

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 19

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

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PORT MORESBY - 1991

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[WAU AND GARAINA]

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

PATROL REPORT OF: WAJ MOROB

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ..... 19 ..... 1971/72 ..... Number of Reports: 9 .....

PERORT No: WAU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No.
1 of 1971/72	1-52	R. DRAFFAN P.O	UPPER WATUT CENSUS x WATUT C.E.C	MAP	1.9.71 - 10.10.71	
2 of 1971/72	1-15	C.H. LONG P.O	BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	14.9.71 - 17.9.71	
3 of 1971/72	1	C.H. LONG P.O	YAMAP - HOTE - MUSIN		22.1.71 - 8.12.71	
4 of 1971/72	1-8	R. DRAFFAN	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION		1.9.71 - 9.10.71	
5 of 1971/72	1-8	S.S. CUTLACK P.O	PART BIARU VALLEY		21.2.72 - 25.2.72	
6 of 1971/72	1-3	T.R. DARWEN	BIANEAT x WAN CENSUS DIVISION		21.2.72 - 26.2.72	
7 of 1971/72	1-9	M. KUNSEI TPO	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	10.4.72 - 15.4.72	
8 of 1971/72	1-3	N. KAWA TPO	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION x WATUT		6.4.72 - 15.4.72	
9 of 1971/72	1-45	T.R. DARWEN APO	BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION		20.4.72 - 26.5.72	
[GARAINA]						
1 of 1971/72	1-9	M.A. DOUGLAS	UPPER WARIA CENSUS DIVISION		17.8.71 - 21.8.71	
2 of 1971/72	1-17	M.A. DOUGLAS	PAPUAN WARIA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	1.11.71 - 9.11.71	
3 of 1971/72	1-9	M.A. DOUGLAS	MIDDLE WARIA, PAPUAN WARIA x BIBU		19.2.72 - 1.3.72	





FORCBE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 72

WAU

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-71-72	R. DRAFFAN	Upper Watut C.D., & Watut L.G.C.
2-71-72	C.H. LONG	Biangai C.D.
3-71-72	C.H. LONG	No report
4-71-72	R. DRAFFAN	Upper Watut C.D.
5-71-72	S.S. OUTLACK	Part Biaru Valley
6-71-72	T.R. DARWEN	Biangai & Wan C.D.
7-71-72	M. HUNSEI	Upper Watut C.D.
8-71-72	N. KAWA	Upper Watut C.D. & Watut L.G.C. Report at District H.Q.
9-71-72	T.R. DARWEN	Biangai C.D.

GARAINA

1-71-72	M.A. DOUGLAS	Upper Waria C.D.
2-71-72	M.A. DOUGLAS	Papuan Waria C.D.
3-71-72	M.A. DOUGLAS	Middle Waria, Papuan Waria and Bubu C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Wau No. 1, 1971-1972.

Subdistrict..... Wau

District..... Morobe

Type of Patrol..... Census, area study, Council tax and administration

Patrol Conducted by..... R.D.W. Draffan, P.O.

Area Patrolled	}	Upper Watut Census Divisions
(Council and/or		Watut Local Government Council
Census Division/s.)		

Personnel Accompanying Patrol	Avoa Hua, A.P.O.
	Joel Yabi, Council Clerk
	Tax Review Committee
	Const. I/C Yaurin 1717

Duration of Patrol—from 1 / 9 / 71 To 9 / 10 / 71

No. of Days: 18

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : January 1971

Date 5/1/71 - 20/1/71 Duration..... 12

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To conduct the census and area study for the Upper Watut L.G.C. in conjunction with the Council tax and administration patrol.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4759

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner.

AREA STUDY FILED.



JWK:MG

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-6-115

17th August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Mrobo District,  
LAE.

WAU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-2-3 of 24th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of the Upper Watut Census Division, together with your comments and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. R. Draffan, Patrol Officer.

Please refer to my comments on Wau Patrol No. 2 1971/72.

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

.... /2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-115

34

Telegrams

Telephone

67-2-3

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

~~Department of Labor~~

Department of the Administrator,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

24th July, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
YONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL NO. 1/71-72 - R. DRAFFAN, P.O. and C. HUA, T.P.O.  
WAU PATROL NO. 2/71-72 - C. H. LONG, P.O.

Copies of the above reports together with covering comments from the Assistant District Commissioner are forwarded herewith for your records.

No reason can be given for the late submission by the A.D.C. as the officer concerned has since departed on long service leave.

These reports were received at this office in March but were overlooked and consequently were not forwarded at an earlier date. This long delay in forwarding the reports is regretted.

*G. G. Hardy*  
(G. G. HARDY) B.  
a/District Commissioner

.... / 2



67-1-4

RWH:BJ

33  
Sub-District Office,  
WAU.  
Morobe District.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAL.

10th March, 1972.

PATROL REPORT, WAU No. 1 /1971-72:

Please find enclosed three copies of the above report prepared by Mr. R. Draffan, Patrol Officer, together with copies of the patrol instructions and claims for camping allowances.

This patrol was completed on 9th October, 1971, and the report was evidently received at this office within the week of that date. Having just taken over this Sub-District, I cannot give reasons why the outgoing Assistant District Commissioner was unable to process the report before his departure on leave on 20th February, 1972.

Extensive comment at this stage is not warranted. The situation report is of course, out of date. The area study has been thoughtfully written and there has been a genuine and convincing effort to analyse the whole area with its problems.

The attitude of the people over land dealings is well set out. Development has largely been in the hands of outsiders (both expatriate and indigenous) and the one bright spot is the successful operation of the Sai-watut Society in the coffee marketing field. In my opinion, it is unfortunate that payments for forestry land were made in lump sums once and for all. A year by year settlement by means of a percentage of timber royalties paid back to the original owners would have given them a fairer settlement and established better relationships between the people on the one hand and the Administration and the Companies on the other hand.

...../2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

31

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

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,

.2.

32

It is pleasing to note that inter-mission relationships are cordial and that the missions are well-thought of by the people. Activities by Jehovah's Witnesses are being watched closely throughout the sub-district.

The report is commended. For your information and advice, please.

R.W. HALLAHAN.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. R. Draffan,  
Base Camp,  
BULOLO.

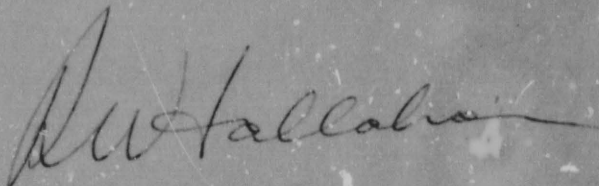
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32

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The report is commended. For your information and advice, please.



R.W. HAMAHAN.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. R. Draffan,  
Base Camp,  
BULGLO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

31

Telegrams  
Telephons  
Our Reference..... 67-1-3  
If calling ask for  
Mr..... PPS:TA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

31st August, 1971.

Mr. R. Draffan,  
Division of District Administration,  
BULOLO.

WAU PATROL NO. 1. OF 1971/72  
UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.

As discussed with you, please commence a patrol to the above area on Wednesday, 1st September, 1971.

You will be accompanied by Mr. Ovoa Hua, Assistant Patrol Officer, who is to receive on-the-spot training in all aspects of census/ general administrative patrol work.

Your patrol will coincide with a Watut Local Government Council Tax Collection Patrol. As Council Adviser, you will be in the position to assist the Tax Team and attend to any Council matters. Mr. Hua should also be fully involved in these tasks in order to give him experience in Council Duties.

The main objects of the patrol are as follows:-

- (1) Revision of Census figures for each village.
- (2) Compilation of new Census/Tax Roll/Roll of Electors forms for each village, and for each non-village area included in the Council area.
- (3) List of shotgun holders, showing make, model and serial number of gun, and ensure action is taken <sup>against</sup> holders of unregistered firearms.
- (4) Bring Trade Store Licence records up to date, and ensure that current licences are held.
- (5) Compile an up-to-date Area Study and Situation Report.
- (6) Conduct Political Education talks, emphasising electoral procedures, House of Assembly, and the role of Councils and Councillors. Recent material distributed to the Watut Council should be used.
- (7) Ensure that the Council Rules are fully explained.

In particular, refer to Chaps. 4 and 5 of Departmental Standing Instructions; Vol. 1.

The timetable for your patrol, as submitted by you, allows for ample time to cover all the above matters.

Under no circumstances should the patrol be rushed.



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Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
[illegible]

Please ensure that your completed report reaches me within two weeks of the conclusion of your patrol.

I wish you and Mr. Hua a successful patrol.

Yours faithfully,  
[illegible]

Report number

Sub-District

Division

Patrol conducted by

Patrol conducted by

Patrol conducted by

Patrol conducted by

Patrol conducted by

Duration of patrol

Date out

Date in

Date and duration of

last patrol

Objects of patrol

Total population

My reference

Village population

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
P. F. Seefeld.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

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Base Camp,  
Bulolo,  
Morobe District.  
7th October, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
Wau.

Wau Patrol Report No.1 of 1971-1972

Attached please find four copies of the above patrol report and my claim for camping allowance.

Report Number	Wau No.1 of 1971-1972
Sub District	Wau
District	Morobe
Council Area	Watut
Patrol Conducted by	R.D.W. Draffan
Designation	Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	Upper Watut Census Division
Personnel accompany patrol	Council Tax team, Avoa Hua, A.P.O. Const I/C Yaurin 1717
Duration of patrol	19 days
Date out	1st September 1971
Date in	6th October 1971
Date and duration of last D.D.A. patrol	5/1/71-20/1/71 12 days
Objects of Patrol	Census, area study and Council Tax Collection
Total population	4,759
Map reference	Attached
Village population register	Attached.

  
R.D.W. Draffan  
Patrol Officer



PATROL DIARY

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- 1 September 1971. To Golden Pines Sawmill, talks with Mr. Busbridge. Collected Patrol gear from A.D.C. Departed Sapan 11.15, arrived Dengalu 13.00. Tax and census conducted 14.00 - 17.30. Overnight Dengalu.
- 2 September 1971. Tax and census continued until 14.30. Talks given and problems heard and discussed. Departed 15.30, arrived Bulolo 16.45. Overnight Bulolo.
- 3 September 1971. Departed Bulolo 08.30 in Forestry Dept. truck as far as Watut, then on to Naute by Sai-Watut Society Toyota. Naute and Totomia taxed. Overnight Bulolo.
- 14 September 1971. Down to Latep and taxed and censused village. Overnight Bulolo.
- 15 September 1971. To Manki, taxed and censused. Worked on Council books p.m. Overnight Bulolo.
- 16 September 1971. Taxed and censused Yauwipu a.m. then the Lutheran Mission p.m. Overnight Bulolo.
- 17th September 1971. Taxed and censused New Tribes Mission a.m. Worked on Council correspondence p.m. Overnight Bulolo.
- 20th September 1971. Departed Bulolo 07.45 and collected tax team from Council Chambers. Crossed Watut footbridge and then drove to Andarora in Council President's Land Rover. Andarora taxed and censused. Talks given. Walked over to Plenkawa 13.30 arrived 14.00. Was greeted by a far too realistic mock ambush of war-painted warriors in traditional dress. Village taxed and censused. Talks given and problems discussed. Returned to Andarora 18.15. Overnight Andarora.
- 21st September 1971. Held talks with the people of Andarora and then drove up to Pararora. Inspected road works which are now to the village of Hawata. Pararora taxed and censused, talks given and problems heard. Helped bulldozer driver rescue his Toyota from the road edge Overnight Pararora.
- 22nd September 1971. Departed 07.45 and walked to Gumi, arriving 11.30. Village taxed and censused. An isolated, but cheerful community. Overnight Gumi.

- 23rd September 1971. Departed Gumi 07.45 and arrived Hawata trade store 10.15. Found store owner Kaiawewo selling birds of paradise which had been shot with a gun. Self and Kaiawewo and two Councillors walked down to Lutheran Mission ~~and~~ 3 hrs. ex store. Drove down to Bulolo to hand in shot gun and birds of paradise. Rest of patrol to Hawata. Overnight Bulolo.
- 24th September 1971. Departed Bulolo 08.00 and drove to Pararowa, arrived 10.30. Walked to rest house between Hawata and Ikyawa (1 hour). Villages taxed and censused. Talks given. Overnight Hawata.
- 25th September 1971. Departed Hawata and walked up to Menyi. (Time 70 minutes.) Villages of Menyi and Nimankinata assembled and taxed and censused. Rain made it impossible to give talks. Earth tremor experienced at 15.25. Overnight Menyi.
- 26th September 1971. Talks given to people and discussions held. Overnight Menyi.
- 27th September 1971. Departed Menyi 07.40, arrived Kieto one hour later. Taxed and censused and talks given. Departed Kieto 14.30 and arrived at Pararowa 1½ hours later. Walked on to Agaganda (40 minutes). Overnight Agaganda.
- 28th September 1971. Taxed and censused Agaganda. Talks given. Had to return to Bulolo because of illness, rest of patrol on to Sepanda under charge of Owoa Hua, A.P.E.
- Sepanda, Kauamanga, Wandini, Yokua and Waiganda taxed and censused by patrol on 29th and 30th.
- 4th October, 1971. Otibanda taxed and censused.
- 5th October, 1971. Part Leklu village taxed and censused a.m. Golden Pines Sawmill employees censused p.m. Have arranged to return in November to tax later, on a pay day. Return to Bulolo 17.30.
- 6th October, 1971. Remainder of Leklu village taxed and censused, talks given and worries heard. N.A.M.A.S.U. taxed and censused p.m.
- 7th October, 1971. Patrol up to Kaindi to tax Council residents on the mining lease.
- 8-9th October, 1971. Tax collected at Wau.

End of Patrol.



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INTRODUCTION

THE main objectives of this patrol were:

1. To compile the census and tax registers for the Watut Local Government area, which lies in the Upper Wetut Census division.
2. To compile an area study and situation report and attend to Local Government matters.

The patrol was largely successful, though unfortunately owing to the unusual distribution of population one hundred percent coverage of population was not achieved. This is explained fully in the main body of the report. A beneficial effect on the area politically is that the people are learning to apply and connect the lessons of the local political arena to the wider National issues.

It would appear that there would be four or more candidates for next year's House of Assembly elections.

1. Gai Gwakajiv, a Lutheran Mission school teacher from Malsingta School.
2. Councillor Apes of Bayawa.

The above two have said they will stand, though I think Gai Gwakajiv can only be regarded as a certainty. He is a Pompa man.

It is possible that Anau may stand again and that Arisa, the President of the Watut Society may also stand.

The diverse origins of the peoples in the Upper Watut Census Division caused a slight division among them, however these differences are rapidly fading and for the most part the people are a cohesive unit. The formation of the Watut Local Government Council has done much to weld these people together.

The Watut area is largely dependent on the coffee crop for its economy. The Golden Pine saw mill operating at Malsingta employs only 3 local men, but does pay 10 cents per 100 super feet of timber logged from within the area.

There are a number of gold mines, but the vast majority of these are from without the area.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1971-1972SITUATION REPORT(a) Political

The peoples of the Upper Watut area have a fair amount of political awareness. During the patrol political education talks were given and at every village much comment was made on the national political scene, especially in respect to the coming House of Assembly elections and the change of electoral boundaries.

The Watut Local Government Council is having a beneficial effect on the area politically in that the people are learning to apply and connect the lessons of the local political arena to the wider National issues.

It would appear that there could be four or more candidates for next year's House of Assembly elections.

1. Gai Gwakejiv, a Lutheran Mission school teacher from Malangta School.

2. Councillor Apeo of Ikyawa.

The above two have said they will stand, though I think Gai Gwakejiv can only be regarded as a certainty. He is a Pangu man.

It is possible that Anani may stand again and that Arisa, the President of the Sai Watut Society may also stand.

(b) Social

The diverse origins of the peoples in the Upper Watut Census Division causes a slight division among them, however these differences are rapidly fading and for the most part these people are a cohesive unit. The formation of the Watut Local Government Council has done much to weld these people together.

(c) Economic

The Watut area is largely dependent on the coffee crop for its economy. The Golden Pines saw mill operating at Bulawat employs only 3 local men, but does pay 10 cents per 100 super feet of timber logged from within its area.

There are a number of gold miners, but the vast majority of these are from without the area.



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AREA STUDY - UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISIONA. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Upper Watut Census Division lies wholly within the Wau Sub District, lying to the North West of the Sub District headquarters of Wau. It shares its Western boundary with the Asmat Patrol Post administrative area, its North Western boundary with the Langimar Census Division of the Menyamya area and in the North and North East with the Mumeng Sub District.

The Watut and Slate Creek rivers run through the area, joining at the Lutheran Mission and flowing down to join the Bulolo below the village of Leklu.

Dengalu village lies east of Bulolo, beneath the Kuper Range.

The Census Division covers some 207 square miles and includes rain forest to an altitude of approximately 6,000 feet which is confined to the valley sides. Dense kunai covers the undulating valley floors, which descend to almost 2,000 feet above sea level.

Soil in the kunai country is relatively poor, being sandy and lacking in water retention capacity. River bank areas are better off and in these areas and the timbered country the main coffee and food gardens are to be found.

Rainfall recorded at Bulolo over the past ten years has yielded an average of 64.5 inches per annum. There are no rain-fall records for the Upper Watut, however the Bulolo figures can be regarded as a relatively accurate pointer to the expected precipitation.

(b) The area is well serviced by roads, which run from Naute to Bulolo and Hawata to Bulolo via Bulawat and thence south to the sub District headquarters at Wau and north to Lae. There is an aerodrome at Bulolo, some 12 miles from the Watut Local Government Council headquarters. Wharves and shipping points are non-existent. More details will be found in section J.

(c) The first permanent administration in the Watut area came in 1932, with the establishment of the Patrol Post at Cibanda, under P. C. Mark Pitt. This post was later abandoned and administration was conducted from the Sub District headquarters at Wau. The Watut Local Government Council was established in 1968 a base camp has just been established at Bulolo in July of this year.

The people are generally well disposed towards the Administration and the Local Government Council is having a cohesive and purposeful effect on the people.

There are no open cultic movements in the area, though there is a strong tradition of sorcery. The land situation is increasingly becoming a problem, especially in relation to the timber activities of Placer Development and to a lesser degree the Golden Pines saw milling company. This problem will be enlarged upon under the relevant heading.

The writer believes the... located. These... of... and a large... near the... bridge.

It is intended at... to... and... collection of these places.

The total population... is... little....

It is... that... have... of....

(a) ... are... attached map.

(b) The... since the... and... and... the number... in the...

The... on the area... in 1919... and... the... of the....

Most... in the... of... and... of... and... village.



B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION TRENDS

(a) Population register forms are attached. Note: During the patrol it was unfortunately not possible, owing to the tax collection time-table, to track down the many mining settlements.

Many of these settlements were unknown to the writer before the patrol, but have during the course of the patrol been located. These exist at such places as Menyanda, Yauwipa, the No. 8 place or Gawipa and a large settlement of Markhams near the Cedar Bridge.

It is intended at a later date to conduct census and tax collection at these places.

The total population figure of 4759 is therefore a little conservative.

It would appear that these groups have never been taxed or censused before.

(b) Roads and tracks are indicated on the attached map.

(c) The absentee rate has hardly risen appreciably since the last area study was made in July 1969. At that date absent workers and students numbered 890. In the report under review the number was 904. an increase of 14 in two years.

The average percentage male absenteeism from the area, 6.8% this year, is below the 8.1% in 1969. This is an encouraging trend and may possibly be explained by the effect the Sai Watut Rural Progress Society is having on the area through its coffee buying activities.

Most absentees remain in the District at places such as the gold mines at Edie Creek, Bulolo River or within the Watut area, but outside their own village.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The number of distinct social groups in the area can be divided into these main headings:

1. The people of Leklu and Latep villages were originally forced off their land around Bangalu and have since settled in the area round the junction of the Watut and Bulolo Rivers.
2. The Dengalu people came in from the Mumeng area and are a separate entity from the remainder of the Watut clans.
3. The Mankis originated from the Menyamya Sub District, particularly from the Langimar Census Division.

(b) The functional social unit within the area is the clan and all gardening and social activities are done on this basis. This is having the effect of limiting economic progress, in that it is extremely difficult for individuals to obtain sole title to land and thus obtain Development Bank loans ~~and~~ for such things as cattle projects. The Mankis are particularly unwilling to break the clan system and have on numerous occasions foiled attempts at cattle raising projects.

(c) There are five main language patterns used in the area, excluding English which is little used.

1. The Kapau language is spoken by the villages of Maute, Totomia, and Yauwipu. ~~The~~
- 2 & 3. The Manki people speak two languages, Manki, which is also used in the Langimar, and Sisian which has wider use.
4. The Mumeng tongue is used by the Lateps, Leklus and Dengalus.
5. Pidgin is widely used, though there are still numbers of people who are unable to speak it. It was thus necessary to have all public discussion throughout the patrol turned into the appropriate place talk.

(d) The relationships between the various social groups within the area are surprisingly good despite their relatively diverse backgrounds. The reasons for this are complex, though they can be summarized by:

1. The geographical lay-out of the Upper Watut and Slate Creek water systems, which are hedged in by a range of high mountains all around.
2. The unifying effect of the Christian missions in the area.
3. The political and economically cohesive effects of the Sai Watut Rural progress society and the Watut Local Government Council are having a marked effect on the area. The Council and the Society meetings, especially the latter, bring together the various groups, thus changing the social-economic contact in the area. The people from Gumi tend to be the only isolated group, owing to the geographical isolation, which has made them a somewhat conservative group cutt off from the main stream of activity.



(e) Owing to the fact that the Watut peoples have all migrated to the area there is a relatively good relationship with the other areas, particularly to the North West. The people from the Aseki area, the Kapau and Kapus are particularly close to the people from the Upper Slate Creek area with whom there is a fair amount of inter marriage etc. The Kapau speaking people from Naute, Totomia and Yauwipu also have close ties across the North Western range.

The relationships of the Watuts with the people in the Bulolo and Wau areas is not strong. Much of the indigenous population in Bulolo is from the Highlands (Chimbu) and Sepik Districts, thus there is no cultural link with these peoples at all.

#### D. LEADERSHIP

(a) There is no outstanding leader who commands respect throughout the census division, however, there exists a small number of men who could conceivably take on such a role in the near future. The local leaders are listed below.

(b)

(1) Anani Maniou of Yauwipu village, the current member for the Kaindi open electorate in the House of Assembly, was a past Luluai and Tul Tul. He has a reputation as a past (present?) sorcerer of some note and this no doubt accounted for some of his influence. At the 1968 elections he was elected to the House, however his activities there and his constituency during the process seem to have been minimal. Throughout the patrol there was constant criticism of him, chiefly owing to his complete failure of informing his constituents of matters in the House. It is a great pity very much if he will be returned for the new Bulolo open electorate.

(2) Nana Pianoko, Councillor for Ward. Age approximately 33. Widower with one child. He completed four years at the Minyanda Lutheran mission school and in 1955 became a pastor in the Langimar area. In 1957 he spent a year as a driver with Administration transport in Lae. He then returned to Manki village and worked as a gold miner and coffee planter and started a trade store. In 1964 he was appointed councillor for the Lutheran Mission Mumeng circuit and in 1968 to the Upper Watut Demarcation Committee. He is also a member of the Minyanda primary school committee.

At the 1971 Council election he was returned as a Councillor and was appointed President. His knowledge of Council procedures and his handling of meetings is good and I am confident his influence throughout the area will strengthen.

(3) Tamango Ndanapango, born approximately 1933, is from Kieta village and has three wives and fourteen children. He is Vice President of the Council, but unfortunately is illiterate which hampers his work. His influence is fairly strong, but unfortunately he lives at the Sai Watut Society, so he is of no use at Kieta which is in great need of a leader.

He serves on the Morobe District Advisory Council.

- (4) Meko Lovio, Councillor for Agaganda, age 42. He has perhaps one of the strongest holds over his ward. Formerly he was a Tul Tul and gold miner, but is now a coffee farmer. He is illiterate and has a wife and four children.
- (5) Yawato Yamango, Councillor for Ikyawa. An old gold miner, spent two years in Rabaul on a copra plantation. He is currently a "boss mission" for his local Lutheran circuit and has a wife and two children. He is illiterate.
- (6) Apeo Mutanto of Menyi, a former Tul Tul and worked as a cook boy in Wau pre war. During the war he worked as an army porter in Bulolo. Currently he is a coffee farmer and has a wife and 3 children. He is illiterate.
- (7) Titinato Maiwanato, Councillor for Naute. Pre war he worked for a gold miner as cook boy at Otibanda and also for a Patrol Officer at Otibanda whose name sounded like Mr. Mobi? The latter was apparently killed by natives in the Markham during the war. He went to Salamaua with the Lutheran Mission for a short time and became an aid post orderly. He is illiterate and has a wife and 5 children.
- (8) Nduwaito Meato, Councillor from Kauranga. Worked as a cook boy for a surveyor for 3 years and spent a year in the Chimbu and Salamaua respectively with him. A former Luluai, he also appears to have worked for Mr. Mobi at some time. He is a coffee planter and has a wife and 3 children.
- (9) Titus Aingau, Councillor of Gumi. Married, aged 24. Not a particularly strong leader and does not attend Council meetings very regularly. Currently he works at the Gumi trade store, having completed standard 3 at the Minyanda Lutheran Mission primary T school.
- (10) Tembul Wangandoa, Councillor of Latep. Aged 40, married with 6 children. Has attended Mission school and was a village mission teacher for a couple of years in 1950's. In 1957-58 he worked for Commonwealth New Guinea Timbers. He is a church deacon and a member of the Watut Demarcation Committee. On this patrol he was on the tax review committee. His grip of Council affairs is good and he is certainly one of the best Councillors.
- (11) Naringam Tutnem, Councillor of Dengalu. Age 37, married with six children. A subsistence farmer. Has worked as a labourer for the Port Moresby Freezing company. Not a strong leader.
- (12) Wekeso Wokinago, Councillor of Yokua. Age 40, married with 3 children. Subsistence farmer. He has worked as a labourer for Commonwealth New Guinea Timbers and was also a pastor for the New Tribes Mission in the Upper Watut and Kapau Kabu areas.
- He is a member of the Watut Demarcation Committee and a deacon for his mission at Yokua. He is one of the best Councillors and is president of the Hygiene Committee.
- (13) Arisa, President of the Sai Watut Rural Progress Society. No formal training, however a very able leader and organizer. Sits on the Wau Bulolo town Advisory Council.



## B. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The traditional system of land tenure is based on the patrilineal system. Much of the land is owned on a communal basis within the clan system.

(b) Within the area there are no individual persons leasing land from the Administration, though the Lutheran and New Tribes missions and the Golden Pines saw mill company all have land on which they carry out their respective activities. The Watut Local Government Council chambers is on leased government ground. Appendix B lists the names of gold mining lease holders, the lease numbers and the locations of the leases.

There is little move towards individual land tenure and attempts at such have for the most part failed before the project has had time to get beyond the brain child stage.

There is a uniform distrust amongst these people of any form of land distribution or alienation. This has resulted from the policies of the government in the past which has alienated great tracts of land for forestry purposes. Whilst this has undoubtedly led to a great measure of economic progress for the companies concerned, and perhaps the country, it has left the local people with very little tangible in return. The Administration has paid for this land, but the recipients of the money were at the time given no help as to how to manage it. Hence the capital was spent uselessly and the people were left with nothing.

In regard to Placer Development and Commonwealth New Guinea Timbers the people see the Administration (Forestry Department) and the company controlling large tracts of land and making a great deal of money. This link-up between the Forestry Department and Placer Development puts the Administration, in the eyes of many local people, in the place of the exploiter of the indigines. Hence when Administration officers are sent to sort out land disputes, such as exist at the present time on the Eastern bank of the Bulolo River, it appears to the people that those sent are simply looking after their own interests. Amongst the indigenous population there is a very real feeling of having been wronged and cheated by the "white man" and people get worked up very quickly when land or timber are mentioned in any context.

Purely as an example, at a recent Council meeting it was suggested by the Adviser that an approach be made to the Forestry Collège for tree seedlings to be made available to the Council for planting along the mountain road-side as a soil binder. The suggestion was met by a few councillors with a very emotionally charged feeling that this was just another government trick to plant trees on native land.

It would seem that present land legislation is quite incapable of dealing adequately with these highly contentious issues. Having talked at length with many people in this area it appears that unless considerably more speedy action is taken over land disputes there is a very real danger of the situation becoming violent.

The due processes of the law take such a long time and are so remote from the average native that he is quite understandably that he is being "taken for a ride".

It is a pity that in all the development of this area that local people were not taken in and made to participate in the progress. They have been left out and they feel left out.

(c) Coffee is the only form of cash cropping undertaken in the Watut area. At first most of the coffee planting was done on a communal basis, however, now the tendency under D.A.S.F. influence is for individual plantings. This seems to work more successfully though often family or clan help is given to tend the crop.

The drying houses and pulping machines are all owned on either a community or a family basis. There are forty five coffee pulping machines in the area, thirty six of which are family/village owned and nine of which were supplied to villages by the Watut Local Government Council. It is anticipated that a further four will be bought and distributed by the Council within the next few months.

(f) The following is a list of the schools in the area:

Village Schools

Lutheran Mission	Leklu
"	Latep
"	Hawata
"	Kaumanga
"	Dengalu
New Tribes Mission	Menyi
"	Sapanda
"	Naute

The Lutheran Mission has a Bible school at the Minyanda Station, on a four year course. There 128 students and they teach in Pidgin and Yabim.

Appendix C lists the Primary Schools in the area.

There are approximately 120 people literate in the vernacular, 168 in Pidgin English and 26 in English.

There are no people receiving higher education from this area.



### G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of living in the area is reasonable, but little interest is shown in social progress. Houses are constructed of native materials and raised off the ground on piles. Near Golden Pines saw mill a large number of houses are made of timber rejects, however, this is the exception rather than the rule. There is much room for improvement in hygiene and water supply. The former is now being attended to by the Council's Hygiene committee, which has recently become active and will no doubt have a beneficial effect. For the most part water is not difficult to come by, however, supplies are often polluted by coffee processing and flooding. The Council will continue to put in more suitable water supply as funds become available.

Cooking utensils are of the mass produced variety and the majority of the people have adopted European type clothing, though a few still cling to traditional dress.

(b) Food consumption has changed very little and the usual staple diet consists of taro, sugar cane, yams, sweet potato, bananas and marita. Various small bush animals and birds are caught as supplements, but there are only a small portion of the diet.

Rice is becoming a popular food, as is tea with abundant supplies of sugar.

Tinned food is available in limited quantities at trade stores, but cannot be considered a significant part of the diet.

(c) There are no community centres in the area and little sport is played. A certain amount of soccer and basket ball is played, chiefly at schools and places of strong mission contact. Organizations such as the Boy Scout movement, Red Cross, etc. have not yet penetrated the area.

### H. MISSIONS

(a) There are two Missions operating in the Watut area with permanent stations.

The Lutheran Mission has its station at Minyanda on the junction of the Watut and Slate Creek.

The New Tribes mission is situated a little further up Slate creek.

The Roman Catholic presence has departed.

The Jehovah's Witnesses are active in the area. Mr. W. Busbridge, the manager of the Golden Pines saw mill is the local leader of this movement, however, the Christian missions say that the people are not being influenced by this presence.

The Lutheran Mission influence is strongest in the Slate Creek area and the New Tribes Mission in Yokua, Naute area. The remaining villages seem to have even representation of

both missions. At Andarora there remains a Roman Catholic following.

There appears to be no conflict between the Lutheran and New Tribes Missions and as the influence of the Jehovah's Witnesses is negligible there is as yet no division on their account.

(b) The Appendix C lists the two mission's primary schools and details of their other schools has already been given. The New Tribes Mission does a certain amount of medical work and at the moment there is an English V.S.O. couple, Mr. & Mrs. Hudson, doing malarial research. This is very popular with the people, as malaria is a great problem here.

The Lutheran Mission employs a German Pastor, and his wife and a small number of indigenous teachers.

The New Tribes mission besides the English research workers, employs 3 Europeans and a small number of local staff.

(c) The general attitude towards the missions is one of respect and support. Up until the establishment of the Government Primary T school at Pararora in July of this year all education was in the hands of the Missions. These people owe a great deal to the Missions and are grateful for this.

#### I. NON INDIGENES

(a) There are only two commercial establishments in the area owned by non indigenous people. There is a very small Namasu store and cordial factory managed by a European near the Cedar Bridge.

The Golden Pines Saw Mill Company operates between the villages of Leklu and Latep and employs 6 Europeans.

(b) The Golden Pines Saw Mill employs 64 local workers, however the company is having difficulty getting timber, so this number could conceivably fall.

Namasu employs indigenous people and this number will probably remain static.

(c) The Golden Pines Saw Mill harvests natural growth timber and is making no effort at forest regeneration. In this context therefore there is a limited amount of timber available. It is interesting to note that this company brings in logs from New Britain for processing.



## J. COMMUNICATIONS

### (a) Roads

The accompanying map indicates the road network within the area. There are two roads systems in the Watut.

1. From Bulolo a good forestry road climbs over the range and down to the Watut River to the Council Chambers and the Sai Watut Society. From there it follows the Watut up to Naute and various minor forest feeder roads branch off. From Naute an old disused forestry road continues on up the valley, however, this has become impassable through lack of maintenance.
2. Near Cedar Bridge in the Mumeng-Wau Sub District border the Golden Pines Saw Mill has a logging road which winds its way up the Watut gorge and then up Slate Creek as far as Pararoa. From that point the Watut Council has constructed a road which has gone as far as Hawata village. This will eventually connect with the Aseki road.

Opposite the Sai Watut Society a 150 foot bridge is planned to span the Watut River. This will link the above two roads, which at this point run on either side of the river. It is some 15 months since the abutments and piles were put in place. The cost of this work was met by the government, the Sai Watut Society and the Watut Council. The decking was to have been put in by the Golden Pines Saw Mill Co. We are still waiting.

When the Company does get around to doing its agreed share of the work it will shorten the trip to Pararoa from the Council Chambers by over 1½ hours. The roads link up with the main Wau - Lae road.

There is a need for a road from Naute through the villages of Totomia, Wandini to Sepanda and thence down to Plenkawe. All the villages in this area are without road access and there is a great demand for such communications. A road would benefit the villages both economically and socially. I intend later to do a survey of a route and the Watut Council will then undertake the construction. The village of Plenkawe is already working on the re-opening of a forestry road to their village.

A further road connecting the village of Agapanda to the Slate Creek road is required. This will present no undue construction problems.

(b) Sea - Not applicable.

(c) Air

There are no airstrips in the Watut, however, the Bulolo airport serves the area and has regular TAA and Ansett Twin Otter and DC3 services.

(d) Rivers

The Watut and Slate Creek rivers are not a navigable proposition along this section of their course.

#### K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are virtually no people from the Watut with technical or clerical skills. The clerk at the Society and a storeman are reasonably competent in their respective fields.

There are a few basic carpenters whose skills have not reached a very high plane and also a handful of drivers. The latter do not possess any great mechanical skill.

The skilled indigenous workers at the missions, clerks, pastors, teachers, etc. come from outside the area.

#### L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Details of leaders and missions have already been discussed. Generally the Administration is viewed favourably, except notably in the field of land and timber matters, the reasons for which were given under "Land Tenure and Use". There is still the feeling that the Central Government in Port Moresby is a white man's world. This feeling has probably not been helped by the local member Mr. Anani Maniau, who has done nothing to inform his constituency about national matters. Neither has he raised any matters in the House that could be of any help to the Watuts.

Attitudes towards non-natives are generally very cordial, chiefly through the efforts of the two missions. Feelings do however become strained when land alienation is discussed.

The patrol was generally well received and in the village of Plenkawe Councillor Meko staged an unannounced most alarming and spectacular welcome. As the patrol entered the village it was ambushed by a great mob of war-painted warriors. Every one was daubed in glistening pig grease and natural red and yellow dyes. Bones and cassowary quills pierced septums and it was some minutes before I realised that arrows fitted to the twanging black palm bows were not coming my way. The high held, menacing stone clubs were equally daunting and it was with much relief that we finally entered the village square to find a choir waiting. Their hymn and prayer were not only appropriate but needed!

Everyone was dressed in traditional dress and I spent a most interesting time talking to the people and examining their fine weapons. The stone clubs were especially well made and it was good to see the people taking a pride in their past and not letting it go completely.

The Watut Local Government Council was established in 1968 and has contributed towards the political awareness of the people. Unfortunately it appears to have never received much guidance and council laws and principles have never been enforced or explained. Last year there were no prosecutions whatsoever.

During the course of the patrol the forthcoming House of Assembly elections were explained and extensive talks given on Council rules, principles and aims. The tie-up between the principle of local and national government seems to have helped their understanding.



A satisfying amount of interest was shown in the Council's programme and I feel that this is an encouraging trend.

Nana Pianoke, the Council President, showed a large measure of confidence and control in his public speaking during the patrol and will, once he is better known, exert a strong influence. He had never previously been to some of the villages which were visited.

The Council is at the moment not being used as a vocal outlet by any organisation, but is rather the forum for local matters. This is not surprising seeing the early stage the Council is at. The political implications of alienation of land and timber have already been covered under section E.

A few people have been away from the area to attend conferences etc.

1. Anani Maniau, the Member of the House of Assembly. He also sits on the Wau-Bulolo Town Advisory Council.
2. Nana Pianoke, the Council President attends the Morobe District Councils Conference.
3. Tamango Ndanapango, the Council Vice President, attends the Morobe District Councils Conference and is a member of the Morobe District Advisory Council.
4. Arisa, President of the Sai Watut Society, regularly attends Co-operative meetings and also sits on the Wau-Bulolo Town Advisory Council.
5. Councillor Meko has paid a visit to the House of Assembly as an observer.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Large areas of the Slate Creek - Watut River areas are kunai covered and are not used at all. There is possibly some 2000 acres which could be used for either cattle raising or for planting some cash crop.

The problem is to get the people to agree amongst themselves to develop the land, either communally or else to let a clan member have title to an area himself. Possibly the best use of this land could be obtained by timber planting under a government ~~or~~ or company cum land-holder partnership.

(b) Market gardening is only carried out on a very minor scale to satisfy local demand and limited sales at the Bulolo market. If the Sai Watut Society were to organise regular transport to Lae no doubt it could be increased.

(c) Besides the Golden Pines Saw Mill, the Namasu cordial factory and the Sai Watut Society there are no other notable employers. The saw mill recruits its labour from outside, owing to the unwillingness of the local population to leave the land. An average coffee farmer would not at any rate be better off working at the mill than working for himself. It would be quite possible for the mill to employ local labour without village food or coffee products suffering.

(d) The introduction of an industry besides coffee is a most

desirable goal. As has been mentioned earlier, if the timber companies had from the first taken the people into the timber business there would have been a very different situation. Cotton is a crop that would lend itself to an area such as the Watut. There is an organisation already set up (the Sai Watut Rural Progress Society) that could handle and process the crop. Any diversification of this magnitude would require the co-operation of D.A.S.F.

#### O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Watut Local Government Council has suffered from a certain amount of inattention since its formation in 1968. As a result most of the people have got the idea that the Council system has no strength behind it. Thus people who waver on the border-line between complying with Council rules, paying tax etc. and disobeying tend to shelve their responsibilities. As was explained under section L no ~~more~~ steps have been taken to enforce Council laws in the past and this has resulted in an unfortunate disregard for Council laws. Tax prosecutions will begin in December and the Hygiene Committee is due to patrol again in January to check that instructions given under the hygiene rules have been carried out. Those who have failed to take notice will find themselves in court.

The patrol was I think successful in combating much of this lethargy. Extensive talks were given both formally and informally and these should bear fruit.

With an adequate spread of projects throughout the wards, I feel that attitudes will change for the better. Because of the Council's recent establishment it has been impossible to start projects etc. in every village and some villages complained that they had paid tax for three years and had nothing in return. The situation was explained at length and there is now a much better appreciation of Council problems and aims amongst the community.

#### P. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This ~~more~~ has been covered in the body of the report under separate headings, however, a brief summary follows.

The attitude towards the central government is generally good and one of support. There is a feeling of two governments, in that the M.H.A. appears in practice to have little to do with the Administration officer.

The local M.H.A., Mr. Anani Miniau has done little to enhance the image of dignity, or functions of the House, in the eyes of his electorate.

There is a great deal of discontent over the failure to handle land claims and disputes. This has become a serious problem and one which should receive speedy attention.



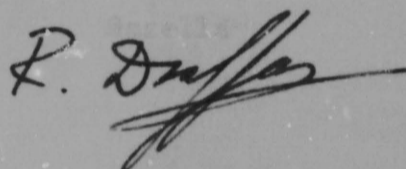
Q. ACCOMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There are no public accomodation facilities or other types of services and facilities in the Upper Watut Census Division. All these services of hotels, service station, workshop, etc. are available in Bulolo.

A list of P.M.V. owners from the area is found under Appendix D.

A list of Trade Store owners can be found under Appendix E.

R.D.W. Draffen  
Patrol Officer



APPENDIX A

SHOT GUN HOLDERS

<u>Village and Owners</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Agaganda - Population 85</u>			
Kipaminu	87747	Astra	
Namangaiyeto Meongo	81754	Astra	
<u>Andarora - Population 220</u>			
Gato Maiwoko	86532	Astra Cyclopes	
Engwano Ingato	21411	Astra	
Kamatoa Dimaieto	86333	Astra	
Forin-Jim (of Pindiu)	AT4008	Mugica	
Koingo-Mawainato	86701	Astra	
Tombiyo Meiytango	27707	Gazella	
<u>Bulawat - Population 274</u>			
<u>Dengalu - Population 470</u>			
Enyemp-Bakikum	21555	7.12GA	
Okam-Heng	SVB8	Stevens	
Gwawal-Kinda	135910	Winchester	
Buk Kwolabi	13302	Gelado	
Makam-Gwaimbo	A392677	Gelado	
Giasa-Gwanil	13533	Gelado	
Divit-Tupon	13263	Gelado	
Tapinyan-Poiyop	13363	Gelado	
Hengi Tunim	4954	Sportco	
<u>Gumi - Population 149</u>			
Namaandijo-Giako	21530	Astra	
Tadio Manisibong	21378	Astra	
Namto-Adadeo	86685	Astra	
<u>Hawata - Population 301</u>			
Shong Uwapanagu	84512	Astra	
Mawaneto Kubato	141213	My Lucky	
Hokepo Kueno	21672	Astra	Gun barrell cut.
Keopoyu Barweto	1R14	Steven	
Kongore-Iki	28073	Astra	
Ingokaowg Kaiwinango	1R14	Steven	
Engipaw Kaimaweto	28157	Astra	Not seen. L.M. Gold miner.



<u>Village and owners</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Ikyaua</u> Population 186			
Nayemgo M <sup>m</sup> omimainteo	144273	My Luck	
Kaiseto Yameno	144272	My luck	
Yawaweto Endawendo	141611	My luck	
Engipaw Kaimaweto	28157	Astra	
<u>Imakanata</u> -Population 141			
Akenogo Bangitaito	6119	Gecado	To be checked
	141661	My luck	by police.
Maibugo Wangoingita	142063	My luck.	
<u>Kaumanga</u> - Population 194			
Indowendo Meato	4696E	Winchester	
Poti Kaipenato	22352	Astra	
Dobio Mawelango	87473	Astra	
<u>Kieto</u> - Population 343			
Umbawa Yindabingo	21366	Astra	
Pateo Nanipo	46900	Winchester	
Naivanatao Yaviago	33332	Bentley	
Anyato Yengado	14286	Gecado	Confiscated
Tomango Denatango	14244	Gecado	
Haveo Anandoto	R8V2	Steven	
Mayo Wyendebo	4127M	Dumoulin	
<u>Latap</u> -- Population 250			
Bengi Kobua	14052	Gecado	
Yangob Tumbu	A392675	Stevens	
Zol Munugumb	28857	KFC	
Simon Gwaboi	21961	Astra	
Waiyitub Dyong	13342	Gecado	
<u>Leklu</u> - Population 279			
Wanden Lomok	21628	Astra	
Males Tukawani	18545	Astra	
Manzip Mimik	86531	Astra	
Kawit Monagam	V30304	Harrington	
Kalaga Lagidi	21747	Brevettato	
<u>Manki</u> - Population 130			
Nana Pianoko	141676	My luck	
Tomano Pono	069614	Winchester	
Werako Nepapo	19379	Cyclope	
Siria Singiam	21923	Astra	
<u>Menyi</u> - Population 218			
Apeo Utanatao	20803	Astra	
Pengau Nevieno	066026	Winchester	
Wandamaiko	?	?	To be checked By police
Kaimando Anamako	16396	Made in Japan	
Tawiko Pintopeto	G123572	Winchester	
<u>Naute</u> - Population 219			
Titinato Maiwanato	AG239414	Richardson	
Gwenau Pewawo	141771	My luck	
Bauo Waufo	144062	My luck	
Iagharo Angaitau	G281555	Winchester	
Doita	144216	My luck	

Appendix A Page 3

<u>Village and owners</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Otibanda</u> - Population 131			
Binatang Nakun	80539 81365	Winchester	Police to check serial No.
<u>Pararoa</u> - Population 194			
Mekato Nadawaiamango	86338	Astra	
Adiamungo Kobio	141235	My luck	
Nearwatungo Waiakuwo	80879	Astra	
Rikani			At Wau.
<u>Flenkawa</u> - Population 122			
Mego Vavio	39798	Cooley	
<u>Sepanda</u> - Population 200			
Tango Dodewo	440620	Sterling	
Wato Yuntongo	144231	My luck	
Abeno Kemano	R5VZ	Stevens	Barrell out
Ondieto Igugitoo	281618	Winchester	
<del>XXXXXXXX</del>			
<u>Totomia</u> - Population 96			
Mondiongo Mangono	106788	Cyclops Astra	
Tapaigo Anamago	16348	KFC	
Olipato Hamabango	141625	My luck	
<u>Waiganda</u> - Population 97			
Ingo Kalemaweto	141815	My luck	
Ananas Ingo	86633	Cyclops astra	
<u>Wandini</u> - Population 154			
Adonyo Oningo	141198	My luck	
Weto Kamgoito	144586A	My luck	
Weiamapango Utipos			Police to check
Titango Mumundo	86018	Astra Cyclops	
Wami Uiavieigo	5108	Hoehler Blitz	
<u>Yauwipu</u> - Population 84			
Anani Maino	141430E	KFC	
Yamango Nanenganeto	14623	KFC	
<u>Yokua</u> - Population 144			
Imado Bipio	16397	My luck	
Tanago Dibado	2300	Stevens	
Uga Mayo	5B304	Sportco	



APPENDIX B.

6

LEASE No.	NAME	DATE OF GRANT	APPROX. LOCATION
RC 553	SIWILIK	16.6.66	WATUT RIVER NEAR GOLDEN PINES
554	DEBA	"	"
555	LOMBU	"	"
556	MASI	"	"
<del>ME 773</del>			
MC 773	NAWAMENYA	14.7.61	"
774	KUMUNG	"	"
ERCC1279	SIWILIK	"	"
DSC 875	KUNAMAK, LOMBU, SIRIA, AWAS, KUMYUNG, SOULIP, PORGAI, WARKOP.	19.10.61	WATUT RIVER BETWEEN SAI-WATUT SCG. & APPROX. 2 MILES DOWN STREAM.
HC 872	YU-MIO	18.7.62	
HC 776	AWATOR	8.9.61	
HC 771	TIKOAWA	20.10.61	
HC 770	BANANA	14.3.59	
<del>ME 1197</del>			
ERCC1197	WOIDIGO	14.3.59	WATUT R. BETWEEN SAI-WATUT & SLATE-CHK.
HC 859	YOUSI PENNI	30.6.71	SLATE CRK ADJACENT AIRSTRIP.
DSC 941	KWAMBIKO IMOWU	7.6.71	WATUT RIVER NORTH OF ROARING/CRK.
DSL 322	LUTHERAN MISSION	16.6.65	
DSC 939	AMATO, MAGAWADE, YANKIBO? KWAMBIKO, WAINIO, YAMIKONGA, NUIATO	31.3.71	WATUT RIVER ADJACENT DSL 322.
HC 671	<del>YAK</del> YAKNEY	12.11.57	ROARIIG CRK 1/2 MILE FROM WATUT RIVER.
HC 858	BIEHES YELAHAE	5.7.71	WATUT RVR. 1 MILE FROM ROARING <del>CRK</del> CRK.
HC 779	PATOMI	30.7.62	WATUT RVR. NEAR SURPRISE CREEK.
HC 810	KOITU	12.8.65	SURPRISE CREEK.
HC 727	SANGARI	19.6.59	ILOA CRK. WITHIN 1 1/2 MILES FROM WATUT.
HC 728	BINTANG	3.6.59	"
HC 722	SANGI	18.4.59	"
HC 726	ATO	3.6.59	"
HC 725	UMBUWA	"	"
EC 653	NANEM	"	"

5

APPENDIX C.

PUPILS DISTRIBUTION:

Pararoa Primary "T" School.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. Boys.</u>	<u>No. Girls.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pararoa	14	3	17
Hawata	7	1	8
Gumi	3	1	4
Agaganda	5	0	5
Kieto	1	1	2
Ikyawa	2	1	3
Imakanata	2	0	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>34</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>41</u>

Malangta Primary "T" School.

<u>Standards.</u>			
Prep.	34	14	48
Standard 2	20	13	33
" 3	23	11	34
" 4	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>97</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>146</u>

Mainvanda Primary "T" School.

Pprip	21	17	38
Standard 1	20	13	33
" 3	14	7	21
" 4	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>72</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>114</u>



3

APPENDIX. D

P. M. V. OWNERS.

VILLAGE	OWNER	COMMENTS.
Manki	Nana Pianoke	Second hand Land Rover U.S. after 9 years.
Yauwipu	Aneni Maino	Hind Truck, operating. Isuzu Truck, operating.
Pararoa	Rikani	Operating from Wau.
Gumi	Kausaino	NISSAN. After 1 1/2 years service. Now at Lae Motors. \$260 paid, \$190 still owing for repairs.
GUMI	Namenditc	Second Hand Land Rover One year use. Now U.S.
Menyi	Apec Aizam	Prinz. Bought 1970. Now non operational due to flat battery and no driver.
Leklu	Tukwund	MAZDA 1971 Operating.
	Malis Tokwari	Hino 1969 Operating.
	Nambin Tukluk	Isuzu. Used six months and then crashed.

3

APPENDIX E

L. T. W. N.

VILLAGE	STORE OWNER
Agaganda	Sutao Tapango
Andarcra	Bawa Senduwapo
Bulawat	Kamataua Kipusi
Dengalu	Golden Pines Saw Mill
	Yakam Waibo
	Yateng Yaeng
	Jeush Gwanil
	Tuwedeng
	Guentu
Gumi	Gwaseng Buk
Hawata	Kanamati Ikopeto
	Kaiaweno
	Mewometo Upato
Ikyaua	Keopaynu Paweta
	Trindo Mamaindio
Imakanata	Nivato Maiato
	Akinogo Pangato
	Kainaingpango
Kaumanga	-----
Kieto	Tomango
Latep	Gwanep Munbo
	Tambel Inabandova
	Zomungubo
	Gwakop Tumbol
	Mai Munden
Leklu	Tukwund Walambi
	Miabin
	Kala'a Lari
	Alemun
	N. A. M. A. S. U
Mainyanda	Lutheran Mission.
Manki	Nana Pinga
	Damitei Waiyaro
	Nana Kuramu
Menyi	Apec Aizam
	Namdo Neweno
	Pevaio Peiyeto
Nauti	Tarinba Endameko
New Tribes	New Tribes Mission.
	Nana Pianoka
Otibanda	Binatang Naktun
	Melik Ningo
	Wadinyeng Laweng
Pararua	Rikani Hapiango
	Mekako Natawiamango
Plenirawa	Kwambeko Aimowo
	Ninga Wondanatan
Sepanda	Kaia Pango
Totomia	Olipato Hamabango
Waiganda	Ingo Kemaweto
	Gai'ana Ingo
Wandini	-----
Watut	Sai Watut Society
	Rikani
Yauwipu	-----
Yokua	Bongu Tumuntungu
	Tembel Tumuntungu
Binatang Gold	Binatang Natun



REPORT ON MEMBER OF R.P.&N.G.C.

NAME	RANK	NUMBER
Yaurin	Const. 1/c	1717

Comments;

Conduct good. Though Const. Yaurin did not accompany the patrol in it's entirety, I found his work of a good standard.



R.D.W. Draffan.

Patrol Officer.

WAW PATROL NO. 1 OF 71/72  
UPPER LIATUT CENSUS DIVISION

NORTH



SCALE : 1 INCH = 4 MILES  
 --- VEHICULAR ROAD  
 - - - WALKING TRACK  
 ● VILLAGES  
 ○ MOUNTAINS  
 - - - CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY  
 — PATROL ROUTE  
 DRAWN BY  
 OVOA HVA (A.P.O.)  
 11/10/71



67-6.115

15

PATROL REPORT NO.	WAU NO. I OF 1971/72.
SUB DISTRICT.	WAU.
DISTRICT.	MOROBE.
COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA	COUNCIL AREA.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	ROBERT DRAFFAN.
DESIGNATION	PATROL OFFICER.
AREA PATROLLED	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL	OVOA HUA (ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER) 1 MEMBER OF R.P.N.G.C. 4 MEMBERS OF WATUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL 1 COUNCIL CLERK.
DURATION OF PATROL	1/9/71 to 6/10/71      22days.
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL	JUNE, 1970.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION. COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION. POLITICAL EDUCATION TALKS. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED	4,759 excluding goldminers in the area.
MAP REFERENCE	FOURMIL WAU.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/ NOT ENCLOSED	ENCLOSED.

67-1-4  
RWH:EJ

14  
Sub-District Office,  
WAU.  
Morobe District.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

13th March, 1972.

PATROL REPORT-WAU No. 1/1971-72:

Herewith three copies of the above report, compiled by Mr. C.H. Long, Patrol Officer, together with claim for camping allowance.

Once again, this is a report that has been inordinately delayed as the outgoing Assistant District Commissioner did not write covering comments on same before departing on leave. It would appear that Mr. Long took until 18/11/71 to write the report of a patrol that ended on 17/9/71. The delay after 18/11/71 would need to be explained by Mr. Seefeld.

The situation report is outdated. The business of marketing vegetables to Port Moresby has collapsed because of the failure of agents at the Port Moresby end. It is not likely that the enterprise will revive unless an Administration sponsored agency is set up so that the business can be handled efficiently and at a reasonable margin of profit. Mr. Long's income figures for the Biangais are thus rather mythical.

The area study is a fair effort apart from rather too many typing errors and occasional infelicities of expression.

The conflict over land between the Biangais and the Administration has a long history and it is doubtful whether a solution will be found that would satisfy the large number of impatient men who have been agitating over their alleged rights to various portions of Administration land.

...../2



.....2

Appeals to the Supreme Court on three different portions are due to be heard at the wau sittings next week. However, the appeal most urgently requiring a decision is the Territory Forest N.G. 1 (11,000 Hectares.)

No date has been firmly fixed for the inauguration of the proposed Wau-Bulolo Council, such a local government body should not be regarded as a panacea for Sub-District problems. Indeed, the obstacles to uniting the many disparate groups of villagers, miners, settlers, squatters, townspeople and company workers should not be underestimated. It appears that the Biangais will not be the best of mixers.

For your information and advice, please.

R.W. HALLAHAN.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. C.H. Long,  
Base Camp,  
LOANA.  
Via Lae.

PATROL DIARY.

September 1, 1971.

Departed Wau 0800 hrs. Arrived Bulolo 0845 hrs. Accompanied Patrol Officer Robert Draffan and a team of Local Government Council Tax Collection patrol. Drove to Siapan where carriers awaiting. Departed Siapan 1050 hrs. Track very good. Arrived Dengalu 1200 hrs. Census revision and tax collection for Dengalu.

Overnight Dengalu.

September 2, 1971.

Continue Census revision and tax collection at Dengalu. Departed Dengalu 1530 hrs. Arrived Siapan 1645 hrs. By vehicle to Bulolo. Left R. Draffan. Rest of the patrol members to Council Station.

Overnight Council.

September 3, 1971.

Departed Council Chamber 0730 hrs. Arrived Naute Hamlet 0825 hrs. R. Draffan following in the Society truck. Census revision and tax collection at Naute Hamlet for Naute and Totomia Villages. Afternoon returned to Wau.

Overnight Wau.

September 14, 1971.

Departed Wau 0830 hrs. Arrived Latep 1000 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at Latep. Afternoon drove to Council Station.

Overnight Council.

September 15, 1971.

Departed Council Chamber 0900 hrs. By vehicle to the Mainyanda foot bridge and another vehicle to Manki. Census revision and tax collection at Manki. Afternoon returned to the Council.

Overnight Council.

September 16, 1971.

Departed Council 0830 hrs. Left vehicle on road and walk for fifteen minutes to Yauwipu. Census revision and tax collection at Yauwipu. Lunch at Council. Afternoon census revision and tax collection at Mainyanda Lutheran Mission.

Overnight Council.

September 17, 1971.

Departed Council 0800 hrs. By vehicle to foot bridge. Another vehicle to New Tribes Mission. Census revision and tax collection at the mission. Afternoon to Wau.

Overnight Wau.



PATROL DIARY (contd.)

September 20, 1971.

Departed Wau 0730 hrs. Arrived Council 0900 hrs. to join the other members of the patrol. By vehicle to foot bridge then another vehicle to Andarora. Census revision and tax collection at Andarora. Afternoon census revision and tax collection at Flenkawe, fifteen minutes walk from Andarora.

Overnight Andarora.

September 21, 1971.

Departed Andarora by vehicle 0730 hrs. Arrived Pararora 0810 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at Pararora.

Overnight Pararora.

September 22, 1971.

Departed Pararora 0745 hrs. Part track toward Gumi very good. Arrived Gumi 1130 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at Gumi. Heard report here that former luluai of Hawate has been shooting Bird of Paradise.

Overnight Gumi.

September 23, 1971.

Departed Gumi 0745 hrs. Walk down hill to Hawate store to investigate report re shooting of Bird of Paradise. Discovered ten corpses of Bird of Paradise. P.O. Draffan accompanied by two members of Watut Local Government Council and the accused luluai to report the matter to the Police Station, Bulolo. Rest of the patrol arrived Hawate Rest House 1100 hrs. Afternoon observed progress of the Watut/Aseki Road.

Overnight Hawate.

September 24, 1971.

Census revision and tax collection at the rest house for Hawate and Ikyaua Villages. P.O. Draffan and councillors returned from Bulolo accompanied by a member of R.P.N.G.C.

Overnight Hawate.

September 25, 1971.

Departed Hawate 0750 hrs. Track reasonable. Arrived Menyi 0800 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at Menyi for Menyi and Imakanate Villages. Earth tremor felt at 1525 hrs. strong wind and rain accompanying.

Overnight Menyi.

September 26, 1971.

Observed. Heard report from committee of Kioto that only twenty five people were available for census.

PATROL DIARY (contd.)

September 27, 1971.

Departed Menyi 0740 hrs. Carriers went ahead to Agaganda due to the false report by the committee of Kieto. Arrived Kieto 0840 hrs. Found that many people have turned up during the night so census and tax collection at Kieto. Departed Kieto 1430 hrs. Track reasonable. Stopped at Pararora for break. Arrived Agaganda 1630 hrs.

Overnight Agaganda.

September 28, 1971.

Census revision and tax collection at Agaganda. Departed Agaganda 1230 hrs. Track good. P.O. Draffan left the patrol due to illness. Arrived Sepanda 1430 hrs. At the request of the people census revision and tax collection were carried out.

Overnight Sepanda.

September 29, 1971.

Hear several minor complaints. Departed Sepanda 1030 hrs. Track good. Arrived Kaumanga 1200 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at the rest house for Kaumanga and Wandidi Villages.

Overnight Kaumanga.

September 30, 1971.

One villager of Kaumanga found guilty of adultery and defamation. Request to settle the matter at village. Defendant asked to pay compensation. Departed Kaumanga 0930 hrs. Track reasonable. Arrived Yokua 1015 hrs. Census revision and tax collection at the rest house for Yokua and Waiganda Villages. Departed Yokua 1500 hrs. Track reasonable. Arrived Naute 1630 hrs. Vehicle to Council.

Overnight Council.

October 1, 1971.

Morning general duties at Council Chamber. Afternoon by vehicle to Wau.

Overnight Wau.

October 4, 1971.

Departed Wau 0700 hrs. Changed vehicle at Bulolo to tavel to Otibanda. Census and tax at Otibanda. Afternoon to Council.

Overnight Council.



PATROL DIARY (contd.)

~~XXXXXXXX~~  
October 5, 1971.

Departed Council 0805 hrs. Arrived Leklu 0930 hrs. Part  
census revision and tax collection at Leklu. Afternoon  
Census revision and tax collection at Golden Pines  
Sawmill.

Overnight Latep.

October 6, 1971.

Twenty minutes walk from Latep to Leklu. Complete census  
revision and tax collection at Leklu. Afternoon returned  
to Wau.

END OF PATROL.

...of the political system through their own hands... it is hard to judge the extent of the responsibility... the people when talks were given to them about the local elections and the change of the National Territory... it is believed that standard of political...

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was conducted in conjunction with the Local Government Council's Collection Patrol. The objects of the patrol were council work, annual census revision, political education talks and general administration. My part in this patrol was merely to acquaint myself with the ways the patrols are conducted and to present a situation report.

Another source from which political education should be given to the people is mentioned in the first paragraph in the... about... through this is only... part of... especially those villages close to his own village... the advantage of... in other people's... they protested that the... of assembly is not... and this village close to it... all the people in the... they added that... at least... this has been... of assembly is... to all of... people of... to... of... in...



P O L I T I C A L.

1. Generally speaking people become aware of the political matters through their Local Government Council and through their member of House of Assembly, Anani Maino. It is hard to judge the extent of the awareness but from the reaction of the people when talks were given to them about the General Election and the change of the Electoral Boundary it is believed that standard of political awareness is fairly high.

2. The Local Government Council has been most effective in regard ~~xxxxxx~~ to making this awareness to the people of the entire Census Division. It has a kind of system to communicate to the people. It has been noticed that message goes from councillor to the ward committees then finally to the people. All the villages are represented by a committee, which indicate that in a big ward a councillor do not have to walk around the villages to pass on the message to the people. Instead he will only speak to the committees who will go directly to their villages and pass on the message to their village people. General response from the people to this system of communication is quite good. People have considerable respect for their committees and councillors.

3. Another source from which political matters become known to the people as mentioned in the first paragraph is through the M.H.A. Anani Maino. Awareness of these matters through him is only limited to part of Watut, especially those villages close to his own village Yauwipu. In this particular are a, people have the advantage of understanding about political situations. To other people's point of view this is rather drastic. They protested that the Member of House of Assembly is not for Yauwipu and those villages close to it but to all the people in the former Open Electorate. They added Anani Maino being a Watut should recognise himself as such and at least make himself available to majority of Watuts. This has been said because they feel that should new member of House of Assembly be outside Watut area, people of Watut will have no chance at all of becoming aware of the political matters through a member of House of Assembly.

P O L I T I C A L. (contd.)

4. Preferential Voting have been widely applied here. Many people have participated in the House of Assembly elections and Local Government Council and at this stage people are well aware of the mechanic of voting. However in some villages whispering system is still carried out because people from this area can not read or write.

5. Pangu Party is only recognisable political party working among the people of this area. It has an extensive membership inside the area. This members patrol all the villages merely to win confidence of the people to the party. It is noticed that people are very interested with the policies and the objectives of this party and have already begun to support the party by means of contribution and by attending the general meetings of the party. Generally speaking the party politic is only bejinning to be understood by the people.



5

E c o n o m i c .

1. General rural development has increased to a greater extent. The road development especially assured the secured economic progress for the majority of the villages in the census division. There are two roads now enjoyed by the people. One road running parallel to Watut River and Slate Creek passed through several villages toward Pararora. This road is situated on the western side of the abovementioned waterways. Another road runs from Bulolo passed through Local Government Council and Sai- Watut Rural Progress Society stops at Naute hamlet. These two roads converge at a point close to Sai Watut Society but unless bridge can be constructed at this point over the Watut River vehicles can not get across to either side. By construction of bridge at this point long trips by vehicle from council or Society will be overcome. It seemed that these two bodies which handle the economic situation of the whole area have to travel long way toward the western villages to carry out their activities.

2. Forestry Department has an extensive reforestation activities in the part of the area. It maintain the road from Bulolo to Naute Hamlet. People are quite happy in regard to the activities of the Forestry Dept. The mobile activities of this department have encouraged many people toward the line of economic development. The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries also associate itself with the rural development. Frequently this department organised patrols to attend to the economic problems of the area. Their effort has been obvious in the whole area. Nearly in all the villages there are enormous coffee gardens owned by the villagers. The latter department also finds markets in bigger towns for Sai Watut Society in regard to selling of the coffee.

3. Coffee machines are owned by many people to help them work their coffee. Local Government Council have arranged number of coffee machines to those villages that the council approved requiring its assistance. In regard to selling their coffee they seem to have no problem. Sai Watut Society has extensive membership in the whole area. These people concern sell their coffee to the society. Those who are not members of the society sell their coffee to the expatriat businessmen such as Peter Kerr of Mumeng and the Manager of the Namsu Pty. Ltd.

4. Coffee is only cash crop grown here. The people have become aware of the importance of coffee and they are clearing big areas just for planting coffee trees. They obtained the ideas associated with the nursing of the young trees and all the work required prior to selling them from the big plantations at Mumeng and Wau.

E c o n o m i c (contd.)

It was noticed that people managed to look after the coffee trees fairly well. Underneath the trees place looks quite clear. Only people of Kieto were complaining about their coffee trees. In the hot weather the coffee trees died out, even they are protected by shade trees. They are becoming terribly annoyed during the hot weather. For the reason that people of Kieto Village grow coffee trees but die during the hot weather they are moving around asking the owners of land close to Agaganda and Manki to work coffee gardens. Many villagers have migrated to other villages just to pursue prosperity associated with coffee. To my point of view other cash crops should be introduced here in order to stop the people from migrating out. I think by introducing other cash crops here people from this village and also other villages as well in the Census Division will look to other market should coffee becomes bad or the price of the coffee becomes terribly low.

5. Non Indigenus development have benefitted the entire area. Because of their hard work in the area road have become available and also people are able to sell their coffee and vegetables to them. The overall rural development have in fact came possible through their activities. The Golden Pines Sawmill through their timber industry has made possible roads and bridges in the area. They also offer sufficient royalties to the village people to work the timber in their area. Other expatriate concerned with the people in this area includes Peter Kerr and Mamasu Pty. Ltd. Both of these business bodies buy coffee and vegetables from the people. They also organised hawkers at Pararora Village where people around this particular area come and buy fresh bread and other foods. These groups have been admired and respected by the people for their involvement with the people.



## Social

1. Throughout the area too many young people are missing out to have formal education. The education facilities are so few here that only children from the villages close to these centres have the opportunity to attend them. Some children from villages further away from these centres attend to these schools but eventually lose interest because of the long and hard tracks they have to walk to and from the school. Lutheran Mission and Baptist Mission conducted classes from standard 1 to standard 4 in pidgin and english languages, and have been successful in their part. Lutheran Mission have students coming as far as Aseki to attend this school. Latter is a boarding school. This mission also run another school situated between Latep and Leklu Villages. Besides these mentioned schools there are two Administration Schools which are quite new and are working well. One of them is situated at Mainyanda. This school provides education for children from Marki, Flenkawe and few others from villages in the head of the rivers. Classes taught here are standard one and standard four inclusively. Another Administration school is at Pararora. This school was established last financial year and forty six children have enrolled. Subjects taught are same as those taught in standard one in the long established schools. It was told by the Teacher at Pararora Primary T School that interest shown by these children is impressive.

Due to the fact that people have adopted the western way of life condition of the villages are good. People have also grown various foods such as tomatoes and lettuce to overcome the problem of malnutrition in the area. It was impressive to see that people have made fish ponds where they keep abundant fish. These fish ponds are situated at Hawate and Pararora. Obviously introduction of fish in this area will have a big effect to nutrition. Domestic fowls and pigs are kept in the villages for this purpose as well. Presence of above mentioned things have provide an element to stand against the common disease namely malnutrition. No other major diseases noticed during the patrol. Small cases have been dealt with at the only Aid Post in the area at Andarora Village. This centre provide services to the people around this area and also villages toward Gumi. The proposed Aid Post at Naku will provide services for other areas in that direction.

2. Law and order is maintained throughout the area. This has been so because of the continuous effort of the former luluais and the present councillors and the ward committees. It was told that only minor cases have been brought to them from time to time but otherwise every things are in order. During the patrol no major complaints were confronted with. A case of adultery was heard but was able to settle it through mediation. The defendant in this case claimed for compensation. Generally speaking

2

SPECIAL ( contd.)

peaceful atmosphere is found among the people of this area.

3. Only Public Health Department, Lulolo is providing infant welfare services in the area. People have established houses along the main road for this purpose.

4. Two influential Mission denominations are operating in the area with their intentions. Lutheran Mission Headquarters which is situated at Mainyanda seemed to operate quite well in the entire area. Pastors from this mission have established stations in the villages. Baptist Mission which is commonly called New Tribes Mission has been also successful in spreading the religious influence in the area. It stands that Baptist Mission is operating its services in the same villages where Lutheran Mission is operating. Both Missions are working together without any dispute.

5. Cult and unrest are not experienced by the people. It is believed that their common aim of prosperity through hard work bounce away the ideas associated with cult and unrest.

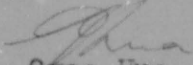
6. The idea of community education have been acquired by the people of Dengalu Village and now have introduced a Women Club. The activities of the club includes general village cleaning up, care for aged people, provide bedding and food for any visitors who sleeps in this village for certain time.

7. No youth activities have been come across in this area.



Conclusion

The patrol was very successful due to the co operation of the people. Just before the patrol entered a village people gathered together around the Rest Houses to greet us. In Plenkawe and Agaganda Villages Councillor Mego organised mock attacks and spectacular set ups around the places where the meetings were held to show to us that they were quite happy we came. As far as recruitment of carriers was concerned people volunteered, willingly. Perhaps four councillors accompanying including the President of Watut Local Government Council Nana Piatao, have made the people more willing to attend the meetings.

  
Ovoa Hua.  
Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAV. SUB-DISTRICT No. 2 of 1971/72

Patrol Conducted by C.H. LONG Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Biangai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Mr. M. Kunsei, T.P.O., 1 Member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 14./5./1971 to 17./9./1971

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9./7./1970

Medical 5./7./1971

Map Reference Map Attached

Objects of Patrol Annual census revision, updating area study, situation report and general administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

AREA STUDY FILED.



P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI.

67-6-116.

17th August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

MAU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-2-3 of 24th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of the BIANGAI Census Division, together with your comments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. C.H. Long, Patrol Officer.

Your apologies for the late submission of the Area Study have been noted.

The inordinate delay in processing of the Situation Report makes any comments superfluous.

I trust that the misunderstanding in respect of the format of Situation Reports etc. has now been cleared up.

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

67-6-116

13

67-2-3

XXXXXXXXXXXX

Department of the Administrator,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
IAE.

24th July, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL NO. 1/71-72 - R. DRAFFAN, P.O. and O. HUA, T.P.O.  
WAU PATROL NO. 2/71-72 - C. H. LONG, P.O.

Copies of the above reports together with covering comments from the Assistant District Commissioner are forwarded herewith for your records.

No reason can be given for the late submission by the A.D.C. as the officer concerned has since departed on long service leave.

These reports were received at this office in March but were overlooked and consequently were not forwarded at an earlier date. This long delay in forwarding the reports is regretted.

*G. G. Hardy*  
(G. G. HARDY)  
a/District Commissioner



PATROL DIARYTUESDAY 14-9-71

Departed Wau with Mr. Kunsei by car, 0900, for Kaisenik village. Luluai Ninga not present. Census completed 1215. Inspected village, trade store and shotguns and had talks with villagers. Noted that some toilets were built over the Bulolo River, thus polluting the drinking water for Wandumi Village downstream.

Walked to Kwembu Village from Kaisenik 1300, 15 minutes walk. Census completed 1400. Had talks with villagers and explained a pamphlet about Ministerial Members, copies of which were distributed. Inspected village 1430. Returned Wau from Kaisenik 1500

WEDNESDAY 15-9-71

Departed Wau by car 0900, for Biawen Village. Arrived 0930. Census completed 1100. Inspected village and had long discussions about village conditions and the vegetable marketing business. Departed Biawen 1500 by car for roadhead. Commenced walking with Biawen carriers 1530, arrived Warabung rest house 1600. Met some WereWere villagers and told them to remind WereWere, Ilauru and Winima villages that we would be visiting the next day. Overnighted at Warabung.

THURSDAY 16-9-71

Departed Warabung rest house 0815, arrived WereWere village 0915. Chatted to villagers. Mr. Kunsei took census 0945-1130. Inspected village and distributed and explained pamphlets on Ministerial Members. Heard request for government assistance to extend road to Warabung. Luluai explained plans for a water reticulation system.

Departed WereWere 1200 for Ilauru via a very rough short cut, arrived 1300. The 18 villagers present claimed that they knew a patrol was coming but did not know when. Told them we did not believe this and left instructions for the entire village to present themselves at the Sub-District Office. Mr. Kunsei took the names of those present while I inspected the village which looked very run down. Departed 1300.

Arrived Winima Village 1345. Winima census completed quickly. Gave a short talk on the House of Assembly. Village in reasonable condition. Selected carriers and departed for ~~Wau~~ Warabung rest house 1530. Arrived Warabung 1545, broke camp and departed for Biawen, arriving 1640. Paid carriers and set up camp in vacant new house. Heard a complaint that a pig had been in Ilauru. Further talks with the Biawen people who were quite friendly. Slept Biawen.

FRIDAY 17-9-71

Car arrived from Wau 0930, broke camp and departed 0945. Stopped at Kaisenik to discuss WereWere water reticulation system with Mr. R. Dubert of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Arrived Wau 1100. Reported to office and returned patrol equipment. Departed Wau by car 1300 for Wandumi village. Census completed 1500. Discussed work on drainage ditch in village and general village hygiene. A complaint was made that several immigrants were misusing shotguns on Wandumi land. A man reported the unlawful carnal knowledge of his 9 year old daughter by two men. Returned Wau 1700, and advised Police.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORTPolitical

The Biangai Census Division is still administered by D.D.A. Mr. D. Young, A.D.O. Lae, surveyed the area in July this year and established ward boundaries for the proposed Local Government Council that is to be set up in the near future. Mr. B. M. Koe, A.D.O. Wau, patrolled the area in March, 1970, to assess the degree of awareness for a political education programme, Wau Patrol report No. 8-69/70. In his opinion the Biangais' political knowledge is greater than that of their neighbours. After discussions with the Biangais I agree with him. During the patrol I distributed and explained a pamphlet dealing with the work of Ministerial Members. The people are aware of the House of Assembly and its functions, however they do not think that it is directly concerned with them. The fact that their M.H.A., Mr. Anani Maino is from the Watut area and has not visited the area since being elected is probably the main reason for this. Mr. Koe reported that they wanted an M.H.A. of their own. They were disappointed when told that this was not possible and that the revised electoral boundaries now included Mumeng in their electorate. The Biangais are only a very small minority in the Bulolo electorate and until tribal rivalries are eliminated will probably feel that they are not well represented. It is to be hoped that a more suitable representative will be elected at the next elections.

Political activity is not very widespread or strong. The Pangu Fati is the only political party in the area and is not strong. The only organised committees of any sort are the W.K.B. Coffee Society and the Biangai Health Committee. The coffee society is for economic benefit of course but it is interesting to note that it receives far greater support in the villages closer to Wau. The Health Committee is only an advisory body and complains of lack of village support, so that any proposals have to have the weight of DDA authority behind them to have any effect.

Despite the large degree of intermarriage between the villages and the Biangais' system of adopting out younger children of large families, they do not co-operate well amongst themselves and have tended rather than initiate political activity. While assisting Mr. Young and during the patrol I formed the impression that while they thought local government a good thing, a purely Biangai Local Government Council would not be nearly as successful as the proposed large council. The influence of Europeans and the more cohesive and enterprising Watut people should stir the Biangais to greater political efforts and co-operation. Being included in a council could give the Biangais a greater sense of involvement in their government. However future political progress will largely depend upon the Biangais themselves. Having had European influence since the 1920's, they are beyond the stage where they can always be told what is best for them. Never the less a political education programme is desirable before the proposed council is established.

Economic

Agriculture is the dominant form of income in the Biangai area. There are a few Biangais working for wages in Wau in primary industry and also some village trade stores, but the bulk of their income comes from coffee and market gardening. Vegetables are sold in Wau and Lae, and recently a partnership was formed to market vegetables in Port Moresby. At present 6800 lbs are sold in Port Moresby every week. The growers receive 8 cents per lb, thus the total income from this enterprise is \$544-00 weekly. It is hoped that within 6 to 8 months production will be 40,000 lbs per week, producing an income of \$3,200-00 per week.

Coffee is sold through the Biangai W.K.B. Society, Namasu and Peter Kerr Trading in Mumeng. Namasu and Kerr paid a higher price and also had trucks to collect the coffee from the more distant places and this attracted some growers. The Society has now bought a small truck and its sales, Membership, paid up capital and profits are increasing. In the past 6 months the society earned \$11,432-00 and paid a dividend of \$2,000-00.

Social

The general health of the Biangais is quite good. There is an Aid Post at Biawen serving all the villages except Wandumi, and all are within 1 1/2 hours walk. Most common illnesses are respiratory, eye and stomach complaints as well as the usual cuts. General hygiene is adequate although the more distant villages, WereWere, Ilauru and Winina are not as clean and tidy as those nearer to Wau. Both Kaisenik and Biawen have communal toilets built over the Bulolo River, polluting the Wandumi drinking water. These toilets are now being replaced.

Although the Biangais have a reputation for poor co-operation with the government, they are a law abiding people and prefer to bring their complaints to a Patrol Officer. Violence is very rare. While on patrol I settled a pig dispute and reported an unlawful carnal knowledge case to the Police in Wau.

In the town of Wau, the Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran and Roman Catholic missions are represented as well as the Jehovah's Witnesses. There are Europeans in charge of the Baptist, Catholic and Jehovah's Witnesses missions but the Lutherans have the greatest number of "converts".



SITUATION REPORT  
Social (cont.)

The Lutherans operate the only mission services in the Biangai villages. As can be expected, a large proportion of the people attend church regularly although I do not consider that they have a thorough understanding of Christianity. I could not detect any cults or sorcery in the area and for this the missions deserve some credit. There is a Lutheran Mission Bible School at WereWere teaching the 3R's up to Standard one. No other mission services are provided in the villages. Mr. and Mrs. R. Dubert of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, live at Kaiseni and are studying the language. Mr. Dubert is teaching some of the young men simple mechanics and Mrs. Dubert is teaching some young women to read in their language. The Duberts exert a better type of European influence and their activities are commendable.

There are no social or sporting clubs in the area. The young men sometimes play football in Wau and some of the young women are members of the Wau Womens' Club which engages in handcrafts and fund raising.

(A) INTRODUCTION

The Biangai Census Division is an area of between 250 and 300 square miles. It includes the town of Wau, which for administrative purposes is excluded, but is mainly to the southeast of Wau. To the east, south and west are mountain ranges about 8000 feet high that form natural boundaries and enclose the Bulolo River catchment area. The Wau-Bulolo Gorge is in the northwest.

The valley floor is undulating and broad, the altitude varying between 3000 and 4000 feet. Vegetation is grass with thick forest on the upper slopes. The climate is very good, temperatures rarely exceeding 75° F, or dropping below 50° F. Humidity is not high throughout most of the year. Annual rainfall is 75 inches per year, recorded in Wau, most of which falls between October and March.

Access to the area is quite good. Wau is 90 miles from Lae via an all weather road. There are also several Forests Department roads leading out from Wau and connecting some villages and the others are less than 1½ hours walk away from the road. The Wau airstrip can take aircraft as large as Caribous.

The Biangais have had European contact since the 1920's when the first goldminers arrived. Although they have accepted Europeans and the government, they have preferred to stick to themselves and not take full advantage of the benefits of the government. There is very little violence and law breaking. I think this is partly attributable to the Administration's influence and partly to their relative minority position in the Wau Sub-District. They are now realising the advantages of education and nearly all the eligible children have or are receiving some schooling. However the other indigenes and Europeans in Wau have a low regard for the Biangais and there are very few employed on plantations and in industry in Wau. Planters in Wau that I have talked to say the Biangais are not good workers and prefer workers from the Aseki-Menyamya area. Having been previously posted to Aseki, I can vouch for the Asekis' superiority both as workers and people.

As far as I can tell there are no cargo cults or sorcery amongst the Biangais. The dominant leaders, of which there are few, are reasonably enterprising types, but I would not rule out the possibility of the Biangais misunderstanding election promises that could be taken as promises of instant wealth. The Lutheran Mission dominates their spiritual life.

(B) POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

The distribution of the population is significant in the following ways.

- (a) Males represent 56% of the population, females 44%, a male majority of 12%. In the 6-15 age group there is the same 12% male majority. There are a lot of absent single men and very few single young women. However very few Biangais have married outside their tribe, with the exception of marriage to the neighbouring Biarus. It appears that unless the Biangai men who are absent start marrying outside the tribe in greater numbers, the potential population increase will be limited.
- (b) The large proportion, 9.3%, of the people over the age of 46.
- (c) No deaths of infants up to one month old, no miscarriages or deaths in childbirth reported in the last year. (b) and (c) refer Section G.
- (d) Absentees total 219 people, 20.4% of the population. Of these, 38 are absent male workers inside the district and 18 are absent male workers outside the district. For further comment on absentees see Sections F and K.

The mobility of the Biangais is enhanced by the good road system throughout the area, which naturally encourages them to seek employment away from home. Refer Section J.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

The Biangais number only 1074 people and the tribe is the main social group. There are some clans but I have not been able to establish how many. Mr. R. Dubert, of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Kaisenik has tried to fathom out the social structure, with as yet little success. He confirms my belief that there is a lot of intermarriage between clans. He says that when he first came to Kaisenik he thought that the Biangais tended to identify themselves with villages rather than clans. Since greater status was attached to larger villages pressure was put on young people about to marry to keep the couple in the village. This seems to be breaking down now.



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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS (Cont.)

The functional social group appears to be the simple family, children, parents, and if they are still alive, grandparents. The exception to this is in land tenure. See Section E. Due to the scattering of clans among the different villages and the subsequent intermarriage, relationships between component social groups are extremely complicated.

The following information was obtained from Mr. R. Dubert, SIL. The Biangai language belongs to the language family that includes the Biaru, Wari and Kunimaipa languages. Some linguists think that the Coillala language is a dialect of Kunimaipa. This theory is supported I think by the fact that the large numbers of Coillalas and Kunimaipas in Wau seem to be able to communicate quite well. These languages are the more complicated Highland-Papuan type and have no similarity to the Melanesian languages of the coast east of Garaina and north of Bulolo.

Within the Biangai language are two and possibly three dialects. Biawen, Kaisenik and Wandumi have a dialect, Werrere and Ilauru another which is similar to the dialect spoken in Winima and Wombu. The differences are in accent, structure and colloquialisms. However all Biangais can talk to each other and these differences are probably no greater than the differences of English "dialects" spoken in the English speaking world.

In the past the Biangais have fought with the Buangs, Mumengs, Yampis and Watuts over the Bulolo valley. Apparently all these tribes claim this area as theirs but I would say the Watuts have first claim by virtue of their greater numbers and toughness. Fighting has long ceased but the Biangais are still challenging the Department of Forests rights in the Wau Sub-District. The Biangais have had far better relationships with their Biaru neighbours to the south.

In the town of Wau there are 91 Europeans and 1486 immigrant indigenes. Near Wau but outside the town there are 127 Europeans and 3355 immigrant indigenes. Territory census, 1971. The indigenes are from all over the country but there are large numbers of Coillalas, Kunimaipas, Watuts, Chimbus, Finschhafens and Sepiks. The relationship between the Biangais and the Europeans is one of acceptance and no serious clashes have occurred recently. Very few Biangais are employed by Europeans. The relationship between the Biangais and other natives is also peaceful. The immigrants tend to stick to the town or their employers' plantations, whereas the Biangais tend to stay in their villages the nearest of which, Wandumi, is 4 miles away.

The Biangais claim that two areas of land to the southeast of Wau, 6000 and 2210 hectares, were never paid for by the Administration. Supreme Court hearings are to be held to settle this, but in the meantime this land dispute remains a sore point.

(D) LEADERSHIP

In the pre government days, village leaders were elected and when they grew old were replaced. These were not elections in the Western sense, but a leader could be replaced if enough of his villagers wished it to be. To-day there are few men who exert individual control over villages. A lot of the younger men who have had reasonable education and have worked away from home are starting to exert influence. The following are prominent men.

Ninga He is about 66 years old and lives at Kaisenik. He is Chairman of the Kaisenik Primary "T" School Board of Management. He owns a large ~~coffee~~ coffee garden and has gone into partnership with a European to market vegetables. He is the Paramount Luluai of the Biangai tribe, due to his long association with the government and personality. He is also a member of the Wau-Bulolo Town Advisory Council. However his influence or his desire to exert his influence has declined in the past few months. While talking to D.D.A. officers he is very pro government, but his actions or lack of suggest that his words and deeds are not the same. I consider him to be partly to blame for the Ilauru people not presenting themselves for the census. When approached about this, he was quickly "onside" and was quite adamant that they entire village should be charged with census evasion. As a result of his attitude I have doubts about his integrity and I think that he is an example of the breakdown and ineffectiveness of the village Luluai system in the more sophisticated areas.

Sara He is from Wandumi originally but now resides in Kaisenik. He is about 63 years old. He has a lot of leadership and exerts good influence over the Biangais. He is known in the Eloa area to the southwest of Wau and also in Mumeng. I consider him to be pro government, honest and progressive, without being an "Uncle Tom" in any way. He has a coffee garden and is a member of the W.K.B. Coffee Society.

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(D) LEADERSHIP (Cont.)

Dennis Brown A European aged 36. He is an ex school teacher and is married to Sara's daughter. With Sara he runs a small vegetable marketing business. He is a candidate for the 1972 House of Assembly elections.

John Wanc Mambia From Biawen, refer Wau Ptrol Report 1-70/71. I have not met this man and cannot comment.

Wagi, Siwing and Solua. Three young men from Biawen village. They dominated village discussions while I was there and appear to be reasonably intelligent and influential

The other village luluais are not worth mentioning and I think they are on the way out.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

Land inheritance and rights in the Biangai tribe are both patrilineal and matrilineal. Husbands and wives have rights to each other's land except when one spouse is from another tribe apart from the Biaru. In inter tribal marriages the children still have full rights over their Biangai parent's land. Land inheritance and use is closely linked to clan membership, refer Section C. Mr.S.S.Cutlack, Wau Patrol Report 1-70/71, considers that the practice of adopting out extra children to other families is done to consolidate land rights. I cannot say if this adoption is kept within clans as the Biangai clan system is not fully understood. The Biangais told me that adoption was done to alleviate economic hardship on large families, and while this may be partly true, I agree with Mr.Cutlack.

There are no Biangais holding Administration leases. I did not discuss tenure conversion or Administration land at all while on patrol because these are touchy subjects at present. I did not want to give them the opportunity of misunderstanding and later trying to get concessions from the government. I think it would be better if the Supreme Court hearings were held first, refer Section C.

Cash cropping is developing but is done on an individual basis. See Section M.

(F) LITERACY

There is an Administration Primary "T" School at Kaisenik and an intergrated primary school at Wau where a few Biangai children attend. Both schools teach up to Standard 6. The following figures show the present number of Biangai children attending these schools.

WAU		KAISENIK		Boys	Girls	1971 Total	1970 Total
Std.		Std.					
1	4	1		8	9	17	41
2	2	2		13	6	19	32
3	4	3		11	12	23	32
4	4	4		13	9	22	17
5	2	5		7	7	14	11
6	4	6		14	2	16	27
	<u>20</u>			<u>66</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>160</u>

The Headteacher of the Kaisenik P.T.S, says that about half the children enrolled in Standard 1 complete Standard 6. The main dropouts are girls, which is understandable in this semi-sophisticated society. He thinks the main reason for children dropping out is parental apathy. This was not shown up during the patrol as everybody was naturally trying to impress. Despite this, I think that the elders do realise the advantages of education, but not the value of several years of it. Apparently the Chairman of the Kaisenik School Board of Management, Ninga, is not taking a great interest in the school. The drop in total enrollment this year is alarming. From what I can gather the main cause of this is not a lack of parental concern, but attacks on some persons by outsiders, one of whom has returned to the country. The situation is not yet clear, but is being watched.

A number of schoolchildren from the more distant villages is understood. It is suggested to the Board of Management that the Biangai build accommodation at Kaisenik school and make arrangements for adult supervision and the provision of food. This was received with blank looks and feeble excuses that housing already exists. It does to a limited extent for a few children, but not enough. I think this is a matter for the Education Department to follow up.



(F) LITERACY (Cont.)

There is a Lutheran Mission School at WereWere teaching basic education up to Standard 1. There are only 6 children attending and I do not think its existence is very significant. There are 58 absent students attending schools inside the Morobe District. Most of the 28 attending missions schools attend The Lutheran Mission School at Garaina. Most of these pupils are from WereWere, the farthest village from Wau and I think there is a social reason for this but I could not get a definite answer.

There are only 9 students outside the district. They are attending schools in Port Moresby, Goroka Teachers' College, and the following three attend High School in Australia.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>City in Australia</u>
Nalu Kalua	F	15	Winima	Sydney
Simanibu Kalua	F	17	" "	Toowoomba
Webilak Sovi	M	20	WereWere	Sydney

The general literacy of the people is reasonable. The English speakers are mostly schoolchildren, however most of the adult males and some of the women can read and write Pidgin, but the elderly can not. There are radios in every village and newspapers are read by several people, especially in the nearer villages. On several occasions while on patrol I mentioned news items and found that some people had heard them on the radio and could discuss them to a limited extent.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living in the nearer villages is good and adequate in the more distant ones. Closer to Wau there are several houses made with sawn timber and with galvanised iron roofs. Further out woven bamboo and thatch roofs predominate. Sanitation is good in the villages except that Biawen and Kaisenik have toilets which are built over the Bulolo River from which the Wandumis get their drinking water. They have been instructed to replace these toilets with more suitable ones under Section 112 C (b) of the N.A.R.'s.

In all villages European clothes are worn, replacing traditional dress, and only the very young about the villages naked. As can be expected, European tools and utensils are used. Several houses have kerosene lamps and one house in Biawen has some simple European style furniture and an elaborate radio system with outside speakers for the benefit of others.

The diet is sweet potatoe, taro and introduced European vegetables. There is very little wild game for hunting and no fish. Tinned meat and fish is sold in village trade stores but is rather expensive. As well as these the most common items in the stores are tobacco, matches, cigarettes, soap, sugar, salt and tea.

The general health of the Biangais is good. Despite complaints from The Biangai Health Committee that they do not support it, the villagers frequent the Aid Post at Biawen whenever necessary. The most common diseases are eye, respiratory and stomach complaints. There are a lot of people over the age of 46 and the health of the young babies and pre and post natal mothers appeared good. Refer Section B. The people of WereWere are considering a water reticulation system using a self generating pump from a nearby fresh water stream. The Wandumis are also considering the purchase of galvanised iron tanks to take advantage of the iron roofs of some of their houses. These are both worthwhile projects and should receive government support.

There are no clubs or organised social groups in the villages, apart from the Lutheran Mission. Basketball is played in the villages from time to time but I noticed that several villages had removed the rings or had lost their basketballs. Some young men play soccer and rugby in Wau and some of the young women are members of the Wau Womens Club which engages in handcrafts and fund raising. Aldai Kilimbu from Biawen represented Papua New Guinea in softball at the Tahiti South Pacific Games.



(5)

(H) MISSIONS

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission of any significance operating in the Biangai villages. The Anglican, Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions confine themselves mostly to the town of Wau, where they can compete for more souls. The Jehovah's Witnesses are also established in Wau and so far have not caused any trouble.

At Kaisenik there is a rather expensive looking church that serves all the Biangai villages for special services. An indigenous pastor lives in Kaisenik and conducts services in each village by rotation. Wandumi has a permanent materials church and it is hoped that its galvanised iron roof will serve the useful purpose of collecting rainwater for the village. The other villages have native materials churches in varying degrees of disrepair.

The Lutherans having a virtual monopoly of converts, exerts a strong spiritual control over the Biangais. Morning and evening devotions are taken every day in Biawen, led by appointed villagers. The Biangais' Christianity appears to be centred around devotion to ritual and rather inflexible and unquestioned belief in what they are taught. In other places, I do not think it affects their daily lives very much, but they are quite happy with the Lutheran Mission.

(I) NON INDIGENES

Non indigenes, plantations and factories in the Biangai census division were listed by Mr. S.S. Cutlack last year. Refer Wau Patrol Report 1-70/71. The position has not changed to any marked degree and as very Biangais are employed by these enterprises, I do not think further comment is necessary, except to note that the presence of 4841 indigenous immigrants and 318 Europeans in and around Wau provides a large market for the Biangai vegetable produce.

Messrs. Benson and Wood were operating a vegetable marketing business, providing seed and purchasing the produce at 2 cents per pound for resale in Lae. The Biangais were not happy with this price as the previous European conducting this business paid 4 cents per pound. Mr. Wood has now left the country and Mr. B.D. Brown has gone into partnership with Kinga, the Paramount Luluai from Kaisenik, marketing vegetables in Lae and Port Moresby. Refer Section M. Mr. Benson is no longer in the business.

Mr. Ian Fraser, the owner of Wara Wau Plantation, has been the driving force behind the W.K.B. Coffee Society. Refer Section M.

Mr. Dennis Brown is now living in Wandumi and markets a small quantity of vegetables in Lae with his father in law, Sara, Refer Section D.

The only other non indigenes living in the Biangai area are Mr. and Mrs. R. Dubert of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. They live at Kaisenik and study the Biangai language and customs. Mr. Dubert has taught some young men basic mechanics using booklets written in Biangai and Mrs. Dubert is teaching some young women to read and write in their own language. The Duberts were a great help to me in obtaining information for this report and their presence in Kaisenik exerts a worthwhile European influence.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

Wanguni is connected via a 47D track to the road linking the Forests Station to Wau. Kaisenik and Kwembu are connected to Wau by an all weather road. This road has been extended about two miles by the Department of Forests, and Biawen is only 5 minutes walk from it. WereWere, Ilauru and Winima are 90, 55, and 45 minutes walk respectively from the end of this road. The road situation in the Biangai area has not changed in the past year and for further comments, see Section N.

The Wau airport, altitude 3500 feet, can take aircraft in size up to Caribous. It is also used as a terminal for flights carrying coffee from Aseki. TAA and Ansett provide regular services to Wau. There are no airstrips in the village area and there is no need for them.



(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are few skilled men in the Biangai villages. There are two former soldiers but no carpenters or other tradesmen. Several men are in Lae working as tradesmen of various kinds and I noticed that teaching is prominent among occupations of absentees. The W.K.B. Society clerk and the Watut Local Government Council clerk are Biangais.

(L) THE STATE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Biangais have not progressed politically as much as could be expected. At present they are in a stage where D.D.A. is the sole form of government and the system of village luluais is breaking down. Out of courtesy luluais are consulted if any action is contemplated but it is up to D.D.A. officers to ensure that it is done.

They are aware that a local government council embracing the Biangai area has been proposed and appear to accept this as being a good thing. However they do not give much thought to the House of Assembly. Their M.H.A., Mr. Anani Maino, is from the Watut area and has not visited the area since being elected. He is also reported to have asked only one question and made no speeches in the House. Mr. Maino's poor representation is probably the main reason for Biangai apathy toward the national parliament. In spite of this there is a reasonable degree of political awareness, due I think, to the large numbers of people with some education.

There is a Biangai Health Committee, which serves a useful purpose in that it enables the Biangais to express themselves to the government on matters of direct concern. Although this committee has no executive power, and the fact that a lot of members like to hear themselves talk, it does provide some useful information to D.D.A. and some worthwhile action has been taken as a result of committee meetings.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

There are 25,000 coffee trees under Biangai management. These trees are approximately 15 years old. Annual production is about 25 tons, which according to the Rural Development Officer at Wau, is the normal production rate for native managed coffee plantations.

Market gardening has started on a large scale. Sara, from Wandumi, and his son in law, Dennis Brown, market about 1 ton of vegetables per week in Lae. They buy from about 10 people only. The bulk of Biangai vegetable production is bought by Mr. B.D. Brown and his partner, Ninga from Kaisenik. Brown and Ninga resell this produce in Lae and Port Moresby, most of it to Port Moresby. This business has been going for 2½ months, but already they are marketing 6800 lbs per week at 8 cents per pound, an income to the growers of \$544.00 weekly. The starting income was \$64.00 per week. Brown and his Port Moresby buyer expect to be handling 40,000 lbs per week within 6 to 8 months, and consider that should the opportunity arise, the Biangai area has the potential to supply the entire Port Moresby vegetable market. I got this information from Brown and it remains to be seen whether or not his hopes are realized. Brown and Ninga have just acquired a 4 WD tractor to help further production. At present, of the 6800 lbs weekly production, 3000 lbs comes from Wandumi and 2200 lbs from Kaisenik. The remainder comes from Biawen, WereWers and some Gailala and Finschhafen immigrants.

Brown and Ninga have an option to buy a large pastoral lease, owned by a European. They hope to use it as a base for cattle expansion in the Biangai area. Refer Section N.

The only active co-operative in the area is the Biangai owned W.K.B. Coffee Society. It has existed for three years, has membership of 242, and paid up capital of \$2134.00. As only 60 members have paid their full subscription, the amount of capital can be expected to increase. The society buys about 15 tons of coffee each year from the area. The other 10 tons is bought by Namasu and Peter Kerr Trading of Mumeng. Namasu and Kerr have offered higher prices and provided a truck to collect coffee from the more distant areas and this has attracted several people from the further villages. Now that the society has bought a truck of its own it is to be hoped that more Biangais will support their society. According to the society clerk, income for the last 6 months was \$11,432.00 and a dividend of \$2000.00 was paid. The majority of members are from the wealthier Wandumi, Kaisenik and Biawen villages, hence the name W.K.B. Mr. Ian Fraser of Wau, has been a driving force behind this society and Mr. R. Black, R.D.O. DASF, Wau thinks it has a good future.



(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (Cont.)

If Mr. B.D. Brown's prediction of marketing 40,000 lbs of vegetables per week within 6 to 8 months comes true, this will provide the Biangais with an annual income of \$166,400-00. This plus an expected \$25,000-00 to \$30,000-00 from coffee would mean an annual income of approximately \$195,000 to \$200,000, including income from trade stores. Thus a per capita income of approximately \$190-00 per year might be within the reach of the Biangais. This remains to be seen.

(N) POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Although the Biangais claim the Bulolo River Valley right up the Baiune River in the Mumeng Sub-District, for practical purposes their land starts at Wau and extends southeast and south. This leaves them with 250 to 300 square miles, a population density of between 3 to 4 people per square mile, considerably lower than the national average of about 13 per square mile. I have not seen much of the Biangai land but a lot of it does not appear to be exploited.

From what I have seen and been told of the Biangai area, there is a lot of land suitable for cattle grazing. Brown and Ninga tell that they have a five year option to buy Mr. L. Crawford's lease near Wau, on behalf of the Biangais. Mr. Crawford has a large stock of cattle as well as coffee. It is hoped that income from the vegetable marketing business will provide enough security for a Development Bank loan to purchase Mr. Crawford's lease and use it as a basis for pastoral expansion.

I doubt if wage earning from industry in Wau could be increased. 20% of the population are already absent and the remaining workforce is needed to maintain and increase agricultural production.

The people from WereWere, Ilauru and Winima requested that the road past Biawen be extended to the Warabung rest house. I estimate that this could be done for about \$1000-00, using local labour paid at \$600-00 per mile on a contract basis, plus tools. The half completed bridge over the Kaisenik Creek could possibly be finished at a cost of \$500-00, refer 10-3-3 of 12th November, 1970, from the A.D.C. Wau, to the D.C. Lue.

I consider that this road is very desirable for economic expansion and better communications and administration. It could be approached in three different ways.

- 1/ The Biangais could build it under D.D.A. direction but without payment. They would then have virtually exclusive rights to it. Apart from the fact that I doubt if they would do it, this method would probably cause trouble when anyone else wanted to use the road, and I think this approach is not practicable.
- 2/ It could be built by the Biangais on a contract basis of \$600-00 per mile, with money from Rural Development Funds. Hand tools being provided.
- 3/ The road could wait until the Biangais are included in a council. A proportion of the cost could then come from council funds to which the Biangais would contribute, and the balance from R.D.F.

From the national government's point of view, the road is not very important, as it would be of local benefit only and not national benefit. The Biangais contribute very little to the national government's income and I think it would be bad if they were "spoonfed" too much at this stage of national and local political development. If this road was built under council auspices and with some council money, it should promote a greater sense of involvement in government and local achievement. However I do not know when the proposed council embracing the Biangais will be established or when it would be financially, politically and administratively capable of such an undertaking.

Because of the expanding vegetable marketing, that will benefit the area greatly, I think the road should be extended as soon as possible. Improved road communications will facilitate the removal of vegetables and coffee, thus benefitting the W.K.B. Coffee Society and this is very desirable.

I think the second method is the best compromise. It will involve some Biangai effort, the government's outlay would not be excessive, the road would be open to everybody, and it would probably be built a lot earlier than a council sponsored effort. From my observations and questioning of people involved in the Biangai area, I believe there are political as well as economic reasons for giving this project some priority.



(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Biangais have a reasonable understanding of the functions and value of local government. My impression is that they regard it as an inevitable step towards political progress. However they did not show either pleasure or displeasure at the prospect of having it. I have never heard of the Biangais asking for local government, and as far as I can tell any initiatives to establish local government in the area will have to come from the government. In August this year I assisted Mr. D. Young, A.D.C. Lae, in establishing ward boundaries for the proposed local government council embracing most of the Wau Sub-District. The Biangai census division will probably be divided into two wards but Mr. Young and I had to patiently but firmly explain that the proposed ward boundaries had nothing to do with land boundaries. At first several Biangais were confusing land rights and voting rights, and could not see the necessity for ward boundaries that would create wards with equal numbers of people. Fortunately this attitude was corrected, for the time being at least. It should be noted that Ninga, the paramount luluai was not present to assist us in the ward boundary survey.

If the Biangais are included in the proposed large local government council with the Watuts and the towns of Wau and Bulolo, and it appears that they will be, there is a risk that memories of tribal conflicts and being only a small minority of the population (5%), the Biangais will feel left out. However if the council is well administered and advised, and creates active participation among members, the Biangais should accelerate their political and economic growth.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT


As already stated, the Biangais have a reputation of poor co-operation with the government. This opinion is rather sweeping however and I believe that there are some responsible people who are prepared to help. Refer Sara, Section D. Although the Biangais have taken some advantage of the educational opportunities offered to them, they have still preferred to stick to themselves and not mix. I have the impression that over the years they have taken what has been offered while not giving anything in return, thus earning the reputation of being spivs and bigheads. In my time in Wau I have found this reputation to be true in many cases, but I suspect that some anti-Administration Europeans have been responsible.

Two other factors that do not help Administration-Biangai relations are:

- 1/ The poor representation of Mr. Anani Maino, M.H.A. for Kaindi, refer Section L.
- 2/ The Biangais long standing claim to ownership of the previously mentioned 6000 and 2210 hectares of Administration land near Wau.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

These are confined to the town of Wau which has all the facilities of a small town.

  
 C.H. Kong  
 Patrol Officer.







## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 OF 1971/72	Objects of patrol:
District: MOROBE	Station: WAM
Patrol conducted by: C.H. LONG, P.O.	Subdistrict: WAM
Area patrolled: YAMAR-HOTE-MUSIN	Designation: P.O.
Duration of patrol: 22/11/71-8/12/71	Personnel accompanying: R.P.M.N.G.-1
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days: 17
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference:	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

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

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

Date: / / 19

District Commissioner

JAW/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-6-66

17th May, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Morobe District  
LAE.

WAU PATROL NO. 4 - 1971/72

Reference your minute 67-2-3 of 5th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of the UPPER WATUT Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. R.D.W. DRAFFAN, PATROL OFFICER.

The comments in my 67-6-67 of today's date refer here also.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary



67-2-3

DA67-6-66

(6)



Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

5th May, 1972.

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

WAU Patrol Report No. 4 - 1971/72  
Mr. R. Draffen, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Draffen's report is acknowledged with thanks.

The problem of identifying voters with the Common Roll was experienced in every electorate in the Morobe District. The system now used is obviously inadequate in its present application.

The patrol was well conducted. The report and comments have been well prepared and confirm a searching approach to the job by Mr. Draffen.

(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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

Copy of the report, extracts and my assessment herewith.

(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

Dept. of Administration,  
Division of District Administration,  
Bulolo, Morobe District.  
23rd March, 1972.

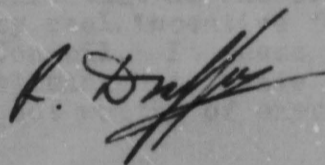
Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
Wau.

Report No. 4 of 1971-72

Attached please find <sup>4</sup>copies of the above patrol report and my claim for camping allowance.

I apologise for the lateness of this report, however I have since my return from patrol been heavily committed with lengthy Council meetings etc.

Report Number	Wau No. 4 of 1971-1972
Sub District	Wau
District	Morobe
Council Area	Watut Local Government Council
Patrol conducted by	R.D.W. Draffan
Area patrolled	Upper Watut Census Division
Personell accompanying patrol	Geyansa Kaiawa Const. Yaurin 1717 R.P.N.G.O.
Duration of Patrol	10 days
Date out	19th Febuary 1972
Date in	8th March 1972
Date and duration of last D.D.A. patrol	1/9/71-9/10/71 - 18 days
Objects of Patrol	House of Assembly Elections
Population of area	8374
Population of area	8374
Map reference	Attached
Village population register	Not enclosed



R.D.W. Draffan  
Patrol Officer

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION REPORT ATT.

R. CALLOWAY  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

5/5/72



to note that there were during the greater part of polling, only two policemen on duty, both touring in their vehicle. Had trouble occurred it would have been impossible to obtain aid as there was no one on duty at the police station to take messages. This I felt was a somewhat unsatisfactory situation.

After polling all Presiding officers filled in their returns and brought their equipment to the Court House. Ballot boxes etc. were taken to Wau the following day.

### Mobile Polling

Mobile polling started on Monday 21st at the village of Leklu and throughout the patrol the problem of non-registered voters occurred. The village of Otibanda (a former Patrol Post) was omitted from the roll altogether. Many of the outlying forestry compounds had only been very briefly covered by the teams compiling the roll. This also applied to the Golden Pines Saw Mill and the two Mission stations. It must however be pointed out that the problem of compiling a roll in a situation such as exists in the Timber mills and Forestry compounds is difficult. This is chiefly because of the shift work undertaken by these workers, which renders many of them unavailable during normal working hours.

Another problem, with those who had registered, was that many had forgotten what names they had registered under; whether it was their baptismal names, clan names, combination of the two, or some other alternative. If the voter brought his copy of the roll registration, then of course the problem was easily solved.

In the Watut Council area people are gradually learning to bring their tax tickets to all official gatherings, this simplifies matters greatly. The fact that the House of Assembly roll is in alphabetical order and not by families as is the case of the Council register again created a certain amount of confusion.

For future House of Assembly elections and perhaps also for Council elections, thought might be given to using the Council tax ticket, or tax exemption ticket, as identification. A voter would thus simply produce his Council tax ticket (this election for 1971-72) and have it stamped by the presiding officer as having voted. This would ensure that no one could vote twice and also would also act as a very real incentive for people to support their Local Government Council. It seems to be that those people who are irresponsible enough to evade their Local Government responsibilities are not worthy of exercising their voice on the National level.

For areas outside Local Government the roll would have to be taken direct from the usual D.D.A. census books. I feel this system would save the considerable expense of collecting the names for a common roll, a needless luxury.

It has been suggested that a form of finger dye be used as an identification for future elections. Judging by some of the fingers I saw in the Watut and Bulolo areas I feel a dye would not get through the layer of ingrained earth sufficiently to dye the voter's finger. Presumably a zealous party supporter

could vote once on his earthy finger and then scrub the earth off and come back again.

Lastly, the dye system reeks far too much of a police type operation.

The Pangu Party was the only party to nominate scrutineers. At Bulolo one was appointed to each polling place and one for the whole of the Watut Patrol. There was no complaint at Bulolo concerning the conduct of these Pangu Scrutineers.

Since the election I have had an indirect complaint from the New Tribes Mission that the Pangu Party Scrutineer interfered with and influenced voters. This incident is supposed to have occurred at the polling at the Watut Local Government Chambers on March 4th. No complaint was brought to me on the day and this incident will shortly be investigated.

A second complaint was received from M. B. Gray, of the Forestry Dept., that a few days before the end of polling Pangu was putting the story about that it was compulsory to vote and any defaulters would be severely punished. This is again being looked into, but without much success. People seem very wary of committing themselves. They have all heard about it but will not say who from.

Just prior to the elections I found Christian Wagit, a Pangu worker, going round the Bulolo Market covering up Eric Robson's election posters with Pangu posters. He was told to remove his own posters and place them elsewhere.

The electioneering was, considering the importance of these elections, extremely light. Many of the independent candidates did not even go to the Watut. The United Party under the previous sitting member, Mr. Anani Maino, made a token effort and did a Watut patrol distributing the odd poster.

The Pangu Party was the only party to make a major effort and there were many Pangu posters through the villages. Prior to the elections Mr. Tony Voutes, former Morobe Regional M.H.A. held meetings with the Pangu candidates in Bulolo and the Upper Watut Census Division.

There wasn't, in my view, any really serious and hard campaigning, not as is understood in the European or Australian context.

Although voting procedures are by now relatively familiar to these people, especially since the introduction of the Watut Local Government Council, there is still much uncertainty.

The preferential system is definitely not fully understood. People may have a fair grasp of putting candidates in order of preference, but I am certain they have no idea as to how the mechanics of counting is worked.

The present system requires a certain level of sophistication for a voter to understand and operate it. This level has in this area certainly not been attained. I feel that it is asking rather a lot of the average person in this Territory to rationally differentiate and arrange in



order of preference photo candidates on a ballot paper.  
It does not seem to me that a headline to any interesting  
daily poll would attract the voter.

Female voters in the election was reasonable, though  
the number of female voters was, in line with previous elections,  
below their male counterparts. Absent females in the rural sector  
appeared to be looking after sick children or relatives or  
attending to other pressing domestic details.

The photo on the ballot papers appeared to work well.  
Voters seemed to appreciate being able to view the assembled  
array of candidates. This is a very real safeguard for the  
illiterate voter against the unscrupulous polling official.  
The photographs were of a good standard and the candidates were  
easily identifiable. The lack of party publicity left many  
voters ignorant of the various political party allegiances.  
From the experience of strong political factors in the country  
and the importance of these differences I feel it would be best  
the voter to have his choice of party affiliations clearly  
shown on ballot papers.

The photo identification method in the urban situation  
and in a large city is undoubtedly being used as obvious  
fact, but it is not possible to know as yet in a town this size.

On the rural side where the population is much smaller, the  
system certainly is a matter of some importance. I feel though, that  
with an increasing country such as this party political  
procedures will become increasingly important and the system is  
far too open to abuse.

Voter identification on whole were marked out in each  
of the polling places at a time when necessary, however,  
as I have said just previously, I feel that there are too many  
impediments in the system.

Lack of ballot papers was not the most major  
any the village voters. The advent of the photo ballot  
paper the chance of a dishonest practice by poll clerks is  
greatly diminished.



R. Duffin  
Regional Officer

Situation Report - Extracts, "Elections"

Some people had forgotten what name they had registered under; what it was their baptismal name, clan name, combination of the two, or some other alternative.

The House of Assembly Roll is set out in alphabetical order and is not as familiar as the Council Tax Register.

For future House of Assembly elections and perhaps also for Council elections, thought might be given to using the Council tax ticket, or tax exemption ticket, as identification. A voter would thus simply produce his Council tax ticket (this election for 1971 - 72) and have it stamped by the presiding officer as having voted. This would ensure that no one could vote twice and also would act as a very real incentive for people to support their Local Government Council. It seems to be that those people who are irresponsible enough to evade their Local Government responsibilities are not worthy of exercising their voice on the National Level.

For areas outside Local Government the roll would have to be taken direct from the usual D.D.A. census books. I feel this system would save the considerable expense of collecting the names for a common roll, a needless luxury.

The preferential system is definitely not understood; it is too sophisticated for a voter to understand it.

Photos on the ballot paper appear to work well.

I feel it would assist the voter to make his choice if party affiliations were shown on ballot papers.

The Voter Identification Tribunal in the urban situation as exists in BULOLO is quite unworkable. I feel that the system is open to malpractice.

Assessment - District Commissioner

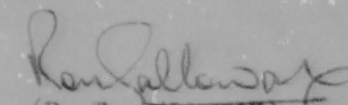
After years of census revision, maintaining council registers and various other village records of birth, etc., we have still a problem of identifying the names of people. This is highlighted with the Common Roll.

It is questionable if the Common Roll will be universally maintained in future. Projected urban migration figures suggest that the number of eligible voters to the towns will increase dramatically. The cost of maintaining a separate Register or Roll is probably beyond the resources of a developing country.

A hard look should be taken now to examine the present efficiency and cost of the existing system, its defects, duplicity and its future.

Other questions which could be looked at include:-

- (1) The preferential voting system which is not understood
- (2) Identifying the candidate on the ballot paper with his party.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2396, KOROBU BU.

67-6-67

17th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

WAU PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72

Reference your minute 67-2-3 of the 5th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of part of the Biaru Valley, together with the appropriate assessment as submitted by Mr. S.S. Cutlack, Patrol Officer.

The report, as presented, should have been a Situation Report dealing with the elections.

No comment from the Assistant District Commissioner Wau was included and you have not given the Report an assessment i.e. above average/average/below average.

(T.W.ELMIS)  
Secretary.

67-2-3

Don 67-6-67



Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

5th May, 1972.

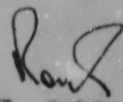
The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
WAU.

WAU Patrol Report No. 5 - 1971/72  
Mr. S. Cutlack, Assistant District Officer

Mr. Cutlack's report is acknowledged with thanks.

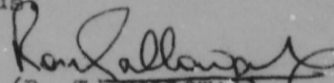
Comments on the elections and polling have been extracted and forwarded to the Secretary for comparison with problems encountered in other parts of this District. These observations should have been submitted as a Situation Report.

Mr. Cutlack completed the patrol in his usual competent manner.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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

Copy of the complete report on polling plus extracts submitted for your records.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: 5  
 DISTRICT: MOROBE  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: S.S. CUTLACK.  
 AREA PATROLLED: PART BIARU VALLEY.  
 DURATION OF PATROL: 4 days.  
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 22/10/72  
 LAST C.D.G. PATROL: N.A.  
 MAP REFERENCE: N.A.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: House of Assembly Elections.  
 STATION: WAU  
 SUB-DISTRICT: WAU  
 DESIGNATION: PATROL OFFICER.  
 PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING: P.P.O. Nalan Kawa.  
 NUMBER OF DAYS: 4 days.  
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 1,370  
 COUNCIL AREA: NON COUNCIL.

The District Commissioner,  
 District,  
MOROBE.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS <del>17</del> TO <sup>18</sup> 20,	(✓)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	(—)
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	(✓)
AREA STUDY,	(—)
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	(—)
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ,	{ }
PATROL MAP,	{ }
.....	( )
.....	( )

DATE: 3/5/1972.

*M. H. Hallahan*  
 Assistant District Commissioner.  
 A.D.C.

6

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY,	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ,	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

ELECTION REPORT.

DATE: 5/5/1972.

*Ron Sallaway*  
 District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT NO.

STATION..... WAU ..... OFFICER COMPILING..... S.S. CUTLACK .....  
 DISTRICT..... MOROBE ..... SUB-DISTRICT ..... WAU .....  
 CENSUS DIVISION ..... BIARU VALLEY ..... L.G. COUNCIL ..... NON COUNCIL .....

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Sub-District or District level, and of value to succeeding officers: As a general guide, the suggested outline on P.14 of Departmental Standing Instructions, VOL.I, may be followed. No copy is required at Headquarters).

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks).

The object of this patrol was to conduct polling for the House of Assembly Elections.

Due to the very real difficulty always experienced in obtaining sufficient carriers to transport a patrol over the completely uninhabited, rugged, mountainous country separating Wau from the Biaru Valley, it was decided to use a helicopter to do this patrol.

By setting up only one polling place in each of the two widely separated centres of population it was possible to arrange the patrol so that only five days were spent in the field whereas normally it would take at least two weeks to cover the same area on foot.

The polling places chosen, Tauris, in the Biaru Valley proper, and Tekadu in the Valley of the Eloa River, are the largest as well as being the most centrally situated villages in their respective areas. No great hardship was thus inflicted upon voters by locating only one polling place for each area, as the most remote settlement is within four hours walk of one or other of the two polling places. The inhabitants are also quite used to gathering at these two villages for other purposes and no difficulty is experienced in accommodating the extra people for short periods.

POLLING AT TAURIS:

On arrival at Tauris the polling booth was set up almost immediately in the permanent material building normally used as a church. A Voters Identification Tribunal was appointed, consisting of a representative from each village and hamlet in the area and polling commenced at 10.00 am. Voters readily presented themselves. All the men voting first, followed by the women. There was little hesitation in marking the ballot papers and most of the younger people were able to mark their own papers. Polling ceased for the day at 1720 when failing light in the poorly illuminated building made it difficult to do the paper work.

The booth was reopened at 0800 next morning to cater for the few people who had not yet voted and remained open until 10.00 when assurance was given that all the people who wished to vote had done so.

A total of 178 persons, (94 males and 84 females), voted at this polling place representing approximately 60% of the eligible voters.

POLLING AT TEKADU:

The polling team arrived at Tekadu at 1030, but a delay in opening the polling booth was caused by a misunderstanding which resulted in the people gathering at a different part of the village. When the polling booth opened at 1300 it was noticeable here that people



were not so ready to come forward and vote, almost as if they were not sure of what was expected of them. By involving the members of the Voters Identification Tribunal in vote taking and leaving them to talk to the others we were able to start the flow through the booth. Voting was slow as the people in this area are able to write and thus most of the ballot papers had to be marked by a polling official. Polling was suspended at 1745 on the first day and resumed at 0800 the next morning. By 1830 all people interested in voting had done so and the booth was closed.

A total of 57 persons voted, (53 males and 4 females), which was only 48% of the eligible voters.

Average for both polling places - 55%.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. The use of a helicopter enabled this patrol to be completed in four days whereas a normal walking patrol would have taken two weeks to collect the votes from this area. The saving in time and the increased availability of personnel, together with the complete elimination of courier expenses to a degree offset the high cost of using such an aircraft, but considering the disappointing low percentage of voters who exercised their franchise, it is doubtful if the extra cost was justified. However, due to staff requirements which occurred immediately prior to the polling period, it was not feasible for any officer other than myself to do this patrol, and yet I was required to be absent from sea for the entire period of time due to duties as Assistant Reserving Officer, so considering this aspect the use of the helicopter was necessary, if not economical.
2. Voters Identification Tribunal: The usefulness of the Tribunal in confirming the eligibility of a doubtful voter was not put to the test in this area. Due to the small population and the fact that most of the people were personally known to me there was no need to refer to the Tribunal. I can see such a committee being of significance assistance to a polling official not so familiar with the people.
3. Photo Ballot Papers: These seemed to be very satisfactory and allowed illiterate voters, unable to mark their own papers, to indicate their preference to the person assisting, thereby without the necessity of speaking, which helped to protect the secrecy of the ballot.
4. Scrutineers: By scrutineers were appointed by any candidate for polling in this area.
5. The Common Roll: Many names were duplicated and just as many omitted from the roll. I consider that the Common Roll could be dispensed with in the villages with complete reliance being placed upon the Voters Identification Tribunal. Within an urban area however, I cannot see a Voters Identification Tribunal effectively replacing the roll, due to the difficulty of finding enough suitable centers to cover the various different groups of people always found in a town, and who are in a position to give their time to such a committee if it should be sitting for more than one day. Compulsory enrollment for voters within prescribed urban areas with subsequent disqualification from voting for non-enrolment would be an effective, if drastic, way to regularize the situation in town areas. Some radical changes are necessary to obviate the gross waste of time which occurs when there is such a high percentage of Sec 130 (?) voters as occurred in the two and a half urban areas.

6. Irregular Conduct: No breaches of the Electoral Ordinance nor cases of improper conduct by officials, scrutineers, candidates or voters were reported during the voting in this area.

7. Trainee Patrol Officer Accompanying patrol: Mr. Nalan Kawa, Trainee Patrol Officer performed the duties of poll clerk most efficiently and was otherwise a great help and good company during the patrol.

Signed: *Stephen S. Cutlack*  
STEPHEN S. CUTLACK.  
Patrol Officer.

DATE: *5<sup>th</sup> April 1972*



Patrol Report WAU No. 5 - 1971/72  
Mr. S. Cutlack, Assistant District Officer

Situation Report - Extracts, "Elections".

The Common Roll. Many names were duplicated and just as many omitted from the Roll.

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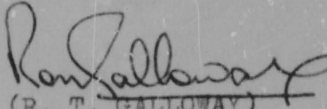
Compulsory enrolment for voters within prescribed urban areas with subsequent disqualification from voting for non-enrolment would be an effective, if drastic, way to regularize the situation in town areas.

Some radical changes are necessary to obviate the gross waste of time which occurs when there is such a high percentage of Section 130 (1) voters as occurred in the Wau and Bulolo areas.

Assessment - District Commissioner

- (1) The Common Roll - See Wau Report No. 5 - 1971/72.
- (2) Compulsory enrolment and voting. "Compulsory" infers penal sanctions if the act required is not completed. Any action to be taken against defaulters would be time consuming and cost money. Any legislation introduced would, logically, have to be meaningful to the people and have their support. Otherwise the legislation would be of no value.

More particularly, I have reservations on compulsory voting in this country where there is ample evidence of voting with pseudo-religious philosophies. Compulsory voting may only endorse cult activity.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

JAW:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KIMBODLI.

67-6-68/67-6-69

17th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
The Chief Electoral Officer,  
P.O. Box 153,  
PORT MCRISBY.

COMMON ROLL.

I am attaching copies of comments from the District Commissioner  
on the format of the Roll used at the last elections, and associated  
matters which may be of interest to you. All General Divisions, the  
Rolls will be appropriate amendments, as noted by the  
District Commissioner.

I am enclosing your comments and extracts from the Polling Report  
to the Chief Electoral Officer.

.../Encl.

(T.W. HILL)  
Secretary.



JAW:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONELOBU.

67-6-68

17th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

WAW PATROL NO. 6-1971/72.

Reference your minute 67-2-3 of the 5th May.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the BIANGAI and WAW Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. T.R. Darwin, Assistant Patrol Officer.

I am forwarding your comments and extract from the Patrol Report to the Chief Electoral Officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

67-2-3

DDH67-6-68



Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

5th May, 1972.

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

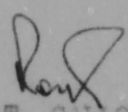
WAU Patrol Report No. 6 - 1971/72  
Mr. T. Darwen, Assistant Patrol Officer

Mr. Darwen's report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Kuniasipe people, apparently defiant or resentful of authority, need to be handled sympathetically and with understanding. I doubt if Mr. Darwen will instill a feeling of confidence and respect with an autocratic approach.

Observations on polling in the election report have been forwarded to the Secretary.

The patrol was conducted in capable manner.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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

Election report, and assessments herewith.

(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



PATROL REPORT:

REPORT No. 6 OBJECT OF PATROL: House of Assembly Elections.  
 DISTRICT: Morobe. STATION: Wau  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: T.R. Darwen. SUB-DISTRICT: Wau.  
 AREA PATROLLED: Biangai & Wau rural DESIGNATION: Assistant Patrol Officer.  
 DURATION OF PATROL: 6 days.  
 24/2/72 to 26/2/72. PERSONAL ACCOMPANYING: A.F.O. Joseph Nelson.  
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 17/9/71 NUMBER OF DAYS: 4 days.  
 LAST O.L.G. PATROL: N.A. TOTAL POPULATION: Under Survey.  
 MAP REFERENCE: N.A. COUNCIL AREA: NON COUNCIL

The District Commissioner,  
MOROBE District:

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL, FOLIOS 6 to 6A (✓)
- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS: (—)
- THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, (✓)
- AREA STUDY (—)
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY: (—)
- SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1- (—)
- PATROL MAP: ( )
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )

DATE: 3/5/1972

*R. W. Hallahan*  
Assistant District Commissioner.

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- AREA STUDY ( )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
- SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1- ~~COMMON ROLE~~ (✓)
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )

DATE: 5/5/1972

*R. Gallaway*  
District Commissioner.

Patrol Report WAU No. 6 - 1971/72  
Mr. T. Darwen, Assistant Patrol Officer

Situation Report - Extracts "Elections"

Because of discrepancies in the electoral roll, many votes were registered under Section 130 (1) of the Ordinance.

I don't feel that a system of electoral rolls as sophisticated as those of Australia should be compiled because of the time and expense involved.

I feel that a simple system of identification could be evolved by issuing permanent voting certificates identifying the people and their place of abode. These could be stamped with an area stamp and this would enable the polling officials to determine whether an absent vote should be issued.

This would also discourage multiple voting and expedite the introduction of compulsory voting.

Certificates of this nature could be distributed by field staff while conducting routine patrols, and in this way any eligible persons or migratory groups would be easily catered for.

Assessment - District Commissioner

- (1) Common Roll - See Wau Report No. 5 - 1971/72.
- (2) Compulsory Voting - See Wau Report No. 6 - 1971/72.
- (3) Voter Identification Certificates. This could be either (a) sophisticated and inflexible requiring legislation and penal provision, or (b) it could be simple and based on existing identification tickets.

(a) Above would be an ID card incorporating, e.g. a photograph of the holder. It could be useful in urban situations and in the control of migration. However, it would be costly to implement and maintain and I doubt if it would obtain widespread support.

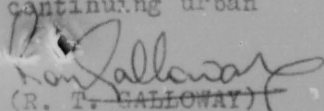
(b) The existing identification would be the Tax Ticket or tax Exemption Ticket. An eligible voter could simply establish his identity by producing his current Council tax ticket. This would be stamped by the Presiding Officer, (or suitably endorsed) and he would hand the voter a ballot paper in the usual way. The ballot paper cannot be used again and this would prevent double voting.

The system would be fast, efficient, simple and cheap.

Poll clerks, typists, Common Roll, Section Votes and Voter Identification Tribunals would not be necessary.

Thus the people who have the right to vote are the tax payers or those with an Exemption certificate. Their right to vote is clearly and easily established and should lead to fewer emotional issues and objections on polling day.

I stress that I believe the Common Roll will become less reliable and unworkable with continuing urban migration.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)

District Commissioner



OBSERVATION:

It became fairly obvious throughout the programme that the system was wanting in several aspects. The electoral roll was a virtual fiasco, and although compensated to a degree by the presence of the voters Identification Tribunal, I feel that this system is too wide open to influence from potential party pressures and in the interval between elections a more suitable method will need to be devised.

I don't feel that a system of electoral rolls as sophisticated as those of Australia should be compiled because of the time and expense involved.

The problem is certainly complex but I feel that a simple system of identification could be evolved by issuing permanent voting certificates identifying the people and indicating their place of abode. These could be stamped with an area stamp and this would then enable the polling officials to determine whether an absent vote should be issued. It would also discourage multiple voting and expedite the introduction of the rumoured compulsory vote. Certificates of this nature could be distributed by field staff while conducting routine patrols, and in this way any eligible persons or migratory groups would be easily catered for.

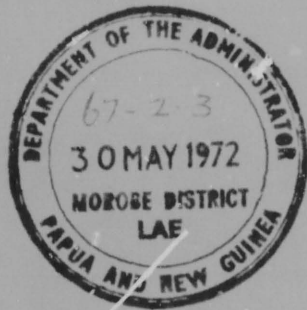
There is also evidence of a great need for an increase in the field of political education; should there be a shortage of officers in this sphere I think that the field officers should be issued with a script to enable them to thoroughly dispense this much needed information during routine patrols which would of necessity have to be lengthened but it would be beneficial to all concerned because of the desired element of continued contact.

Signed: *J. Jones* .....

Date: *7.4.72* .....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAI No. 7 of 1971-1972

Patrol Conducted by M. KURSEI T.P.O.

Area Patrolled UPPER WAIKO CEKUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Naives NIL

Duration—From 10/4/1972 to 15/4/1972

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/2/1972

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

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol General Administration

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

     /      / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



NLM/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEDOBUI

67-6-78

5th July, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Morobe District  
LAE.

WAU PATROL NO. 7 OF 1971/72

Reference your 67-2-3 of 14th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of the UPPER WATUT Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. M. KUNSEI, Trainee Patrol Officer.

I have read Mr. Kunsei's interesting report and look forward to receiving further information in the near future.

Both your and the Assistant District Commissioner's comments have been noted and the pertinent sections are endorsed.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary

88067-6-78

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30 JUN 1972  
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67-2-3

Merabe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

14th June, 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
WAU

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 7/71-72  
MR. M. KUNSEI - T.P.O.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above report  
and your covering comments.

Please advise me of the present position regarding  
compensation claim for the twelve Gumi men killed  
during the War.

Mr. Kunsei appears to have done a satisfactory  
patrol. Claim for Camping Allowance has been  
passed on to Treasury for payment.

(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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

Copies of the Situation Report, extracts from the  
general report and my assessment are attached.

*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



Dept. of Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
Bulalo, Morobe District.  
21st April, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
WAU.

Report No. 7 of 1971-1972.

Attached please find four copies of the above patrol reports  
and my claim for camping allowance.

Report Number	Wau No. 7 of 1971-1972
Sub District	Wau
District	Morobe
h Council Area	Watut Local Government Council
Patrol conducted by	M. Kunsei
Area patrolled	Upper Watut Census Division
Personnel accompanying patrol	None
Duration of Patrol	5 1/2 days
Date out	10th April, 1972
Date in	15th April, 1972
Date and duration of last D.D.A. patrol	19/2/'72-8/3/'72 - 10 days
Objects of Patrol	Refer to Patrol Instructions
Population of the area	8374
Map reference	Attached
Village population register	Not attached.

*M. Kunsei*  
M. Kunsei  
T.P.O.

7.

MASACAR OF 12 GUMI PEOPLE - 9 Males and 3 Females.

This is an addition topic. It was not put in the Patrol Instructions but it was brought up at the time of this patrol so was given succeeding number.

The history of the above topic was brought up at the meeting with the Gumi people on the night of 12th April, in Gumi village. The story was told by KANAWIPANGO WAKIK, one of those who escaped at the time of masacar. Besides him were also some people who escaped, and they assisted him in telling this story. At the meeting was also Gumi village Councillor Titus and Mr. Maldiad Kunsei (T.P.O.) recorded this story in brief.

According to KANAWIPANGO and other Gumi supporters of him, it was in the middle of the second year after the Second World War (1947) ANANI and ANGI killed those 12 people. ANGI originally comes from ~~Kat~~ RAI COAST in MADANG District is now living at AGAGANDA Village. ANANI is a pure WATUT man.

That time a Patrol Officer was at OTIBANDA village and ANGI was a policeman to him whilst ANANI was a Tultul. The name of the Patrol Officer was unknown to KANAWIPANGO and his supporters. That Patrol Officer sent ANANI and ANGI on a patrol to get the people who had run away from their villages during the War and put them in their villages peacefully. If any village had not had any Luluai or Tultul ANANI and ANGI were to appoint them to that village.

However when they got to Gumi ANGI said Gumi people had killed 25 of his friends who used to work for some companies in Bulolo. When the War broke out they ran away to the bush of Gumi they killed them.

So when ANANI and ANGI lined the people up they tied one hand of a person to a hand of another, then shot them dead. When others saw that they ran away, including KANAWIPANGO. When ANANI, ANGI and their followers had killed those people they cut them, lengthwise, in halves. They also killed a pig and cut it in the same way. Then they exchanged the lever of the pig with the levers of people. They even cut the human flesh and put them in the meat of the pig.

When ANANI, ANGI and their followers had left the ~~xx~~ ran away Gumi people returned and saw the killed people and pig. They buried the people and started roasting the pig. As they were roasting the pig they saw the pieces of the human flesh flying out of the pig. Some pieces of the human flesh were still in the pig until the people started to eat after they had cooked the pig in the pot, and they found it out.

ANANI, ANGI and their followers killed those 12 people with guns and cut them with bayonet but ~~forgot to~~ <sup>did not</sup> cut the ropes off the hands of the people killed. So when the others returned they saw those ropes and knew what had been done.

KANAWIPANGO and other Gumi people of his age said that only one person who was among those killed and was not killed was and is a woman named KOANDI ADADEO, now wife of a retired policeman living in Wau. She was not killed because at the time she was a pretty girl and she was wanted to be married. ANANI, ANGI and their followers took her with them but one night she escaped and went back to GUMI.

Regarding the 25 friends of ANGI, Gumi people said that they did not kill them. They said it was war time and they were killed by unknown people somewhere. However a light skinned man said in his high-toned voice that they saw some of those friends of Angi, gave them food and them as far as the mountain beyond the present Gumi and let them go. But they did not kill any man.

Between the time of Masacar and now Gumi people have talked about the incident. Then they agreed to claim compensation for the people killed, from ANANI, ANGI and their followers. Because that incident happened after the World War II and also the incident was not caused by Japanese or any other race.

Then on 9th April, 1972 Councillor Titus to ANANI, ANGI and those involved to pay £11,450 or 22,900 Dollars to Gumi people as compensation for the 12 people killed. The reply to that letter arrived at the time of my arrival in Gumi so I got it, and it will be in a copy of this patrol report in the Watut Local Government Council Office,



(continued)

The letter stated that a meeting with Gumi people and ABANI, AKHE and their followers would be held in Flenkawe village, on Monday, 14th April, 1972. However I heard from the people from Gumi that no Administration was going to be invited to the meeting I told Gumi people not to go to that meeting. Then the next day I told the other villages concerned that I had stopped Gumi people to go to meeting.

The content of this story is in brief. If required, further work will be done to record the names of those killed and the names of the people run away at the time killing. For the details of actual killing KOLUHI ALUHO may be contacted. She is living with her husband in Wau.

M. Kussei  
Kussei  
(Tratree Patrol Officer)

WAV PATROL No. 7/1971-72:

ASSESSMENT:

Mr. Kunsei has carried out a successful patrol and had made a good effort in his report, although there is room for improvement in his typing and spelling.

The general situation appears to be satisfactory. Naturally, the people are disappointed over the decline in coffee prices.

The reports on individual topics 4-7 are of local, not Headquarters interest. However, the outcome of a meeting to be held on 26th May, over compensation for twelve Gumi people killed during the war will be covered by a subsequent report.

R.W. HALLAHAN.  
Assistant District Commissioner.



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PATROL REPORT WAU No. 3/71-72  
MR. M. KUNSEI - T.P.O.

SITUATION REPORT - "Massacre of 12 Gumi people  
(during World War 2)"

ASSESSMENT - DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

It seems odd that after almost 25 years of silence the  
people have decided to do something about the matter.

Further enquiries are being made and you will be advised  
of the outcome in due course.

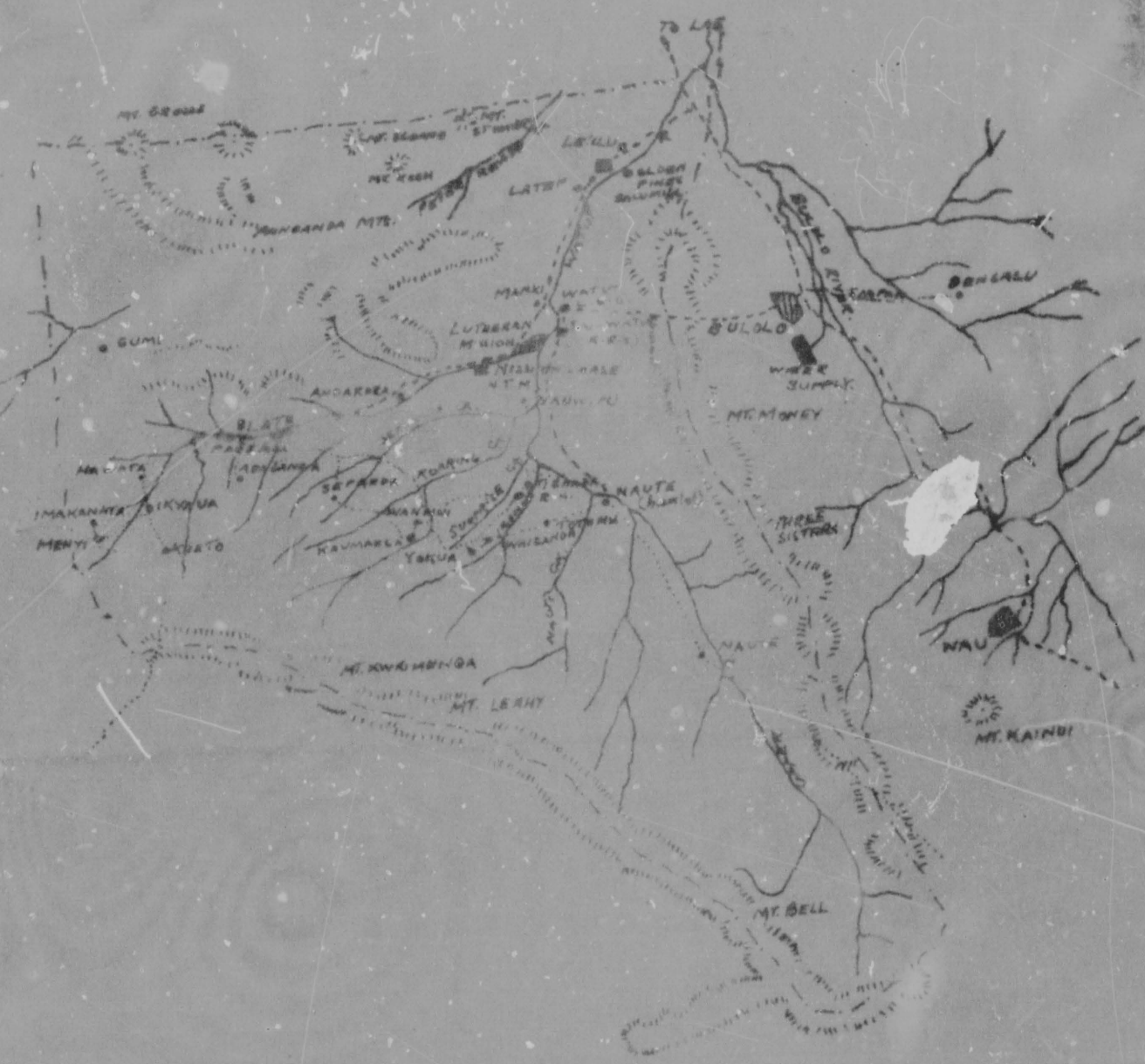
*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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# UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION



SCALE: 1 INCH = 4 MILES

--- VEHICULAR ROAD

... WALKING TRACK

• VILLAGE

☉ MOUNTAINS

- - - CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY

— PATROL ROUTE

DRAWN BY: M. KUNSEI





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... WAU No. 8 / 1971-72  
 Subdistrict..... WAU  
 District..... MOROBE  
 Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL - LIAISON MINERAL SURVEY  
 Patrol Conducted by..... NALAN KAWA, TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled } UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION  
 (Council and/or } WATUT L.G. COUNCIL AREA.  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 HIL

Duration of Patrol—from 6 / 4 / 72 to 15 / 4 / 72

No. of Days..... 10

Last D.D.A. Area: WAU No. 5 / 71-72 (ELECTION PATROL).

Date 19/2/72 - 8/3/72 (broken) Duration..... 10 DAYS

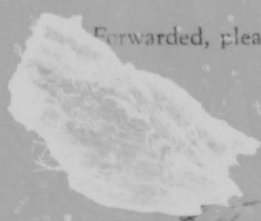
Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....  
 TO ACCOMPANY TERREBUS EXPLORATION TEAM AS LIAISON  
 OFFICER - P.A. 296

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4,759

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

WA 6 / 1972



*J. Salloway*  
 District Commissioner.

JAW:MG

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-6-79

7th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

WAU PATROL NO. 2 1971/72.

Reference your 67-2-3 of 14th June.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of the Upper Watut Census Division, as submitted by Mr. N. Kawa, Trainee Patrol Officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

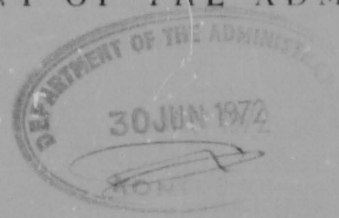


Box 67-6-79.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-2-3  
Out Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Merobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

14th June, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 9/71-72  
MR. N. KAWA - T.P.O.

The patrol was mounted solely for the purpose of accompanying the Theseus Exploration Prospecting Team and as such calls for no comment.

This was a training exercise for Mr. Kawa and he carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Patrol Report Jacket attached for your information.

*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

→ 67.6.126  
 PATROL REPORT ~~67.25.3.119~~

Report number: WAU No. 19. 71/72  
 District: MOROBE  
 Patrol conducted by: T.R. DARWEN:  
 Area patrolled: Re-settlement areas and native mining leases:  
 Duration of patrol: 20/4/72 - 26/5/72  
 broken 17/7/72 - 26/7/72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: No. 7 - 1971/72  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: NIL  
 Map reference: ATTACHED:

Objects of patrol: Updating of Rural Census and general survey of land situation.  
 Station: WAU:  
 Subdistrict: WAU:  
 Designation: A.P.O.  
 Personnel accompanying: H.P. KURU: A.F.O. + Rep of Lands Dept  
 Number of days: 29  
 Total population of area: 2,736  
 Council area: NIL  
 House of Assembly Electorate: BULOLO OPEN:

The District Commissioner,  
 District,  
 MOROBE

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 11 To 39, 72 distrib ( X )
  - Patrol Instructions, ( X )
  - The Report and my comments, ( X )
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Reports No's 1-4, ( X )
  - Patrol map, ( X )
  - CALL CLAIMS



DATE: 26/9/1972.

*R. H. H. H. H.*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's. 1-9 ( ✓ )
  - ( )
  - ( )

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

Date: 29/10/1972

*R. T. Galloway*  
 District Commissioner



RCO:SU

(43)

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-6-126

5th December, 1972.

The District Commissioner  
Morobe District  
P.O. Box 572  
LAE

MOROBE PATROL NO. 9 of 1971/72.

Reference your Minute of 7th October, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 9 arising out of the above patrol of BIANCAI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. T.P. DARWEN, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Your comments have been noted as required. Please draw Mr. Darwen's attention to the correct procedures required in respect of the submission of Situation Reports. He should also be advised to sign his Situation Reports.

*S. J. Pearsall*  
S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

## SITUATION REPORT No. 1.

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject:..... SQUATTERS

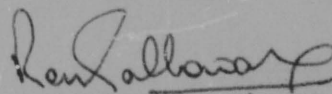
Subdistrict Office LAE.

Assessment ~~ASSISTANT~~ District Commissioner

Date Received.....

1. Regulation 71 of the Mining Regulations was repealed by No. 14 of 1968. Section 16 of the Mining Ordinance 1928 - 1966 appears to spell out the privileges of a Miner's Right. Section 192 extends these Rights to natives "for purposes incidental to or connected with Mining".
2. Much of the Wau/Bulolo Valley was declared waste and vacant but this declaration is now a matter of litigation before the courts. It has been established, for example, that Morobe Goldfield (6,000 hectares) does not belong to the Administration, but it has not been established to whom it belongs.
3. It is known that much of the Wau/Bulolo Valley was waste and vacant land and that over the last 30/40 years various gold miners, or "squatters", both Native and Europeans moved on to the land.
4. The rights of occupation by the Europeans have been confirmed by the Land Ordinance or the Mining Ordinance. However, the rights of the Native squatters (not being native to the area) are not confirmed in all cases.
5. The Director of Lands has an application to set aside parts of the Bulolo Valley for the purpose of gardening rights for the squatters.
6. It is unlikely that the Government would consider taking action to remove long established residents or "squatters" from the area.
7. The rest of the report appears to deal with the proposed combined Watut Bulolo Wau Council. Presumably the survey will take into consideration the number of residents and the earning capacity of those residents.

Action Taken:

  
 Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

Date..... 17th October, 1972



## SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. DARWEN. A.P.O.  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject: SQUATTERS.

Subdistrict Office WAU

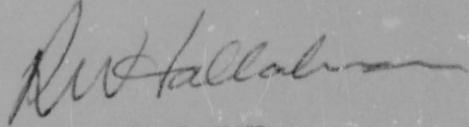
Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

The situation as reported by Mr. Darwen is accurate but has become more of a tangle because of the decision by the Supreme Court in the 6000 Hectare (Morobe Goldfields) case that the Administration cannot register firm title to the land. The adjoining portion of 2210 Hectares is also the subject of an appeal to the Supreme Court, yet to be heard. There are overlapping claims to both these areas by the Biangais and the Watuts, and how these can be resolved and at the same time the settlers on Administration leases be given security of tenure is a mammoth problem. Meanwhile, any legal action against the Squatters seems out of the question.

Action Taken: NIL

  
 Sgl. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date..... 26/9/72

(10)

### SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling T. B. DARWEN .....

District..... MO ROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU .....

Census Division..... "BIANGAI" ..... L.G. Council..... NIL .....

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary) Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:..... "SQUATTERS": .....

The major factor contributing to the establishment of the Agricultural settlements in Wau in 1965, was the invasion of the region by numbers of migratory groups, or squatters. It would appear that the term was used for want of a better noun to define the migrants, the majority of whom appeared to be interested in searching for gold, yet at the same time reserving their rights to shelter themselves and to provide a reasonable source of sustenance. It would appear then that if in 1965 a man was a goldminer with an E.C.C. then he was also a squatter. However, at this time apparently known to the indigenous element, there existed in the Mining Regulations provision for miners to acquire sufficient land to provide both food and shelter at an annual rental of \$5.00 per hectare - up to two hectares - Reg. 71 (1). This regulation would then have appeared to have been designed to remove the label of squatter and its 'parasitic' intonations from the goldminer. In fact, at this time Reg. 71 (1) was considered important enough to be used as "if our main recommendations are accepted that all native miners activities must be regulated under the terms of Reg. 71 (1). \*1 It is obvious that this regulation could be the source of considerable friction; as in the case of a possible gold discovery in a forestry area, dozens of miners would be attracted, each applying for his four hectares, and subsequently the forest would become decimated by miners gardens. On the same side of the

*repeated*

*repeated No. 14 1/78 8...../2*

*See Section 16*

Sgd:.....

Date:.....



"SQUATTERS" cont.....

On the scale it would now be argued that if it is not economical for a miner to remain in this area without a land concession, then he should return to his village. Unfortunately this argument too introduces complications. The average monthly gold return from indigenous miners is in the region of \$18,000, a large proportion of this is produced by five of the more affluent miners, but if the remaining 1600 were told to leave the area, it could create serious economic repercussions both on a local and national scale. Imminent in the area is the establishment of the combined Watut Bulolo Wau council. The miners would present a considerable source of income to this council, and perhaps there would arise mutual benefits. Looking at it from this aspect it would be political (at local government level) suicide to initiate or encourage a mass exodus of the miners and their families. The situation then remains:- are we able to provide these families with ground capable of providing sustenance to maintain them through periods of frugal gold production, or do we tell them to leave and incur along with considerable disrespect, the loss of a major section of the community and the associated potential market and finance?

Towards the headwaters of Little Wau Creek, below the lease held by Wandanaiko Bindobits there is a group of Watuts settled on administration ground. They have been here for about seven months and in addition to the gardens they are establishing, work gold. The head of the group is Talembo Yantau and his entourage comprises 13 men women and children. Another Watut, Kopinga was gardening on the lot held by Ninget whose rent is sadly in arrears. Opposite this area, on Mr. Kainde to the south of the repeater station there is a sizeable settlement of Watut goldminers. These have established themselves on vacant agricultural leases. Further to the south there is evidence of considerable clearing taking place which is obviously preparation for another settlement. These groups have been told that they cannot remain on this region but the counter is always much the same. "It is our land, and if we don't stay here where do we stay?"

- \*1) 1. From the recommendations of the committee investigating the problem in 1964.

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### SITUATION REPORT No. 2.

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling **T.R. DARWEN. A.P.O.**  
 District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU**  
 Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL**  
 Subject: **CENSUS STATISTICS**

~~Sub~~district Office **LAE** Assessment ~~ASSESS~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

1. Universal education is beyond the resources of this country. It appears that the area is already well covered by schools and teaching staff.
2. The proposed council should not be encouraged in starting new schools etc. which are obviously beyond the resources of the National Government.
3. The information is not really of Situation Report value; it should have been included in the general narrative of the report.

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner  
 Date: 16th October, 1972



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### SITUATION REPORT No. 2.

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling **T.R. DARWEN. A.P.O.**.....  
 District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU** .....  
 Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL** .....  
 Subject:..... **CENSUS STATISTICS** .....

Subdistrict Office **WAU**

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72.

It is pleasing to have accurate population figures for the individual re-settlement and squatter areas. The percentage of children attending school is disappointing, as Wau Primary School has by no means reached its full intake. In some cases, the children live too far away to travel daily, but the provision of boarding accommodation at Wau would probably be too expensive and hard to manage. The numbers of children at individual settlements are too small to justify the establishment of new schools.

Action Taken: Referred to Headmaster, Wau Primary School, for information.

*R. W. Hallahan*  
 Sgd. **R.W. HALLAHAN**

Date..... 26/9/72.

SITUATION REPORT No. 2

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling..... T. R. DARWEN:.....  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU .....  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL .....

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/49,000.—5.72.

Subject:..... "CENSUS STATISTICS" .....

These are as inside the patrol jacket, the following information as requested in the patrol instructions:

NEMNEM:

Agricultural resettlement blocks, majority of leases held by Kumulus; two held by Watuts. The majority have resided in the Wau area since prior to the establishment of the settlement blocks. A total of 207 are accommodated in the centrally located village of Nemnem and are occupied in the production of a wide range of vegetables and fruits both for market and subsistence purposes. Because of the topographical location of the village, none of its members are employed in other fields. However, there are a number of the kinfolk who have been employed and some who still are, as domestics and drivers for private enterprise and government. These people are housed in Wau.

CHILDREN:

There are 55 children of school age in the village none of whom attend school. This isn't a very satisfactory condition and it was impressed upon the village leaders that they should take steps to rectify it. However, this was countered by the response that Wau

Sgd:..... schools did not have the capacity to cater for these numbers.

Date:.....



SITUATION REPORT No. 2 cont.....

CHILDREN:

This became the stock reply when the subject was broached in subsequent discussions with other groups. In response to this information the Wau Primary school indicated that it was not filled to capacity nor were its teaching resources overtaxed. It was indicated however that a considerable number of children have been turned away due to being too young (under 7) or their lacking some necessary requirement. I feel that the paramount reason for these outstanding figures is involved with the remoteness of the villages and settlements from the school. Perhaps an early project for the imminent council could be to survey the possibility of providing school accommodation for qualifying students. This scheme could be a great benefit to all concerned particularly if it could be developed on a parent-council participation basis.

PITA AIPA (Kunimaipas)

The history of the Kunimaipa people in this region is almost a parallel to that of the Kumulus. There is a difference however in their occupations. Most of the Kunimaipas have dual roles; subsistence farmers and gold miners. One of two of them are employed by the Administration on the big line.

CHILDREN:

Fifty five children are of school age and of these, four attend school at Komulai Catholic Mission near Tapini, nineteen attend school at Wau Primary, with two at Lae High School. Consequently there are less than 30% of the children of school age actually attending schools. However this figure is probably much better than it appears if it is viewed in the light of the other regulating factors which disqualify substantial numbers. From Pita Aipa to Wau entails a walk of one hour which obviously doesn't create any extreme of hardship to the children.

PAWA MAIN and PORIA:

The Gollala's follow a similar pattern to the Kunimaipas dividing their occupational interests between cash cropping and subsistence gardening and some gold mining. At the time of the patrol there were two in goal at Lae and some who have just been released who are disqualified from entering Wau township for a further 12 months as a result of an incident in 1971. One is employed at Wau Valley Motors, and three are D.D.A. labourers.

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CHILDREN:

Out of 41 school age children, sixteen attended school. Of these, 4 are at Catholic Mission at Gerawo. Pawa Lain is only a short distance from Wau and hence the walk is not a restriction on school attendance. These people too, maintained that they were told the school was full.

No. 4 EDIE CREEK:

In this area, the chief occupation is gold mining with very little emphasis on gardening apart from small units of subsistence. Most workers are employed by indigenous employers or "boss boys". Twenty are employed by the Partridges, and fifteen by Malcolm.

CHILDREN:

Eleven children from a potential group of 76 attend school. Nine, who are accommodated by friends go to the Wau Primary School, and two others attend Lutheran Mission School at Beana. Here again the extreme distance - 4 hours walking, is the chief prohibiting factor.

EDIE CREEK ROAD:

In this region, closely situated to wau township there is a diversity of occupational interests, comprising dairy lands employed by Mr. Hurrell, labourers and drivers employed by D.D.A., goldworkers both company and self employed, 'carpenters' employed by Morobe Constructions and the lease holders with their entourage who are engaged in subsistence and cash cropping on Mt. Kainde.

CHILDREN:

Eleven attend school, which is 50% of those of age. Five are at Wau, three at Gerawo Mission School, two at Garaina, and one at Lee. Any comment on these figures would I think be repeating previous facts, since this area is so close to Wau township.

KUNAI CREEK:

This is a small group of Finschhafen who are concerned with the gold production field, and consists of a number of leaders "boss boys", who have retinue of friends and relatives employed by the gold labourers.



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KUNAI CREEK: cont.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 2

CHILDREN:

There are eight children only of school age. Six attend Wau Primary school and one is at High school in Lae. Further comment unnecessary.

KAPIN:

The Kurulus of Kapin, due to the poor quality of the soil on these settlement leases, like the Kunimaipas are involved in the dual roles of farming and goldmining.

CHILDREN:

Of fifty nine, seventeen attend school at Wau. Kapin is 3/4 of an hour from Wau, so there appears to be no firm justification for this low attendance figure apart from qualification capacity.

KOBIAK:

This will be the last area dealt with in this manner, because of the remaining groups are mainly of one people with coinciding occupations, interests, and conflicts. Occupations at Kobiak are similar to those at Kapin with lesser emphasis on gold, because of the better quality of the soil.

CHILDREN:

At Kobiak there is a Lutheran Mission school and teacher. There are 64 children of school age, of these thirty one attend. At Kobiak too, on the Edie Creek shores are a number of Finschhafens and of thier school age children, numbering, eleven, five attend Wau school.

MAUS BOKIS	No. 5 SHIP (Pine Tops)	MRS. BOOTH:
MAUS KORANGA	GIRORO	KORANGA.
BAMBOO CREEK	BLACK CAT.	BITOI
<u>SANDY CREEK</u>	<u>KAISENIK</u> (Finschhafens)	

The majority of people in these regions have gold as their sole source of income. It is here that a great deal of unrest is stirring, created by apparant disparity, or priviliged persons in other regions. The time involved in finding sufficient quantities of gold to return or income in many cases is overtaxing their food providing finances, and because they are without garden space they are often caught in dire straits, and frequently the government becomes the object of their bitterness. It is imperative that this matter be given due consideration; however,

SITUATION REPORT No. 2 cont.....

the whole Wau Valley is in dispute and consequently there appears to be little likelihood of any measure of lasting relief being given to these people at this time. At the time of the discussions with these people, I did suggest that they bring their grievances to the attention of their M.H.A., to make him aware of the situation and at the same time instill into them some faith and understanding in their government. Apart from the goldminers, a number are employed in private enterprise:- by N.G.G., Bensons, Wau Valley Motors, Jim Harding and a few as domestic servants.

CHILDREN:

The population supports 184 children of school age. A total of 112 attend schools in Wau, Kaisenik, Bulolo, Mumeng, Lae and Mission schools at Finschhafen. This is quite a reasonable percentage and supports the statements given by the people that they are interested in the education of their children.



### SITUATION REPORT No. 3.

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling..... **T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.**  
 District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU**  
 Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL**  
 Subject:..... **HEALTH AND SANITATION** .....

~~Sgd.~~ Subdistrict Office **LAE** ..... Assessment ~~Assistant~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

1. This is not a Situation Report. There is no information which is considered to be of value to Headquarters.
2. The information should be in the general narrative of the report or by way of memo to the District Health Office.

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

Date..... **16th October, 1972** .....

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### SITUATION REPORT No. 3

Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: HEALTH & SANITATION

Subdistrict Office WAU Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

The health situation seems quite satisfactory. Aid Posts are generally established to serve population groups of 1000 - 1,500 people and thus Nemnem would not qualify for one. The people there are less than two hours walk from Wau, in any case.

Section

Action Taken: Referred to O.I.C. Wau Health Centre for information

*R.W. Hallahan*  
 Sgd. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date 26/9/72



## SITUATION REPORT No. 3

Station..... WAU..... Officer Compiling..... T. R. DARWIN.....  
 District..... MOBOBE..... Subdistrict..... WAU.....  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI..... L.G. Council..... NIL.....

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:..... "HEALTH AND SANITATION".....

All of the settlements patrolled were in a reasonably clean condition; in most it was obvious that a recent clean up had been conducted. Latrines were quite respectable and there was evidence of constant usage. The people in all areas except Kapin and Kobiak were in good health with little apparent evidence of sickness or lack of activity. At Kapin, many of the children were suffering leg sores, and these were treated by cleansing followed by antibiotic ointment. First aid was administered to a woman who had chopped her foot with an axe, and several dozen 'aspros' doled out to 'head pain' cases. Leg sores were also prominent at Kobiak, but more serious was the number of children with coughs, these were told to report to the hospital for proper treatment. The general standard of good health contributed to a healthy social atmosphere which provided good feeling and co-operation all round.

None of these areas has the immediate services of an aid post, however, a request to have one installed was put forward by the villagers at Nemnem, and I would be inclined to support them chiefly from the aspect of their population of 207, and their isolation from Wau, which discourages regular attendance at the hospital and in fact prohibits access to emergency and urgent attention.

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

Section

SITUATION REPORT No. 3:

HEALTH AND SANITATION cont.....

Possibly the air in this area is responsible for the excess of colds; during the stay of the patrol there was considerable low cloud and plenty of rain.

In most cases, it was difficult to locate garbage disposal, mainly because most waste or refuse would be fed to the pigs, but at Pawa Lain an open, foul smelling dump was located close to the houses; this feature is to be rectified in the near future.

NAMING OF SETTLEMENTS:

The names of the agricultural settlements have long been used by the occupants and there was no demand for any changes. Nemnem, Kobiak and Kapin are the settlements held by Kumulus, Pita Aipa held by the Kumimaipas, and Pawa Lain by the Gollalas. In other areas, the places are known by long associated terms and no one wished to have them changed. Many places particularly those along the gold route are known by features of long standing or names of people who were prominent in the early days of the development of the area.



SITUATION REPORT No. 4. 27

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling..... **T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.**  
 District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU**  
 Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL**  
 Subject:..... **SHOTGUNS**

~~Sub~~ District Office **LAE**

Assessment ~~Account~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

1. It appears that the people in the area have no real need of shotguns, except for shooting birds of Paradise which are sold to travelling Chimbu men.
2. Shotguns are items of prestige which, when taken away, diminish the prestige of the owner.
3. Defective shotguns are confiscated to protect the life of the owner and of others to whom he may lend it.
4. Defects may not become apparent until the gun has been used a number of times.
5. The question of compensation for defective shotguns should be referred by the police department to the Government for negotiations with the makers.

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

Date 16th October, 1972

### SITUATION REPORT No. 4

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Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: SHOTGUNS.

Subdistrict Office WAU

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

It would seem better to me if sample shotguns could be tested by the Police ballistics branch before wholesale imports were allowed for each brand. There is no doubt that confiscation of defective guns has caused financial loss and resentment.

It appears to me that shotguns are not really needed by miners and settlers as there is not much land over which they can legally hunt, and wild life would be fairly limited.

Section

Action Taken: NIL

*R.W. Hallahan*  
 Sgd. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date 26/9/72



SITUATION REPORT No. 4

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Commanding..... T. R. DARWIN.....  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU.....  
 Census Division..... ELANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL.....

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:..... "SHOTGUNS".....

At each village shot guns and their registrations were checked. This was done prior to the issue of the circular which precludes the re-registration of shotguns of type "My Luck" and "W.F.C." model 32. As a consequence of these inspections and the issue of this circular, I have since been presented with a query by the owner of an inspected shotgun which has been confiscated by police. The owner is non-plussed by this treatment. I feel that the police circular should have been preceded by an explanatory circular, and that some form of compensation or exchange system organised for the owners of suspect guns; the present set-up seems to blatantly deny the owner of democratic rights, to pursue the issue in its present form, will I feel, result in serious repercussions. I think all field officers are in sympathy with the aim of the circular, particularly in the light of the number of guns which are appearing in townships in the possession of employed people, but too I feel they would all decry what appears to be an action comparable to those initiated in less fortunate countries controlled by totalitarian powers.

*Pain by who?*

On this patrol there was no great demand for shot gun permits, and when one did arise the explanation of the existing quota system was quietly accepted.

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

Section

SITUATION REPORT No. 4 cont.....

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SHOT GUNS:

VILLAGE:	NAME:	NO:	RECEIPT NO:	REG No.	REMARKS:
NEMNEM:	TAVIKO BINDABETO	C. 123572	33842	A. 49450	
"	PANG TUMAN GURU	IR - 13	64122	A. 76073	
"	WALA WALABI	64 - 52	64123	A. 76074	
"	TENSUT PAMAI	141248	64124	A. 76075	
"	TAMBIT MANAIU	28640	41872	A. 54153	
"	MALAGAG WASIKWAI	81737	33787	A. 49444	
"	GWAPLIN MONDANG.	141560	41843	A. 52757	
"	MADEN MONBUNGE	141576	31514	A. 54292	
PITA AIPA:	PETER TAPRAI	87911	A.32010	A. 76039	
"	KARVAK DONAI	069643	69336	A. 76096	
EDIE CK.No.4	PUNGOR VIAOU	238270	A.31938	A. 76036	
.NAMIE:	GUWAMIN KOKEI	81730	2311	A. 49439	
"	GALAMUN VERALAS	C.281572	74642	A. 54212	
.KOBIAK:	MALES MOLARI	81734	82268	A. 54275	
"	DALU REJUK	C.281542	74911	A. 76000	
"	TUWELU SUAMPAI	C.123493	64132	A. 76076	
"	LAGEP MONDANG	81732	2339	49441	
MAUS BOKIS	SOAP SION	144160	82576	74371	
MRS. BOOTH	MOLDIN BELIKIN	12 PR	AR31750	A. 54357	
SANDY CREEK:	AWENG BATONG	A.T. 14006	83352	75836	
	SEFUROC KETENGU	C. 302916	77146	E. 91828	



## SITUATION REPORT No. 5.

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. DARWEN, O.  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject: GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

~~xxxx~~ District Office LAE.

Assessment ~~As~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

This is a Situation Report on -

- (a) Political Education, and Local Government.  
 Each should have been considered separately.

(a) POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political Education is a continuing activity. Other patrols are planned to visit the area. Their object will be to continue political education activity.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Investigations into all aspects of the Wau Bulolo Local Government Council are continuing.
2. I believe that the present system of revenue raising by head tax collections is being reviewed.
3. Due note should be taken of the resentment in this area ("disillusioned for 8 years") on the payment of tax to the MUMENG Local Government Council.
4. Mr. Darwen makes a note on the tax payers, "and they are annoyed that the Council has done nothing to help their way of life in Wau".

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner  
 Sgd.....

Date..... 16th October, 1972

SITUATION REPORT No. 5

(2)

Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWFN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: GOVERNMENT & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Subdistrict Office WAU Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

What is this?

POLITICAL EDUCATION:- I believe that this task should be localised and diversified as quickly as possible. The up and coming intelligentsia should be passing on the message to their own people. Field officers of this department can help organise political education campaigns, but the material should be presented by others as far as possible.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:- There is still a large question mark over the future of the proposed Wau Bulolo Local Government Council and investigations into various aspects are still continuing. Meanwhile, there should be no compulsion for the Kumulu settlers to pay tax to the Mumeng Council, when they have been living away from the Council area for years and receive no benefits in return for their tax.

Section

Action Taken: N/E

Sgd. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date 26/9/72



SITUATION REPORT No. 5

Station.....WAU..... Officer Compiling.....T.R. DARWEN.....  
 District.....ROBE..... Subdistrict.....WAU.....  
 Census Division.....BIANGAI..... L.G. Council.....NIL.....

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:....."GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT".

Because of their association with Local Government Councils in their home area, the majority of the people visited on this patrol were reasonably familiar with the mechanics of local government. However, even though it was only two months since the House of Assembly elections, few were aware of the name of their member. From this I can only conclude that interest in government <sup>facts</sup> flags due to lack of contact, <sup>play</sup> which is maintained at local government level by the medium of tax. I feel that lack of political talks by field officers has worn thin as an excuse for the low level of political knowledge, particularly in this area where there are diverse ways of keeping track of political trends and developments. I am convinced that personal apathy is the basic problem and the only way I know of to create interest one way or another is to impose a tax, at least many more would become aware of the existence of the government and would be prompted to ask questions., basically this is the reason for a greater display of interest in local government. (1) At all settlements discussions were held on these and other topics of general interest, but as always, those most interested were those whose pockets were the emptiest. Most settlements were in possession of radios and I was informed that they were used to best advantage.

Section

*why*

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

SITUATION REPORT No. 5GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT cont.....

(1) However, I feel that I should temper the tone of my statements, by including that I also believe that his apathy towards national politics is not intrinsic, perhaps the people have reached a period of stagnation due to being continually pressed to become aware of and interested in their government. Perhaps it is time for a change in our presentation - perhaps?

When broached on the subject of the proposed Wau Bulolo Local Government Council the usual response was the desire to talk it over later with the village group and give it consideration. However, there was considerable interest displayed particularly by the units who are paying tax to the council in their home area - Finschhafens and Kumulus.

At the present the Kumulus are a little disillusioned, for the 8 years they have resided in the Wau area, they have continued to pay tax to the Mumeng Local Government Council, and they are annoyed that the council has done nothing to help their way of life in Wau; their tax contribution is considerable and I feel the council should have indicated some degree of reciprocity, or told these people that Wau is outside the council's sphere of activity. It is uncertainties of this nature that cast the shadow of doubt over many aspects of the 'needs' of civilisation and create more obstacles to impede the much needed development.



# SITUATION REPORT No. 6.

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling **T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.**  
 District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU**  
 Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL**  
 Subject: **LEADERS**

~~Sub~~district Office **LAE** ..... Assessment ~~Assessment~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

This is not a Situation Report. The information should be in the general narrative of the Patrol Report.

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner.

Date. 16th October, 1972

## SITUATION REPORT No. 6

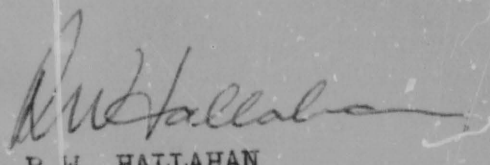
Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
Subject: LEADERS

Subdistrict Office WAUAssessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

The information on local leaders is detailed and informative. Unfortunately, KOCITUMA has had to be admitted to the T.B. hospital near Finschhafen so we have lost his services for at least six months.

Action Taken: N/A  
Sgd. R.W. HALLAHANDate 25/9/72



SITUATION REPORT No. 6

Station..... WAO: ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. IAPWEN:  
 District..... MOLUBE: ..... Subdistrict..... WAO:  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI: ..... L.G. Council..... NIL

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

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792//0,000.—5,72.

Subject:..... "LEADERS":  
 All of the groups, the Kumulus, Kunimaipas, Goilalas Finschhafens, Eraps and Watuts possess a leader or spokesman. The authority of the leaders varies as the nature and number and occupation of the group. The Kumulus are settled in three areas and consequently have three leaders, one of which has influence overlapping that of the other two. The Kunimaipas have one leader but are also influenced by the Goilala's main spokesman who in turn has a deputy. The goldminer's Watuts, Finschhafens and Eraps have leaders who vary in influence from "boss boy" (employer) over a ten men labour force, to those who wield power over a number of groups settled in small village like communities. This report contains background and relative importance of the more prominent of the influential leaders:-

1. Peter Iabrai: of Pita Aipa central settlement of Kunimaipas.  
 Peter is approximately 45 years old and is originally from Koifa I at Kunimaipa. He holds agricultural lease No. 333. The immediate impression is that Peter regards his position from the aspect of social prestige, but I believe he does take considerable interest in the affairs of his people and endeavours to approach problems intelligently. Failure to maintain an unblotched record

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

.....Section

LEADERS cont... Peter Iabrai:

can immediately be attributed to lack of maintained contact with his people due to his and their semi-nomadic existence, and the individual group independence which is developing from it. I feel that a continued display of administration interest will considerably bolster Peter's self confidence and reinforce his people's faith both in him and the government. While the patrol resided in Peter's homlet, all courtesies were provided and an abundance of co-operation displayed. Great interest in the objects of the patrol was evident and Peter was able to involve himself in the discussions often channelling his people into the conversation. Peter spent 1½ years in the L.M.S., when he was eight years old. He ran away and returned to his village where he remained until 1951. He then came to Wau. He is married to a Koifa woman Buitai Korui and has a son who works at Lae Glass factory. He has been an L.M.S. elder, "boss boy" on the Suiasi airstrip, construction and a committee man in the Wau Catholic Church. He is the committeeman for his people and their representative to the government. Peter has a sound knowledge of Kerema, Motu, Pidgin, Kotuna and Kunimaipa. He says he is pro-government, his recent actions support this, and he feels that everyone should co-operate and assist the government to develop Papua New Guinea.

Koituma Laiam; mostly referred to as "Koitamara", dual representative of the Kunimaipas and the Gailala. Speaks pidgin and the languages of his people. Koituma's influence over the people has somewhat deteriorated since he left permanent occupancy on his agricultural lease, but by residing in Wau he provides an excellent link with his groups, and performs a myriad of functions for the administrator. To my knowledge, he has at all times been amiably co-operative, has an extremely quiet nature and apart from having the blame for the December 1971 riot placed against his name, his reputation seems untainted. Koituma is in his fifties, is on the market committee and says he is pro-government - his co-operation is indicative of this. He has expressed some concern over the number of relatives and "pasendias" moving into the agricultural holdings of his people, and feels that it is this element that is responsible for any disturbances arising in his sector.

The services of Peter Iabrai and Koituma Laiam are considerable and I feel should be given some form of recognition to encourage them to maintain their standards, and at the same time provide incentive for others to occupy these positions when the present holders relinquish the reins of this "thankless" task.



LEADERS:

Gwamalins Gumaniet:

Paramount spokesman and leader of the three Kumulu groups. He is about 51 years old, originally comes from Mumeng where he was the mission representative. In 1961, he, Yalin Mawan and 'Blu' Iergwet were made market committee men by the A.D.C. Mr. Austin Tuohy. Gwamalins has eight children, is brother to the Mumeng Councillor Lewa (not re-elected) and Ging the Mumeng D.A.S.F. committeeman. He has spent his life working for Mrs. Booth (first white lady), worked in Wau for a "Master Vu" in 1942 then to Wara Mulu "to work for Master Blue" with Eric Robson at Mumeng as doctor boy for 1 year, worked gold at Bulolo, gold for Mr. Neate at Kainde, hotel barman at Wau, Bulolo laundry, 6 years at Moresby Laundry, went to Madang then in 1961 came to Wau. He is fairly sensible person and his people treat him with respect. Very little trouble emanates from his group. At the moment he is concerned about the poor quality of the soil at Kapin and the Watut intruders across Webak Creek in McAdam National Park - so are we!

Blu Ienguet:

His real name is Iergwet Pomoyi - spokesman of intelligence and considerable standing for the Kumulus at Nemnem. He came from Mumeng when the disaster struck (social affairs) his people. Married to Niwang Mowluge, he has 6 children, three of whom are still with him. Niwang has since died and he now is married to Biabo Mondan who was a widow, she presented him with six children 3 of whom are still living. He was a church elder with the Lutheran Mission and is on the Wau Market Committee. He speaks only Pidgin and place talk but he is capable of co-operating with other groups in the area. He is in favour of the work of the government and is pleased with the manner in which the government re-settled his people. He is concerned about the tax position with Mumeng Council. Nemnem and its people are a credit to this man and symbolise the system of combined co-operation and respect.

LEADERS:

Imungwa Wataebi:

The leader of the Erap group in the Black Cat gold mining area. He is a young man of 29 years and surrounds himself with a quiet air of authority. The depth of his control is obvious from the quiet behaviour of his people and the general cleanliness and regimentation of the village. He is married to Yauaming Kaiapi and they have three children. Following the evening meal, a bell is sounded and the people assemble in a centrally located house and a session of hymns is conducted, followed by general discussions. Imungwa was not courteous during our stay but expressed concern at the apparent lethargy of the Finschhafens who have 3 settlements further up the Bitoi river, who never accommodate any visiting groups, kiap or missionary. On the strength of this and the need to inspect these areas, I spent some time looking at these places and feel that they are quite adequate to cater for visitors, and it would be beneficial to all concerned if one of these sites were chosen as central camp on a future patrol. Imungwa is reasonably familiar with governmental activities and was quite interested in the proposed Wau Bulolo Council - particularly since it might be of assistance in building a road to his village.

This is a man of personal strength and character, and his abilities should be carefully exploited for the benefit of the country.



## SITUATION REPORT No. 7.

Station..... WAU ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District..... MOROBE ..... Subdistrict..... WAU  
 Census Division..... BIANGAI ..... L.G. Council..... NIL  
 Subject: ECONOMY - FAMINE

~~Sub~~district Office LAE. Assessment ~~Assistant~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

1. The Situation Report appears to touch on what is popularly known now as "famine".
2. There has been a dry spell and food is short. However, there is no evidence of malnutrition and there have been no ceremonies to kill pigs, fowls and dogs - i.e. the food eating livestock.
3. On the other hand the Government and the A.B.C. has given much publicity to food relief measures in the Highlands.
4. Therefore, more deputations and demands can be expected to be made on the Government for "relief" from these areas also affected by the dry spell.
5. See also Situation Reports and Assessments from Menyanya.

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
 (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner  
 Sgd.....

Date 16th October, 1972

## SITUATION REPORT No. 7

Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: ECONOMY - FAMINE

Subdistrict Office WAU Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

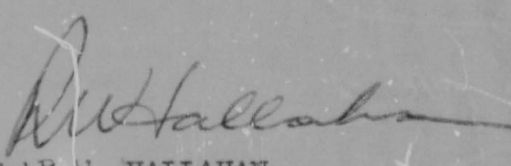
(1) The agricultural position has worsened during the past three months of extremely dry weather and some of the settlers have already complained of shortage of food crops. There has been some decline in the quantity and quality of food brought to Wau market.

(2) The Kapin settlers have approached me in a deputation complaining that their land is worked out and of no further use for growing crops. I told them that the Administration does not have any more land available in the Wau area for subdivision, but that their plight would be made known. The total population is 178. These people had to leave their ancestral lands near Mumeng because they could not subsist on the poor soil. They have also had the misfortune to lose five dwelling houses in a recent fire at Kapin.

(3) There is not much hope of developing a vehicular road into the Black Cat area in the foreseeable future.

Section

Action Taken:

  
Sgt P. W. HALJAHAN

Date 26/9/72



# SITUATION REPORT No. 7

Station WAI: Officer Compiling W.R. DALWEN:  
 District HOKOSU: Subdistrict WAI:  
 Census Division STANGAI: L.G. Council WII:

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(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject: "WAI YI":

The area patrolled seems to have a fairly static income level. Whether it be cash farmer, labourer or gold worker, the general level of income is around \$6.00 per week. Possibly this equality is responsible for the atmosphere of satisfaction which generally prevails. The areas of distress exist due to the uncertainty of self sufficiency brought about in most cases by the uncertainty of finding gold. As is usually the case, there are exceptions; there are those who are making a pleasant fortune, and there are those on the fringe of poverty, but no place was there to be found any evidence of sheer despair and desperation.

The leased agricultural leases have proved to be a success which is reflected in the attitude of the people. The area produces a wide variety of vegetables, and fruit including occasional sugarcane. Kobiak is lacking in this general productivity possibly due to less enterprising people and perhaps poorer soil in their region. Kapin has by far the worst economic outlook of the three. The soil on the majority of the blocks is almost non-existent, restricted to gulleys and small basins. At this time there is only a narrow of discontent, but it will possibly develop, and with the present number of land issues, I can't foresee any alternatives in the near future.

.... / 2

Sgd: .....

Date: .....

Section

SITUATION REPORT No. 7

10

ECONOMY cont.....

Nemnem has a trade store which appears to cater for limited demands of the people. Goods for the store are obtained from a Wau store at what appears to be retail prices. At Kobiak and Mrs. Booths the stores are supplied by a Mumeng storekeeper at reasonable rates. The miners at Edie Creek have access to a trade store controlled by the Partridges. The store at Pita Aipa has been closed for some time due to the owners absence.

Many of the gold miners, particularly in the eastern areas, subsidise their gold incomes by marketing vegetables from their gardens. Consequently the average income is quite adequate to support the varied population.

Future of the Wau economy will depend to a very great degree on the exploitation of its agricultural endowment. The production of fruits and vegetables in this region has barely scratched the surface, but needs the limited demands placed upon it by the Wau and Lae markets. The climate and soil cater for a wide variety of products which would benefit the less fortunate coastal regions of the nation if this aspect were ever to be properly attacked by D.A.S.F. and the Development Bank.

TRADE STORE:

PLACE:	NAME:	LICENCE NUMBER	RECEIPT NUMBER	REMARKS:
NEMNEM	MONDOIM LOM	35872	74789	
KOBIAK:	MOLIM MOTALUNG:	A 6783	B 62908	
MRS. BOOTH:	MOLAIN BELIKIN:	35843	69132	Daily check is being kept by the owner. Average revenue \$350.00 per month:
PITA AIPA:	AISA KITAIA:	ABSENT WHEN PATROLLED:		



(9)

SITUATION REPORT No. 7 cont.....

ECONOMY cont...

Around the Girons Sandy Creek, Black Cat and Bitoi regions, there is some vegetable production which is marketed at Wau and Lae. The people of Bitoi and Black Cat, Fischhafens and Eraps, are self sufficient surviving adequately on an income derived from gold and vegetables. I was informed that the land in this region is Biangai owned but the groups have permission to use it. For a considerable distance into Black Cat is an old mule track which was used by miners who frequented the area many years before. The Eraps expressed a desire to have this upgraded to assist them with vegetable transportation.

I suggested that it would perhaps be better if they made some effort themselves and when the proposed council become established they could broach the matter again.

# SITUATION REPORT No. 8.

8

Station..... **WAU** ..... Officer Compiling..... **T.R. DARWEN, AP.O.**

District..... **MOROBE** ..... Subdistrict..... **WAU**

Census Division..... **BIANGAI** ..... L.G. Council..... **NIL**

Subject:..... **SOCIAL**

~~Sub~~district Office **LAE** ..... Assessment ~~XXXXXX~~ District Commissioner

Date Received  
.....

**This is not a Situation Report. The information should have been included in the general narrative of the Report.**

Action Taken:

*R. T. Galloway*  
Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

Date..... **16th October, 1972**



# SITUATION REPORT No. 8

7

Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject SOCIAL

Subdistrict Office WAU Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

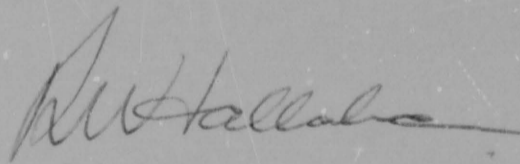
Date Received

9/8/72

Mr. Darwen's observations are noted with interest. It could naturally be expected that the Kumulus would be more settled and integrated than the Kunimaipas and Goilalas. There is no doubt that Mr. Darwen has established good 'rapport' with the people and that his patrol has improved understanding between the people and the Administration.

Section

Action Taken: N/A



Sgd. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date 26/9/72

SITUATION REPORT No. 8

Station.....WAU:..... Officer Compiling.....P.R. DARWER:  
 District.....MOROBE:..... Subdistrict.....WAU:  
 Census Division.....BIANGAI:..... L.G. Council.....NIL

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Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Subject:....."SOCIAL"......

Considering the complex of indigenous groups in this area, there is a surprisingly small element of violence which can possibly be attributed to an absence of a parasitical retinue bleeding their friends and making nuisances of themselves.

There isn't a great deal of group integration and there are definitely defined areas of group activity. There are cases of inter-marriage, three were mentioned from Kumulu to Buangs and Chimbu. Perhaps this should be closely observed, since there is nothing like hard work and marriage for breaking down long established barriers.

Nennem enjoys the best atmosphere of contentment that was met with on this patrol, due to their strong sense of unity. Evening sing-sings and story telling of a very light hearted nature were indulged in as were some exchanges of tradition and cultural aspects. The Kumulus at Kobiak and Kapia exhibited similar activities but were more reserved than Nennem. The response to this type of activity at Fita Aiba and Pawa Lain was negative, and they seemed only to listen cynically to the recorded sing-sings of other groups. From my observations I can only lay the blame for this attitude on their way of life, fragmented and semi-nomadic with no static binding force. I feel that the time is ripe to change our approach from the stereo- *etc. etc.*

.../2

Sgd:.....

Date:.....

Section



(5)

SITUATION REPORT No. 8 cont.....

"SOCIAL":

type field officer bent on completing census and discussions and endeavour to make the visits more attractive. The attitude of the Goilals and Kumimaipas towards field officers has undergone a pleasant change over the last few months, and it is interesting to note that it is in this period that a greater number of Administration visits have occurred and that possibly by maintaining this interest their attitude will be maintained on its present course.

4

# SITUATION REPORT No. 9.

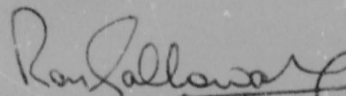
Station WAU Officer Compiling T.R. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROEE Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: VILLAGE LIVESTOCK

~~Sgd~~ District Office LAE Assessment ~~Assistant~~ District Commissioner

Date Received

This is not a Situation Report. The information should have been included in the general narrative of the Report.

Action Taken:



Sgd. (R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

Date 16th October, 1972



3

### SITUATION REPORT No. 9

Station WAU Officer Compiling T.P. DARWEN, A.P.O.  
 District MOROBÉ Subdistrict WAU  
 Census Division BIANGAI L.G. Council NIL  
 Subject: VILLAGE LIVESTOCK

Subdistrict Office WAU

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

9/8/72

A good summary of the situation re livestock in the settlement areas. This has been referred to the Rural Development Officer at Wau for his information.

Section

Action Taken: AS ABOVE.

Sgd. R.W. HALLAHAN

Date 26/9/72.

SITUATION REPORT No. 9

Station..... WAU: ..... Officer Compiling..... T.R. DARWIN:  
 District..... MOROBE: ..... Subdistrict..... WAU:  
 Census Division..... BANGAI: ..... L.C. Council..... NIL

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(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—\$72.

Subject: "VILLAGE LIVESTOCK".

With the exception of Pawa Loin and the nomadic goldminers, all of the permanent settlement areas patrolled had pigs, fowls, and dogs. In the past, the attitude of the administration has been one of reluctance towards the permitting of pig husbandry even on the smallest scale. This was for a number of reasons, paramount among which were soil erosion and the regular internal disputes which seemed so often to centre around pigs.

It has been written into the contracts of leaseholders (the lease documents are now being distributed) of the larger blocks— in excess of 50 acres, that they must take steps to prevent soil erosion on their leases. In the past it has been a contention that pigs contribute, because of their manner of foraging, conditions which result ultimately in serious erosion, particularly in the mountainous regions where soil slides are not uncommon. Consequently, one of the objects of the patrol was to inspect and report on the numbers of pigs in the various settlements, and determine the degree of detriment caused by them both physically to the soil, and socially whether or between the groups.

At present, four leaseholders keep pigs. These blocks were inspected and in all cases the conditions were relatively good, thought having been given to suitable location of the pig yards, and these

.... / 2

Section

Sgd:.....

Date:.....



VILLAGE LIVE STOCK:

and the pig houses were of an extremely high structural standard. It was my opinion in these cases, that the location and construction of the yards was such as to oppose the cause and effect, of soil erosion. At all times, I feel that the benefits derived from the keeping of pigs, should be borne in mind. All too often the signs of poor protein diet are impressed upon us, and the importance of the presence of meat cannot be over emphasized. The cost of beef seems to exclude the indigenous people from including it in their diet and pigs are consequently a more than adequate substitute. The standard of health at Nemnem provides sufficient testimony of the truth in these observations.

Inspections conducted at the other settlements, revealed similar conditions, with need on a few occasions to request the strengthening of a fence. At Kobiak the total pig population was accommodated in one large pen. I voiced my disapproval of this method of housing because of the pens immobility and the obvious erosion problems resulting from static en-masse occupation of one area of ground. I suggested that a gradual change be implemented to facilitate the provision of much more mobile individual pens.

Prior to the patrol, pigs had been the focal point number of disputes within the Kunimaipas. By impressing upon them the relevant responsibilities involved with pig ownership and the procedure to adopt when pigs escape, the situation of friction over this type of issue has almost become non-existent.

All of the permanent settlements possessed an entourage of dogs and fowls, most of which appeared to be in reasonable condition, and there was no verbal indications of them creating or being the cause of any serious social disturbances. In most cases the fowls appeared to be employed in keeping the village area free of scraps.

Areas where erosion was evident were observed at Nemnem and Pawa-Lain. These slides had occurred some time ago and in my opinion, little could have been done, short of introducing heavy machinery, to prevent it.

VILLAGE:	PIGS:	DOGS:	FOWLS:
BLACK CAT:	4	7	15
SANDY CREEK:	0	4	10
NEMNEM:	34	8	20
KOBIAK:	16	12	25
KAPIN:	1	8	17
PITA AIPA:	6	5	11
PAWA-LAIN:	0	6	14

POPULATION

Govt. Print. - 1946/20,000. - 5,72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Residents outside territory)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4/4/72	KUMALU (NEMNEM)	64	49	50	44					207
10/4/72	KUNIMAIPA (PITA AIPA)	65	58	87	59					269
1/5/72	PONIA	4	6	4	3					17
4/72	PAWA LAIN	32	32	63	38					165
2/5/72	No 4 EDIE CK	83	61	130	64					338
4/5/72	EDIE CREEK RD25	25	21	28	23					97
5/72	KUNAI CREEK	15	15	39	10					79
5/72	FINSCHHAFEN (NAMIE)	2	-	9	3					14
10/5/72	KAPIN (NAMIE)	44	43	52	39					178
11/5/72	KUMALU (KOBIAK)	77	67	95	57					296
5/72	No.5 SIP	20	14	29	19					82
5/72	MAUS BOKIS	33	23	40	26					122
5/72	MRS. BOOTH	37	38	120	32					227
5/72	MAUS KORANGA	2	2	14	4					22
72	GIRORO	6	2	2	2					12
3/5/72	KORANGA	64	68	107	53					292
72	BAMBOO CK.	2	6	30	9					47
3/7/72	BLACK CAT.	24	12	20	12					68
3/7/72	BITOI.	8	13	18	10					49
5/7/72	SANDY CREEK	36	22	56	22					136
72	FINSCHHAFEN (KAIBENIK)	4	4	8	3					19
		647	556	1001	532					2736





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 1 of 1971/72. GARAINA

Patrol Conducted by Michael Anthony Douglas (Assistant District Officer)

Area Controlled Upper Waria Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives Thomas Sipmane (Council Clerk)

Duration—From 17/8/1971 to 24/8/1971

Number of Days Five (5)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec/1969

Medical Nil /19

Map Reference Salamaua Series TF504 SB 55-15 Scale: 1 : 250,000

Objects of Patrol Conduct By-Election in the Kasangari Ward (No.2.)  
of the Waria Local Government Council.

Director of Native Affairs  
 PORT MORBY

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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





Popula



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-68 ①

BR  
In  
M F

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-2-15  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Morobe District,  
IAE.

22nd September, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBUI.

GARAINA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72  
MR. M.A. DOUGLAS, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Herewith please find two copies of the abovementioned report.

The patrol was conducted for the purpose of holding a by-election for Ward 2 of the Waria Local Government Council. Election report and statistical forms have been extracted and forwarded to the District Local Government Officer.

The Bapi-Suma land dispute is another example of emotional conflict on land and it appears that no legal decision will be easily accepted by the losing party. The Officer-in-Charge has been instructed to record the dispute, with survey, and refer it to the Registrar of Titles for a Section 15 hearing by the Commission.

The same land which, because of the dispute, is unused is the subject of an application for land by the Waria Cattle Company. This company has substantial local equity and indeed its success is fully dependant upon local participation. It is probable that the declared owners would agree to lease the land through the Administration to the Waria Cattle Company. All shareholders could then participate and jointly receive benefits.

The election report addressed to the Returning Officer is a copy which is enclosed for patrol records.

Comments by the Assistant District Commissioner are attached.

*G. G. Hady*  
G. G. HADY  
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1856

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference... 67-1-1.  
If calling ask for  
Mr. MD/vmd.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



Department of the Administrator,  
Patrol Post,  
GARAINA,  
Morobe District.

23rd August, 1971.

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

GARAINA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Enclosed herewith for your information three copies of the election report in respect of the by-election conducted by the undersigned on 18th August, for Ward 2 of the Waria Local Government Council.

Diary.

- 17/8/71 Tues. Departed Garaina at 0630 hrs, by car. Departed Kapiso (on foot) at 0700 hrs, arriving Timanigosa at 0930 hrs. departed Timanigosa at 0945 hrs, arriving Bapi at 1210 hrs. Departed Bapi at 1300 hrs, arriving Sumu at 1800 hrs. Night at Sumu.
- 18/8/71 Wed. Departed Sumu at 0700 hrs, arriving Wisi at 0900 hrs. Departed Wisi at 0905 hrs. arriving Kasangari at 0955 hrs. By-election conducted, after which discussions on political education. Returned to wisi at 1730 hrs. Night at Wisi.
- 19/8/71 Thurs. Departed Wisi at 1200 hrs after discussions with villagers, arrived Sumu at 1445 hrs. Unable to proceed beyond Sumu as bridge over the Waria River washed away previous night. Night at Sumu.
- 20/8/71 Fri. New Bridge over Waria completed, departed Sumu at 0730 hrs. arriving Kapiso at 1830 hrs. Night at Kapiso.
- 21/8/71 Sat. Departed Kapiso at 0730 hrs, arriving Garaina Admin Station at 1025 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

The primary purpose of the patrol was of course to conduct a by-election in the Kasangari Ward of the Waria Council however due to the fact that areas through which the patrol passed were remote and had not had a D.D.A. patrol for a year it was also necessary to involve myself in matters relating to general administration.

The only other matter arising out of the patrol which requires comment, is the long standing land dispute between the villages of Bapi and Sumu. This dispute involved quite a large area of ground, approximately 3,000 acres which the Sumu people are desirous of using for cash cropping.

Both parties to the dispute vehemently claim ownership



157  
3  
J

to the land in question and as a result many fights have taken place after the parties concerned have failed to reach a decision by discussion.

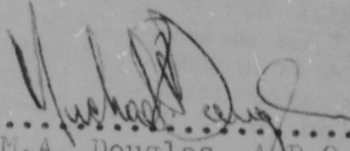
The above matter was brought to the attention of the Assistant Land Title Commissioner in Lae who advised that an application under Section 15 of Land Titles Commission Ordinance should be laid as soon as possible.

The people of the Upper Waria area are very insular in their outlook and therefore not really very interested in anything that might happen outside their small valley. They appear to be happy and what is better absolutely pro-administration.

Apart from the abovementioned land dispute only a small number of minor complaints were required to be heard; which were settled quite amiably by arbitration.

Enclosed please find claim for Camping Allowance.

For your information and consideration, please.

  
.....  
M.A. Douglas A.D.O.  
Officer-in-Charge  
GARAINA.

42-1-1  
MD/vmd.

Patrol Post,  
GARAINA  
Morobe District

23rd August, 1971.

Returning Officer,  
Waria Local Government Council,  
District Local Government Office,  
LAE.

Dear Sir,

BY-ELECTION - WARD No. 2  
WARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

(a) (i) Type and duration pre-election campaign.

Councillor Yenip/Sou of Kasangari No. 2 village who was elected as councillor of ward 2 at the time of the Waria Councils general election in April, 1970 failed to attend three consecutive meetings of the council. The members present at the council's general meeting on 9th June, 1971 deemed, in accordance with section 26(1)c of the Local Government Ordinance, that seat of ward 2 be declared to be vacant and accordingly applied for approval for a by-election to be held.

The electors of the ward in question were duly notified by their village committees that a by-election was to be held and in all, had three weeks notice.

(ii) Manner of Election

The polling booth was established at Kasangari No. 1 village therefore allowing the electors no more than one and a half hours walk at the most to reach the place of polling.

Nominations were closed at 1030 hrs on 18th August, and voting was commenced at 1130 hrs.

Every person who voted required the assistance of the Polling Clerk in casting their votes, however no interpreters were required as all people understood the pidgin language.

No incidents took place that would invite comment and indeed the people were fully aware of what was required of them and the by-election in fact, ran like clockwork.

(iii) Feminine Interest.

Feminine interest in the election could best be described as non-existent and in the main they viewed the by-election as more of a social occasion than a democratic responsibility.



The women showed no single mindedness in their voting and I would feel in all cases followed the lead of their husbands who in turn followed the course of action determined by the village leaders the previous evening.

(iv) Incidents.

Nil.

(v) Absenteeism.

A total of 279 persons were enrolled to vote in the by-election however in fact only 180 people did vote; this ofcourse is a disappointing figure but it must be realised that only 198 people (entitled to vote) are at present residing within the ward, 81 of the total enrolled electors are absent either in Wau or Lae, where in the main they have permanent jobs and only visit their home villages during their holidays. All in all only 18 people who could have turned up, did not put in an appearance at the polling booth, however most of the 18 absentees were elderly people and therefore could be excused for not casting a vote.

So as can be seen from the above figures only just under 10% of electors really failed to put in a showing at the election and in light of the above comments I feel that attendance at polling was good.

(vi) Analysis of Statistics.


Enrolled Electors			Electors Available			Electors Vote		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
116	163	279	85	113	193	76	104	180

(vii) Summary.

By virtue of the low rate of absenteeism the by-election could be described as a success however in all honesty I feel that the outcome of the election was determined before polling was opened by pre-selection balloting, this ofcourse is unfavourable however I think that this shall be the trend for many years to come and there is in fact nothing we can do to change it.

(viii) Biography.

Kcip/Wata - male of Kasangari No. 2 village, age approximately 37 years, married one wife and three children, illiterate, worked in Wau and Lae as general labourer and has served as a village committee for four years to his predecessor, would appear to be pro-administration in his outlook.

  
M.A. Douglas A.D.O.  
Asst. Returning Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS

COPY ONLY FOR INFORMATION OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

By - Election **WARIA** Local Government Council  
**MOROBE** District

Election conducted:—  
~~xxxx~~ 18th August, 1971.  
~~xxx~~

Govt. Print.—B2566/5.200.—10.70.

1 Ward	2 Total Population	3 Electors Enrolled			4 CONTESTED WARDS						6 No. of Informal Votes	7 No. of Votes Excluded			10 Total Live Votes Final Count	11 Remarks Reason for By-Elections
		M	F	Total	5 Electors Available to Vote			Electors Voting				2nd Count	3rd Count	4th Count		
					M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
Kasangari. Ward No.2.	673	116	163	279	85	113	198	76	104	180	nil	-	-	-	180	Section. 26(1)c of L.G.Ordin- ance.
TOTALS	673	116	163	279	85	113	198	76	104	180	nil	-	-	-	180	----

Dated at **Lae** this **18** day of **August**, 19**71**.

\*See Reverse for explanation of columns.

Assistant Returning Officer.  
Returning Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number 2 of 1971/72.

Subdistrict Lae.

District Morebe.

Type of Patrol Local Government.

Patrol Conducted by M.A. Douglas. Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled Papuan Waria Census Division.  
 (Council and/or Wards 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Waria  
 Census Division/s.) Local Government Council.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. Thomas Sipamane (Council Clerk). Const. Piaka.

Councillor, Guriupa.

" Noriva.

" Sonu.

Duration of Patrol—from 1/11/71 To 9/11/71.

No. of Days Nine.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Mr. K. Grigg. ADO.

Date January, 71. Duration Passed through en route Morebe  
Patrol Post.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....  
To familiarise undersigned with the people and conditions of  
the area, to conduct political education discussions and to  
collect council tax.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1,850.

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For. varded, please.

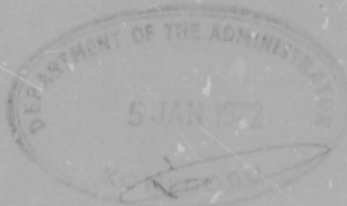
/ /19

District Commissioner.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-15

Morobe District,  
LAE.

29th. December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT GARAINA NO. 2 - 1971/72  
MR. M. A. DOUGLAS, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Herewith a copy of the report by Mr. Douglas.

2. The area patrolled contains 1850 people living on the Waria River in Papua. At the time of this patrol a substantial number of people were absent attending ceremonies in the Gailala area. This frustrated the patrol and the work of the tax collectors. It also supported local bickering in discussions on responsibilities. There is no point in becoming emotionally involved in this behaviour for since we have failed to impress the people to change their ways there is now no prospect for change before independence. The new government and council will be faced with this problem and they will have to formulate their own solution, if any.
3. Mr. Douglas says that the bulk of the population is not interested in political and economic development. They are most conservative and oriented in traditional custom. They have social relationships with the Waria, the Gailala, and Morobe.
4. In December, 1970 the area was incorporated into the Waria Local Government Council. Part of the area now wishes to become associated with the Morobe Local Government Council. These people have refused to become involved in any community projects and suggest refusal to pay tax. It was only on the threat of tax prosecutions that their commitments were paid. Mr. Douglas reports that the spokesmen complained "that for the six years that they paid council tax to the Tamata Council they did not receive any allocation of funds".
5. One copy of this report has been forwarded to the District Local Government Officer for study and recommendation.
6. In keeping with a conservative frame of mind these people show no interest in the mechanics of local government and political parties. They have not been visited by their Member and "do not even know his name".
7. This is a good report by an observant, responsible and capable officer.

*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

67-2-15

Morobe District,  
LAE.

29th December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
MOROBOW.

PATROL REPORT CARAINA NO. 2 - 1971/72  
MR. M. A. DOUGLAS, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Herewith a copy of the report by Mr. Douglas.

2. The area patrolled contains 1850 people living on the Waria River in Papua. At the time of this patrol a substantial number of people were absent attending ceremonies in the Gailala area. This frustrated the patrol and the work of the tax collectors. It also supported local bickering in discussions on responsibilities. There is no point in becoming emotionally involved in this behaviour for since we have failed to impress the people to change their ways there is now no prospect for change before independence. The new government and council will be faced with this problem and they will have to formulate their own solution, if any.
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*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



QA:MG

15

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

67-6-35

17th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

GARAINA PATROL NO. 2/1971-72.

Your reference 67-2-15 of 29/12/71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~Special~~, Annual  
Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. M.A. Douglas,  
A.D.O. of the PAPUAN WARIA Census Division.

This isolated area will benefit by regular patrolling.  
Are there any District plans for the development of KIRA airstrip?

The Commissioner for Local Government has been made aware  
of the apparent inequity of the financial position at the time  
of the transfer of these villages from the TAMATA Council.

Quite a sound patrol.

J. PEARALL  
Secretary.

67-1-4

13  
Sub-District Office,  
Box 878, P.O.,  
LAE.

20th December 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

GARAINA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1971/72

Attached three copies of the above report together with camping allowance claim.

The Papuan Waria appears to have been an area often neglected in the past. Whether the disinterest in government displayed is the result of this or whether the reverse applies, is debatable. I am sure, however, that with some increased attention from the Waria Council, and the Garaina Patrol Post, improvement could be forecast.

It may be best if the Agutami group proved to join Morobe Council if that is their desire. They obviously have little ambition.

The report indicates good work by Mr. Douglas.

*N. D. Lucas*

N. D. LUCAS,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.





Chirima Census Division of the Goilala Sub-District and to the west by the Middle Waria Census Division. The census division covers an area of approximately 946 square mile and topographically could best be described as mountainous as in fact the census division forms the eastern most shed of the Bowutu Mountain Range, with the highest mountains of the area reaching almost 8,000 feet a.s.l..

Although the area is now administered from the New Guinea side, the census division lies within the international boundary of the Territory of Papua and was until late 1970 administrated from Ioma Patrol Post in the Northern District. Previously forming Wards No. 13, 14, 15, 16 of the Tamata Local Government Council.

Although large in area the census division has a very small population of only approximately 1,350 persons, who reside in the areas twelve villages thus giving an average village population of 154 persons, the population density figure per square mile is only 1.8 which is indeed very low.

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DIARY.

- Monday. Departed Garaina at 0945hrs, arriving Warabung at 1325hrs. Departed Warabung at 1345hrs, arriving Bakaia at 1500hrs. Departed Bakaia at 1545hrs, arriving Aro at 1630hrs. Discussions with village people a number of complaints settled. Night at Aro.
- 1/11/71.
- Tuesday. Departed Aro at 0730hrs, arriving Asama at 0855hrs. Departed Asama at 0930hrs, arriving Juwera at 1200hrs. Sing-sing put on for the patrol by local people. Discussions with locals re political education and council administration. Tax collected. Night at Juwera.
- 2/11/71.
- Wednesday. Departed Juwera at 0915hrs, arriving Kira at 0945hrs. Departed Kira at 1000hrs, inspection carried out on new Kira airstrip, arrived Upupuro at 1230hrs. Discussions with locals re further required work on new airstrip and work programme for Garaina/Kipu Road. Night at Upupuro.
- 3/11/71.
- Thursday. Departed Upupuro at 0830hrs, arriving Iema at 1355hrs. Discussions with local people re political development and local government administration. Tax collection effected. Night at Iema.
- 4/11/71.



(10)

Friday. Constable Piaka rejoined patrol this morning, 5/11/71. informing me that the villages of Oibo, Iariva, Kakeipo and Sedema are deserted as all people are attending a sing-sing in the Goilala area. Departed Iema at 0920hrs, arriving Gobe at 1030hrs. Lengthy discussions with people of Agutami and Gobe. Tax collected. Night at Gobe.

Saturday. Departed Gobe at 0920hrs, arriving Iema at 1130hrs. 6/11/71. Departed Iema at 1210hrs, arriving Upupuro at 1720hrs. Night at Upupuro.

Sunday. Departed Upupuro at 1025hrs, arriving Kira at 1125hrs. 7/11/71. Departed Kira at 1215hrs, arriving Juwera at 1245hrs. Further discussions during afternoon and night re political development and council administration. Night at Juwera.

Monday. Departed Juwera at 1145hrs, arriving Asama at 1310hrs. 8/11/71. Departed Asama at 1330hrs, arriving Aro at 1440hrs. Afternoon spent sitting as magistrate of Local Court, locals presented four cases for hearing and numerous minor disputes arbitrated upon. Discussions during night with locals. Night at Aro.

Tuesday. Further discussions in morning. Departed Aro at 0930hrs 9/11/71. arriving at Bakaia at 0955hrs. Departed Bakaia at 1010hrs, arriving Warabung at 1115hrs. Departed Warabung at 1200hrs, arriving Garaina at 1445hrs. End of Patrol.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Papuan Waria Census Division is divided into four local government wards and are made up as follows;

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>Villages.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
20	Juwera.	321.
	Avihasa.	252.
	Total:	553.
21	Gimine.	54.
	Kira.	225.
	Upupuro.	68.
Total:	347.	
22	Iema.	250.

(cont).

	Gobe.	149.
	Agutami.	230.
	Total:	629.
23	Oibo.	79.
	Iariva.	49.
	Sedema.	128.
	Makeipo.	43.
	Total:	299.

As previously stated the above wards did prior to December, 1970 form wards 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Tamata Local Government Council however due to their remote situation within the Tamata setup the people of the Papuan Waria requested that they be allowed to join the Waria Local Government Council and be administered from the Garaina Patrol Post, this was of course a very sensible move as Garaina is only one days walk from the Papuan Waria whereas Ioma is a good five days walk from the nearest Waria village.

The transference ~~Tamata~~ from the Tamata Council to the Waria Council was effected by the Administrator in Council on 3rd December, 1970.

#### ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

With the exception of the people in Wards 20 and 21 the remainder of the inhabitants in the census division appear to be little interested in political and economic development and concentrate all their efforts in living a traditional and untouched existence. In fact the whole population of Ward 22, that is Oibo, Iariva, Makeipo and Sedema villages, have been absent from their home area for the last three months, attending a sing-sing at Sopus village in the Gailala Sub-District and do in fact show little interest in returning to their village for at least another two months.

Another 52 persons from Kira village are also attending the same sing-sing. Both Councillors Sonu and Cvasi have sent messengers to the Gailala to request their people to return however even the trusted messengers have failed to return and as a result conditions in the abandoned villages have gone from bad to worse; houses have fallen into a state of disrepair ~~in~~ whilst gardens have been rooted up by pigs and overgrown by bush. Of course there is little the Waria Council can do to control such situations, the law forbids from taking any restrictive action, according to the law



any man or group of men can wander at will as long as they have somewhere to sleep and can find a meal however such as the law maybe surely such people have a community ~~responsibility~~ responsibility to the other people of the area. The villages in question were programmed to carry out road work to a section of road on the new Garaina/Kipu Road but of course due to their absence no such work took place and consequently the road work programme has fallen many months behind schedule. The other people of the census division have joined forces with the people of the Middle Waria Census Division to complete approximately ten miles of new road between Garaina and Kipu and as a result these people are extremely upset that these absconders have not lived up to their part of the bargain. Both the President and Councillors of the Waria Local Govt Council are at an absolute loss as to how they can control the present situation and to prevent any such happenings taking place in the future, but for the present things must remain as they are, most unsatisfactory.

Upon my arrival at Gobe I was rather tersely informed that the people of Gobe and Agutami villages did not wish to remain within the Waria Local Government Council. A public meeting was called by the local leaders and it was resolved by a vote of 57 to 16 that Agutami and Gobe villages cede from the Waria Council and apply to the Administrator to be included as a ward within the Morobe Local Government Council. I did advise the people that the matter shall have to be discussed by the Waria Council and a resolution be prepared accordingly, this is if the council is willing for such to come to pass. To be honest I think the Waria Council would be happy to see the last of these people.

As the discussion progressed it became evident that these people felt most strongly about this matter and that much unrest would ensue should they be forced to remain within the Waria Council. These people have in fact very little in common with the other people of the Waria area and appear in the main to be a very listless and apathetic lot and because of this appear to have more in common with the Morobe people.

The Agutamis and Gobes have repeatedly refused to involve themselves in any community projects undertaken by the Papuan Waria people and even threatened the undersigned that they were considering to refuse to pay tax to the Waria Council. I took the opportunity to immediately inform them that tax prosecution would commence on the spot if they did wish to pursue to their ideas; they paid up.

Both villages lie to the tail end of the Papua Waria Census Division and are in fact one days walk closer to Morobe Patrol Post than they are to Garaina. The Waria River also provides them with safe and speedy canoe transportation with the coast and of course this is a great advantage in the moving of cash crops to a marketing outlet. It would ~~proper~~ undoubtedly be in their best interest for them to be allowed to join the Morobe Council and be administered by the Morobe Patrol Post.

The members of the tax tribunal accompanying the patrol have advised me that they shall introduce this matter as an agenda item at the next general meeting and that they would recommend that a motion of accession be approved by the council.

#### COUNCILLORS.

Particulars in respect of the four councillors of the census division are listed hereunder;

#### Ward.20.

Councillor.NORIVA/AHURA(M) approx 51 years of Juwara village.Married,one wife with ten children.Prior to W.W.II worked at a Kokoda rubber plantation as a general labourer.1945 to Ioma for 1½ years as a labourer,1947 returned to village. In 1957 opened village trade store.In 1965 elected as councillor for Ward.15 of the Tamata Local Government Council. Literate in Pidgin only. Natural leader,strong personality,highly respected by local people. Pro-administration in outlook.

#### Ward.21.

Councillor.SONU/AWARA(M) approx 42 years of Kira village. Married,one wife and 8 children. 1950 to Kokoda to work as a labourer on rubber plantation,1955 to Popondetta where he was employed for six years as a domestic,1962 to Ioma as domestic to O.I.C. Ioma,returned to village in 1965, 1965 elected as ~~representative~~ councillor to Ward.14 of the Tamata Local Government Council. Cannot read or write. Natural leader and appears to command the respect of his people. Pro-administration in outlook.

#### Ward.22.

Councillor.BAGISA/Maro(M) approx 43 years of Agutami village.Married ,one wife and nine children.1944 to 1950 worked at Ioma as domestic servant,1951 to 1960 in the Gailala S/D with the Catholic Mission as a "boss-boi".1965 elected as councillor to Ward.13 of the Tamata Local Government Council. Weak of character and has no influence over his people. Would appear to be a man that you could not depend upon.



(6)

Ward.25.

Councillor.OVASI/PORARI(M) approx 40 years of Sedema village. Married,one wife and six children.Worked for six years at Kokoda as a general labourer.In 1965 was elected as councillor of Ward.16 of the Tamata Local Government Council. Pro-administration in outlook but of weak character,easily lead. Has very little in the way of control over his people.

As can be seen from the above Councillors. OVASI and BAGISA could hardly be termed as leaders,in fact both men appear to be the result of a compromise between strong rival groups in each ward,both are absolutely ineffectual as local government councillors as the people pay little or no attention to them. Councillor BAGISA has in fact been beaten on two occasions when he attempted to get his people to do some work and is now naturally not too anxious to take his job too seriously.

Councillor.OVASI,whose electors have been visiting the ~~XXX~~ Goilala S/D for the last three months,did initially attempt to persuade his people from taking off on this extended visit however his words fell upon deaf ears and a mass exodus ensued. The only people at present residing within OVASI's ward are a number of very old people who have banded together for mutual support who otherwise would have found life very hard.

Councillors NORIVA and SONU on the other hand appear to be natural leaders in their own right and are men of strong character and therefore command the fullest respect and co-operation of their electors,consequently village areas,roads and aid posts within the areas of these two men are well maintained and a credit to the people,such is not the case with Wards 22 and 23.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Discussions were held in every village on the subject of political development and I did find that in Wards 20 and 21 that the discussions were well attended and did continue well into the night.The main aim of the discussion was to explain to the people the aims and mechanics of local government however the discussions were soon charged to a broader political theme when the people started to ask questions.

I foud the main relm of ignorance in respect to be the various political parties,the people have heard a lot of talk about these parties over the radio but received very little in the way of information as to what each party stands for and what they expect to achieve.

Unfortunately the undersigned also had little idea as to the platforms of the various political parties so I was particularly limited in what I could pass along to them. I shall make an attempt to obtain from the district political education officer any material that he may be capable of supplying in relation to this matter, then again I would not wish to involve myself too greatly in case that I was accused of favouring any particular party however an attempt will be made to obtain any unbiased and straight forward material.

There still remains a tendency for the people to relate the idea of the administration with the kiap and fail to grasp the relationship <sup>BETWEEN</sup> the House of Assembly and the administration, these people still tend to think of the government as a collection of european officers who solely run the country.

The people of the Papuan Waria area seem to think very little of their member and many in fact do not even know his name. This is of course an unfortunate situation however it is one that appears to be bought about mainly by the member himself, who has only visited Saraina once since his election and of course has never set foot within this census division. I feel the people show little interest in the House of Assembly for the very reason that their own member seems to show very little interest in them. As what the "House" does in Port Moresby will very little effect the day to day activities of these people they seem to feel little urgency in bothering themselves to ~~be~~ interest themselves in the "House" and its activities.

I did find these people to show a great interest in the parochial political ~~scene~~ and in particular the forthcoming council general elections in January, 72 and I would think intend to put up a tough fight at the next draft estimate meeting to obtain funds to carry out various projects within the census division. The local leaders did complain to me that for the six years that they <sup>paid</sup> ~~paid~~ council tax to the Tamata Council they did not receive any allocations of funds when estimates came to be made up and therefore did not wish for a similar situation to arise now that they were in the Waria Local Government Council.

As all the people of Ward. 23 were absent from their area attending a sing-sing ~~KK~~ in the Goilala I was unable to form any opinion as to their standard of political awareness however I think I could be safe in saying that they have very little interest in politics local or national.

in the new year.





In light of what I have already said on this subject I think it could be safely said that that the standard of political awareness within this census division is certainly not what it should be, there appears to be an almost lack of interest in the national political scene which is hardly a satisfactory situation for a country which hopes to soon obtain independence. The people cannot be blamed for this state of affairs as they simply cannot see the necessity in interesting themselves with such things for no matter what happens in Port Moresby it is not going to overly effect future kaukau crops or as to where they shall obtain their building materials, they cannot relate the "House" with their day to day life.

Political education shall of course be the main theme of future patrols in this area however it is certainly going to be hard to leave them with any lasting thoughts on the subject. It will take a lot of hard work to overcome their out of sight out of mind attitude.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

Whilst in the area the undersigned took the opportunity of surveying the recently completed Kira airstrip. The airstrip is located approximately forty minutes walk east of the main Kira village and built on a large kunai covered plateau. The airstrip was completed mainly through the efforts of the people from Avihasa, Juwera, Kira and Gimine villages and it was built with the object in view of providing an outlet for cash crops thus doing away with the hard long walk to Garaina.

The matter has been discussed with Mr. John. Martin (trade store owner) the owner and operator of Cessna 206, VH-MJB. Mr. Martin states that he would be willing to operate his aircraft into this strip as long as it was of a suitable standard and to this end would be willing to apply to the Department of Civil Aviation to have the strip opened on a restricted basis.

I surveyed the strip and found its dimensions to be 1600ft by 115ft, with an overall gradient of 3%, maximum gradient of only 3.5% with an approach gradient of 1° over half a mile. The strip surface is covered with grass and is surprisingly hard. Mr. Martin stated that the strip would have to be extended to 17,500 ft to allow him to take off with any type of a load aboard, instructions were left with Councillors Noriva and Sonu to have the strip extended accordingly, which shall require a further inspection to be made before application is made for an "Instrument of Authorisation".

The local people have worked very hard to build this strip and have done so without the assistance of any administration officer and look forward to having it opened in the new year.

(3)

The people of Upupuro, Iema and Kira have constructed and maintain three rather long suspension bridges these bridges are made from "kunda" Rattean Cane and require a tremendous amount of work and danger to initially construct, every three months the old cane must be replaced, if the bridges are to remain servicable. The bridge across the Hode River is 120ft long ~~WHIKAH~~ and approximately 40ft above the water, the Gi-iuma River bridge is 150ft long and 40ft above the water, the Iema bridge is the grand-daddy of the lot this bridge is 180ft long and a good 60ft above the water, to date thses three bridges have been built and maintained free of cost by the local people however they have suggested that the council might like to allocate \$10.00 a year to the maintenance of each bridge and have informed me that they shall press the council to have funds allocated on the 1972/73 works programme for the purchase of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch steel <sup>wire</sup> to replace the kunda mainstays. This is a reasonable request and one which the council I hope will give all due consideration, especially in light of my previous comments.

#### REMARKS.

There are two matters that have arisen out of the patrol that will require particular they are of course the long absence of the people of Ward.23 and the request by the people of Gobe and Agutami that they be allowed to cede from the Waria Council to join the Morobe Council.

In respect to the first matter the President of the Waria Council has advised me that he shall write to the President of the Tapini Council requesting him to arrange for these people to be removed to the Garaina area as soon as possible. With regard to the request by the Gobe and Agutami people I feel that this matter should be raised in a council meeting and that the council recomend that the transfer of this ward be allowed to take place as much unpleasantness could arise in the future should their request be ignored.

The council tax tribunal managed to collect a total of \$860 inspite of the absence of the Ward.23 people. I did notice however that the tribunal members tended to be too lenient in determining appeals against the Tax Rule in fact they appeared to lean over backwards in some cases to help the appealant, this of course is commendable in the interest of justice however not very practical in light of the council's limited finances.

It would appear that this census division has had not much attention paid to it by D.D.A. officers over the last few years however inspite of this the people are happy



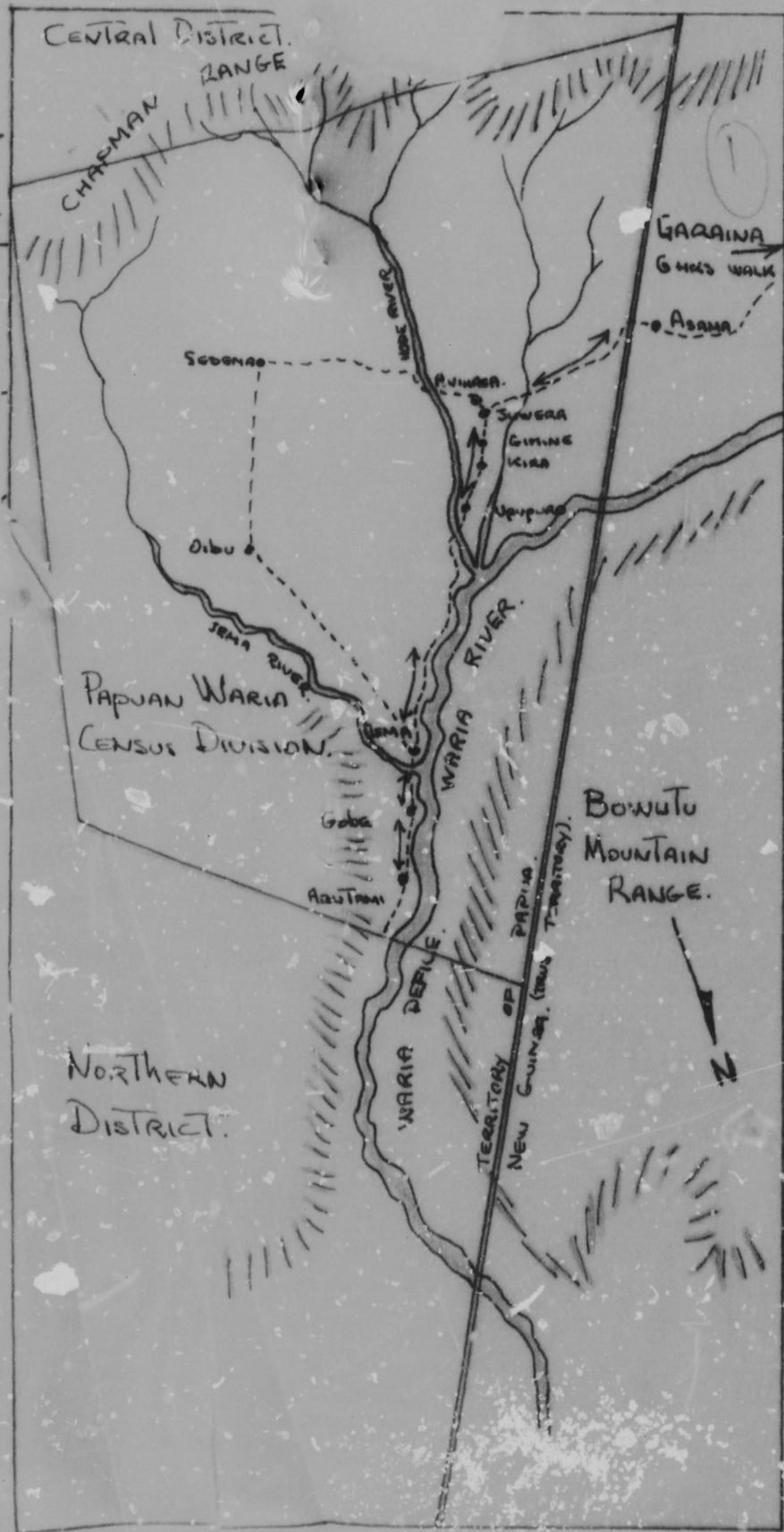
(7)

and keen to better the situation, for this I think that we can be thankful to the loyalty of the local leaders and in particular Councillors Noriva and Soru, who have kept their people busy and on the right path who otherwise because of the lack of attention might have gone astray.

For your information,



.....  
Michael A. Douglas, A.D.O.  
O.I.C. Garma.  
Advising Officer-Waria L.G.C.





Territory of Papua New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT

Report Number: 3 of 1971/72.  
Sub-District: Lae.  
District: Morobe.  
Type of Patrol: Election-House of Assembly.  
Patrol Conducted by: Mr.M.A.Douglas.A.D.O.(Presiding Officer)  
Area Patrolled: Middle Waria, Papuan Waria and Bubu  
Census Division.  
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:  
Mr.Gabriel.Mou.(D.D.A. Clerk Class.1)  
Mr.Thomas.Sipamane.(Council Clerk Grade.1)  
Duration of Patrol: 19th February,72 to 8th March,72(broken).  
Number of Days: 14 days.  
Last D.D.A.Patrol to Area: November,1971 by Mr.M.A.Douglas.  
Object of Patrol: To conduct polling in respect of House  
of Assembly Elections.  
Total Population of Area: 5,900.

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Director of District Administration.  
KONUDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /1972.

.....  
District Commissioner.

JWK:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KOROROBU.

67-6-106

2nd August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

GARAINA PATROL NO. 3 - 71/72.

Reference your 67-2-15 of 23rd May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Middle Waria, Papuar Waria and Bubu Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. M.A. Douglas, A.D.O.

Mr. Douglas has written a Patrol Report, not a Situation Report and this should have been retained at your office. I trust that recent discussions with you and also comments on recent reports received here from your District will have clarified what is required under the new system in respect of Situation Reports etc.

It is noted that the Report was compiled on the 9th March, 1972, your comments were dated 23rd May, 1972 and the Report was received here on the 26th July, 1972 - some 4½ months after compilation of the Report. Please ensure that in future there are no unnecessary delays in the processing and onward forwarding of Reports.

(T. V. BELLIS)  
Secretary.



67-2-15

67-6-106

(7)

Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 572,  
LAE.

23rd May, 1972.

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

Patrol Report GARAINA No. 2 - 1971/72  
Mr. M. A. Douglas, Assistant District Officer

Receipt of the report by Mr. Douglas is acknowledged with thanks.

Please remind Mr. Douglas that reports are to be submitted in the form outlined in HQ. 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971 and my 67-1-1 of 2nd March, 1971 refer.

Nothing has been said about the Common Roll and identifying voters. Were there no problems?

A section of the report has been extracted for Mr. Douglas as a Situation Report. My comments are attached.

The patrol was well conducted.

*R. F. Galloway*

(R. F. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

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

Comments by Mr. Douglas on the elections and political education are attached.

*R. Galloway*  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner

6

Patrol Rep : GARAINA No. 2 - 1971/72  
Mr. A. Douglas, Assistant District Officer

Situation Report - House of Assembly elections.

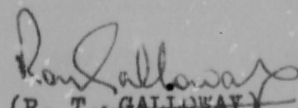
"As with local government elections a tremendous amount of pre-selection balloting took place, this was probably not so noticeable in respect of the Open Electorate because the people would have voted for the Waria candidate in any case however I am advised that this was particularly the case with the selection of a candidate in the Morobe Regional Electorate. In this case it was decided at village meetings which candidate the people of that village would vote for and naturally the village people not having seen the candidates or received any campaign posters or information were quite ready to be lead by any person who presumed to know anything about the candidates.

"It is of course no secret that the people of the Morobe and Garaina areas were not happy with the boundaries of the Huon Gulf Electorate and did lodge a complaint with the Chief Electoral Officer but of course this was to no avail and the boundaries remained unchanged. Their main argument was that due to the low population of the Morobe/Garaina area any candidate from this area could be easily beaten at the polls by any candidate from the more populated areas such as the Lei-Wampa and Lower Watut Census Divisions.

"The greatest stumbling block to political education in this area is the simple fact that the people do not feel a need to be interested in national politics and consequently it becomes almost impossible at the "grass roots level" to promote any interest in national issues."

Assessment-District Commissioner

1. Pre-selection of candidates for elections (Council and House of Assembly) occurs in many parts of this District.
2. The Waria people are numerically a small group. They have no common interest with a large population and unity, in their own valley is divided in the direction of the KUNIMAIPA, the people of IOMA, and the people of MOROBE. Hence the insolvable problem and feeling of disenchantment with the electoral boundaries.
3. Matters of importance to the people are local matters. They are concerned with traditional relationships, ceremonies and dances, etc. They have no interest in political discussions which appear colourless, boring and abstract.
4. Political education is more likely to penetrate the urban migrants. Mr. Douglas notes:  
"Approximately 6% of eligible voters were either too old or too sick to make their way to the polls, with the remaining 50% of eligible voters being absent from the area altogether."
5. There is no indication of a slowing down of the urban migration trend.

  
(R. T. GALLOWAY)  
District Commissioner



1-4-2.

Douglas.

Patrol Post,  
Garaina,  
MOROBE DISTRICT.

Assistant District Commissioner.  
Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 878,  
LAE. and

9th March, 1972.

Returning Officer.  
Huon Gulf Open Electorate.  
LAE.

PATROL REPORT.  
GARAINA PATROL No. 3 OF 71/72.

The primary and indeed the only purpose of the patrol was to conduct elections for the House of Assembly throughout the Middle Waria, Payaman Waria and Ruhu Census Divisions.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. M.A. Douglas, A.D.C. (Presiding Officer)  
Duration of Patrol: 19th February, 72 to 8th March, 72 (broken).  
Accompanied by: Mr. Gabriel, Mou. (Asst Presiding Officer)  
Mr. Thomas, Sipamane. (Poll Clerk)

DIARY.

- 19/2/72. Polling Garaina Station for residents Garaina Admin Station, L.M. Guru, Garaina, Sopa and Kasu villages. Total 439 votes cast including 29 Absentee votes and 111 Section. 130(1) votes.
- 21/2/72. Departed Garaina 0630hrs, arriving Warabung 0815hrs. Polling Warabung with residents of S.I.L. Kipu, Piera Muniwa, Tidaura, Bakaia (1), Bakada (2) and Korepa attending. Total 368 votes cast, including 16 Section. 130(1) votes. Departed Warabung at 1605hrs arriving Aro at 1815hrs.
- 22/2/72. Polling Aro attended by people from Au, Motete, Tiwa, Biawaria Asama and Aro villages. Total of 282 votes taken, including 23 Section 130(1).
- 23/2/72. Departed Aro at 0800hrs, arriving Jowera 1120hrs, departed Jowera 1200hrs arriving Sedema at 1615hrs.
- 24/2/72. Polling Sedema attended by people from Iariva, Oibo and Sedema villages. Total of only 65 votes cast, including 18 Section 130(1) votes. People of Oibo village not listed in Common Roll but included as Sec 130 voters.
- 25/2/72. Departed Sedema at 0730hrs finally arriving Iema via Oibo at 1630hrs, nine hours walking.
- 26/2/72. Polling at Iema attended by Iema people and a hand full of people from Gebe village. Total votes 73, inclusive of 6 Sect 130(1).
- 27/2/72. Departed Iema at 1000hrs arriving Kira at 1520hrs.
- 28/2/72. Polling at Kira, attended by people from Gimine, Spupuro and Kira villages. Total of 114 votes cast, only 1 Sec 130(1).

- 29/2/72. Polling Jewera, attended by residents of Avihasa and Jewera villages. Total of 124 votes cast including 7 Section.130(1).
- 1/3/72. Departed Jewera village at 0815hrs, finally arriving Garaina at 1630hrs.
- 6/3/72. Departed Garaina at 0720hrs, arriving Saureli at 0910hrs. Polling at Saureli attended only by people from Saiko and Saureli. 61 votes cast including 6 Sec.130(1).
- 7/3/72. Departed Saureli at 0715hrs, arriving Arabuka at 1030hrs. Polling at Arabuka attended by residents from Gano, Saiko, Atawara, Moimor and Arabuka villages. Total of 155 votes cast, including 24 Sec.130(1).
- 8/3/73. Departed Arabuka at 0810hrs, arriving Garaina via Saureli at 1325hrs.

End of Patrol.

Pre-election Campaign.

Apart from advising the people as to where and when the elections would be held the administration departments here at Garaina took no further part in the pre-election campaign.

All pre-election literature, sample ballotpapers and information was distributed through the Waria Local Government Council and consequently an even and thorough distribution of pre-election literature and information was obtained.

It was noted however that due to the administrations lack of direct involvement in the pre-election campaign (i.e. political education wise) in comparison to the admin efforts prior to the 1964 and 1968 elections the people themselves appeared to show very little in the way of enthusiasm or interest in the forthcoming election. This of course was the result, in spite of the admin use of the mass media and I think clearly demonstrates the importance of D.D.A. in the field and the great reliance, the people of this area at least, place in that department.

Pre-election campaigning by the candidates themselves in this area was indeed disappointing, the only campaigning conducted in the area apart from the efforts of the resident candidate was by Mr. Baimo Sali a candidate for the Morobe Regional and Mr. Osia Gason, a candidate for the Huon Gulf Open. Mr. Sali spent about one and half weeks in the area, visiting various villages and getting in good with the local leaders. Mr. Gason flew into Garaina and walked out to Morobe Patrol Post via the Middle Waria and Dapuan Waria Census Divisions, only spending approximately four days in the Garaina area.

Manner of Elections.

Polling was conducted at nine various centres throughout the three census divisions (refer DIARY for dates and places) and consequently gave everyone an ample opportunity to cast their votes, giving the residents of the most outlying settlements only a maximum of two and half hours walk to a polling place.

Polling at the Garaina Station was conducted initially on Saturday, 19th however upon the patrols return to the station, the polling booth was once again opened for the afternoon of 8th and all day on Thursday, 9th thus giving anyone how had missed out on cast a vote on Saturday, 19th or during the duration of the patrol a last minute opportunity to do his bit for democracy. ~~Only~~ Only 10 persons turned up on the 8th and 9th to cast a vote however the effort was made in spite of the lack of response.

Approximately 99% of voters required assistance in casting their vote and it was ~~surpr~~ surprising to note that a large number of educated and sophisticated local people requested assistance (in recording their votes), in preference to marking the papers themselves with the possibility of making the paper incorrectly and having the vote declared informal.



It was noted that even the educated and sophisticated local people had complete confidence in the polling team and most readily sought assistance if they were in anyway doubtful about cast their votes and were in fact not embarrassed about doing so, which I thought was indicative of the trust that these people have in the administration as a whole and its individual officers.

No scrutineers were appointed by any of the candidates and only two interpreters were required during the whole course of the patrol. Both men were utilised for assisting voters at the Iema Polling Booth and only for the translation from Pidgin to Motu.

#### Feminine Interest.

Women did in fact make up 53% of the voters in the Middle Waria, Papuan Waria and Bubu areas however I think it is fair in saying that they showed very little interest in the election and turned up to vote because they thought that they were required by law or the kiap to do so. They also seemed to attend polling and view it more as a social gathering than a political exercise, in that it gave them the opportunity meeting their women friends from other villages that they had'nt meet for a long time or a least since they get together during the last House of Assembly Elections.

The women's lack of interest is of course understandable, especially in light of the fact that the last member for this area only visited Garaina once during his tenure of office and then only to attend the opening of the Waria R.S.L. Club so naturally little interest has been generated about the "House" and its activities in this area.

The women showed no single-mindedness in their and appeared to accept the advice of their men folk when it came to casting their votes.

#### Incidents.

I am indeed happy to report that the polling conducted by this patrol was free of incidents of any nature, in fact polling was conducted in a most orderly manner with the people understanding what was required of them in casting their votes.

#### Absenteeism.

This indeed was the most disappointing feature of the whole patrol. Excluding Section 130 voters there was a total of 3,310 persons registered to vote in the 31 villages visited by the patrol, of this figure only 1,448 presented themselves for voting, which expressed as a percentage of eligible voters is 43.7%, a most disappointing figure.

Approximately 6% of eligible voters were either too old or too sick to make their way to the polls, with the remaining 50% of eligible voters being absent from the area altogether. The Garaina area has of course always had a high rate of absenteeism however the turn-up at polling clearly illustrates just how serious the situation is. A 50% absentee rate is a high figure in anybody's language and unfortunately looks like increasing in the years to come unless local authorities are given the power to control the movement of the jobless majority.

The most disturbing feature of the high rate of absenteeism is that most of the absentees appear to be long term or permanent absentees, however this of course is something that everybody knows about, but unfortunately appear little able to control.

#### Statistics.

Listed hereunder are figures extracted during the course of the patrol which indicate on a village by village basis, the number of persons eligible to vote and the number of actual voters.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. Eligible Voters.</u>	<u>No. Actual Voters.</u>
Arabuka	135	71
Aro	128	63
Asam	83	31
Atawara	41	26

(cont).....

Au	141	72
Avihasa	143	45
Bakaia (1)	191	92
" (2)	80	35
Biawaria	140	41
Garaina	124	47
Garua	67	25
Gimine	31	16
Iariva	48	9
Iema	166	69
Jewera	204	80
Kakeipo	36	2
Kasu	142	60
Kira	151	81
Korepa	128	59
Misnia	19	4
Motete	118	77
Muniwa	119	61
Piera	183	103
Saiko	115	30
Saureli	35	16
Sedema	107	38
Serepe	38	17
Sopa	175	97
Tidaura	110	52
Tiwa	71	10
Upupuro	41	19

TOTAL = 3310. 1448.

Summary of Polling (as follows)

Polling Place.	Ordinary Votes.			Absent Votes.			Sec.130.			Totals.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Garaina Station	123	176	299	29	-	29	71	40	111	224	219	439
Warabung	167	185	352	-	-	-	4	12	16	171	197	368
Aro	128	131	259	-	-	-	15	8	23	143	139	282
Sedema	16	31	47	-	-	-	12	6	18	28	37	65
Iema	32	35	67	-	-	-	-	6	6	32	41	73
Kira	51	62	113	-	-	-	1	-	1	52	62	114
Jewera	52	65	117	-	-	-	3	4	7	55	69	124
Saureli	20	35	55	-	-	-	3	3	6	23	38	61
Arabuka	55	76	131	-	-	-	10	14	24	65	90	155
Garaina Station (2)	6	2	8	1	-	1	4	3	7	11	5	16
TOTAL:	650	798	1448	30	nil	30	123	96	219	840	897	1607

Summary.

As previously stated interest by the local people in this election was rather low and gave the impression that they attended polling merely by virtue of the fact that they thought they were required to do so by law or the administration. Had not the President of the Waria Council, Mr. Pure. Pinganoma nominated as a candidate for the Huon Gulf Open, I think I would be safe in saying that the local people would have shown no interest what so ever in the election, it must be realised that the people of the Waria area most parochial in their outlook, caused mainly by their isolated situation and secondly by the lack of development in the area.




4.

As with local government elections a tremendous amount of pre-selection balloting took place, this was probably not so noticeable in respect of the Open Electorate because the people would have voted for the Waria candidate in any case however I am advised that this was particularly the case with the selection of a candidate in the Morobe Regional Electorate. In this case it was decided at village meetings which candidate the people of that village would vote for and naturally the village people not having seen the candidates or received any campaign posters or information they were quite ready to be lead by any person who presumed to know anything about the candidates.

It is of course no secret that the people of the Morobe and Garaina areas were not happy with the boundaries of the the Huon Gulf Electorate and did lodge a complaint with the Chief Electoral Officer but of course this was to no avail and the boundaries remained unchanged. Their main argument was that due to the low population of the Morobe/Garaina area any candidate from this area could be easily beaten at the polls by any candidate from the more populated areas such as the Lei-Wampa and Lower Watut Census Divisions.

The greatest stumbling block to political education in this area is the simple fact that the people do not feel a need to be interested in national politics and consequently it becomes almost impossible at the "grass roots level" to promote any interest in national issues.

Submitted for your information,

  
.....  
Michael A. Douglas, A.D.O.  
Officer In Charge.