from the border with the Western Highlands District at the NEBILYER river, to the South-East of Wapenamanda Station, following the Lai Gorge and the Aiele river to the border with the Wabag Sub District, to the North West of Wapenamanda Station.

The altitude of the Census Division varies from 5000/6000 feet a.s.l. along the Lai valley, rising to 7000 feet to the North- and South of the valley, rising to 7000 feet up the Aiele valley at the North West end and to over 9000 feet at the South East end.

The valley floors and upto over 6000 feet are mostly under cultivation, the remainder being rain forest and, at the South East end, moss forest.

The Wapenamanda Sub District Office is in the Census Division, approximately 26 miles South West of the Enga District Headquarters at Wabag. Access is by road, with the Highlands Highway following the course of the Minyamp and Lai rivers and a secondary road, off the Highway at the North West end of the Census Division, to PINA and across the Aiele river to RAWANDA.

The area has had Administration contact since 1939 and resident Administration personnel in the area for a little over 30 years. Mission influence started about 5 years later. The people accept the Administration and the Missions for what they can get out of them - education, medical facilities, monetary assistance and favourable court decisions.

Clan fighting has increased over the past 10 years or so and is now at a level comparable with pre-contact days. There is a general air of mistrust, tension and discontent which is continual and increasing. This situation will not improve until at least three major changes occur: - the whole system and structure of marriage, the attitude of the people toward marriage and all it implies by way of personal relationships between husband and wife, have to be altered to provide a situation where there is less marital strife; an acceptable substitute has to be found for status, other than ownership of pigs; and perhaps most important of all, an acceptable recognition of land ownership with due allowance for adjustment of boundaries when population fluctuations create changing circumstances. The recent movement of the Apostolic Church into the area and its attitude toward other Missions in the area, are adding to the tension and dissension of the area. See MISSIONS.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

Refer to the 1973 Census Revision figures on the inside cover of this Patrol Report (No. 2 of 1973/74).

There is now a total of 12,772 people native to this Census Division. This is an increase of 153 or 1.17% since July 1972. In addition there is a large transient population of 356 indigenous people from other Sub Districts and 80 expatriates, making a grand total of 13,208. This is a total increase of 188 or 1.4% since July 1972.

The neo-natal mortality rate for the area is approximately 7.5 per 100 live births.

Out of 352 births since July 1972, 155 were boys and 197 girls.

A total of 173 deaths was recorded, made up of 71 adult males, 78 adult females and 24 children.

It should be noted that the Enga people do not live in villages but in family groups scattered through their sub-clan's area, with many people living over an hour's walk from the road. As mentioned in the Introduction section, there is a road which runs right through the Census Division linking all census centres.

The people of this Census Division are not happy that a lot of their young men go elsewhere to work. They say that if those men sent or brought home money it would be good, but as it is there is no increase of monetary income to the area, there is a loss of labour and eligible bachelors and, when they are married men, an additional burden is placed upon those at home to look after the wives and children of the absent workers.

The people also say that these absent men should all be sent home and the Government should find or provide paid work for them in their home area. Alternatively the Government must ensure that they bring money back with them when they return home.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

For census purposes there are 40 lineages in the Census Division but the people tend to group several of them together, e.g. Taigins, Itagons, Lagumans etc., and they think in terms of only 18-20 lineages.

The functional social unit varies from the simple family upto sub-clan, depending on what is being done and the standing of the individual or group for whom it is being done. Another consideration is that the individual or group will get no assistance unless he or they provide food for all the helpers.

There are three distinct areas in this Census Division where the different sub-clans do not get on well together. There is constant bickering and petty squabbles and every few years these blow up into a full scale fight. These areas are at PINA/RAMANDA, YAIBOS/PAUS and POMPAMOS/MUKULAMANDA. It is of interest to note that there has always been Mission influence in these areas since the Missions first arrived 25 years ago and there are Mission Stations at PINA, YAIBOS and POMPAMOS.

Other than at the three above named areas, the Clans and sub-clans through the remainder of the Census Division do get on reasonably well together and have not caused any large scale unrest.

The people at Ramanda and Pina have close associations with the Wabag lineages adjacent to them and with people at the western end of the Tsak Census Division. This latter is likely to improve and increase on completion of a new road from Sagua, in the Tsak, to the Aiele river between Ramanda and Pina. The people from Yaibos also have ties with Wabag lineages. From Paus to Mukulamanda the people have associations with people in the Tsak Census Division. The Kumbasakam and Napenamanda lineages have ties with people in the Lower Lai Census Division as do the lineages at Yaramanda and Yagaindia and to a smaller extent the people from Anji. However the people at Anji and Yelya have closer ties with people at the Eastern end of the Tsak Census Division and with Tambul lineages.

LEADERSHIP

The "KAMUNKS", or traditional leaders, still have most influence on decisions in the area. Where the Councillor is also a traditional leader then the people pay regard to what he has to say on traditional matters and, to a certain extent, on Government matters.

However, with one exception (Mr. KEOWA of Yaramanda), the Councillors of this Census Division do not understand what is required of them as Councillors nor do they have sufficient strength of character to fulfil their duties. Generally, they have been elected because they are men who will not bring any pressure to bear that would adversely affect the people's traditional ways of living.

Some of the men say that they are prepared to listen to the opinions of those who have received formal education and/or have travelled, but in the end it is still the traditional leaders who make the decisions. This will not change significantly as long as majority of the people live traditionally.

There is a general attitude of evasion when the people are asked to name their traditional leaders and this has been confirmed by other expatriates in the area, both Administration officers and Mission workers.

When the people were confronted with the list compiled in 1971 (Patrol No. 4 of 1970/71- Appendix 'B') they either glibly and lightheartedly agreed that those named were leaders to some extent or flatly denied that they were leaders in any respect.

It should be noted that over a period of 1 to 2 days with the people, when they are reluctant to nominate their leaders, when the majority of the people are only assembled for a few hours together and when they are there because the Administration wants them, then it is not possible to accurately perceive their leaders.

Following are details of men whom the people named as leaders:-

YELYA

The people were not prepared to name their leaders. Mr. KEPA is also a traditional leader but his influence has waned considerably because he is far more concerned with his own personal affairs, in particular his pigs, his bush and his wives. The people feel also that he has acquired a lot of his status through working closely with the Administration and, now that the Administration is weaker (in their opinions because it does not have the power to make people work when they don't want to, is not able to take away people's pigs and wives, is not allowed to burn down houses etc., etc.), then this also makes KEPA much less influential.

ANJI

BUI AGALAGO of the SANGOBAGIN lineage, aged 52, hereditary Moga (pig exchange) and fight leader; said to be respected by all three lineages at ANJI; speaks only Enga; was originally a Government appointed foreman, then became traditional leader when his father died; has never been employed; no education; served 6 months in 1969 for riotous behaviour, but has no other prison sentences; thinks that all past changes have been good but does not want Self Government or Independence because he feels they will serve no useful purpose.

HIBA NORE of the NENEIN lineage, aged 47, hereditary Moga leader; no formal education; speaks Pidgin; was a medical assistant during the war, at Wabag and Hagen; has been a tultul and a Committeeman; served 3½ years for assaulting a woman and 6 months for riotous behaviour in 1968; readily accepts all past changes, feels that Self Government and Independence might be alright but would prefer to remain under Australian Administration.

PURIPILYA TUNDAUA of the WUIN-PIABIN lineage, aged 64, Moga leader with considerable influence through the Mingamp valley, into the Tsak valley and the Tambul Sub District; no formal education, speaks only Enga; was a Government appointed foreman but no other employment; no convictions; happy with all innovations introduced by both Government and Missions, thinks Self Government and Independence could be alright provided that expatriates remain.

YAGALNDIS

TEILO KISO (AIYALIGAN), POPONAU MENDOK (NENEIN), MAPIA KIAGAI (PALYAMU), MELAGALI KIUMNK (YAUWALIN), KUPIO PIALIBIL (PAMANDA), LEGINK WALI'DMP (KINGIN), KUNES LAKONI (RALAGIN), LANGAP POK (TEMGIRAGIN).

The above men were named as the principal leaders of their respective sub-clans, but they were not prepared to be interviewed.

YAMWANDA

KIGWA ANDAI of the KEIBAM sub-clan, Councillor and traditional leader, aged 40; no formal education but literate in pidgin; as a boy was cook and unofficial interpreter for police at Wabag, was a tultul for 9 years, a lulumi for 5 years and has been a Councillor for 9 years; 6 weeks in prison for a fight over "lucky", no other convictions; he doesn't understand Self Government and Independence but is willing to try them.

PARO KOMENA also of the KEIBAM sub-clan, aged 57, hereditary leader for fighting, Moga and women; served 2 weeks for a small fight, no other convictions; no formal education; was appointed by government to hear disputes, no other employment; accepts all changes except that he doesn't like being overruled by Councillor or Committeeman; thinks Self Government and Independence should come later.

BUKKAU KINJUBAN of the KUMBIEN sub-clan, aged 47, Moga leader; no formal education; was a government appointed foreman then a Committeeman, no other employment; 3 months in prison for a fight over trees for a new bridge, no other convictions; quite happy with previous innovations but doesn't want any more.

RAUANDA

PILYO EMEK of the LIUNAI sub-clan, aged 48, Moga leader; no formal education, no employment; 4 months prison in 1970 for Clan fight.

U'N IAMUYL of the LIUNAI sub-clan, aged 40, Moga leader; no formal education, no employment; 1 month for 1970 Clan fight, 3 months for a previous Clan fight with Wabag Clans.

Although this sub-clan has a history of fighting, neither none of the three above named would admit to being fight leaders. None of them want Self Government or Independence and neither they, nor any other members of their line, are prepared to discuss them.

It would appear that the leaders of this line have a strong hold on their people, to continue to live by tradition and to only accept new ideas if they are of direct benefit to them and involve little effort on their part and no disruption of their traditional way of life.

PINA

KOMBIAP NANEL, KALIO KAIOK, KIRIJ KENDRA and NEPO AMBURAGALI were named as leaders, but were not available for interview.

YAIBOS

MAKANDAU WANGEM and PIAMO KOLIAK of the PAUNI line, PARAU YAGIO of the MENA line, MAMAI YAPU of the AMBULIN sub-clan and AGOMAN MANGAU of the TSU sub-clan were named as leaders but were not available for interview.

PAUS

PAIRLA MUNDUP of the MUPURARU sub-clan, aged 56, hereditary Moga leader; no formal education, was a government appointed foreman but no other employment; has travelled a lot through Western and Southern Highlands; thinks all past changes have been good but doesn't like the idea of Self Government and Independence, wants the expatriates to continue to run things.

PINGIN NARI of the KAIKEN line, aged 52, hereditary Moga leader; no formal education; was a government foreman, then a Kultri, now a Committeeman, no other employment; pleased with all past changes (especially schools and hospitals) but doesn't want any more, wants Australia to stay.

POMPABOS

LIUPA LANDA of the YONGYENDA sub-clan, aged 58, Moga leader; no formal education, was a government foreman but no other employment; 6 months prison for assaulting a woman, no other convictions; accepts past changes but doesn't want any more, is quite happy with expatriates running things, says it has been alright having them so far and wants them to stay.

WAKAN ELIOP and IPU KANDAMBIO were also named as leaders but were not available for interview.

MUKULAMANDA

KANDAMBAU YAWALI of the AMAIN line, aged 42, Councillor and Traditional leader; was a government foreman on road work, then a lulumi, was a Committeeman for 4 years and has been Councillor for 5 years; no convictions, no formal education; happy with past changes but does not want Self Government and Independence. Says they have not had Government for long enough yet, should wait until more young people are educated.

No others leaders named.

KUMBASAGAM

KIBUNKI WALIWALE of the KUMBASAGAM sub-clan, aged 46, hereditary leader for all traditional customs; no formal education, government

foreman, lulumi and Councillor for 3 years (1968/69 and re-elected 1973), no other employment; says he was instrumental in forming WASO Ltd. and is a principal shareholder; to prison in the late 50's for twice removing Government Station cement marker pegs; thinks all past changes have been good (especially WASO and hospitals), feels that future changes will be alright if expatriates stay and more Companies are established in the area thus providing more work and more money.

TAMBAI KALIUK of the PUMAIDEN sub-clan, aged 38, hereditary Moga leader; no formal education, no employment; said to have influence in the Moga throughout Wapenamanda Sub District and into adjacent Sub Districts; accepts all past changes and thinks future changes will be alright too.

PIANKA of the KUMBASAGAM sub-clan was named as a leader but was not prepared to disclose personal details. He said that leaders today were only so in a small way because the Government has taken over the organisation of their lives.

WAPENAMANDA

These people were not willing to name any leaders.

N.B.

The majority of the named leaders are very insular, hardly any of them have travelled further than LAIAGAM in the West and HAGEN to the East. I realise that, in pre-contact days, they would have been even less widely-travelled than this but I suggest that, now circumstances have changed and National Unity is so important, all leaders, both traditional and elected, must be encouraged and assisted to have exchange visits with leaders of the other Districts. This will broaden their outlook, help them to a better understanding of others and help to foster the aims of National Unity.

LAND TENURE AND USE

The traditional system of land tenure in the area is basically patrilineal, and this still applies.

There are no residents of the area who hold land on lease from the Administration or the Crown.

One man, Mr. OK PERA, from TOMBA in the Western Highlands was successful, earlier this year, in obtaining lease to a commercial block on the Government Station, with a view to erecting a trade and bulk store, but he has not commenced work on the block yet.

Four other people, residents of this Census Division, have made application for a commercial block on the Government Station, but the blocks have not yet been Gazetted as available for lease.

Coffee is the principal cash crop in this Census Division, with european-type vegetables a poor second.

All cash crop plantings are done on an individual basis.

LITERACY

There are six schools in the Census Division, one Mission "A" school, three Mission 'T' schools, one Government 'T' school and a Mission Vocational school. (The Mission High School is in the Lower Lai Census Division).

HIGHLANDS LUTHERAN SCHOOL AT AMAPYAK

(Lutheran Mission 'A' School).

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Grade 1	6 expatriate 1 indigenous	8 expatriates	15
Grade 2	2 expatriates	5 expatriates	7
Grade 3	6 expatriates	3 expatriates 1 indigenous	10
Grade 4	5 expatriates	5 expatriates	10
Grade 5	2 expatriates	4 expatriates 1 indigenous 1 mixed race	8
Grade 6	4 expatriates	1 expatriate	5
Grade 7 (Form 1)	5 expatriates	3 expatriates	8
	31	32	63

The only language taught at this school is English. It is a privately run, fee-paying school and is only an Associate Member of the National Education System. This means that it receives a two thirds subsidy from the Government for two of its teachers but it can still have its own syllabus/curriculum. 33 of the pupils board at the school during the week and 16 of them also board at the week-ends.

The curriculum, although partly Australian based, is largely American based. The system, although sequential, is highly individualised, catering to each student's capabilities. When students move on to Secondary Education in other Countries (as most of them do) they require a period of adjustment to be able to accept a more structuralised system geared to external examinations but, after this initial period of adjustment, they then tend to attain the highest standards and to maintain the top positions at their levels of study.

Including the Headmaster, there are 4 teachers all with Arts degrees (2 MA's and 2 BA's)

The future of this school is undecided at the moment and there are several alternatives open to it.

As the school was originally for children of the Mission staff only and provided for 2 teachers, which would be sufficient for this need, it is possible that the Mission may decide to reduce the teaching staff back to 2. However, this school also now accepts children of Administration and private enterprise parents so that a decision as outlined above would leave these children with nowhere to go- there is no other 'A' school in the Wapenamanda Sub District.

If the school were allowed to also continue with its own curriculum, it might consider establishing a Government 'A' stream, the two to be run concurrently. It should be noted here that there is a distinct possibility that the 'A' stream at WABAG will be closed due to insufficient pupils (there are currently only 2).

The school could return to its pre-1970 situation of being completely outside the National Education System but it would then lose its subsidy of $4000 and it would have to re-structure its fees (upwards, of course).

If, for any reason, the number of pupils decreased to any extent then the school would have to consider either re-structuring its system to allow for reductions in staff and facilities or even closing down altogether.

A very important point to make here is that, if this school is closed for any reason other than insufficient pupils, then this would adversely affect Government and Mission situations in the area which are staffed by people with children attending the school (this includes the High School and the Hospital)-to the extent that replacements would have to be found for a lot of these people.

YAIBOS Primary 'T' School (Lutheran Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard	37	6	43
Standard 2	34		36
Standard 4	38	3	41
	109	11	120

In 1974 this school will have Standards 5, 3 and 2, plus a new intake of Standard 1. At present there are 3 teachers, next year there will be 4. It is hoped that the new Standard 1 next year will total 45 pupils.

In this school, instruction at Standard 1 level commences in the Enga and Pidgin languages then gradually changes to English, usually becoming solely English by the second term.

POMPABOS Primary 'T' School (Roman Catholic Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard 2	27	12	39
Standard 3	20	10	30
Standard 4	25	14	39
Standard 5	18	4	22
Standard 6	28	1	29
	118	41	159

The only language used in this school is English. There is no Standard 1 because this school insists that there must be a certain percentage of girls and the people generally (the men in particular) do not agree. The school is prepared to accept an intake for Standard 1 next year only if the people comply with

the Mission's ruling on girls.

Early in 1974 the current headmaster, who is an expatriate, will be returning to his home Country and the position will be localised.

POMPAROS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (Roman Catholic Mission)

This school opened in April 1973 and has 15 male trainees undergoing tuition. The training is directed principally toward agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. The students are to spend 1 year at the school full-time, including boarding, and then spend a further 12 months extension work, under supervision of the school's two expatriate teachers, on land in their home area. A condition of the acceptance of any student, is a guarantee from his own line that they will provide the student with sufficient land to fulfil the extension part of his training.

There is a Management Board which consists of Mr. EPEA (Chairman) who is manager of WASO Ltd.'s vegetable and coffee operations, Mr. CHARLES MAINO (Vice Chairman) who is manager of the Mission (Lutheran) Agricultural Station at Nukulamanda, the open MHA Mr. PATO KAKARYA, the Government Rural Development Officer, the senior Government Assistant Rural Development Officer and 5 Councillors.

In addition to ample land for horticultural and agricultural training, the Mission has a small herd of cattle and has just purchased 75 sheep and lambs from the Eastern Highlands.

WAPENAMANDA Primary 'T' School (Government)

	Males	Females	Total
Class 1	27	3	30
Class 2	43	5	48
Standard 3	29	5	34
Standard 4	27	2	29
Standard 5	30	2	32
	156	17	173

There is currently no Standard 6, but next year there will be a new intake at first year level resulting in Classes 1, 2 and 3 and Standards 4, 5, and 6. The differentiation between Class and Standard is that Standard refers to the pupils enrolled under the old system of 7 years Primary education, and Class refers to those enrolled under the current system of 6 years Primary education. English is the only language used in this school.

YARAMANDA Primary 'T' School (Lutheran Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard 1	36	6	42
Standard 3	34	3	37
Standard 5	32	4	36
	102	13	115

English is the only language used in this school. The reason for only 3 Standards is simply because there are only 3 teachers. This school was established in 1955 and so far 538 pupils have passed through the school, an average of 29.88 per year.

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LITERACY

There are reportedly 113 adults literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, 214 in Pidgin and 41 in English.

One young man at ANJI failed Form 3 at St. Paul's Lutheran High School, Wapenamanda - his name is LEDO TSAIAGALI.

WILLEY LAKAKA from KUMBASAGAM is a Form 4 student who has just resigned after a few months as a Clerical assistant at the Sub District Office, Wapenamanda.

YOGAU YABAU from YARAMANDA, MINNUE TAP and LEMO AILIO both from PAUS are all attending Hagen Technical College. MANDEA KORAU from YAIBUS is at the Catholic High School, Banz. PAGUK KENDEN from MUKULAMANDA is at a Teachers Training College but no-one could say where.

There are 36 radios owned by residents of the Census Division. A small amount of interest is shown occasionally by other people. No-one buys the Post-Courier, mainly of course because it is printed in English.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The people still live in traditional housing, with kunai grass thatched roofing, pitpit walls and an earth floor. The men and women sleep in separate houses, the men mainly in round houses and the women mainly in oblong houses, and the pigs sleep in the same houses as the women. All houses have a pit toilet and they are usually a reasonable distance from the houses. The areas around the houses are generally kept clean and tidy.

Approximately 10% of the people use european-style clothing but a large proportion of these people only use them part of the time. There is a decline in the use of european-style clothing due to the increasing cost of them and a decrease in the amount of money available to buy them. The reason for the latter is because a lot of money is now leaving the area through the purchase of beer.

The only european artifacts in common use are steel axes and knives, spades and, to a limited extent, cups, plates and saucepans.

The staple diet is comprised of sweet potato, sugar cane, pitpit, sweet corn, taro and bananas. This is supplemented by tuna, yams and, in the season for them, karoka nuts. Introduced vegetables and peanuts are grown but mostly as cash crops; only a small percentage are eaten and then mainly by the younger people.

The average family only supplements its diet with tinned meat or tinned fish and rice on an average of once every 2/3 weeks.

Apart from the school children, who participate in sport regularly, there is a small percentage of adult males who are interested in sport but they are not keen enough to play regularly.

The expatriate wife of the headmaster at Pompabos Catholic Mission has been running Women's Clubs at both Pompabos and at Wapenmunda Station for the past 5-6 months and these have been quite successful. Unfortunately this lady will be going back to her home Country early in 1974 and it is quite likely that the two Clubs will then collapse.

Earlier this year Mr. J.C. Prins started a Scout Troop at St. Paul's High School and more recently Mr. W. Harrasser, the headmaster, started another Scout Troop at Pompabos Catholic Mission. Patrol Officer B.F. Hartley is the Scout Assistant Area Commissioner responsible for Scouting in the Enga District. The Troop at the High School is well organised and progressing steadily, the Troop at Pompabos has not settled down yet but should also prove successful. Both Troops have indigenous Assistant Leaders and they will all be attending a special practical Training course at MINJ during the first week-end in November.

Although it can be said that the standard of living is improving, this is from a European point of view, and the gap between the sophisticated mind and the minds of most of these people is still so great that what appear to be the benefits of civilisation could in some cases be detrimental for the indigene. For example-better health, leading to an increased population, resulting in insufficient land and resources.

MISSIONS

There are four Missions active in this Census Division - Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist and Apostolic.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is the smallest, with just one small station at WANEPAKUS, about 2½ miles West of the Sub District Office. There is only a small following, concentrating on their own particular way of life in a peaceful, happy, polite and well dressed manner, tending to keep themselves apart from the remainder of the people but by no means aloof. There is another settlement at the North Western end of the Census Division but this is just inside the Nabag Sub District and their Church is at SIRIP about 3 miles further on toward Nabag.

The Apostolic Church is not very big in the area and has only been established during the past 12-18 months, but it is growing steadily and could cause problems if not kept under close observation. Its teachings include healing by the laying on of hands, "speaking in tongues" and denunciation of other Missions. Followers of this Church have gone as far as to publicly berate Father Schwab of the Catholic Mission at PINA. It is noticeable that they have erected churches where the influence of other Missions is strongest e.g. Wapenamanda, Pompabos, Pina. I suggest that this developing situation warrants thorough investigation by senior government officers.

The Roman Catholic Mission is the second largest in the area. It has a large Church at ANJI, and another one at PINA where there is also a resident European Priest, Father Schwab, and fairly extensive coffee plantings. There is also a school building and a teacher's house at PINA but the school is non-operative due to the unavailability of a teacher.

The principal Catholic station is at POMPABOS which has the largest church in the area, 2 houses, a Primary 'T' School, 3 teachers' houses and a Vocational School. There are five resident Europeans - a Priest, the headmaster of the 'T' school, his wife who runs womens clubs both at Pompabos and at Wapenamanda, and two male teachers at the Vocational School.

It is the Mission of the Divine Word and was established at Pompabus in 1948. Its headquarters is in Rome, its New Guinea headquarters is at Alexishafen and it is answerable to a Bishop in Mount Hagen. The older of its two houses was built in 1961 and is said to be the very first permanent materials house in the Sub District. The Church was completed in 1964 and is constructed of all hand sawn timber. Inside the Church are some very large, attractive murals painted by pupils of the 'T' school. The Mission has a small herd of cattle, and a large flock of sheep (75) which have only just been purchased.

Details of the two schools are given under LITERACY.

There are 11 Catechists working from Pompabos through this Census Division and into the Lower Lai Census Division. (There are another 11 working from the Catholic Mission at Pumakos in the Tsak Census Division.) Upto now Catechists have been trained at a school near Alexishafen but in 1974 this school is to be transferred to Wapenamanda (at Pumakos in the Tsak Census Division).

The largest Mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod), which is controlled and financed from America but managed locally by the Yabag Lutheran Church. It has an American/Australian school at AMAPYAK, two Primary 'T' Schools at YAIBOS and YARAMANDA (see LITERACY for details), an agricultural station at MUKULAMANDA, several churches and aid posts through the area and herds of beef and dairy cattle. Just on the borders of this Census Division are also a large Lutheran High School and a large Lutheran Hospital.

YAIBOS, which was established in 1949, is the Largest Lutheran Station in the area and, in addition to the 'T' school, it has an Aid Post, a Church, a metal workshop principally for the assembly of galvanised iron water tanks, a carpentry workshop, an electricians workshop and a vehicle service station. The service facilities were established for Mission work but are also available to any other cash customers who wish to use them. Also at Yaibos is a dairy herd consisting of 1 Friesan bull, 6 Friesan milk cows, 9 Australian Illawara Shorthorn milk cows and 5 calves, producing 200/250 pints of milk per day. Some of this milk is sold in Wau, some is distributed to other mission stations in the Highlands and the remainder is sold at local stores owned by WASO Ltd.

At YARAMANDA there are 2 bulls, 26 cows and 5 calves, all Australian Illawara Shorthorns. (The Mission also has 55 Zebu cows and a Brahmin bull at Pamari in the Lower Lai Census Division). Yaramanda, which was established in 1948, also has one of the 'T' schools, a church and an Aid Post. Seven Pastors are controlled from Yaramanda by a Circuit Secretary but only three of them work in this Census Division. Several others work from Yaibos.

The Mission Agricultural Station at MUKULAMANDA concentrates on coffee and animal husbandry but also experiments with sorghum, sweet corn and european-type vegetables, and all the Mission's cattle are managed from this station. There is a piggery which has 3 boars and 10 sows, currently all pregnant, and they are fed on sweet potato and pig concentrate. Piglets are available for purchase from 8 weeks old at $24-30 each and adult pigs are sold by weight at 40cents per pound. The station has 834 chickens (479 layers plus young) producing 15-20 dozen eggs per day. When they have finished laying, adult chickens are sold at $2 - $4 each. The chickens are fed on a sweet corn, sweet potato and grass concentrate and are kept in batteries. The station also has 27 ducks and 3 Geese. Cattle are sold, to local purchasers only, at $80 - $120 for calves and $120 - $150 for adults. The station has 11 acres of coffee.

The Agricultural Station has plans to increase the piggery by erecting a bush material pig-house in a fenced-off area, planted with sweet potato, for pregnant sows and piglets. It is also planned to fence-off another area for drying coffee, to try to prevent stealing. Another plan is to buy a trailer and a manure pump for the manufacture of fertiliser from pig manure and the effluent from septic tanks.

At KUMBASAGAN is WASO Ltd. "WASO" is an Enga word meaning "to produce" or "to make". It started out as the Headquarters offices for the Lutheran Mission, plus a bulk store solely for mission use. It was then discovered that there was an expanding market potential for trading, as the area began to develop under Administration influence with the introduction of coffee plantings and the

possibilities of introduced vegetable production. The Mission then transferred its Management centre to IRELYA near Wabag, and a Company was formed with its Registered Office at Kumbesagam. In 1964 WASO Ltd. was registered as a Share Company under the Companies Ordinance. Through the Wabag Lutheran Church, the Missouri Synod made a 20 year loan to the Company and there is still about 12 years remaining to pay off the loan. The European Managing Director's salary is still paid initially by the Mission, but it is now repaid to the Mission from Company profits. This situation could change in 1974 as the current Managing Director will be relinquishing his position and returning to America.

There are 81 expatriate shareholders and 490 indigenous shareholders, the largest single indigenous shareholding being 795 shares ($1,590). A total of $300,000 was paid to indigenous people for produce, wages and dividends during the 1972/73 financial year.

The Company trades principally in vegetables and coffee. Approximately 24,000 pounds of vegetables are shipped each week to Wewak, Madang, Lae, Mount Hagen and Manus. Vegetables are also supplied to the Army at Lae and Wewak and to the Navy at Manus. During September this year the Company made its first shipment of potatoes to Port Moresby, via Lae, and the Company has fostered a large potato enterprise in the Laiagem area. This latter is to be supervised part-time by the Agricultural teacher from the Mission's High School at Wapenamanda, who until earlier this year was manager of the Agricultural Station at Mukulamanda. During the past year WASO Ltd. has exported 350 tons of locally grown coffee. The Company has large vegetable and coffee warehouses, both at Kumbesagam.

The bulk store still operates, selling various hardware goods, tools, timber, paint, LP gas, and food etc. There are also a sizeable self-service grocery store and an adjoining trade store. The Company operates a Post Office, a Commonwealth Bank Agency and the Airlines Agency. It also runs an efficent and well stocked vehicle service station which moved into new modern premises earlier this year.

It should be noted that there are very few true converts to either of the two larger Missions in the area, (Lutheran and Catholic), the majority of their "members" simply making use of the Missions for their own ends, a fact which is confirmed by staff of both Missions and anthropological experts on the Enga people, such as Professor Meggitt. Apart from the dissension being created by the advent of the Apostolic Church in the area (see above), there is no inter-denominational frictions between the other Missions. However both the Lutherans and the Catholics are increasing their evangelical teachings and this could lead to competitive strife in the future, particularly if supervision slackens, as could happen for example if there were a mass exodus of expatriate Mission staff and/or reductions in Administration staff.

NON-INDIGENAS

The largest enterprise by far is WASO Ltd. (see Missions for details). Although the majority of its shareholders are indigenous and it has already localised its staff to a large extent, the Company is still controlled financially and physically by expatriates. WASO employ over 50 local employees on a full-time basis and this is almost doubled at times by the addition of casual workers at the height of coffee production.

Apart from the replacement of the 8 remaining expatriate staff members, there is no prospect of any increase in local employees unless, or until, there is a considerable increase in the local production of coffee and vegetables and of course a correspondingly improving market potential. Unless the general attitudes and outlook of the local people alter considerably, increased production is unlikely because most primary producers in the area tend to lose interest after a time or after they have acquired a certain amount of money.

There are also the expatriate enterprises operated at YAIDOS by the Lutheran Mission (see MISSIONS) which employ about 20 local workers, with small prospects of expansion.

Mr. B.H. Keamey owns a trade store, situated on the Government Station at Wapenamanda, and this is managed by an indigenous employee. The store has an above average range of trade store goods but a large percentage of its turnover is in the sale of beer.

The small store operated by Manton Brothers at Wapenamanda, closed early in 1972 for lack of business. It was re-opened earlier this year by another expatriate, in partnership with Manton Brothers, but has once again closed down.

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

The principal road is the Highlands Highway which runs right through the Census Division, continuing on to Mount Hagen to the East and to Wabag and Laiagam to the North West. At the North West end is a secondary road through Pina to Rauanda, the only administration centres in the Census Division which are not adjacent to the Highway.

At Mukulamanda, about 2½ miles North West of Wapenamanda Government Station, is a secondary road into the Tsak Census Division and this road is shortly to be extended at its North West end to connect with the Pina/Rauanda road at the Aiele River.

About a mile along the Highway, toward Mount Hagen from the Wapenamanda Government Station, is another secondary road leading to the Immanuel Lutheran Hospital and on through the Lower Lai Census Division to Kompiam.

The Enga people do not live in villages, but in family houses scattered throughout their sub-clan's land, with the result that there are numerous walking tracks all over the place.

All the census centres, all the commercial enterprises and all the Mission Stations border onto the roads.

During parts of the wet season, only four wheel drive vehicles can negotiate the secondary roads but, this apart, the roads are open to all types of vehicles.

AIR

The only airstrip in the Census Division is at the Government Station. It is one mile long, with 1000 feet at the North West end sealed, and is normally open to accept category 'A' traffic. In July 1973, TEA and Ansett Airlines withdrew their services and commercial flights are now provided by T&L using single and twin engined Cessna aircraft.

The unsealed part of
This airstrip could easily be widened to almost 3 times its present width and could be doubled in length, extending from the North West end, although the first 200 yards or so would entail a large amount of fill.

RIVERS

None of the rivers are navigable, because they are too swift flowing and either too shallow or too full of encumbrances such as rocks.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

In this Census Division there are 10 carpenters, 34 drivers, 1 bulldozer driver, 5 Aid Post Orderlies, 5 cowboys, 2 teachers, 6 mechanics, 6 clerks, 3 plumbers and 1 power house attendant.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer to the sections on Social Groupings, Leadership and Missions also to the Political Education Situation Report submitted with this Area Study.

The general attitude towards the Administration and other expatriates, is one of passive tolerance and to make use of them when it suits the people's requirements.

The Kapenamanda Local Government Council plays little or no part in the over-all political situation due to lack of publicity about its purpose, and functions and activities. Refer to the Situation Report mentioned above, for suggested ways of remedying this regrettable situation.

The people of this Census Division have very little comprehension of the machinery of their own Council, let alone Central Government which is too remote to mean anything to them.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The economy of the area is quite good, due to a good road system, constant encouragement and assistance from D.A.S.F. and the Missions, and there is ample scope for further improvement if the people want it, but generally they do not.

An important point to note is that a lot of money is no longer circulating continually through the area because it is leaving the area through the purchase of large quantities of beer.

There are no Co-operatives, Rural Progress Societies or Marketing Societies functioning in the area.

The economy of the area is geared largely to the purchasing and marketing operations of WASO Ltd. (see Missions) therefore, should WASO fail or decline to any extent, the economy of the area will be affected accordingly.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

There is sufficient arable land for increased plantings of cash crops but, unless someone can supply acceptable motivations, the people of this area will not be interested in expanding the economy.

It should be appreciated that these people have no great ambitions, no strong incentives to accumulate anything and therefore no particular desire for improvement. No great hardships would ensue if all expatriate services and facilities were withdrawn from the area because the majority of the people still live as they have always done anyway. These people prefer to relax within their surroundings, not struggle against them as most modern societies do.

Signed R. F. Hartley
R.F. HARTLEY, P.O.
Date 5/4/73

WAPENAMANDA PATROL NO. 2 of 1973/74
AREA STUDY (UPDATING)

Station WAPENAMANDA
District ENGA
Census Division MIDDLE LAI

Officer Compiling J.F. HARVEY, P.O.
Sub District WAPENAMANDA
L.G. Council WAPENAMANDA

This is an updating of the Area Study done in March/April 1971. See Report of Patrol No. 4 of 1970/71.

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Lai Census Division lies along the valleys of the MINYANG, LAI and AIOLE rivers, from the border with the Western Highlands District at the KUMBIYAI river, to the South-East of Wapenamanda Station, following the Lai Gorge and the Aiole river to the border with the Wabag Sub District, to the North West of Wapenamanda Station.

The altitude of the Census Division varies from 5000/6000 feet a.s.l. along the Lai valley, rising to 7000 feet to the North-land South of the valley, rising to 7000 feet up the Aiole valley at the North West end and to over 8000 feet at the South East end.

The valley floors and upto over 6000 feet are mostly under cultivation, the remainder being rain forest and, at the South East end, moss forest.

The Wapenamanda Sub District Office is in the Census Division, approximately 20 miles South East of the Enga District Headquarters at Wabag. Access is by road, with the Highlands Highway following the course of the Minyang and Lai rivers and a secondary road, off the Highway at the North West end of the Census Division, to PIMA and across the Aiole river to SAUAMBA.

The area has had Administration contact since 1938 and resident Administration personnel in the area for a little over 30 years. Mission influence started about 5 years later. The people accept the Administration and the Missions for what they can get out of them - education, medical facilities, secretary assistance and favourable court decisions.

Clan fighting has increased over the past 10 years or so and is now at a level comparable with pre-contact days. There is a general air of mistrust, tension and discontent which is continual and increasing. This situation will not improve until at least three major changes occur: - the whole system and structure of marriage, the attitude of the people toward marriage and all it implies by way of personal relationships between husband and wife, have to be altered to provide a situation where there is less marital strife; an acceptable substitute has to be found for status, other than ownership of pigs; and perhaps most important of all, an acceptable recognition of land ownership with due allowance for adjustment of boundaries when population fluctuations create changing circumstances. The recent movement of the Apostolic Church into the area and its attitude toward other Missions in the area, are adding to the tension and dissension of the area. See MISSIONS.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

Refer to the 1973 Census Division figures on the inside cover of this Patrol Report (No. 2 of 1973/74).

There is now a total of 12,772 people native to this Census Division. This is an increase of 153 or 1.17% since July 1972. In addition there is a large transient population of 336 indigenous people from other Sub Districts and 30 expatriates, making a grand total of 13,138. This is a total increase of 125 or 1.0% since July 1972.

The neo-natal mortality rate for the area is approximately 7.3 per 100 live births.

Out of 302 births since July 1972, 155 were boys and 147 girls.

A total of 173 deaths was recorded, made up of 71 adult males, 70 adult females and 32 children.

It should be noted that the Daga people do not live in villages but in family groups scattered through their ancestor's area, with many people living over an hour's walk from the road. As mentioned in the Introduction section, there is a road which runs right through the Census Division linking all census centres.

The people of this Census Division are not happy that a lot of their young men go elsewhere to work. They say that if these men went or brought home money it would be good, but as it is there is no increase of monetary income to the area, there is a loss of labour and eligible bachelors and, when they are married men, an additional burden is placed upon those at home to look after the wives and children of the absent workers.

The people also say that these absent men should all be sent home or the Government should find or provide paid work for them in their home area. Alternatively the Government should ensure that they bring money back with them when they return home.

SOCIAL GROUPING

For census purposes there are 40 lineages in the Cenema Division but the people tend to group several of them together, e.g. Yaigina, Idagana, Lagunana etc., and they think in terms of only 18-20 lineages.

The functional social unit varies from the single family upto sub-clan, depending on what is being done and the standing of the individual or group for whom it is being done. Another consideration is that the individual or group will get no assistance unless he or they provide food for all the helpers.

There are three distinct areas in this Cenema Division where the different sub-clans do not get on well together. There is constant bickering and petty squabbles and every few years these blow up into a full scale fight. These areas are at Pina/Kamanda, Yaibor/Pana and Pumpaiso/Mahelamanda. It is of interest to note that there has always been Mission influence in these areas since the Missions first arrived 20 years ago and there are Mission Stations at Pina, Yaibor and Pumpaiso.

Other than at the three above named areas, the Clans and sub-clans through the remainder of the Cenema Division do get reasonably well together and have not caused any large scale unrest.

The people at Kamanda and Pina have close associations with the Yabag lineages adjacent to them and with people at the Eastern end of the Tank Cenema Division. This latter is likely to improve and increase on completion of a new road from Sepos, in the Tank, to the Afale river between Kamanda and Pina. The people from Yaibor also have ties with Yabag lineages. From Pana to Mahelamanda the people have associations with people in the Tank Cenema Division. The Kumbaambu and Wapenamanda lineages have ties with people in the Lower Lai Cenema Division as do the lineages at Kuramanda and Yagaindia and to a smaller extent the people from Anji. However the people at Anji and Yelye have closer ties with people at the Eastern end of the Tank Cenema Division and with Tambul lineages.

LEADERSHIP

The "KAMUNKS", or traditional leaders, still have most influence on decisions in the area. Where the Councillor is also a traditional leader then the people pay regard to what he has to say on traditional matters and, to a certain extent, on Government matters.

However, with one exception (Mr. KEOWA of Yarumandaß), the Councillors of this Census Division do not understand what is required of them as Councillors nor do they have sufficient strength of character to fulfil their duties. Generally, they have been elected because they are men who will not bring any pressure to bear that would adversely affect the people's traditional ways of living.

Some of the men say that they are prepared to listen to the opinions of those who have received formal education and/or have travelled, but in the end it is still the traditional leaders who make the decisions. This will not change significantly as long as majority of the people live traditionally.

There is a general attitude of evasion when the people are asked to name their traditional leaders and this has been confirmed by other expatriates in the area, both administration officers and Mission workers.

When the people were confronted with the list compiled in 1971 (Patrol No. 4 of 1970/71- Appendix 'B') they either glibly and lighthartedly agreed that those named were leaders to some extent or flatly denied that they were leaders in any respect.

It should be noted that over a period of 1 to 2 days with the people, when they are reluctant to nominate their leaders, when the majority of the people are only assembled for a few hours together and when they are there because the Administration wants them, then it is not possible to accurately perceive their leaders.

Following are details of men whom the people named as leaders:-

MELJA

The people were not prepared to name their leaders. Mr. KEPA is also a traditional leader but his influence has waned considerably because he is far more concerned with his own personal affairs, in particular his pigs, his bush and his wives. The people feel also that he has acquired a lot of his status through working closely with the Administration and, now that the Administration is weaker (in their opinions because it does not have the power to make people work when they don't want to, is not able to take away people's pigs and wives, is not allowed to burn down houses etc., etc.), then this also makes KEPA much less influential.

ANJI

EKI AGALAGO of the SANGORAGIN lineage, aged 52, hereditary Mega (pig exchange) and fight leader; said to be respected by all three lineages at ANJI; speaks only Enga; was originally a Government appointed foreman, then became traditional leader when his father died; has never been employed; no education; served 6 months in 1969 for riotous behaviour, but has no other prison sentences; thinks that all past changes have been good but does not want Self Government or Independence because he feels they will serve no useful purpose.

KIDA [illegible] of the [illegible] lineage, aged 47, hereditary Naga leader; no formal education; speaks Pidgin; was a medical assistant during the war, at Wabag and Magam; has been a tultul and a Councillorman; served 3½ years for assaulting a woman and 6 months for riotous behaviour in 1958; readily accepts all past changes, feels that Self Government and Independence might be alright but would prefer to remain under Australian Administration.

PUMPILLA TUNGUA of the [illegible]-PIAMIN lineage, aged 64, Naga leader with considerable influence through the Nigapu valley, into the Tank valley and the Tambul Sub District; no formal education, speaks only Naga; was a Government appointed foreman but no other employment; no convictions; happy with all innovations introduced by both Government and Missions, thinks Self Government and Independence could be alright provided that expatriates remain.

MAGABERE

THELO KING (AITALIGIN), POPUAI [illegible] ([illegible]), RAPIA KIAGAI (PALIMBU), [illegible] KIUMEK ([illegible]), [illegible] PIALIBIL (PAMUNDA), LAGIMK WALI'DMP ([illegible]), [illegible] LIMAKI ([illegible]), LAMGAP PUK ([illegible]).

The above men were named as the principal leaders of their respective sub-clans, but they were not prepared to be interviewed.

TAMBUNUM

KIONA AMBAI of the KEMBAN sub-clan, Councillor and traditional leader, aged 62; no formal education but literate in pidgin; was a boy was cook and unofficial interpreter for police at Wabag, was a tultul for 9 years, a luluai for 5 years and has been a Councillor for 9 years; 3 weeks in prison for a fight over "money", no other convictions; he doesn't understand Self Government and Independence but is willing to try them.

PAMI KONDA also of the KEMBAN sub-clan, aged 57, hereditary leader for fighting, Naga and women; served 2 weeks for a small fight, no other convictions; no formal education; was appointed by government to hear disputes, no other employment; accepts all changes except that he doesn't like being overruled by Councillor or Councillorman; thinks Self Government and Independence should come later.

[illegible] KIMPUGA of the KUMBIN sub-clan, aged 47, Naga leader; no formal education; was a government appointed foreman then a Councillorman, no other employment; 3 months in prison for a fight over trees for a new bridge, no other convictions; quite happy with previous innovations but doesn't want any more.

MAPUNDA

PIMBO [illegible] of the LIMMAI sub-clan, aged 48, Naga leader; no formal education, no employment; 4 months prison in 1970 for Clan fight.

U'U LAGAIL of the LIMMAI sub-clan, aged 40, Naga leader; no formal education, no employment; 1 month for 1970 Clan fight, 3 months for a previous Clan fight with Wabag clans.

Although this sub-clan has a history of fighting, none of the three above named would admit to being fight leaders. None of them want Self Government or Independence and neither they, nor any other (hereditary) members of their line, are prepared to discuss them.

It would appear that the leaders of this line have a strong hold on their people, to continue to live by tradition and to only accept new ideas if they are of direct benefit to them and involve little effort on their part and no disruption of their traditional way of life.

PIRA

[illegible], KALIN KAKUR, [illegible] and [illegible] were named as leaders, but were not available for interview.

KAIRUA

[illegible] and PIANE KOLIAK of the PUNGI line, [illegible] TAMIO of the [illegible] line, KALAI TAPE of the [illegible] sub-clan and [illegible] of the [illegible] sub-clan were named as leaders but were not available for interview.

PAME

PAIELA [illegible] of the [illegible] sub-clan, aged 58, hereditary Mage leader; no formal education, was a government appointed foreman but no other employment; has travelled a lot through Western and Southern Highlands; thinks all past changes have been good but doesn't like the idea of Self Government and Independence, wants the expatriates to continue to run things.

PIRGIN KAPE of the KAIRUA line, aged 52, hereditary Mage leader; no formal education; was a government foreman, then a [illegible], now a Committeeman, no other employment; pleased with all past changes (especially schools and hospitals) but doesn't want any more, wants Australia to stay.

[illegible]

LIKPA [illegible] of the WONGIERDA sub-clan, aged 56, Mage leader; no formal education, was a government foreman but no other employment; 6 months prison for assaulting a woman, no other convictions; accepts past changes but doesn't want any more, is quite happy with expatriates running things, says it has been alright having them so far and wants them to stay.

WAKAS [illegible] and IPU KANDAMBRIO were also named as leaders but were not available for interview.

[illegible]

KANDAMBRIO TAVALI of the AKAIN line, aged 42, Councillor and Traditional leader; was a government foreman on road work, then a luluai, was a Committeeman for 4 years and has been Councillor for 3 years; no convictions, no formal education; happy with past changes but does not want Self Government and Independence. Says they have not had Government for long enough yet, should wait until more young people are educated.

No others leaders named.

KUMBASAGAN

KIMUNGI [illegible] of the KUMBASAGAN sub-clan, aged 46, hereditary leader for all traditional customs; no formal education, government

Newspaper, Retired and Councillor for 3 years (1960/63 and re-elected 1973), no other employment; says he was instrumental in forming VUCO Ltd, and is a principal shareholder; he prides in the late 50's for being running Government Station cannot mother paper; thinks all past changes have been good (especially VUCO and hospitals), feels that future changes will be alright if unpleasantness stop and more Companies are established in the area thus providing work with and more money.

VANDI KILEK of the FONIGBA education, aged 38, hereditary Town Leader; no formal education, no employment; said to have influence in the Town throughout Kpandumah Sub District and into adjacent Sub Districts; accepts all past changes and thinks future changes will be alright too.

FIGBA of the MOMBAHUN education said named as a leader but was not prepared to disclose personal details. He said that leaders today were only so in a small way because the Government has taken over the organisation of their lives.

CONCLUSION

These people were not willing to name any leaders.

Edit.

The majority of the named leaders are very limited, hardly any of them have travelled further than LIBOGBI in the West and BAGBE to the East. I realise that, in pre-contact days, they would have been even less widely-travelled than this and I suggest that, now circumstances have changed and National Unity is so important, all leaders, both traditional and elected, must be encouraged and assisted to have exchange visits with leaders of the other districts. This will broaden their outlook, help them to a better understanding of others and help to foster the idea of National Unity.

LAND TENURE AND USE

The traditional system of land tenure in the area is basically patrilineal, and this still applies.

There are no residents of the area who hold land on lease from the Administration or the Crown.

One Mr. [illegible], from [illegible] in the Western Highlands was successful, earlier this year, in obtaining lease to a commercial block on the Government Station, with a view to growing a [illegible] and both [illegible], but he has not commenced work on the block yet.

Four other Simbiri residents of this Census Division, have made application for a commercial block on the Government Station, but the blocks have not yet been identified as available for leasing.

Coffee is the principal cash crop in this Census Division, with [illegible] vegetables a poor second.

All cash crop plantings are done on an individual basis.

LITERACY

There are six schools in the Census Division, one Mission "A" school, three Mission 'T' schools, one Government 'T' school and a Mission Vocational school. (The Mission High School is in the Lower Lai Census Division).

HIGHLANDS LUTHERAN SCHOOL AT ANAPYAK

(Lutheran Mission 'A' School).

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Grade 1	6 expatriate 1 indigenous	8 expatriates	15
Grade 2	2 expatriates	5 expatriates	7
Grade 3	6 expatriates	3 expatriates 1 indigenous	10
Grade 4	5 expatriates	5 expatriates	10
Grade 5	2 expatriates	4 expatriates 1 indigenous 1 mixed race	8
Grade 6	4 expatriates	1 expatriate	5
Grade 7 (Form 1)	5 expatriates	3 expatriates	8
	31	32	63

The only language taught at this school is English. It is a privately run, fee-paying school and is only an Associate Member of the National Education System. This means that it receives a two thirds subsidy from the Government for two of its teachers but it can still have its own syllabus/curriculum. 33 of the pupils board at the school during the week and 16 of them also board at the week-ends.

The curriculum, although partly Australian based, is largely American based. The system, although sequential, is highly individualised, catering to each student's capabilities. When students move on to Secondary Education in other Countries (as most of them do) they require a period of adjustment to be able to accept a more structuralised system geared to external examinations but, after this initial period of adjustment, they then tend to attain the highest standards and to maintain the top positions at their levels of study.

Including the Headmaster, there are 4 teachers all with Arts degrees (2 MA's and 2 BA's)

The future of this school is undecided at the moment and there are several alternatives open to it.

As the school was originally for children of the Mission staff only and provided for 2 teachers, which would be sufficient for this need, it is possible that the Mission may decide to reduce the teaching staff back to 2. However, this school also now accepts children of Administration and private enterprise parents so that a decision as outlined above would leave these children with nowhere to go- there is no other 'A' school in the Kopenamanda Sub District.

If the school were allowed to also continue with its own curriculum, it might consider establishing a Government 'A' stream, the two to be run concurrently. It should be noted here that there is a distinct possibility that the 'A' stream at WABAG will be closed due to insufficient pupils (there are currently only 2).

The school could return to its pre-1970 situation of being completely outside the National Education System but it would then lose its subsidy of $4000 and it would have to re-structure its fees (upwards, of course).

If, for any reason, the number of pupils decreased to any extent then the school would have to consider either re-structuring its system to allow for reductions in staff and facilities or even closing down altogether.

A very important point to note here is that, if this school is closed for any reason other than insufficient pupils, then this would adversely affect all Government and Mission situations in the area which are staffed by people with children attending the school (this includes the High School and the Hospital)-to the extent that replacements would have to be found for a lot of these people.

MAIBOS Primary 'T' School (Lutheran Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard 1	37	6	43
Standard 2	34	2	36
Standard 4	38	3	41
	109	11	120

In 1974 this school will have Standards 5, 3 and 2, plus a new intake of Standard 1. At present there are 3 teachers, next year there will be 4. It is hoped that the new Standard 1 next year will total 45 pupils.

In this school, instruction at Standard 1 level commences in the Enga and Pidgin languages then gradually changes to English, usually becoming solely English by the second term.

POMPABOS Primary 'T' School (Roman Catholic Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard 2	27	12	39
Standard 3	20	10	30
Standard 4	25	14	39
Standard 5	18	4	22
Standard 6	28	1	29
	118	41	159

The only language used in this school is English. There is no Standard 1 because this school insists that there must be a certain percentage of girls and the people generally (the men in particular) do not agree. The school is prepared to accept an intake for Standard 1 next year only if the people comply with

the Mission's ruling on girls.

Early in 1974 the current headmaster, who is an expatriate, will be returning to his home Country and the position will be localised.

POGHAROS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (Roman Catholic Mission)

This school opened in April 1973 and has 15 male trainees undergoing tuition. The training is directed principally toward agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. The students are to spend 1 year at the school full-time, including boarding, and then spend a further 12 months extension work, under supervision of the school's two expatriate teachers, on land in their home area. A condition of the acceptance of any student, is a guarantee from his own line that they will provide the student with sufficient land to fulfil the extension part of his training.

There is a Management Board which consists of Mr. EFRA (Chairman) who is manager of UASO Ltd.'s vegetable and coffee operations, Mr. CHARLES MAINO (Vice Chairman) who is manager of the Mission (Lutheran) Agricultural Station at Kabulamanda, the open MHA Mr. PATO KAKANYA, the Government Rural Development Officer, the senior Government Assistant Rural Development Officer and 5 Councillors.

In addition to ample land for horticultural and agricultural training, the Mission has a small herd of cattle and has just purchased 75 sheep and lambs from the Eastern Highlands.

WAPENAMANDA Primary 'T' School (Government)

	Males	Females	Total
Class 1	27	3	30
Class 2	43	5	48
Standard 3	29	5	34
Standard 4	27	2	29
Standard 5	30	2	32
	156	17	173

There is currently no Standard 6, but next year there will be a new intake at first year level resulting in Classes 1, 2 and 3 and Standards 4, 5, and 6. The differentiation between Class and Standard is that Standard refers to the pupils enrolled under the old system of 7 years Primary education, and Class refers to those enrolled under the current system of 6 years Primary education. English is the only language used in this school.

YARAMANDA Primary 'T' School (Lutheran Mission)

	Males	Females	Total
Standard 1	36	6	42
Standard 3	34	3	37
Standard 5	32	4	36
	102	13	115

English is the only language used in this school. The reason for only 3 Standards is simply because there are only 3 teachers. This school was established in 1955 and so far 538 pupils have passed through the school, an average of 29.88 per year.

There are reportedly 113 adults literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, 244 in Pidgin and 41 in English.

One young man at ANJI failed Form 3 at St. Paul's Lutheran High School, Wapenamanda - his name is LEO [illegible].

[illegible] LAGEA from [illegible] is a Form 4 student who has just resigned after a few months as a C[illegible]l assistant at the Sub District Office, Wapenamanda.

[illegible] from YAMBERNDA, [illegible] TAP and LEMO KILIO both from PAUO are all attending Hagen Technical College. [illegible] from YAMBIS is at the Catholic High School, Kum. [illegible] from [illegible] is at a Teachers Training College but no-one could say where.

There are no radios owned by residents of the Omaka Division. A small amount of interest is shown consistently by other people. Everyone buys the Post-Courier, mainly of course because it is printed in English.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The people still live in traditional housing, with kunai grass thatched roofing, pitpit walls and an earth floor. The men and women sleep in separate houses, the men mainly in round houses and the women mainly in oblong houses, and the pigs sleep in the same houses as the women. All houses have a pit toilet and they are usually a reasonable distance from the houses. The areas around the houses are generally kept clean and tidy.

Approximately 10% of the people use european-style clothing but a large proportion of these people only use them part of the time. There is a decline in the use of european-style clothing due to the increasing cost of them and a decrease in the amount of money available to buy them. The reason for the latter is because a lot of money is now leaving the area through the purchase of beer.

The only european artifacts in common use are steel axes and knives, spades and, to a limited extent, cups, plates and saucepans.

The staple diet is comprised of sweet potato, sugar cane, pitpit, sweet corns, taro and bananas. This is supplemented by yams, yams and, in the season for them, karuka nuts. Introduced vegetables and peanuts are grown but mostly as cash crops; only a small percentage are eaten and then mainly by the younger people.

The average family only supplements its diet with tinned meat or tinned fish and rice on an average of once every 2/3 weeks.

Apart from the school children, who participate in sport regularly, there is a small percentage of adult males who are interested in sport but they are not keen enough to play regularly.

The expatriate wife of the headmaster at Pumpubes Catholic Mission has been running Women's Clubs at both Pumpubes and at Kapumanda Station for the past 5-6 months and these have been quite successful. Unfortunately this lady will be going back to her home Country early in 1974 and it is quite likely that the two Clubs will then collapse.

Earlier this year Mr. J.C. Prins started a Scout Troop at St. Paul's High School and more recently Mr. F. Harrasser, the headmaster, started another Scout Troop at Pumpubes Catholic Mission. Patrol Officer B.F. Hartley is the Scout Assistant Area Commissioner responsible for Scouting in the Maps District. The Troop at the High School is well organised and progressing steadily, the Troop at Pumpubes has not settled down yet but should also prove successful. Both Troops have indigenous Assistant Leaders and they will all be attending a special practical Training course at MIBJ during the first week-end in November.

Although it can be said that the standard of living is improving, this is from a European point of view, and the gap between the sophisticated mind and the minds of most of these people is still so great that what appear to be the benefits of civilisation could in some cases be detrimental for the indigene. For example-better health, leading to an increased population, resulting in insufficient land and resources.

MISSIONS

There are four Missions active in this Census Division - Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist and Apostolic.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is the smallest, with just one small station at WANEPAROS, about 20 miles West of the Sub District Office. There is only a small following, concentrating on their own particular way of life in a peaceful, happy, polite and well dressed manner, tending to keep themselves apart from the remainder of the people but by no means aloof. There is another settlement at the North Western end of the Census Division but this is just inside the Wabag Sub District and their Church is at BINIP about 3 miles further on toward Wabag.

The Apostolic Church is not very big in the area and has only been established during the past 12-18 months, but it is growing steadily and could cause problems if not kept under close observation. Its teachings include healing by the laying on of hands, "speaking in tongues" and denunciation of other Missions. Followers of this Church have gone so far as to publicly berate Father Schmuck of the Catholic Mission at PINA. It is noticeable that they have erected churches where the influence of other Missions is strongest e.g. Wapenamanda, Pompabos, Pina. I suggest that this developing situation warrants thorough investigation by senior government officers.

The Roman Catholic Mission is the second largest in the area. It has a large Church at ANJI, and another one at PINA where there is also a resident European Priest, Father Schmuck, and fairly extensive coffee plantings. There is also a school building and a teacher's house at PINA but the school is non-operative due to the unavailability of a teacher.

The principal Catholic station is at POMPABOS which has the largest church in the area, 2 houses, a Primary 'T' School, 3 teachers' houses and a Vocational School. There are five resident Europeans - a Priest, the headmaster of the 'T' school, his wife who runs women clubs both at Pompabos and at Wapenamanda, and two male teachers at the Vocational School.

It is the Mission of the Divine Word and was established at Pompabos in 1968. Its headquarters is in Rome, its New Guinea headquarters is at Alexishafen and it is answerable to a Bishop in Mount Hagen. The older of its two houses was built in 1971 and is said to be the very first permanent materials house in the Sub District. The Church was completed in 1974 and is constructed of all hand sawn timber. Inside the Church are some very large, attractive murals painted by pupils of the 'T' school. The Mission has a small herd of cattle, and a large flock of sheep (75) which have only just been purchased.

Details of the two schools are given under LITERACY.

There are 11 Catechists working from Pompabos through this Census Division and into the Lower Lai Census Division. (There are another 11 working from the Catholic Mission at Punakos in the Tank Census Division.) Upto now Catechists have been trained at a school near Alexishafen but in 1974 this school is to be transferred to Wapenamanda (at Punakos in the Tank Census Division).

The largest Mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod), which is controlled and financed from America but managed locally by the Nabag Lutheran Church. It has an American/Australian school at AMAPYAK, two Primary 'T' Schools at YAIBOS and YARAMANDA (see LITERACY for details), an agricultural station at MEKULAMANDA, several churches and aid posts through the area and herds of beef and dairy cattle. Just on the borders of this Census Division are also a large Lutheran High School and a large Lutheran Hospital.

YAIBOS, which was established in 19[illegible], is the largest Lutheran Station in the area and, in addition to the 'T' school, it has an Aid Post, a Church, a metal workshop principally for the assembly of galvanised iron water tanks, a carpentry workshop, an electricians workshop and a vehicle service station. The service facilities were established for Mission work but are also available to any other cash customers who wish to use them. Also at Yaibos is a dairy herd consisting of 1 Friesian bull, 6 Friesian milk cows, 9 Australian Illawarra Shorthorn milk cows and 5 calves, producing 200/250 pints of milk per day. Some of this milk is sold in Wewak, some is distributed to other mission stations in the Highlands and the remainder is sold at local stores owned by WASO Ltd.

At YARAMANDA there are 2 bulls, 26 cows and 5 calves, all Australian Illawarra Shorthorns. (The Mission also has 35 Zebu cows and a Brahmin bull at Pomai in the Lower Lai Census Division). Yaramanda, which was established in 1948, also has one of the 'T' schools, a church and an Aid Post. Seven Pastors are controlled from Yaramanda by a Circuit Secretary but only three of them work in this Census Division. Several others work from Yaibos.

The Mission Agricultural Station at MEKULAMANDA concentrates on coffee and animal husbandry but also experiments with sorghum, sweet corn and european-type vegetables, and all the Mission's cattle are managed from this station. There is a piggery which has 3 boars and 20 sows, currently all pregnant, and they are fed on sweet potato and pig concentrate. Piglets are available for purchase from 8 weeks old at $24-30 each and adult pigs are sold by weight at 40cents per pound. The station has 834 chickens (479 layers plus young) producing 15-20 dozen eggs per day. When they have finished laying, adult chickens are sold at $2 - $4 each. The chickens are fed on a sweet corn, sweet potato and green concentrate and are kept in batteries. The station also has 27 ducks and 3 Geese. Cattle are sold, to local purchasers only, at $80 - $120 for calves and $120 - $250 for adults. The station has 11 acres of coffee.

The Agricultural Station has plans to increase the piggery by erecting a bush material pig-house in a fenced-off area, planted with sweet potato, for pregnant sows and piglets. It is also planned to fence-off another area for drying coffee, to try to prevent stealing. Another plan is to buy a trailer and a manure pump for the manufacture of fertiliser from pig manure and the effluent from septic tanks.

At KUMBALAGAN is WASO Ltd. "WASO" is an Enga word meaning "to produce" or "to make". It started out as the Headquarters offices for the Lutheran Mission, plus a bulk store solely for mission use. It was then discovered that there was an expanding market potential for trading, as the area began to develop under Administration influence with the introduction of coffee plantings and the

possibilities of introduced vegetable production. The Mission then transferred its Management centre to IRELYA near Wabag, and a Company was formed with its Registered Office at Kumbusagum. In 1964 WABO Ltd. was registered as a Share Company under the Companies Ordinance. Through the Wabag Lutheran Church, the Missouri Synod made a 20 year loan to the Company and there is still about 12 years remaining to pay off the loan. The European Managing Director's salary is still paid initially by the Mission, but it is now repaid to the Mission from Company profits. This situation could change in 1974 as the current Managing Director will be relinquishing his position and returning to America.

There are 81 expatriate shareholders and 400 indigenous shareholders, the largest single indigenous shareholding being 795 shares ($1,590). A total of $300,000 was paid to indigenous people for produce, wages and dividends during the 1972/73 financial year.

The Company trades principally in vegetables and coffee. Approximately 24,000 pounds of vegetables are shipped each week to Wewak, Madang, Lae, Mount Hagen and Mamus. Vegetables are also supplied to the Army at Lae and Wewak and to the Navy at Manus. During September this year the Company made its first shipment of potatoes to Port Moresby, via Lae, and the Company has fostered a large potato enterprise in the Laiagam area. This latter is to be supervised part-time by the Agricultural teacher from the Mission's High School at Wapenamanda, who until earlier this year was manager of the Agricultural Station at Mukulumanda. During the past year WABO Ltd. has exported 350 tons of locally grown coffee. The Company has large vegetable and coffee warehouses, both at Kumbusagum.

The bulk store still operates, selling various hardware goods, tools, timber, paint, LP gas, and food etc. There are also a sizeable self-service grocery store and an adjoining trade store. The Company operates a Post Office, a Commonwealth Bank Agency and the Airlines Agency. It also runs an efficient and well stocked vehicle service station which moved into new modern premises earlier this year.

It should be noted that there are very few true converts to either of the two larger Missions in the area, (Lutheran and Catholic), the majority of their "members" simply making use of the Missions for their own ends, a fact which is confirmed by staff of both Missions and anthropological experts on the Enga people, such as Professor Meggitt. Apart from the dissension being created by the advent of the Apostolic Church in the area (see above), there is no inter-denominational frictions between the other Missions. However both the Lutherans and the Catholics are increasing their evangelical teachings and this could lead to competitive strife in the future, particularly if supervision slackens, as could happen for example if there were a mass exodus of expatriate Mission staff and/or reductions in Administration staff.

NON-INDIGENOUS

The largest enterprise by far is NASO Ltd. (see Missions for details). Although the majority of its shareholders are indigenous and it has already localised its staff to a large extent, the Company is still controlled financially and physically by expatriates. NASO employ over 50 local employees on a full-time basis and this is almost doubled at times by the addition of casual workers at the height of coffee production.

Apart from the replacement of the 8 remaining expatriate staff members, there is no prospect of any increase in local employees unless, or until, there is a considerable increase in the local production of coffee and vegetables and of course a correspondingly improving market potential. Unless the general attitudes and outlook of the local people either collectively, increased production is unlikely because most primary producers in the area tend to lose interest after a time or after they have acquired a certain amount of money.

There are also the expatriate enterprises operated at Yalinga by the Lutheran Mission (see MISSIONS) which employ about 40 local workers, with small prospects of expansion.

Mr. B.H. Naggay owns a trade store, situated at the Government Station at Wapumunda, and this is managed by an indigenous employee. The store has an above average range of trade store goods but a large percentage of its turnover is in the sale of beer.

The small store operated by Yaten Brothers at Wapumunda, closed early in 1972 for lack of business. It was reopened earlier this year by another expatriate, in partnership with Yaten Brothers, but has once again closed down.

COMMUNICATIONS

ROADS

The principal road is the Highlands Highway which runs right through the Census Division, continuing on to Mount Hagen to the East and to Wabag and Laiagam to the North West. At the North West end is a secondary road through Pima to Kumanda, the only administration centres in the Census Division which are not adjacent to the Highway.

At Nakulumunda, about 25 miles North West of Wapenamanda Government Station, is a secondary road into the Tank Census Division and this road is shortly to be extended at its North West end to connect with the Pima/Kumanda road at the Aiale River.

About a mile along the Highway, toward Mount Hagen from the Wapenamanda Government Station, is another secondary road leading to the Lutheran Hospital and on through the Lower Lai Census Division to Kangian.

The Haga people do not live in villages, but in family houses scattered throughout their sub-clan's land, with the result that there are numerous walking tracks all over the place.

All the census centres, all the commercial enterprises and all the Mission Stations border onto the roads.

During parts of the wet season, only four wheel drive vehicles can negotiate the secondary roads but, this apart, the roads are open to all types of vehicles.

AIR

The only airstrip in the Census Division is at the Government Station. It is one mile long, with 2000 feet at the South West end sealed, and is normally open to except category 'A' traffic. In July 1973, TAA and Ansett Airlines withdrew their services and commercial flights are now provided by TAL using single and twin engined Cessna aircraft.

The gravelled part of this airstrip could easily be widened to almost 3 times its present width and could be doubled in length, extending from the North West end, although the first 200 yards or so would entail a large amount of fill.

RIVERS

None of the rivers are navigable, because they are too swift flowing and either too shallow or too full of encumbrances such as rocks.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

In this Census Division there are 10 carpenters, 24 drivers, 1 bulldozer driver, 3 Aid Post Orderlies, 8 cooks, 2 teachers, 6 mechanics, 6 clerks, 3 plumbers and 1 power house attendant.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer to the sections on Social Groupings, Leadership and Missions also to the Political Education Situation Report submitted with this Area Study.

The general attitude towards the Administration and other expatriates, is one of passive tolerance and to make use of them when it suits the people's requirements.

The Tapanuonto Local Government Council plays little or no part in the overall political situation due to lack of publicity about its purpose, and functions and activities. Refer to the Situation Report mentioned above, for suggested ways of remedying this regrettable situation.

The people of this Census Division have very little comprehension of the machinery of their own Council, let alone Central Government which is too remote to mean anything to them.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The economy of the area is quite good, due to a good road system, constant encouragement and assistance from [illegible] and the Missions, and there is ample scope for further improvement if the people want it, but generally they do not.

An important point to note is that a lot of money is no longer circulating continually through the area because it is leaving the area through the purchase of large quantities of beer.

There are no Co-operatives, Rural Programs Societies or Marketing Societies functioning in the area.

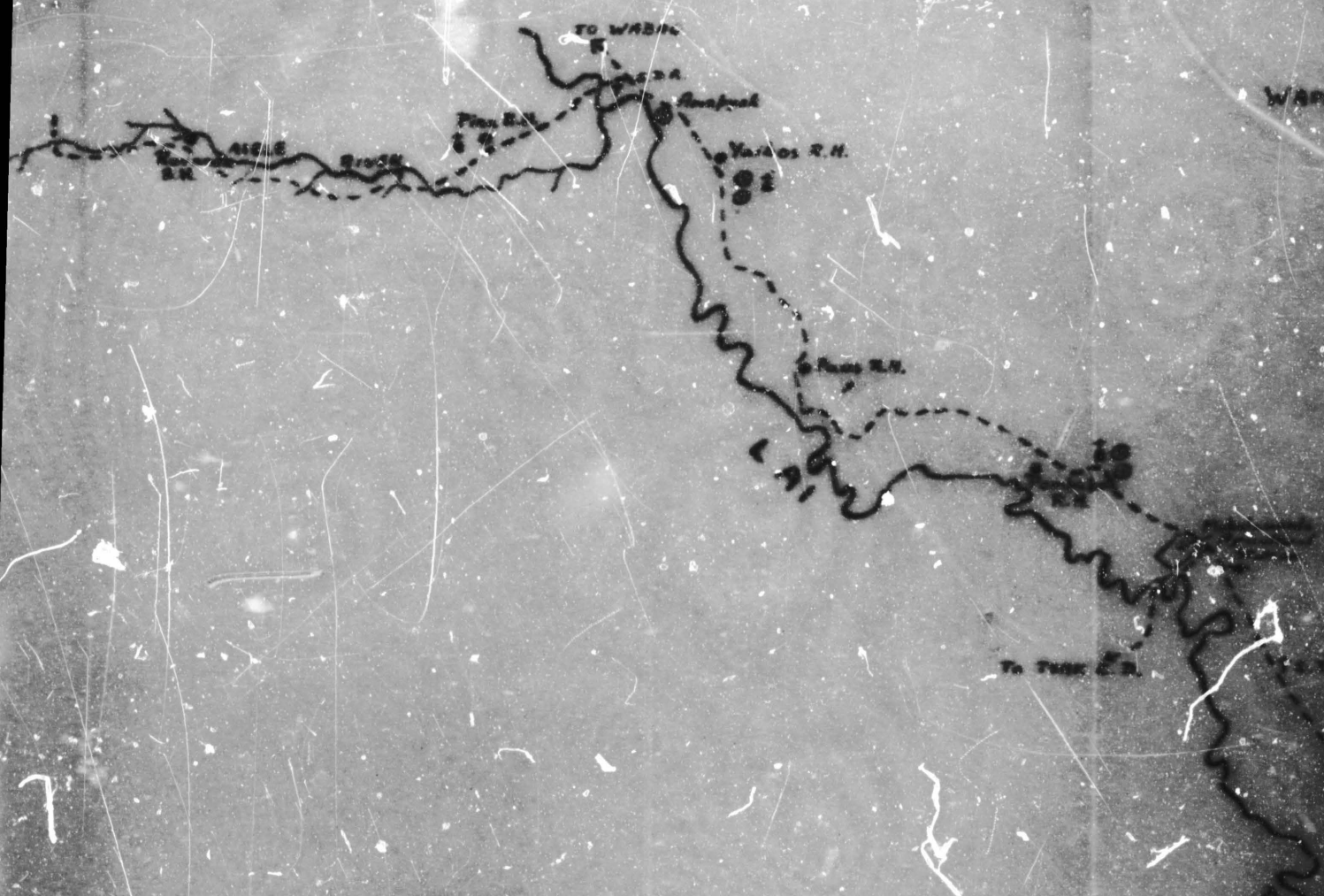
The economy of the area is geared largely to the purchasing and marketing operations of WASO Ltd. (see Missions) therefore, should WASO fail or decline to any extent, the economy of the area will be affected accordingly.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

There is sufficient arable land for increased plantings of cash crops but, unless someone can supply acceptable motivations, the people of this area will not be interested in expanding the economy.

It should be appreciated that these people have no great ambitions, no strong incentives to accumulate anything and therefore no particular desire for improvement. No great hardships would ensue if all expatriate services and facilities were withdrawn from the area because the majority of the people still live as they have always done anyway. These people prefer to relax within their surroundings, not struggle against them as most modern societies do.

SIGNED.....R. F. Hartley.....
R/F. HARTLEY, P.O.
DATE.....5/11/73.....



LEGEND

- TEST HOLE
- CENSUS CENTRE BUT NO TEST HOLE
- RIVER
- ROAD
- CATHOLIC MISSION
- LUTHERAN MISSION
- S.D.A.
- SCHOOL
- HOSPITAL OR AID POST

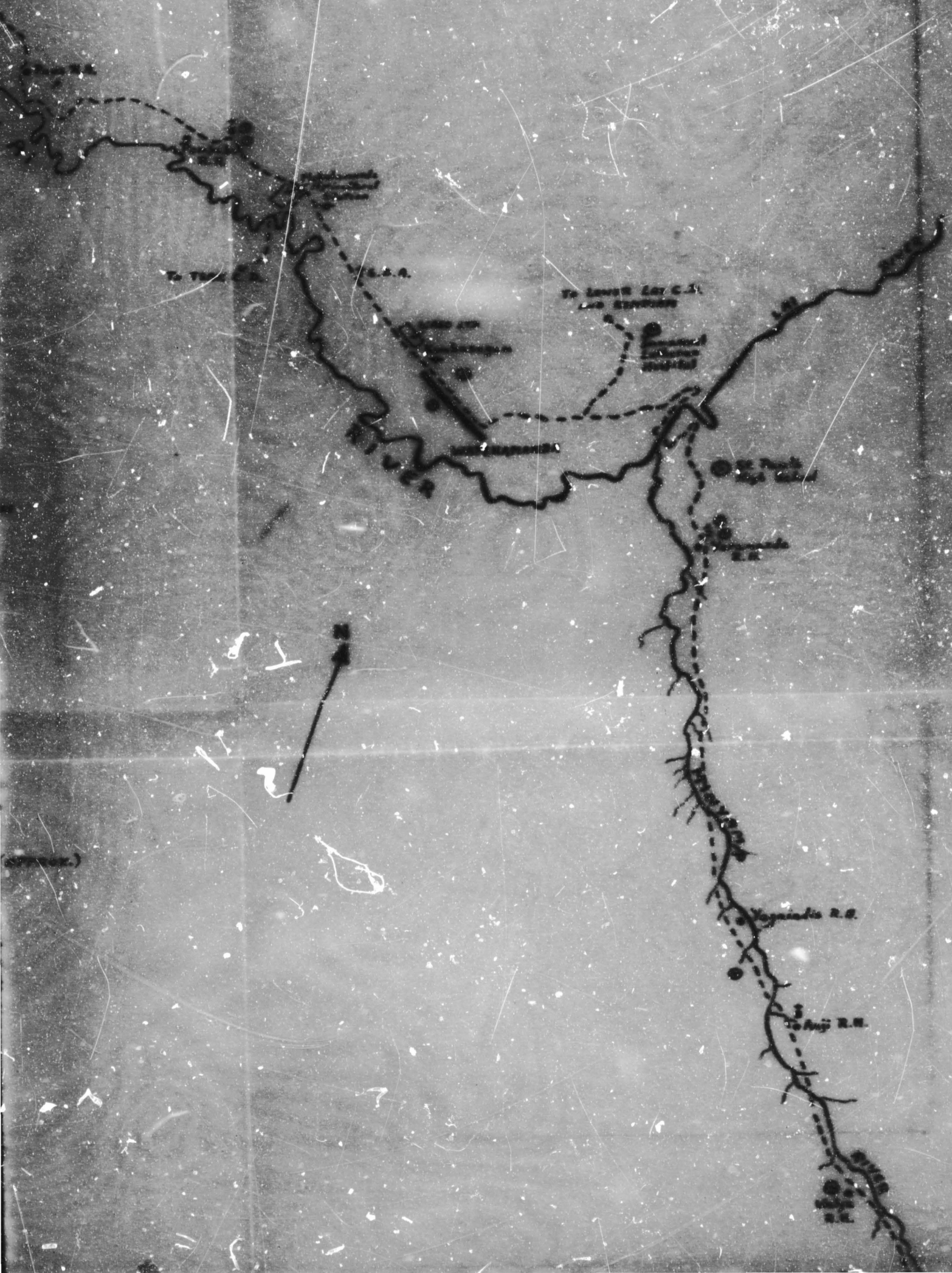
N

SCALE = 1 INCH TO 1 MILE (APPROX.)

W/APECHEMADIVA PATROL, No. 2 OF 1928/29

MIDDLE LAI CENSUS DIV.

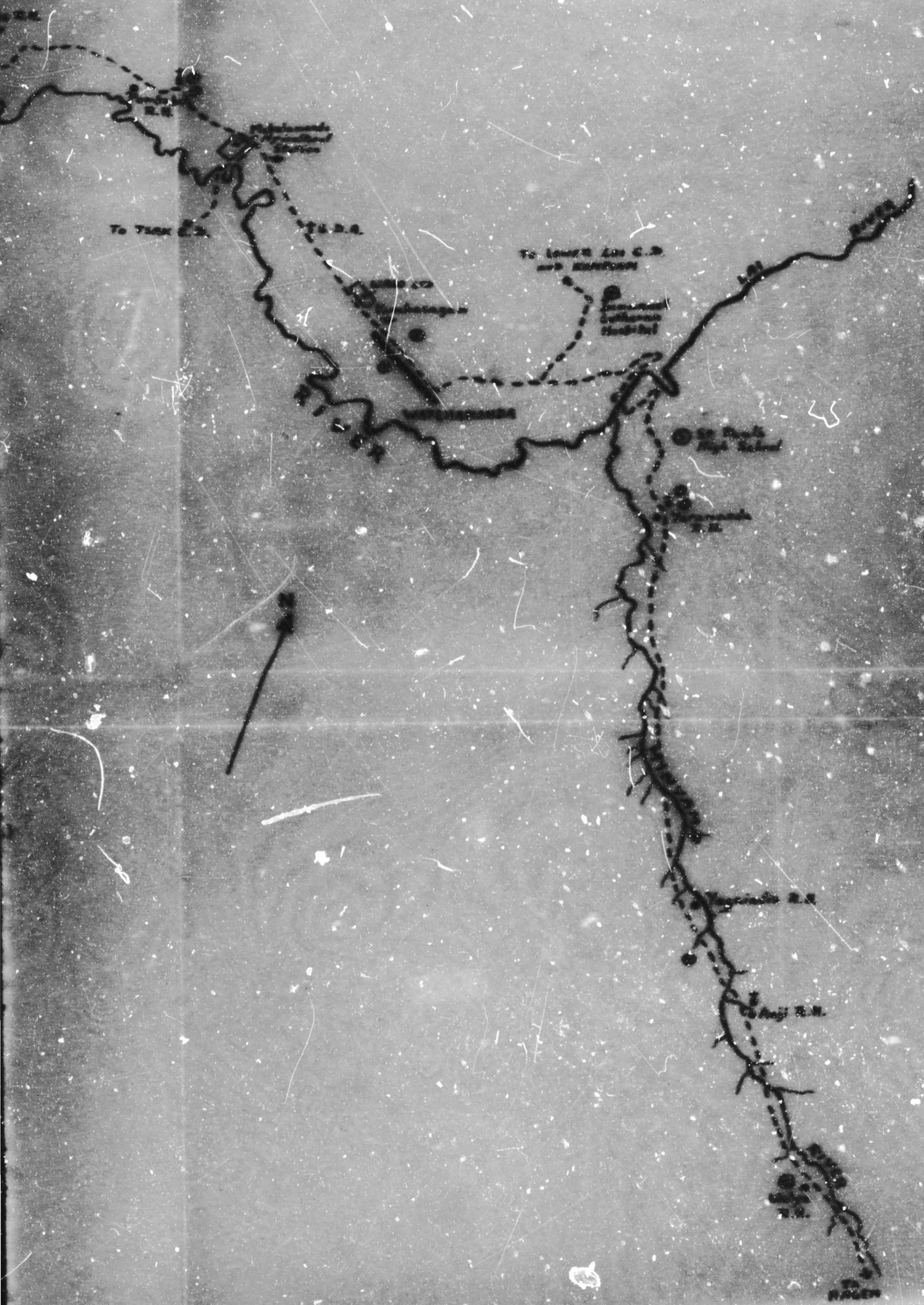
D. F. HARTLEY, P.O.



WAPENHAMMA PATROL No. 2 OF 1938/39

RIDDLE LAI CENSUS DIST.

B. F. HORTLEY, P.O.



POPULATION

Gen. Ref.—[illegible]

Zone of Tribe	Village	TOTALS (Including Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Kavanga)				Grand Total
		Under 15 years		15 years and over		Under 15 years		15 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
[illegible]	TAPURUA-[illegible]	32	45	104	101	12	15	22	17	[illegible]
	TAPURUA-[illegible]	31	38	66	58	2	0	11	6	214
	TAPURUA-[illegible]	27	23	60	54	4	1	11	6	185
	TEPUPUA-[illegible] & TAA[illegible]	18	20	47	40	1	1	16	3	161
[illegible]	TEKEU-[illegible]	15	18	32	22	1	6	2	1	101
	TEKEU-[illegible]	12	9	26	24	0	0	4	1	81
	TEKEU-[illegible] & TAURAKI	45	52	94	83	0	1	7	1	[illegible]
	TEKEU-[illegible] & KINGIE	72	68	151	141	3	1	16	7	459
	TEKEU-[illegible] & TAUKEMOTU	58	77	178	116	0	2	15	4	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	74	74	124	116	0	0	7	0	402
	[illegible]	62	70	108	102	0	0	2	1	345
	[illegible]-TAKAU (OKOA)	34	32	62	60	0	0	2	0	235
	[illegible]-TAKAU (PAMUI)	114	81	128	155	1	0	6	2	534
[illegible]	TAARIK	20	9	24	22	0	0	4	0	79
	TEKEU-ISAN	19	11	49	35	0	0	4	0	118
	TEKEU-[illegible]	67	78	145	133	1	0	10	3	437
	TEKEU-[illegible]	72	73	151	133	1	1	18	4	453
										12,772

HQ

DDA67-19-54

(3)

PATROL REPORT

Station: WAPENAMANDA

Subdistrict: WAPENAMANDA

District: SIGA

Report No: 3 of 1973/74

Conducted by: DANIEL PUPUNEPA

Designation: PATROL OFFICER

Duration: 24.9.73 - 30.9.73

No. of Days: 7

Census Division: PART 2CHAK/TIDDLE LAI

Population:

Council Area: WAPENAMANDA

House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA

Map Reference:

Last Patrol:

Objects of Patrol: 1. Land Purchase - TANGAIPOS
2. Tribal Fighting - RAUANDA

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To .	( )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	( )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: / /19

P. Edwards

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

Above average ✓
Average
Below average

DATE: 31/9/1974.

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : [redacted]

Date : [redacted]

The District Commissioner

[redacted]

[redacted]

.....

RE :..[redacted].....PATROL NO.....3.....OF..73/74....

CONDUCTED BY MR.....[redacted].....

TO :.....[redacted].....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DDA 67-19-64

PATROL REPORT

Station: WAPENAMANDA

Subdistrict: WAPENAMANDA

District: ENGA

Report No: 4 of 73-74

Conducted by: DANIEL PUPUNEPA

Designation: PATROL OFFICER

Duration: 8.10.73 - 13.10.73

No. of Days: 5

Census Division: PART MIDDLE LAI/LOWER LAI

Population:

Council Area: WAPENAMANDA

House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA

Map Reference:

Last Patrol:

Objects of Patrol: 1. Road Purchase
2. Investigate Tribal fighting

The District Commissioner,
Enga District.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✗)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✗)
Updating of area study	(✗)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✗)
Patrol map,	(✗)

DATE: 16/6/1974

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

Above average
Average ✓
Below average

DATE: 6/8/1974

District Commissioner

DDA 67-19-09-18

PATROL REPORT

Station: MAFIRAMANDA
Subsection: MAFIRAMANDA
District: EMBA
Report No: 5 of 73-74
Conducted by: D. PUPUMBA
Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration: 15.10.73 - 20.10.73
No. of Days: 6
Census Division: EMAK

Population:
Council Area: MAFIRAMANDA
House of Assembly Electorate: MAFIRAMANDA
Map Reference:
Last Patrol:
Objects of Patrol:

1. ROAD PATROL
2. LAND INVESTIGATION

The District Commissioner,
EMBA District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To Copies	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,		(✗)
The Report and my comments,		(✓)
Area study,		(✗)
Updating of area study		(✗)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,		(✗)
Patrol map,		(✗)

DATE: 9/8/1974

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

~~Above average~~
Average
~~Below average~~

DATE: 22/8/1974

District Commissioner

DDA 67-19-[illegible] 3 copies (5) 6

PATROL REPORT

Station: WAPENAMANDA
Subdistrict: WAPENAMANDA
District: ENGA
Report No: 6 of 73/74
Conducted by: G. TUCK
Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
Duration: 15-10-1973 to 18-10-1973
No. of Days: 3
Census Division: TCHAK

Population: 12,000
Council Area: WAPENAMANDA
House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA
Map Reference:
Last Patrol:
Objects of Patrol: a. ROAD WORK
b. R.I.P. SUBMISSIONS
c. TRAINING D. PUPUNEFA, P.O.

The Novice Commissioner,
District,
ENGA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 02 To 114	(✓)
~~Patrol Instructions,~~	(✗)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
~~Area study,~~	(✗)
~~Updating of area study~~	(✗)
~~Situation Reports Nos 1—~~	(✗)
~~Patrol map,~~	(✗)

DATE: 5 / 11 /1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1—	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

~~Above average~~
Average
~~Below average~~

DATE: / /1974

District Commissioner

DOA67. 19. 24 11 Q

PATROL REPORT

Station: WAPENAMANDA
Subdistrict: WAPENAMANDA
District: ENGA
Report No: 10-1973/74
Conducted by: H.J. REDMOND
Designation: a/D.D.C.
Duration: 4/2/74 to 14/2/74
No. of Days: 10 (camped out)
Census Division: TCHAK

Population: C. 13,000
Council Area: WAPENAMANDA
House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA
Map Reference: -
Last Patrol: MARCH, 1973.
Objects of Patrol: General Administration.

The District Commissioner,
ENGA District,
WABAG

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To .	( )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
Patrol map,	( )

H. Redmond a/DDC

DATE: 4 / 3 1974

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
	( )
	( )

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER 9 MAY 1974 KONEDOBU PAPUA NEW GUINEA

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

Above average
Average ✓
Below average

Date: 11/5/1974

District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4811/30,000.—2.73.

67-19-24

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-19-24

Date : 28/5/74

The District Commissioner

[redacted] District.....

[redacted].....

.....

RE :...[redacted].....PATROL NO....10.....OF..1973/74..

CONDUCTED BY MR...[redacted].....

TO :.....[redacted].....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W.P. Ryan

W. P. [redacted]
[redacted]

DDA 67-19-34

PATROL REPORT

Station: WAPENAMANDA
Subdistrict: WAPENAMANDA
District: ENGA
Report No: 11 of 1973/74
Conducted by: G. TUCK
Designation: A.D.O.
Duration: 4-3-1974 to 5-4-1974
No. of Days: 33
Census Division: MIDDLE LAI

Population:
Council Area: WAPENAMANDA
House of Assembly Electorate: WAPENAMANDA
Map Reference:
Last Patrol:
Objects of Patrol:
R.I.P. RURAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT
R.I.P. WAPOS/RAWAMAKI ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The District Commissioner,
District,
Enga

In respect of this patrol, I attach:

Field Officers Journal Folios To 141 - 153	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(—)
This Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(—)
Updating of area study	(—)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(—)
Patrol map,	(—)

DATE: 17/6/1974

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

Above average
Average ✓
Below average

DATE: 21/6/1974

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-19-34

Date : 10/7/74.

The District Commissioner
Enga District
.....
WABAG
.....
.....

RE : WAPAHANANDA .....PATROL NO. 11 .....OF 1973/74.

CONDUCTED BY MR. G. TUCK .....

TO : MIDDLE LAI .....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOUNAGA
Secretary

DDA67-19-70

PATROL REPORT

Station: Wapenamanda
Subdistrict: Wapenamanda
District: Enga
Report No: 12 of 1973/74
Conducted by: Barry B. Anderson
Designation: Patrol Officer
Duration: 18/3/74 - 22/3/1974
No. of Days: 4 camped
Census Division: Tchak No.11

Population: 12,000
Council Area: Wapenamanda
House of Assembly Electorate: Wapenamanda
Map Reference: Milinch Wapenamanda
Last Patrol: December, 19[illegible]
Objects of Patrol: Road survey & road works
Political Education

The District Commissioner,
Enga District,
Wabag.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To .	(–)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(–)
Updating of area study	(–)
Situation Reports Nos 1— , 2, 3+4	( )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: 17/6/1974.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— , 2, 3, 4,	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report ~~Above average~~ Average ~~Below average~~

DATE: 22/8/1974

District Commissioner

[illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATION REPORT No. [illegible]

[illegible]

(For the reporting of information to officials of Headquarters units and requiring Headquarters knowledge or action. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, civil and armed strategic, tactical and other problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be completed for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary) [illegible]

Subject: A [illegible] SCHOOL AT [illegible]

I [illegible] that a new Tribunal School, to be built at [illegible] of the ongoing [illegible] for building and the [illegible] to [illegible] new school will be [illegible] the following villages:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I strongly support the people for a new school, to [illegible] of the [illegible] in the new central place for the [illegible] villages and also the school is in the midst of [illegible] where children live [illegible] of [illegible] to and from their villages.

Another thing which had come to my notice is that many young children who are [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] don't going to school because of the distance above a school is [illegible]. For an example [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] villages don't go to school [illegible] because of the distance. Thus, many people are asking for the school to [illegible] that can be [illegible] a good [illegible] therefore our children doesn't go to school, where they will have the chance of being educated as children do in [illegible] in an area where a school is situated.

Finally I would like to say that there should be a new school to [illegible] at the [illegible] too many children don't going to school there as they should be in school.

[illegible]

[illegible]