

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: JOSEPHSTAAL

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1970 - 1971

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1982-1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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972-91/72

MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1970-1971

JOSEPHSTAAL

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-70-71	F. Cotton	Josephstaal C.D.
2-70-71	F.P. Cotton	Siluwa C.D.
3-70-71	F.P. Cotton	Uramin C.D.
5-70-71	J. Apini Aisa	Josephstaal- Uramin C.D.'s
4-70-71	F. P. COTTON	PART OF JOSEPHSTAAL AND SILUWA C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MADANG.....Report No.....JOSEPHSTAAL NO. I 1970/71
 Patrol Conducted by.....FRANCIS COTTON.....Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled.....JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISION (Madang 49)
 Patrol Accompanied by ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Const 1364 BARATA..... Plus Council Tax review
 Natives..... Const 0690 SUPIAK..... Committee
 B. ADUBARI A.R.D.O.
 Duration—From...4./...11/1970...to...14./...11./1970... and 27/11/70 to 12/12/70
 Number of Days.....25.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....Hospital Orderly DIWA NIRO

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

Medical /...8./1970...

Map Reference... Fourmil BOGIA Milinch intersection of SAVAI, BUSIP, ANNABERG AND GUA

Objects of Patrol... Census revision, Tax collection (Council), Political Education and Routine 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 filed

RPK:LB

67-7-48

KONEDOBUI...PAFUA.

27th July, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 1 of 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-2-7 of 19th April, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. F.P. Cotton, Patrol Officer of the Josephstaal Census Division.

Mr. Cotton has presented a comprehensive and informative report. It is pleasing to note the Officer's enthusiasm in establishing sound relations with the people and the progressive approach in gaining peoples confidence in developing the area.

The report appears to have adequately covered a good picture of the area.

The comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Bogia together with yours adequately cover the report.

Mr. Cotton is commended for his efforts in carrying out his tasks in a competent manner.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-48

Telegrams
Telephone 67-2-7
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. GDP:IM



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-7

Department of the Administrator.

MADANG.

19th April, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONDORU.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1970/71

Please find enclosed Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 1 of 1970/71, covering a patrol by Mr. F.P.Cotton to the Josephstaal Census Division, at the end of 1970.

The patrol was carried out for Census Revision and General Administration, and an Area Study was compiled.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Bogia, has commented suitably on various matters which Mr. Cotton raises.

Inevitably, it seems, political Education in the less sophisticated areas is slipping even further behind than among the more advanced groups, due to the lack of any external stimuli. The Josephstaal Local Government Council may help things somewhat, but the people seem to give economic considerations a greater priority. There is no sense of urgency about the need to comprehend matters on a national scale while whole groups are still adjusting to the idea of joining together into a Council.

The construction of the road link to Bogia will certainly change the present isolation of Josephstaal, but it is a task which will occupy many years if it is to be undertaken as a Rural Development Fund project.

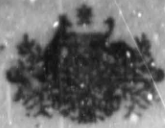
The comments regarding the work of the Oil Exploration Company in the area are most interesting. Even if oil is not found in Commercial quantities, the effect of such a company's activities will provide a not insignificant boost to the peoples economy - even if it is only temporary.

Perhaps an increase in medical patrols throughout this area could help in raising the standards of health and hygiene which Mr. Cotton finds so distressing. Unfortunately the Public Health Department seems to have curtailed its programme of Rural Health Education whereas it is in areas such as Josephstaal that regular patrols by these teams could be of genuine benefit. Until such time as the people themselves understand the advantages of Aid Posts, and present themselves voluntarily for treatment, little will be achieved. Any form of coerced attendance is not only undesirable, it should not be necessary.

This report is extensive in scope and covers those features of the area which the officer encountered, in a competent manner. Mr. Cotton has a colourful turn of phrase and his reports are always interesting to read.

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

c.c. O.f.C. Josephstaal.
A.D.C. Bogia.



Department of the Administration

Telegrams--

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-1

RCB.at

Sub-District Office,
Bogia,
Madang District.

30th March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 184,
Madang.

Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 1 - 70/71.

Please find attached three copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report.

The patrol was carried out into the Josephstaal Census Division by Mr F. Cotton, P.O.

The natural increase in population of 1.08% is low, however, these people are backward and are reluctant to attend hospitals or aid posts until it is too late. The establishment of the Council should improve matters a great deal.

Mr Cotton will be requested to include the men named in section D of his Area Study in the Political Education Seminar to be held at Josephstaal in the near future.

Changes in the social structure are occurring all the time in these areas and are expected with the education and better know-how of some of the younger men in the villages. However, it would be a pity to see the traditional leaders pushed into the background. Some of the "antiquated" values would be of value to the present day generation.

Politically these people are still extremely backward. There is no doubt that the establishment of the council has stirred the people's interest in their own local affairs if not in national affairs. Political Education is still carried out by patrol but the effect is very limited. The people are far more interested in financial matters.

The Political Seminars to be commenced shortly may have a better effect.

Economically the people are progressing slowly. Coffee planting still continues as is indicated by Paragraph M of the Area Study. This will ensure a small income to the area. Two cattle projects are to get under way in the near future - one man has already had a Development Bank Loan approved.

The road to the coast is essential to give these people access to the market with the cash crops as well as the cattle. Mr Cotton, P.O. will be starting on a preliminary survey of the Josephstaal/Bogia

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TERRITORY 2. PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Coastal road in the near future. The people at this stage are ready and willing to work on the road on a voluntary basis so now is the time to get under way.


The discovery of oil in the area would make a great deal of difference to the area. However, an optimistic view should not be given to the people who should be actively encouraged to continue their cash cropping and raising of cattle so as to avoid any "economic catastrophes".

There should be no reason why the parents of the children cannot provide food for their children at school. There is plenty of garden land available near the school and in the villages concerned which are also relatively near the school. Mr Cotton has been advised to inform the people and the Council on Administration policy as regards providing food for Primary "A" Schools.

There is, however, a definite need for the expansion of education facilities in the Josephstaal area. Another school is needed possibly in the Midsivindi village area near the Aid Post. This matter will probably be taken up by the Council at a later date.

Mr Cotton has carried out a good patrol and submitted an informative Patrol Report just marred here and there by unnecessary comments.

Mr Cotton's Camping Allowance Claim is attached.


R.C. BROWNE,
Asst. District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Department of the Administrator,

BOGIA.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-1.

If calling ask for

Mr. RCB/vmd.

19th October, 1970.

Mr. F. Cotton, P.O.
Patrol Post,
JOSEPHSTAAL.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 1 1970/71

1. As previously discussed with you prepare to carry out a full patrol of the Josephstaal Census Division. The patrol is to commence on or about the 26th October, 1970.
2. Prior to your departure please ensure that you have read up or preferably that you have in your possession the following circulars:
 - (a) The Director's Circular Instructions of 21st June, 1968 on Patrolling and Patrol Reports and subsequent circular 67-1-0 of 25th September, 1970 concerning Area Studies.
 - (b) The District Commissioner's Circular of 5th September, 1968 regarding patrolling and Council Ward Development Plans.
 - (c) Departmental Standing Instructions Volume 1.
 - (d) Headquarters circular 14-2-0 of 14th October, 1969.
3. The objects of the patrol are as follows:
 - (a) Revision of the Census in the Census Tax Roll/Roll of Electors sheets. Please ensure that population figures are entered up in the village books prior to your departure from the area not on your return to Bogia. JOSEPHSTAAL
 - (b) The updating of the Census Division Area Study in accordance with circulars listed in 2(a) above and the submission of a Situation Report.
 - (c) As you are aware Political Education is one of the Primary objects of your patrol. Ensure that the information in the Political Education Publications issued to you is used in your talks with the village people. Your use of the Publications and their effects should be included in your Situation Report.
 - (d) Complete and submit a ward development programme for each ward in the census division in accordance with 2(b) above.
 - (e) Reference is made to the D.C.'s memo 35-5-2 of 30th June, 1970 and attached map. Carry out the instructions in this memo. Bogia file 35-1-1 folio 27.
 - (f) Carry out a census of coffee trees in each village. The District Rural Development Officer at Bogia is agreeable that the Rural Development assistant at Josephstaal accompany you on this patrol.
4. Arbitrate in minor disputes and attend to complaints.
5. Convene Local Courts where necessary.
6. Detail one constable to accompany you on this patrol.
7. Do not hurry. Take your time and do the job properly.
8. The patrol report should be submitted within two weeks after the completion of the patrol in accordance with the D.C.'s memo of 28th July, 1969.

R.C. BROWNE. A.D.C.
BOGIA.

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PATROL DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 4th NOVEMBER, 1970

Depart Josephstaal 1400 for PONDOMA.
Arrive 1530. Talks to Councillor and Committees. Check village.
Sleep night.

THURSDAY 5th NOVEMBER, 1970

0730 PONDOMA censused and council tax collected.
1030 talks given on Council, House of Assembly, cash cropping etc.
Depart 1500 for SUANJAMI.
Arrive SUANJAMI 1535. Check village.
Sleep night.

FRIDAY 6th NOVEMBER, 1970

0730 SUANJAMI lined, censused and Council tax collected.
Talks given, Political and Economic education.
Depart SUANJAMI for OSUM 1330.
Arrive OSUM 1500. Check village and talk to Committee man and
"big" men.
Sleep night.

SATURDAY 7th NOVEMBER, 1970

0700 OSUM and YIGEBUGUAR lined, censused and Council tax collected.
1200 Rain stops play all afternoon.
Sleep night.

SUNDAY 8th NOVEMBER, 1970

0900 Talks given to assembled from OSUM and YIGEBUGUAR,
Political Education and cash cropping.
Depart OSUM 1200 for MIDSIVINDI. Arrive 1255.
Observed. Sleep night.

MONDAY 9th NOVEMBER, 1970

0730 MIDSIVINDI lined censused and Council tax collected. Political
and Economic Education talks given.
Instructions given to build a new Aid Post.
Depart MIDSIVINDI 1400 for POR POR.
Arrive POR POR 1505. Check village which is a complete mess.
Talks given by self and Hospital Orderly Niro.
Sleep night.

TUESDAY 10th NOVEMBER, 1970

POR POR lined, censused and Council tax collected. People told
to assemble at UVORAI on the morrow.
Depart POR POR for UVORAI 1030. Arrive UVORAI 1055.
1130 UVORAI lined, censused and Council tax collected, 1500
Sleep night.

WEDNESDAY 11th NOVEMBER, 1970

0800 - 1130 Talks given to assembled people from POR POR and
Uvorai on the Council, House of Assembly and cash cropping.
Two disputes settled. One Local Court held.
Depart UVORAI 1300 for AVUNAMAKAI.
Arrive 1340. Check village and talk to "big men".
Sleep night.

THURSDAY 12th NOVEMBER, 1970.

0730 AVUNAMAKAI lined, censused and Council tax collected.

Talks given. One dispute settled.
 Depart AVUNAMAKAI 1415 for MINDIVI. Arrive MINDIVI 1545.
 Sleep night.

FRIDAY 13th NOVEMBER, 1970

0700 MINDIVI lined, censused and Council tax collected.
 Talks given. Depart 1200 for JOSEPHSTAAL.
 Arrive Josephstaal 1400.

SATURDAY 14th - THURSDAY 26th NOVEMBER, 1970

At JOSEPHSTAAL for Council meeting and other Administrative matters.

FRIDAY 27th NOVEMBER, 1970

0900 Depart JOSEPHSTAAL with R.D.O. Mr Benton for PONMOHA.
 Arrive PONDOMA 1030. Talks to Councillor and Mr Benton.
 Depart 1100 for OSUM. Arrive OSUM 1210.
 Depart OSUM 1230 for MIDSIVINDI.
 Arrive 13.15. Depart MIDSIVINDI 1400 for MUTUNGU, 1455. arrive
 MUTUNGU. Sleep night MUTUNGU.

SATURDAY 28th NOVEMBER, 1970

MUTUNGU lined, censused and Council tax collected.
 Political education talks given. Also talks on cash cropping
 and the economy in general.
 Depart MUTUNGU 14.15 for OIUNKUM.
 Arrive OIUNKUM 1450. Road on the last section a quagmire
 about 3 ft. deep in swamp. Foliage not cut back and "sak sak"
 allowed to grow. Supervise work on the road. Check village which
 is a mess. Discuss changing the site with elders.
 Sleep night.

SUNDAY 29th NOVEMBER 1970

OIUNKUM lined, censused and tax collected. Stern talks given.
 Depart 1330 for INGAVAIA. Arrive 1410.
 Sleep night.

MONDAY 30th NOVEMBER, 1970

0700 INGAVAIA lined, censused and Council tax collected.
 Talks given on Political, Economic and Social topics.
 Depart INGAVAIA 1400 for ISARIKAN. Arrive ISARIKAN 1510.
 Sleep night.

TUESDAY 1st DECEMBER, 1970

ISARIKAN lined, censused and Council tax collected. Talks given
 on Council, House of Assembly and other pertinent topics.
 One Local Court held. Depart 1500 for BUGEI. Arrive BUGEI 1605.
 Sleep night.

WEDNESDAY 2nd DECEMBER, 1970.

BUGEI lined and censused, Council tax collected. Talks given.
 One Local Court. Depart 1500 for UNGEI. Arrive UNGEI 1610
 Sleep night.

THURSDAY 3rd DECEMBER, 1970

UNGEI lined and censused. Tax collected. One Court
 under C.W.O. held. Talks given. Depart 1500 for ITUTANG.
 Arrive ITUTANG 1605.
 Sleep night.

FRIDAY 4th DECEMBER, 1970

0700 ITUTANG lined and censused. Talks given on Council and introduction there into
All in agreement. General discussions on various subjects.
One Local Court.
Depart 1300 for IANGARE. Arrive IANGARE 15.10.
Talk to village officials.
Sleep night.

SATURDAY 5th DECEMBER, 1970

0700 IANGARE lined and censused. Talks given on the Council.
IANGARE wishes to go into the YAWAR Council as did LAPTU.
Two Local Courts held under C.W.O. for children with yaws.
Rain falls all afternoon.
Sleep night.

SUNDAY 6th DECEMBER, 1970

Depart IANGARE 0745 for GUTEPUK. Arrive GUTEPUK 1100.
GUTEPUK lined and censused. Rain.
Sleep night.

MONDAY 7th DECEMBER, 1970.

Rain until 1330. Talks given on the Council and other topics.
GUTEPUK wants to join the JOSEPHSTAAL Council.
Depart 1530 for TANGUAT. Arrive 1700.
Sleep night.

TUESDAY 8th DECEMBER, 1970

0700 TANGUAT lined and censused. Talks given on Council.
TANGUAT to join JOSEPHSTAAL Council. Depart 1300 for AMBOK.
Arrive AMBOK 1445. Talks to village officials.

WEDNESDAY 9th DECEMBER, 1970

0700 AMBOK lined and censused. Talks given. AMBOK to join
JOSEPHSTAAL Council. Depart 1300 for ARAMANTS. GUAM in flood
and an hour is wasted fording same.
Arrive ARAMANTS 1605.
Sleep night.

THURSDAY 10th DECEMBER, 1970.

0700 ARAMANTS and EWUAR lined, censused and Council tax collected.
Talks given on Council, House of Assembly and other topics.
Depart 1500 for TUMANDAPIAR-UTAH. Arrive TUMANDPUAR-UTAH 1515.
Talks to committee men.
Sleep night.

FRIDAY 11th DECEMBER, 1970

0700 TUMANDAPUAR-UTAH lined and censused. Tax collected.
Talks given. Depart 1000 for IKUNDUN. Arrive IKUNDUN 1100.
1300 IKUNDUN lined, censused and tax collected. Talks given 1730.
Sleep night.

SATURDAY 12th DECEMBER, 1970

0800 Depart IKUNDUN for JOSEPHSTAAL. Arrive JOSEPHSTAAL 1030.
Cargo arrives 1115.

MONDAY 21st DECEMBER, 1970

0800 MANDUGUAR, WAIATANG and WATITANGU lined, censused and
Council tax collected, 1530.

END OF PATROL.

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AREA STUDY JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISION.

This area study is to update that of P.O. Mr Ornes of 69/70 - as per the Departmental Heads 67-1-0 of 25/9/70.

ADMINISTRATION CONTACT - CARGO CULT

A (c) Although there has been no actual outbreak of cult in the area, the villages of PONDOMA, MUTUNGU, OSUM, ISARIKAN and ATUNAKALAI all boast a similar fetish for hanging wires from trees to their house in the manner of a wireless aerial. This fact was pointed out to me by the A.D.C. Mr Browne who asked me to investigate.

It appears the wire was used by United Geophysical Corporation during their oil survey last year for Continental Oil near Bogoi and Osum, for field telephones and such. When they left, salvage rights were taken out by the villages in the area.

In those villages mentioned I asked why the wire was strung like an aerial where there was no radio. It was put down to "bilas" by the people who offered no real comment on the subject. Theories have been advanced on the phenomena in way of explanation., the power of the white man's radio to call the cargo. The functional part of the radio being the most obvious, aerial.

There has been no rumours or reports about this "aerial" fad. so I tend to lean towards the "bilas" motive as an answer.

Casual conversation at Minivindi came around to the discussion of helicopters and I was asked by one of the speakers about reports of a helicopter about two years ago that was in the Ramu stealing women and children. This piece of fiction just had its origin in the Astrolabe Bay area and worked its way up the Ramu. Other than this no other Cult movements were noted.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Attached are the latest village population registers for the Census Division.

This shows an overall increase in population of 51. Note also there was a substantial rise in the birth rate from 1.92 per 100 to 2.85 but this was countered by an equally large death rate of 2.77. Deaths were mainly due to influenza and appeared in the 46 and over range.

For all this, the natural increase of 1.08 is heartening. Absenteeism is small in this area although it was found that after the tax was collected several young men in nearly every village decided to go down to Bogia to work on a plantation for a few months to get next year's tax.

Infant mortality in the area is generally low. The areas where it was recorded were along the banks of the Guan, an unhealthy place at the best of times. The lack of Infant Welfare patrols in this area do not enhance the chances of an infant living until he is five.

B. ROADS AND TRACKS

During the patrol, I took the opportunity of checking tracks for potential future road development.

Herewith a list of tracks.

JOSEPHSTAAL to PONDOMA 1.30 walking time over undulating country. Vehicular road on track as it is, is not feasible but all of the difficult sections can be re routed with ease. The only major bridge construction will be on the "Sheeky" River near the Government Station.

PONDOMAI to SWANJAMI 30 minutes walking. Track is flat, would be excellent vehicular track if drained. I was told of a potential site direct from Josephstal to Swanjami skirting the hills. This will be investigated.

SWANJAMI to OSUN, 65 minutes walking. Track fairly flat. Potential vehicular track. Well drained but damp because trees have not been cleared.

OSUN TO YIGEBUQUAR. Good track. 35 minutes. Several rises but only about 15% incline. There is also an excellent lime stone deposit in the area to the side of the track that will prove excellent surfacing material.

YIGEBUQUAR to NIDA VINDI. Only 20 minutes walk, but road will have to be sited.

A vehicular road could be constructed with comparative ease from Josephstal to Nidaivindi but tracks and roads after Nidaivindi will have to be completely ~~re-sited~~ re-sited and will involve much work.

The present track from Josephstal to Ikundun will have to be revised in about five places before it could be constructed to vehicular standards. This is a 2 1/2 hour walk.

The rest of the tracks in the area patrolled are swampy and for the most part badly maintained.

G. ABSENT WORKERS

Approximately 9.3% of the males in the 16-45 age group absent from the area. A decrease of 0.9% on last years.

D. LEADERSHIP

1. Leaders. Since the introduction of the Councils, men who were previously overshadowed by the traditional leader in the village are coming to the fore. Several councillors and committee men have shown good potential. Among these are:

Councillor URAMAKA of PONDOMAI is married with one child. Worked in Mining for 11 years as a storekeeper and mission labourer. He has had no education other than a year in a mission school. He is a vocal member of the Council and an effective unit. He has recently been indirectly through the Council using his political influence managed to procure himself a Government Bank Loan for a cattle project.

He is also an extremely good educational unit for he carries out his duties as a Councillor very well and is able to dig out and re-ignite the conscious minds of political and Economic Propaganda with the result his people are well informed. With more experience he will be excellent.

Councillor KAMU of SWANJAMI. The Vice-President of the Council, a former policeman. 8 years experience, dismissed for drinking liquor prior to liquor reforms. He is also married with one child. Kamu is an impressive character. Vocal to the point of irritation but anything said is constructive as the members of the District Counciling Committee will undoubtedly verify.

He is highly regarded in the area and moves in a circle that is as well as conducted meetings of villagers at night, discussing the need for the Council and generally educating the people. He is wanted as Vice-President and to succeed should have the Chairmanship of the Council for his far outshines B. ANI - SAH the present President in oratorical talents, general knowledge and I feel eventually the confidence of the population.

ABU-PRABAI of IKUNDUN. A leader in Josephstal is economic revolution. Unfortunately he is from the same village as KAMU and is also a forced character. Mr. C. M. in his report of 6/77 cited ABU as a leader.

3. 19

A power struggle between ABU and KAMI was in evidence in embryonic form on this patrol. I have subsequently had both in and had a discussion on the matter and ABU who was the antagonist said that he will keep any power struggle to ethical levels and indeed assist KAMI.

OKARAPAI of MIDSIVINDI. One of the few and far between progressive traditional leaders. An elderly man of impressive stature and obviously commands the respect may awe of the inhabitants of Midsivindi. Acute possibility a sorcerer. At the talks at Midsivindi he was very vocal and inquisitive. After having answered any queries he had he then launched into a tirade of "tok ples" exhorting his people to hear the talk and calling them rather harsh names.

The trans Guam villages of AMBOK, TANGUAT, GUTEPUK and ITUTANG have yet to display other leaders besides the traditional ones.

WOKAM - REM of Josephotaal Patrol Post needs no introduction other than that in Mr Ormes 3 of 69/70. His influence is all embracing whereas the others are more localised to villages, wards or Census Divisions.

C. CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP

The majority of villages are having a change in traditional leadership. The old men are gradually being slowly ousted in favour of younger educated young men. Since the introduction of the Council this has speeded up.

This was noticed to the extreme in villages which are not very economically well off. Evidently the "big men" are not struck with the need for any economic development. Their world extends, as is usual for these older men, from a stream to a hill or to what ever delineates the extremities of their land. However the younger men of the village having first hand knowledge of "wok bisnis" and who have felt the bite of the beast called "financial burden" in the form of Council tax, hospital fees etc- are in revolution. With the inevitable complete breaking down of the village social system occurring.

This of course has not come to these extremes yet. But the villages of OSUM, XIGEBUGUAR, MAKAPAI, AVUNAMAKAI, UVORA and MUTINGU are showing symptoms of this breakdown. For example, recently two court cases were held over assaults that has resulted from several young men deliberately flaunting traditional laws as regards to sexual behaviour of single women and men. Both were from UVORAI. OSUM village showed the same systems with a similar case. There is also blatant disrespect shown by the young men towards their elders.

Then of course there is the other side of the story where the young men are restricted in their progressiveness by the old men.

Throughout the patrol I attempted to make these two factions see the error of their ways and the necessity for give and take on both sides, and tried to get the young men to tell the older people about their experiences in other places and so on. The next several years will show whether this is done.

The rest of the villages seem to have struck some kind of balance and narrowed this immense "Generation Gap", but it will be several years before the traditional leader is pushed to the background with his antiquated values.

D. LAND TENURE AND USE

(b) INDIVIDUAL LEASE FROM THE ADMINISTRATION

A new phenonema as far as land tenure is concerned in the area as the land agreement required by the Development Bank from land owners at PONDOKA for Councillor URAMA'S cattle project. This was actually just a formality as the project in fact is communal as with most of these things. There was no real discussion about the agreement.

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(c) COMMUNAL AND INDIVIDUAL PLANTINGS

Initial plantings in the area are all usually communal with an eventual expansion to individual plantings.

As Mr Orme so correctly points out in his 3 of 69/70 the trend is towards individual plantings. It is hoped that the next patrol will be able to supply a list of planters and their holdings rather than the bulk village figures at present available.

E. LITERACY

The area boasts only one recognised school. That is the Catholic mission school at Josephsthal.

Revised Attendance Figures are as follows ;

Standard	M	F	Total	Av. Ass.
Preparatory	21	19	40	7
Standard 1	15	23	38	3
Standard 2	11	9	20	13
Standard 3	18	2	20	15
TOTALS	65	53	118	

Staff consists of 4 "A" certificate teachers, 1 "B" certificate and one permit teacher, a V.S.O.

The catechists schools at Pondoma, Yibebuguar, Uvorai, Mutungu, Makapai, Avunamakail, Mindivi, Tumandapuar, Ewvar, Itutang and Gutepuk have all recorded increased attendance and are staffed by catechists.

(b) Literate Adults

There are at least two semi literate adults in every village and returning labourers from Madang and other places are providing ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to often be semi literate. With the introduction of the Council, councillors and Committee men are attempting to teach themselves to read and write in pidgin. No adult is literate in English.

(c) Higher Education

None as far as can be ascertained.

F. RADIOS

PONDOMA, IKENDUN and MINDIVI villages are the proud owners of radios. People from PONDOMA have several times confirmed reports from Radio Wewak by asking me "emi tok tru o ...".

In the rest of the area radios are regarded as an unnecessary luxury at present, but in the next few years with the increase in cash income and the general social and political change this attitude will change.

The advent of radio Madang will also have the effect of increasing interest in radios.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing, Sanitation etc.

Following Mr Ormes patrols through the area there has been a

a marked improvement in sanitation and housing. The area is now only poor sanitation and housing wise. The main offenders are POR POR, ISARIKAN, OIUNKUM, TANGERE, and AMBOK villages.

The very situations of ISARIKAN, AMBOK and OIUNKUM are health hazards in themselves.

ISARIKAN is built in the middle of a swamp. Even the approaches to the village are, for six months of the year, under water. About 20 minutes from the present village site there is about 100 acres of kunai at about 300' above swamp level. Previous officers have tried without success to move them. So this time I took the initiative and a new rest house is being constructed at a site in the kunai with the hope that the populous will eventually see the light.

AMBOK and OIUNKUM are virtually in the same mess.

POR POR and AMBOK as well as the above mentioned swamp dwellers have extremely poor housing, no toilets or refuse pits. No punitive action was taken on this patrol as I feel it would be better to await the council sanitation and hygiene, and put the whole thing on their shoulders.

Fines were given on this rule and warnings given. Health talks were given by Hospital orderly DIWA NIRO. His health instruction made approximately the 25th time these villages have been health instructed.

The incidence of sickness and death in all these villages is high and this was pointed out to these people.

The villages of TUMANDAPUAR, UTAN, AKUNDUN and INGAVAIA were excellent. The remaining villages had good housing but only token latrines and refuse pits. All repaired prior to my arrival and evidently not used.

(b) EUROPEAN ARTIFACTS.

There seems to be a staggering increase in the number of mosquito nets in the area. These are used in preference to the ~~cone~~ cone shaped local plaited sleeping bags which are unbearably hot. The people now class these as necessities and they have precedence in the family trade store order even over shorts.

There has also been an increase in European clothing. The Catholic Mission receives parcels of discarded clothes from various charitable institutions and sells them very cheaply. One old distinguished gentleman was seen wearing a pink, rayon, very lacy dress as a shirt over his bark belt. Another was seen in a sports coat buttoned to the neck at midday in sweltering heat.

(c) COMMUNITY CENTRES

There has been an increase in sporting activity in the area. Villages such as WAITITANGU, MANDUGUAR and WAIATANG within close proximity of the station are coming in every Saturday for football matches. WOKAM-REM has approached me and asked if a soccer ground could be put on the station. A piece of land has been put aside for this. The buying club is also building a permanent club house and it is envisioned that this will also be a gathering place for the younger set to "tweest" to the sounds of several string bands.

The mission this year had their first inter school sports between KATIATI school and JOSEPHSTAAL school. This was quite an occasion and there were a lot of parents present. This will be an annual event and it is envisioned that some of the village "bible" schools will also take part.

H. MISSIONS

(b) Services Provided by Personnel Employed.

Educational services and child welfare services are provided by the mission. See section E (a) for education.

Nuns from the mission make regular patrols for Infant Welfare clinics in central villages.

The mission also has the banking agency, the postal agency, the maintenance contract for the airstrip and a trade store.

Personnel Employed is as follows:

Non indigenous	-	1 priest
		1 carpenter
		1 mechanic
and		2 V.S.O's who are permit teachers.

Indigenous	-	1 teacher
		6 nuns
		15-20 labourers
and		9 catechists who staff the bible schools in the villages.

(c) General attitude to the Mission

The attitude is favourable but is more so in villages in close proximity to the mission station. As one goes further out the people become indifferent.

(i) Non Indigenes

(b) Mining Companies.

As mentioned in the section under cult the United Geophysical Corporation has recently been making a mineral survey for Continental Oil in the Guam area in the proximity of Osum, Midsivindi and Ugei villages. During this time they employed local labour from the area and paid extremely high wages about \$6 per week while working in the bush and \$3 during their rest period on the station. The author does not know how many of the people were employed but from reports it was a substantial number.

The unconfirmed report of the company is that they suspect that there is oil in the area and it is rumoured that drilling will commence in the future. I shall write further in the Situation Report on what will possibly result economically and socially if drilling operations are commenced in the area.

(ii) The mission employed local labour on a rotation basis. There is a skeleton of semi-skilled labourers working for the mission but the bulk of the work force is taken from the villages in the area so that every village has a chance to earn some money.

J. ROADS

Although there are no actual vehicular roads in the area, the potential is there but will require some labour from the people. Refer Section B (b) of this report.

The terrain is flat in most places and the roads through swamp can be drained with large enough ditches on either side. But the people themselves are not so enthusiastic. Again I speak of the Guam area. The "Road Bogia" people are keen to see a road put through to their villages and are

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willing to work for it. The council has already given assistance here by allotting \$500 on a \$2000 long term project. This will go to the purchase of picks, shovels and the like. The council has also asked for a surveyor to come and plan the route for there are parts which shall need re routing. A motor cycle track could be feasible by the end of next year.

River.

Recently, from reports, a Mr G Liversitch a crocodile hunter of Annaberg has been trading on the Guam River and has up into the peoples heads rather grandiose ideas of water transport to the Ramu thence to the coast. This would give them an outlet for their crops, which are at present virtually nil. Mr Liversitch obviously has good intentions but water transport in the Ramu at the best of times is spasmodic and unreliable and the Guam River is much smaller, much faster and much more muddy. A road from the Guam to Josephstal thence the coast is a much better proposition.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

There are one or two licenced drivers in the area, but other than that there is only the mission and government employees who have these attributes.

L. Stage of Political Development

See this Situation Report for a detailed insight on this aspect of the area.

M. Economy of the Area.

The economic cash crop is still Robusta coffee. Revised figures for plantings are as follows:

VILLAGE	IMMATURE	MATURE	TOTAL
Ambok	300	2510	2810
Aramant	982	769	1751
Avunemekai	1392	451	1843
Bugel	276	-	276
Ewar	559	700	1259
Gatepuk	1000	755	1755
Iangare	Nil	-	-
Ikandun	526	4010	4536
Minia	864	-	864
Mikan	205	-	205
Ututang	20	-	20
Makapai	132	-	132
Manduguar	300	104	404
Midsivindi	261	421	682
Mindivi	71	1717	1788
Matungu	232	-	232
Oluksun	367	-	367
Osux	189	51	240
Pondoms	1551	187	1738
Por Por	-	-	-
Suanjami	988	63	1051
Tanguat	400	-	400
Tumandapuar	3030	2714	5744
Ungel	10	-	10
Utah	Included with Tumandapuar	-	-
Uverai	172	194	366
Waititangu	601	539	1140
Waitutang	932	580	1512
Yigebuguar	180	-	180
TOTALS	15,540	15,765	31,305
Nokam Rem 2239 mature		2 239	
Total	15,540	18,004	33,544

(b) Actual Production

Actual total production since January 1970 is 2,887 lb., bringing a remuneration of \$344.38. A very substantial increase over last year's 743 lb. and \$85.46.

(c) Approximate Production

This unfortunately cannot be accurately estimated as trees from 3-5 years old are included in the figures for mature trees. The presence of a second Rural Development Assistant should result in a very accurate break up of figures in the next area study.

(d) Market Gardening.

On this patrol I endeavored to get the people interested in planting small gardens the produce of which could be sold to the mission and Government station. Cucumbers, watermelons, tomatoes, pumpkin and such grow very well.

(e) Cash Earnings for the Area.

Natives employed in the area	5,000.00
Sale of foodstuff to Mission and Government	300.00
Sale of Coffee	344.38
Sale of timber	150.00
Miscellaneous (artifacts etc.)	200.00
Absent labourers 40 @ \$20.00	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,794.38.

(f) Co-operatives

None in the area.

(g) There are now three trade stores in the area. Wokam Rem of Josephstaal, ABUKA of Uvorai and one man at Mindivi. None of these stores, with the exception of Wokam Rem's, would exceed \$200 per annum. The main problem here is bulk purchasing by the store owners.

(h) Savings Accounts.

An estimated 230 accounts are held by people in the area with the commonwealth Savings Bank. I could not hazard a guess at the total balance. But from books seen there, is an average of about \$2.00 - \$2.50.

(i) Difficulty in Paying Council Tax.

There was no real difficulty here. Even though people were short in some villages the wealthier bodies subsidised. It was noticed for a period of 3-4 months prior to the collection there was very small turnovers in the mission store. There was also a fairly heavy drain on Savings Accounts.

(j) Per Capita Income

Total population 3430. Cash earnings \$6,794.00. Is \$2.01 per person.

(k) The Department of Agriculture purchases coffee at 11-15 cents per lb. depending on the market. This is then backloaded on Government charter planes. There is a local market for forest crops at the hospital the station staff, and the mission. In the next 5-6 years, road access will have to be gained to the coast as coffee production and the new cattle ventures will require it.

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N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) Increased Plantings.

Thousands of acres of good fertile land are available for increased coffee plantings. The question is, rather, the possibility of getting the people to plant.

There is actually ample land for any tree crop these people desire to plant.

(b) Market Gardening.

I have requested seeds from D.A.S.F. and seed plots have been planted at the Patrol Post. It is envisioned that the Council will also purchase seeds in the near future. There is good potential here.

(c) Wage Earnings.

With the expansion of the Patrol Post, mission and the Council as well as Wokam Rem's coffee project, there will be increased wage earnings in the area. The return of Continental Oil would be a big boon for wage earners. Probably to the detriment of cash cropping

(d) New Cash Crops/Activities.

The introduction of cattle growing into the area should eventually cause a "fission" of sorts. See Situation Report B (a). The countryside is dotted by kunai patches. All potential sites for cattle projects.

It is unlikely that there will be any new tree crops introduced because of the lack of a road outlet to the coast.

Nearly all projects will require this road. There is an abundance of exotic timbers, rosewood teak and the rest.

C. Attitude towards Local Government.

The attitude in general is good, and at present there is fairly good support for the new Council. For fuller details see the Situation Report.

There were no signs of dissatisfaction noticed by them this patrol.

Francis Cotton
.....
F.P. Cotton,
Patrol Officer.

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SITUATION REPORT

The Council JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISION.

(1) POLITICAL

(a) LOCAL Government Councils.

The introduction of Local Government into the area has had an affect on all facets of the Local Society, as will become evident as this report progresses.

The Council commenced in May of this year. The first meeting being held in that month. The initial estimates Recorded Recurrent Revenue at \$2,264.00. \$2,200 of this being Council tax. There was a split tax rate of \$1 and \$2. The area patrolled has six wards.

\$1.00	Ward 1 :	ISARIKAN, INGAVATA, MUYUNGU and OJUMKEM
\$1.00	Ward 2 :	MIDSIVINDI, BUGEI and UNGEI
\$2.00	Ward 3 :	OSUM, SOANJANI, WEGEBUGAR and PONDOMA
\$1.00	Ward 4 :	MAKAPAI, POR POR, AVUNAMAKAI and UFORAI
\$2.00	Ward 5 :	EWVAR, ARAMANT, UTAH, TUMANDAPUR, IKUNDUN and MINDIVI
\$2.00	Ward 6 :	WAIUTANG, WAITITANGU, MADWUAR, TUMEBINGUWI, OSINGUBUR and JOSEPHSTAAL.

The whole tax patrol was a vast success with only a few defaulters who were given two months to pay. The number of exemptions was small with several old and infirmed taking great pride in paying their tax. The tax collection for 71/72 should show the novelty to have worn off.

The Council budget includes several projects in this area. A water pump at MIDSIVINDI Aid Post and TUMANDAPUR village and the major project of the Josephstaal to IKUNDUN road project (\$500 on an estimated \$2,000 project). There is also a water pump and coffee pulper to be supplied to Ward 6. There is of course the Council building and other Administrative spendings at Josephstaal. Further projects are envisaged in this area for next year.

The council has been well accepted but with a natural caution as with all social change. The people do not know what is expected of them and most of the patrol was spent in explanation of same, an emphasis being placed on their responsibilities and how values have changed as has my own role. The "Papa" concept being shattered with the introduction of that of Advisor and Educator.

Again the faults of the previous Lulusi-Tultul system were evident as the people display no initiative having had everything done for them. They will soon realize their position as nothing will be done for them other than talk unless they request it and make the initial move. All requests for pigs, shovels, surifs and other such things were immediately referred back to them and they were instructed how to get these things for themselves by operating via the council.

This worked to some extent for the November meeting of the Council saw many of these same requests as agenda items.

There is a fair knowledge of the Councils workings and such by the younger men in villages who have seen such Councils as AMENOB, SONGILBAR and ALMAMI in operation.

This is only a small proportion of the village and they fail to pass this knowledge to the less fortunate stay at homes. These young were exhorted to explain what they had seen to the others and with constant patrols by government officers and Councillors, a fair grasp of the basics of Local Government should be had by all within the next two years.

The Council itself has proved effective as the following sections in this report will verify and should continue to do so if the people co-operate. Their co-operation dependant on Education on the subject.

All questions on this subject were answered and there were quite a few from older factions who visualised some dramatic change I have not yet comprehended.

(b) Local Government Councillors.

The six Councillors in this area on the whole are untried but their talents or lack of there of are slowly being manifested.

The two most outstanding members from this area I have made mention of in the Area Study Section D (a). They are Councillors URAMARA and KAMI. Both are young, progressive and vocal and both their wards are developing quickly.

Councillor MAGOURA of Ward 6 is a very young councillor at 20 but shows promise. He was formerly a mission employee and is semi-literate. Because of his age the people at times are inclined to ignore him to the extent that I have had to step in and apply some pressure. He has extremely good possibilities but needs more confidence.

The remaining councillors KOKOS, KIRUM and OGARAMGAI of Wards 4, 1 and 2 respectively are more the old school types with influence in their own village but no further. KIRUM could be good as a councillor but he frequently misses meetings and so is somewhat behind in Administrative knowledge. All of these Councillors need confidence. The advent of Council Rules should see to some of the confidence.

A constant threat of Sanguma is also another factor included in their lack of governing ability. Several times on this patrol this was somewhat convenient excuse Councillors gave for the state of their wards. Stern warnings were given about Sanguma, threats or practical and visions of stiff corrective measures were conjured up.

Actually these three Councillors could be easily replaced by several "stronger" men. For example the Committee man from UVORAI or the ex LULUAI from AVUNAHAKAI would be much better than the existing Councillor.

In the meantime support must be given to these men and greater efforts spent in educating them and their people.

A Council Training programme at this stage would be beneficial to the Councillors and a few trips to established councils would be excellent experience.

(c) House of Assembly

Knowledge of this phenomena in the area is scanty as in keeping with 80% of the Territory.

The usual talks were given on the subject using the Council as a comparison. Not much discussion resulted from the talks. The people were more intent on procuring their pigs, cattle, coffee or shovels and revelations about their government were of no apparent importance.

The only remedy for this apathy and lack of knowledge will be a concentrated programme of political education. But first the people's interest must be gained. See Section A (e) of this report where I have tried to think constructively.

This section could be summed up as, no interest shown.

(d) Members of the House of Assembly.

The Member for this area is Mr J. McKinnon. A recent censure for a Situation Report (Refer Simbai No. 4 69/70) on this subject makes me loath to comment as the situation is virtually the same.

Since his election in 1968 Mr McKinnon has not visited his JOBEHSTAAL constituents.

At the fourth and fifth general meetings of the Council, a resolution was made that Mr McKinnon be invited to come to a Council meeting. Of yet, no reply has been forthcoming.

Two or three questions were asked on the subject but most people seem to have forgotten about their member and again showed no interest.

(e) Political Education

An intense political Education programme is required in this area but prior to this there must be an attempt to get the people interested in things political and national.

At present the people have no desire nor inclination to learn about government, self government and independence.

Talks were given in villages but on the whole they were futile as the people tuned out after talks on cash cropping and the Council were completed.

No questions were asked on the House of Assembly or other topical points on the national political level.

There is an obvious isolationist attitude here. Their world extends to the extremities of their linguistic groups. Gradually the Council will break down as will other such influences but it will take some years.

Ways that these people could be made politically aware would be:

- (i) Visits from their M.H.A.
- (ii) Radios (a possible council project)
- (iii) An intensive patrol of a film unit in the area coupled with educational talks (the films of a type to get the people interested in things outside their own environment.)
- (iv) Excursions for Councillors to more highly developed areas.

The annual or bi annual patrols into the area are insufficiently in this time of apparent urgency in all things political, to reach even the state of political awareness of the average coastal person.

Once the economy of the area is established, roads built and ~~xxxx~~ other more necessary development is accomplished the people would have more time to ponder on such vagueries as the central Government and self Government.

The minority general opinion is that this last fact is colonialist nonsense. Therefore the intense political awareness campaign is required.

On the whole the situation is depressing.

The Councillors can be made aware and educated but unfortunately the majority seem to lack the talents to pass this on, or even if they do possess these talents the people aren't interested.

The 1972 Elections should generate interest for a day or two and would probably be the best time to start any concentrated education.

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This would then give a basis for the officer stationed in this area to "continue political education." One finds it hard to continue something that does not exist.

I do not say that previous officers have not attempted to educate these people. Since 1963 there have been constant patrols all talking of the same thing that holds no interest to these people, national political

(2) ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development

As well as the political ramifications that have resulted from the advent of Local Government in the area, there have also been sweeping changes in Rural Development. This development could be broken into two sections.

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Roads.

(1) Firstly to deal with the present "green" revolution.

This commenced in about 68/69 with the inevitability of the council and the return of a substantial force of contract labourers from the coast.

With the labourers returning from employment elsewhere. They came back having undergone the desired social change. Namely ~~dis~~ satisfaction with their lot and a lust for money. This also had its effect. It prompted, to some extent, initial cash cropping. This occurred only in a small way as the village environment both social and political was not conducive to this same change.

In 1968/69 propaganda commenced about the Council, with it discussion and the "surge" tax. Undoubtedly repatriated labourers who had been employed in Council areas embellished such stories. Another small increase in cash cropping resulted. Other incidences ~~happened~~ happened around this time that further fostered an economic awareness. The leading villages in coffee plantings prior to the Council were IKUNDUN, TUMANDAFUAR-UTAH, ARAMANTS, EUWAR complete with WATITANG, WAIATANG, MANDUGUAR and PONDONA, all productive.

The rest had very small plots usually only for curiosity or to placate the "raving" officers.

Then came the councils and the reality of tax.

On this patrol the figures collected as to the present coffee plantings (Refer Area Study Section M (a) when compared to last years will testify to the increase. These figures do not include plantings of "Lucina" and other shade trees in the area which when taken into account when coffee is planted should double present figures.

All villages said that they planned to expand on present plantings and were encouraged by the Agricultural Assistant and myself.

For all of this, the development in most villages is restricted to about 5 or so men with the rest being the usual fence sitters. Opposition from the older traditional leaders in the villages

(Refer Area Study Section D. (c)) is slowly being countered but it will take several years until the area will be ripe for unopposed growth of cash cropping.

As stated in Section A of this report the Council has already managed to arrange the streamlining of coffee purchases which prior to this was a rather labourious task for all concerned. Cash on the spot payments have more effect than a long wait.

The most recent and most economically progressive move in the area had its initiation in the confines of the Council House. The council members from FONDOMA and KATIATI, URAMARA and SERANGU both instigated discussion at a meeting on the possibility of starting cattle growing. The Council subsequently summoned the Rural Development Officer from Bogia. URAMARA in the near future is to be given a bank loan in the vicinity of \$5,000 for the purchase of 40 cattle. The people of FONDOMA, this being a communal effort, have all rallied and fence posts have been cut and erected. Roads have been built and all that is required is approval from the Development Bank. The bulk of the cattle will be purchased from the Catholic mission, who have a surplus of some 70 beasts. A good quality bull will be brought in to improve this herd. This initial project will eventually be used to stock other projects.

A stock route will be surveyed in the near future. It is expected that this route will follow the proposed Bogia-Josephstaal road.

If this project succeeds I feel there should be further projects in the area within the next two or three years.

Many people have expressed a desire to procure pigs and poultry to improve existing stock. This will provide them with protein and supply them with a source of income while they are waiting for their coffee to mature.

Artifacts were also suggested as a means of supplementing their cash economy. The people produce rather good spears, grass skirts and woven mosquito nets.

All in all, the situation as regards the economy is heartening but it is still very backward.

On this patrol I also attempted to foster market gardening. Melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, mangoes, pumpkins, chinese cabbage and all manner of vegetable and fruit adapted to these climes grow well. I have promised seeds to anybody who asks for same and have guaranteed a market.

On this patrol I found that the villagers of AMBOK had a lucrative venture, selling single coffee plants at 10 cents each. I congratulated them on their initiative but told them the government could supply a nursery for surrounding villages for the same price.

Three "Gupa" pigeons were brought to me while on patrol to purchase as fresh meat. All three had met their end by a number 4 shotgun cartridge. Through casual conversation I also discovered that Birds of Paradise were suffering the same fate. I then read the Fauna Protection Ordinance in every village and threatened confiscation of shotguns in all villages if this habit persists.

(ii) Roads.

Since the inception of the Council the people have become very road conscious, especially the need for a road to the coast. On this patrol nearly all the villagers voted that the 1971/72

should ~~xxxx~~ go purely to the construction of this road. I explained that their sentiments were excellent but such a project would require physical labour from them. Again they were agreeable and said they would work. If this eagerness stays at the same level for the next five years I can see a vehicular road to the coast. As stated in the Area Study, a route to the Guam was surveyed roughly on this patrol and it is possible to put a road to at least MIDSIVINDI without much difficulty.

The IKUNDUN-JOSEPHSTAAL road is the project of the moment. \$500 has already been given by the council to this project and work has commenced. This road will open up the most productive part of the area.

(B) Departments Involved in Rural Development Activities.

Compared to other areas I have been to the involvement of the Department of Agriculture in the area's development economically is very good.

The area is controlled from the Subdistrict level with the Rural Development Officer from Bogka making periodic trips into the area for short patrol and the control of his staff. This sudden interest in the area was again prompted by the council. Councillors since the initial meeting have been badgering the Department of Agriculture for everything from chickens to a second Rural Development Assistant.

This was gratifying in two respects. Firstly the aim of increasing economic development in the area with increased assistance and secondly the council's realisation of their power and their duties to their people and how the two can be combined to the benefit of the whole area.

The presence of a second Rural Development Assistant will enable one Rural Development Assistant to be on patrol and one on the station to purchase coffee.

Both these are necessary functions. Only constant patrolling will keep up the present rate of cash cropping and only prompt purchase of that cash crop will give the people more incentive to plant these crops. A Rural Development Assistant constantly at the Patrol Post would be able to check on cattle projects and tend experimental plots and such forth.

The Department of Agriculture as agents for the Development Bank is also looking into loans required by potential ranchers in the area. The Rural Development Assistant has already made one trip to the cattle project sites to evaluate the situation. It is expected that Councillor URAMARA'S project will initially have 40 cattle.

The purchase of pigs, ducks and chickens has also been arranged by the above mentioned department. Male pigs will be introduced to improve the quality of the local swine. And it is envisioned that the ducks and chickens will produce eggs and meat for local and possibly Madang consumption.

With this constant involvement by the Department of Agriculture in the area, I visualise a comparatively stable economy in the next few years if the present rate of interest by the villagers persists.

Mining Development

As mentioned several times in the area Study the Continental Oil Mining Company has found signs of oil in the Guam area. On chatting casually with two of the companies geologists it appears they intend to start drilling operations, if all goes well, within the next two years.

They are confronted, as we are, with communication difficulties. They have two thoughts, on how to solve the matter. Both will assist the area's communications immensely.

- (i) To build a road from the coast
- (ii) To extend the Josephstaal airstrip to Category "Alpha" and build a road from Josephstaal to the Guam.

This is only for the "Wildcat" drilling. If drilling proves successful the road to the coast will be a must. Either way, the area benefits.

Other economic changes will occur. There will be unlimited wage earning opportunities and here the people will have to be controlled, or the cash cropping economy will suffer. Who will plant 30 acres of coffee or tend cattle when there is the "easy buck" to be made. Here the council could step in and restrict the employment opportunities to men who have already planted a cash crop or has some means to get cash from their village situation. Otherwise I envisage possible economic catastrophes should drilling fail or even if it succeeds.

The Mining company in the area could provide excellent opportunities for market gardeners and livestock owners, as will just about any other "business" enterprise.

The whole situation could provide unlimited opportunities for economic and social development but the people will have to be tempered to the situation.

I stress again this is only sugising and there has been no official notice on the companies intentions.

(c) SOCIAL

(a) Health

The peoples health needs are catered for by the main hospital at Josephstaal Patrol Post and posts at MIDSIVINDI and EWVAR. The Aid Post at SOMKU in the Yawar Council area and the mission hospital at KWANGA in the Aiome area are patronised by the trans Guam villages.

As per usual health deteriorates in direct proportion as to distance from the aid posts, as does sanitation and housing (Refer Area Study G (a)).

In IANGARE the trans Guam village which has gone into the Yawar area, two cases of yaws were found. Both on children. In UNGEI a case of acute malnutrition was found in a male child ~~about~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~UNGEI~~ ~~village~~ and also a yaws case in another child. Several cases of yaws and advanced TU's among other things were seen in adults. But as far as adults were concerned a "samting bilong yu" attitude was taken as the area has had a great many health patrols and aid posts are at the most 8 hours walk away.

As far as the children were concerned, four complaints were lodged by the hospital orderly DIWA-NIRO who accompanied the patrol and Local courts were convened. Three convictions resulted under Section 81 of Child Welfare Ordinance.

DIWA-NIRO gave health instruction and this was backed up by talks from myself delivered in a somewhat threatening tone. Future patrols should all have medical officers accompanying and stern measures taken on anyone failing to seek medical aid for their children concerned.

Regular infant welfare patrols go into MIDSIVINDI aid post. This service being provided by the Catholic Mission at Josephstaal. But only villages within a radius of two hours walk attend with a

sprinkling of mothers from further villages attending. It was noticed that all children who were regularly checked were very healthy by area standards. Again talks were given on Infant Welfare clinics and the mission will be approached to see if they would be willing to extend their patrols to one of the Guam villages. Preferably to ISAIKAN or UNGAI, as any one of these villages are more or less central points in this area which requires their service.

The area itself is not conducive to good health. It is a mainly swampy mosquito infested area with the people themselves not improving things by building their villages on the lower land rather than the knolls in the area. Here I am speaking of the Guam area.

The villages of PONDONA, SUANJAH, OSUM, YIGEBEBUAR, MIDSIVINDI, UVCRAI the road Bogia complex and the villages in the immediate patrol post area all boast fair standards of health, hygiene and sanitation.

It was noticed that in all villages there were at least two or three cases of conjunctivitis and of course the inevitable grille.

The ever present malaria does not help matters any and I feel perhaps a few malaria eradication patrols would not go amiss, not of course as a final solution but for educational value and some house spraying.

Influenza has claimed a few lives in this area but the casualties were mainly older folk. Regular patrols by health staff have kept the situation well in hand.

The people's attitude to aid posts and like services is rather patronising, in general, and feel they are doing the government a service by attending the aid post. The people from MIDSIVINDI and the surrounding villages received rather a shock when I threatened ~~xxxxxxx~~ to close the aid post because no maintenance had been carried out and the establishment was in a shocking state of disrepair. Apparently they thought about this and the next few days saw complete reconstruction of the whole aid post. The Aid Post at ~~ENWAR~~ is well maintained and patronised.

The aid post at SOKHU was formerly at GUTEPUK in the Josephstahl area but because of the inability of the populous of GUTEPUK to maintain same and to keep their A.P.O. in good spirits it was moved.

I submit that moves should be made to return the aid post to GUTEPUK or perhaps to TANGUAI as it will then be closer to the bulk of the population. I have been given assurances by these people that there will not be a re-occurrence of previous conduct.

With introduction of the Council sanitation and hygiene rule and the application of same, an overall ~~xxxxxxx~~ improvement should be seen. All future patrols no matter how short will be accompanied by an aid post orderly and court action will be taken if children's health is neglected.

(b) Law and Order.

The section on Health in this report and the Area Study Section D (c) on leadership give details of Local Courts convened. Several minor disputes over bride price and poaching were settled. The poaching involves a "stut" man trespassing on someone else's property. One amusing tale was over a chap who shot a "ruruk" on his land. The bird galloped off hotly pursued by the hunter and his compatriots and a chase of some length resulted in the Cassowary finally dying. The happy troupe subsequently tied the bird to a pole to transport him home and walked off to the road to their village. On the road they were met by the owners of the land on which the bird had finally

died. There ensued a verbal battle and a temporary settlement was reached over ownership until the "government" was defeated. The situation was eventually straightened to everyone's satisfaction.

Other than the matters quoted the area is suspiciously law abiding. It seems that a lot of misdemeanours are settled by Councillors and or the "big men". It also appears that "sanguma" or threats thereof are used by transgressors of the law to deter any informers from reporting. Again, talks were given to discourage both practices. If there is an increase in the police detachment, regular police patrols will be sent to the area. It is to be hoped that the presence of the police will prompt any complaints or informers to come forward, before they can be silenced. It was observed that these people seem to have a natural fear of corrective institutions and any jail sentence is a real deterrent. Quite refreshing after the holiday atmosphere the "Kalabus" has elsewhere. I put this phobia down to the ingrained suspicion of "Sanguma" and foreign natures that will be experienced in Beon corrective Institution.

No prosecutions for tax evasion were held as contributions for nearly every village was 100%. Any person unable to pay was given a month by the tax tribunal to find the money.

EDUCATION

Purely by the Catholic mission. There is an accepted Primary "T" School at Josephstaal and several village "Pidgin" schools. See Section F (a) of the Area Study.

This is inadequate. As with so many inland areas the government is reluctant to open up schools. This is understandable but when a school is opened by a mission in the area, the Government, even though they recognise it, refuse to subsidise this school to any great extent. Although the mission wishes to be able to provide this service to the whole populous of the Josephstaal area, it is restricted because of the lack of boarding facilities. The largest burden here is food supply.

At present the children are expected to provide their own food. The mission is incapable of doing this without assistance in some form and this is where the government could step in by providing food and other personal essentials, to the children. Or is the Administration intent on educating the convenient, accessible coastal and urban minority, the products of this centralised educational system are already clamouring for such things as self government and the like, while their contemporaries, in the majority, in areas like this are still in a state of ignorance and subsistence. All terribly hackneyed, paternalistic and the rest, but a truism if any of the educational policy makers wish to see.

The people themselves are clamouring for better educational facilities and realise the import of education for their children as they realise their own inadequacy.

The Council in future years will be doing its utmost to assist in this phase of the area's development. It is expected that the Council with its meagre funds will be able to finance the construction of desks for the new classroom being built by the mission.

The "bible" schools in the area are doing what they can for the children's education. Although religiously biased, these schools run by catechists, instruct the children in the rudiments of writing and reading. Five tax exemptions were given to men attending these "kangaroo" educational institutions. The average age at these schools is approximately ten.

Any more on the subject would be needless repetition, as reports and area studies over the last few years have brought the situation to the fore, with no results. (2)

(d) CULT

Refer to the area study Section A (c). There was no overt manifestation of cult in the area, but the results of previous cults socially and economically are present. A cultist with the right approach could spark off the situation in the Gusa area with no trouble and an eye is kept on this area for roving people from Aome and the Bagasin.

MISCELLANEOUS

This will be mentioned in the survey for the inclusion of the trans Guam villages of Ambok, Gutepuk, Tanguat and Itatang into the Josephstaal Local Government Council Area, But the village of LANGEME at present included in the Josephstaal Census division has opted to join the Yawar Local Government Council rather than the Josephstaal Council. The site of the village has moved from its former site so it is actually in the Yawar Area. The people wish to join with LAPTU village for the Council. A dramatic decrease in population due to deaths and migrations out should see the extinction of this village within the next five or so years.

1

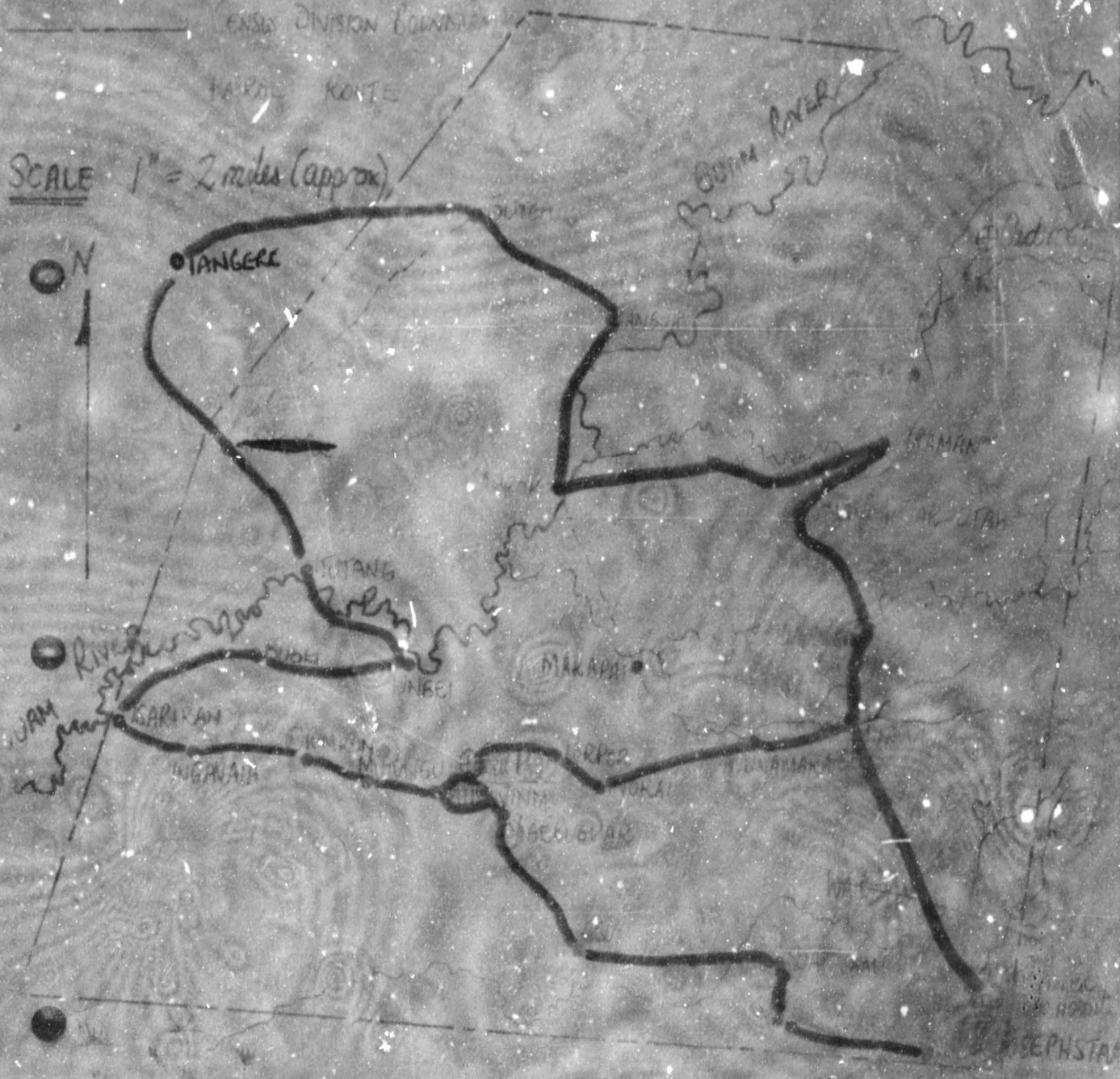
JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISION

CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY

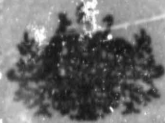
PAKAL KONTE

SCALE 1" = 2 miles (approx)

N



JOSEPHSTAAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number	JOSEPHSTAAL 2 of 1970-71
Sub District	BOGIA
Distret	MADANG
Type of Patrol	ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION
Council	JOSEPHSTAAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
Patrol Conducted by	F.P.COTTON
Designation	PATROL OFFICER
Area patrolled	SILUWA CENSUS DIVISION
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	CONST.0690 SUPIAK AID POST SUPERVISOR TUWOT KRANG COUNCIL TAX REVIEW COMMITTEE
Duration of Patrol	19/1/71 to 2/2/71 15 DAYS
Last D.D.A. Patrol	7/4/70 to 20/4/70 (COUNCIL ELECTION)
Objects of patrol	ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION, REVISION OF AREA STUDY, POLITICAL EDUCATION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
Map Reference	FOURMIL : BOGIA
Population	1615

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

Study
.....
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
.....
.....

Area filed

P.O. No 2376,
KUCHING

Department of the Administrator

67-7-59

9th December, 1971.

The Secretary,
District of the Administrator,
The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

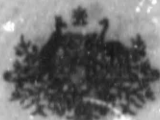
JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 2-1970/71

Your reference 67-2-7 of 25th June, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr F. Cotton, Patrol Officer, of the SILIMA Census Division.

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

The Political Education Department has been advised of its recent findings...
The fact that the HOKIA and JOSEPHSTAAL will provide a...
The provision of all new schools is the...
District Council...
Another interesting Patrol Report...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-59 31

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. gdp:lm

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
28 JUN 1971
KONEDOBU

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-7

Department of the Administrator,

MADANG - District Office

25th June, 1971

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1970/71

Forwarded herewith is Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 2 of 1970/71 as submitted by Mr. F. Cotton, Patrol Officer, together with an area study of the SIIUWA Census Division. Comments on this report by the Assistant District Commissioner BOGIA, are appended.

The submission regarding the amendments to the Village Directory, have been forwarded to you. My 1-4-2 of 22nd June to you, refers.

The Political Education Programme throughout the District has been stepped up in recent months, through the widespread use of the seminar system, but as yet the fall out from this approach has not permeated to the lower village level.

The road between BOGIA and Josephstaal will provide a tremendous boost to development in this area, and ultimately it is proposed to extend this road through to Aiome. The necessary preliminary work needed to carry out such a survey has already been done.

The provision of all new schools is now handled by the District Education Board and should the Josephstaal Local Government Council consider that a new school is needed within its area, it should approach the board with the necessary supporting statistics.

Another interesting Patrol Report from Mr. Cotton.

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

c.c. O.I.C. Josephstaal
A.D.C. Bogia



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling for RCB:at
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
Bogia,
Madang District.

28th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 184,
Madang.

Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 2 -70/71.

1. Please find attached three copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report.
2. The patrol was carried out into the Siluwa Census Division of the Bogia Sub-District by Mr F. Cotton, Patrol Officer.
3. Mr Cotton will be requested to forward a separate submission on the matter of the establishment of the two extra villages and the deletion of another village in the Siluwa Census Division.
4. The lack of interest in politics is not unusual for these inland and out of the way places. Patrols in the past have talked to the people on various political subjects and tried to stimulate interest to little avail. The coming House of Assembly elections may improve the situation particularly if it looks like a keen contest for the Middle Ramu Open Electorate seat.
5. A Political Education course conducted by the Political Education Office is scheduled to take place in late July and this will also add to the attempts to stimulate interest in the political aspect of their development.
6. Political Education projector equipment and films are held at Bogia and will be made available to Mr Cotton for his next patrol into the area.
7. The enormous increase in coffee planting over the past two to three years has been encouraging. It indicates the people's willingness to do something for themselves even if it is only to obtain money to pay their taxes. However, the increase in production in the next few years will see a definite need for cheaper transport to the coast than by aircraft.
8. A survey of the Josephstaal/Bogia road by Mr Cotton has recently commended and he will be joined by Mr M. Wayne, A.F.O., in the near future. However, I am not in agreement with Mr Cotton when he states that the route will "go directly over the Adelberts to the Guam." It appears that a much closer look at this route is necessary at this stage by helicopter or aircraft. My own opinion is that the road should take a longer but less mountainous direction.
9. Cattle projects are getting under way in the Josephstaal area and

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

29

is hoped that this will add to the general economy of the area. The cattle are being obtained from the Catholic Mission at Josephstaal.

10. I agree with Mr Cotton that education is sadly neglected in the Josephstaal area. The two schools at Josephstaal and Katis, could not cope unless they were developed into large boarding schools. A school is needed in the Siluwa Census Division and another in the Josephstaal Census Division as an initial step to overcome the lack of education facilities in the area.

11. The Siluwas are susceptible to any epidemic that comes around and the influenza epidemic appears to have hit these people harder than any other area in the Bogia Sub-District.

12. Mr Cotton appears to have carried out a good patrol which is slightly marred by the late submission of the Patrol Report.

13. No camping allowance claim was submitted with the Report.

- 2. Prior to your departure please ensure that you have read or preferably that you have in your possession the following circulars:
 - (a) The Director's Liaison Instructions of 21st June.
 - (b) The District Commissioner's Order of 25th September, 1953 regarding patrolling and Councils.
 - (c) Departmental Standing Order No. 100.
 - (d) Headquarters circular of 14th July, 1953.

R.C. Browne
 R.C. BROWNE,
 Asst. District Commissioner.

- 3. The objects of the patrol are as follows:
 - (a) Revision of the Census in the Bogia Sub-District of Electoral District. Please ensure that population figures are entered up in the village books prior to your departure from the area and on your return to Bogia.
 - (b) The updating of the Census Division Area Study in accordance with circular listed in (a) above and the submission of a Situation Report.
 - (c) As you are engaged in educational work as one of the primary objects of your patrol, ensure that the information in the Educational Discussion Publications issued to you is used in your talks with the village people. Your use of the Publications and their effects should be included in your Situation Report.
 - (d) Complete and submit a ward development programme for each ward in the census divisions in accordance with 2(b) above.
 - (e) Carry out a course of soil tests in each village. The District Rural Development Officer will be in a position to advise on development work in Josephstaal during your patrol.
- 4. Arbitrate in minor disputes and attend to complaints.
- 5. Convene local courts where necessary.
- 6. Detail one constable to accompany you on the patrol.
- 7. Do not hurry home but take time to do the following:
 - (a) The patrol report should be submitted to the District Commissioner on the collection of the report in accordance with the instructions of 21st July, 1953.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

28

Telegrams
Telephone 67-1-1
Our Reference
If calling ask for RCB/rac
Mr.

PATROL DIARY NO. 2 70/71

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

BOGIA.

8th January, 1971.

Mr. F. Cotton, P.O. [unclear] village site of [unclear]
Patrol Post,
JOSEPHSTAAL.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 2 1970/71

1. As previously discussed with you prepare to carry out a full patrol of the Siluwa Census Division. The patrol is to commence on or about the 25th January, 1971.
2. Prior to your departure please ensure that you have read up or preferably that you have in your possession the following circular;
 - (a) The Director's Circular Instructions of 21st June, 1968 on Patrolling and Patrol Reports and subsequent circular 67-1-0 of 25th September, 1970 concerning Area Studies.
 - (b) The District Commissioner's Circular of 5th September, 1968 regarding patrolling and Council Ward Development Plans.
 - (c) Departmental Standing Instructions Volume 1.
 - (d) Headquarters circular 14-2-0 of 14th October, 1969.
3. The objects of the patrol are as follows;
 - (a) Revision of the Census in the Census Tax Roll/Roll of Electors sheets. Please ensure that population figures are entered up in the village books prior to your departure from the area not on your return to Bogia.
 - (b) The updating of the Census Division Area Study in accordance with circular listed in 2(a) above and the submission of a Situation Report.
 - (c) As you are aware Political Education is one of the Primary objects of your patrol. Ensure that the information in the Political Education Publications issued to you is used in your talks with the village people; Your use of the Publications and their effects should be included in your Situation Report.
 - (d) Complete and submit a ward development programme for each ward in the census division in accordance with 2(b) above.
 - (e) Carry out a census of coffee trees in each village. The District Rural Development Officer at Bogia is agreeable that the Rural Development assistant at Josephstaal accompany you on this patrol.
4. Arbitrate in minor disputes and attend to complaints.
5. Convene local courts where necessary.
6. Detail one constable to accompany you on this patrol.
7. Do not hurry. Take your time and do the job properly.
8. The patrol report should be submitted within two weeks after the completion of the patrol in accordance with the D.C's memo of 28th July, 1969.

R.C. Browne.
Asst. District Commissioner
BOGIA.

PATROL DIARY NO. 2 70/71.

TUESDAY 19th JANUARY, 1971.

- 1000 Depart Josephstaal for Arimbuger.
1105 Arrive Arimbuger. Talk to V.O's.
1120 Depart Arimbuger for new village site of Sarimi.
1450 Arrive Sarimi. Talks to V.O.'s. Rain stops further work.
Sleep night Sarimi.

WEDNESDAY 20th JANUARY, 1971.

- 0745 Sarimi Census compiled and council tax collected. Talks given on the council, cash cropping and other topics.
1145 Depart Sarimi for Bangasav.
14.10 Arrive Bangasav on wet track.
1500 Sambanga census revised and tax collected at Bangasav.
1730 Talk to V.O's.
Sleep night Bangasav.

THURSDAY 21st JANUARY, 1971.

- 0745 Bangasav census revised and tax collected. Talks to assembled people from Sambanga and Bangasav. Talks on Council, House of Assembly and other pertinent topics.
1400 Rain.
Sleep night Bangasav.

FRIDAY 22nd JANUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Depart Bangasav for new village of Ibubue.
1000 Arrive Ibubue.
1100 Talk to village officials re their migration in to Josephstaal area.
1230 Census compiled and Council tax collected. Talks given on Council and other pertinent topics.
Sleep night Ibubue.

SATURDAY 23rd JANUARY, 1971.

- 0745 Depart Ibubue for Kangarengate.
1140 Arrive Kangarengate per new road to the new village site.
1330 Carriers in with cargo. Talks given to councillors and

"big men" re cash cropping. Rain puts stop to any further work.

Sleep night Kangarengate. tax collected.

SUNDAY 24th JANUARY, 1971.

0800 SisiJika and Kangarengate census revised and council tax

collected. In evening a picnic for SisiJika and Council etc.

1200 Talks given to Council - cash cropping, House of Assembly etc.

1530 Paper work done. Council tax collected.

Sleep night Kangarengate.

MONDAY 25th JANUARY, 1971.

0800 Depart Kangarengate for Makaratama.

1225 Arrive Makaratama. Cargo at 1400.

1500 Census revised and Council tax collected.

1700 Talk to councillor and committee men and several parents

about the health of their children. Talks given to

Sleep night Makaratama.

TUESDAY 26th JANUARY, 1971.

0730 Talks given to assembled from Makaratama on pertinent subjects.

0900 Depart for Insisibi. Cargo in at 1130.

1045 Arrive Insisibi. Cargo in at 1130.

1200 Insisibi and Imamuk census revised and tax collected.

1500 Talks given to assembled people. Local court held.

1815 Talks to village officials.

Sleep night Insisibi. census revised and tax collected.

WEDNESDAY 27th JANUARY, 1971.

0800 Depart Insisibi for Sangarup. Cargo in at 1200.

1100 Arrive Sangarup. Cargo in at 1200.

Talk to Councillor and R.P.O. from Mavundi.

1300 Census revised and tax collected Ambingari and Sangarup.

Sleep night Sangarup. Cargo to Ambingari.

THURSDAY 28th JANUARY, 1971.

0700 Talks given to assembled from Ambingari and Sangarup.

1000 Depart for Kisila. Arrive Kisila.

FRIDAY 29th JANUARY, 1971.

0800 Depart Kisila per motor cycle for Ambingari.

0915 Arrive Ambingari.

- 1200 Talk to village officials.
 1305 Kisila census revised and tax collected.
 Sleep night Kisila.

FRIDAY 29th JANUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Talks given to assembled people from Kisila and Council ect.
 1115 Depart Kisila for Simba. Arrive 1215.
 1300 Census revised and Council tax collected.
 1515 Talks to village officials.
 Sleep night Simbar.

SATURDAY 30th JANUARY, 1971.

- 0730 Talks given to Simba.
 1100 Depart Simba for Tintigenei.
 1150 Arrive Tintigenei.
 1230 Census revised, council tax collected. Talks given to
 Councillors and Committee men.
 Sleep night.

SUNDAY 31st JANUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Talks given to people from Tintigenei.
 1130 Depart for Kokopogosa.
 1220 Arrive Kokopogosa. Talk to V.O's. Rest of the day observed.
 Sleep night.

MONDAY 1st FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Kokopogosa and Iabaranga census revised and tax collected.
 1200 Talks given to assembled people from both of these villages on
 the Council, cash cropping, general politics and the rest.
 1500 Do paper work.
 Sleep night Kokopogosa.

TUESDAY 2nd FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Depart Kokopokosa for Arimbugor. Cargo to Josephstaal.
 1015 Arrive Arimbugor. Rain. Census revised and tax collected.
 Rain puts paid to any other activities.
 1400 - 1505 Arimbugor to Josephstaal.

MONDAY 8th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0900 Depart Josephstaal per motor cycle for Arimbugor.
 0910 Arrive Arimbugor.

2A

- 0930 Talks given to people on the Council,
- 1230 Survey part of the Arimbugor - Josephstaal road.
- 1400 Return Josephstaal.

(1) Local Government

The area came under the auspices of local government in May of 1950 and the Council has been well supported in its efforts.

As all people benefit from this project, the Council has had a significant **END OF PATROL.**

- ROAD 7 - Mungwa, Arimbugor, Sankara, Tumbor and Sankara.
- ROAD 8 - Sankara, Sankara and Sankara.
- ROAD 9 - Sankara and Sankara.
- ROAD 10 - Sankara and Sankara.
- ROAD 11 - Sankara, Sankara and Sankara.
- ROAD 12 - Sankara and Sankara.

The village of SANKARA is in the Sankara area. It is a small village with a population of about 500. The village is situated on a hillside and is surrounded by fields. The people here are engaged in agriculture and stock raising. The soil is fertile and the climate is suitable for growing crops. The people here are friendly and hospitable. They are interested in the project and are willing to cooperate in its development.

The project is a significant step towards the development of the area. It will provide the people with the facilities and services they need to improve their standard of living. The project will also create jobs and provide income for the people. The project is a model of community development and is being used as an example for other areas. The project is a success and is a testament to the power of community development.

13

SITUATION REPORT - JOSEPHSTAAL 2/70-71.

SILUWA CENSUS DIVISION.

A. POLITICAL

(i) Local Government.

The area came under the auspices of Local Government on May of 1980 and the Council has been well accepted throughout the area.

As will become evident as this report progresses, the Council has had a significant political, social and economic affect on the area.

The overall tax rate from the area is \$1.00. It incorporates

WARD 7 - Bangasan, Arimbugor, Sambanga, Ibubue and Sarim#.

WARD 8 - Kisila, Simba and Tintigane#

WARD 9 - Akhugosa and Iabaranga.

WARD 10 - Kangaranga and Sisilika

WARD 11 - Makaratama, Iamamu and Insisibi.

WARD 12 - Sangarup and Ambingari.

The village of TUMBUNDUWI is in Ward 6 and so pays \$2.00 tax.

Again the novelty of tax and paying same made the tax collection for the area comparatively easy and without incident. The estimated tax collected from the area was exceeded by about \$75.00. The romance will undoubtedly wear off next year.

(ii) Councillors

The six members from this area are mediocre.

The reason for this in four of the six cases is the comparative newness of the Council and the lack of experience. The other two men viz. SUNGWARA of MAKARATAMA and AMANZ of SANGARUP are not Councillor material.

The former is rather an insipid specimen who is constantly worried by "sanguma" and commands no respect from his people. He very rarely makes a contribution in meetings although he has been prompted several times, nothing resulted. It appears the people from his ward elected him because he was so ineffectual and therefore would not have the power to make them do anything they were not inclined to do e.g. build roads, maintain housing etc.

The latter, AMANZ of SANGARUP, is a strong and an effective leader and pre council days had almost the status of a paramount Luluai. He commands the respect of most villages in the SILUWA but is no good as a councillor. He is comparatively old, about 50, and is all the way old school. He keeps his villages tidy and roads maintained and so on but the council baffles him and it is the case of an "old dog learning new tricks". He very rarely participates verbally at Council meeting and has no real idea what is happening. AMANZ would make a superb committee man if he would step down as councillor in favour of a younger more progressive man, of which there are several in SANGARUP.

The remaining four, PUGIS of KOKOPOGOSA, TUNGU of BANGASAV, IMOMO of KANGARENGATE and ARAGAM of KISILA are all younger men. All progressive and have potential if they gain more experience. They do not command the same amount of respect as AMANZ but will in the next year or two gain more and more.

All have their say at monthly Council meetings and usually what they have to say is constructive.

These men should be given every opportunity to improve. Again I suggest trips to Madang and the Bogia areas and a Council Training Course after the next elections.

These men have become more self confident and are wielding their authority well. They have overcome to a certain extent their constant fear of reprisals by "sanguma". I have attempted here by threats of stiff penal measures for the practices of "sanguma" on Councillors or Committee men. I don't delude myself that these practices could be quashed completely but the practice of sorcery for petty revenge could be put down to an extent where Councillors could work effectively.

The people are consulting Councillors more and more prior to making moves. For example, planting coffee, moving a halet, and such. In turn the Councillors are confiding more in the Officer in Charge

Projects for this area are Coffee pulpers at NANGASAV and SIMBA. These make up the bulk of the expenditure and of course such projects as the MAVUNDI aid post and the KATIATI - JOSEPHSTAAL road will eventually benefit this area to some extent. Because of the situation of this area it is harder to put in major projects such as roads and water pumps. I have therefore suggested to the Council that such things as radios, coffee pulpers, seeds, secateurs and such smaller projects, for if all the money is kept for projects in more accessible areas these people will become despondent and apathetic about the Council.

Constant education is needed on this subject and only if the people know about the Council will it function as an effective unit. This was pointed out on this patrol to the people who had had contact with councils on the coast and they were asked to tell the older people about their experiences with councils. This coupled with our own education on the subject and the Councillors regular Ward meetings should suffice.

Accomplishments of the council such as projects completed or the equivalent should be well advertised, as as stated above this area should not be neglected expenditure - wise.

(iii) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Since 1964 these people have been told about the House of Assembly and its function. This has made no impression and is of no interest to them. Anything in this section is covered in the Section of this report on Political Education.

(iv) MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr J. McKinnon N.H.A. (Ramu) is the member for this area.

80% of the people have never seen him and the 20% who saw him did so in 1968 just prior to the elections. Since then he has never visited the area.

The interest shown by their member in their welfare is reciprocated by the people. They do not know him, do not know that he does and couldn't care less.

As mentioned in my 1 of 70/71 I assimilated enough interest in

Mr McKinnon to have the council invite him to a meeting of the Council. No reply was received so all is as was as regards Mr McKinnon's status in the area.

No elaborations are required on this section.

(v) POLITICAL EDUCATION

Again the people in this area, as was noticed in the Josephstaal Census Division have no interest at all in politics outside their own village power struggles.

Again this patrol encountered a universal disinterest of things political. The author found it quite depressing when after a half hour talk on the House of Assembly he was asked by a villager how much a European pig cost.

So the first task one has to accomplish in this area, as in all of Josephstaal, is to make the people interested in things outside their area. Then one can start a programme of Political Education.

Seven years of political education talks has accomplished nothing and seven more years will accomplish the same unless the interest of these people is gained first.

The Council will help to some extent to break down the present village orientated politics to an area concern, and I should say a national outlook would follow in time.

An occasional visit from the member for the House of Assembly for the area, Mr. McKinnon would also help.

The present policy as regards selective political education would also help if one could find some interested men in the area.

But until such time as the interest of the people is caught, attempting to politically educate these people is more or less an impossibility.

On this patrol I confined myself to education about the Council and Council matters. Some interest was shown in this because of the direct contact they have with the phenomena. Perhaps there was a more direct contact with the House of Assembly through a project, a visiting member and such like, **SOME THING COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED**

Radios, films and concentrated political education patrols just prior to the 1972 elections would probably be the best time to glean interest from these people.

B. ECONOMIC

(1) General Rural Development.

The New Josephstaal Local Government Council has had the desired effect, for the present, on the economic growth of the area. Since the inevitability of the Council in 1969, there has been a staggering increase in cash cropping and general wish of the people to better their lot is stronger. Here again I speak of the majority in the area. Although accurate census figures for coffee could not be obtained on this patrol, because of previous commitments of the agricultural fraternity, from questioning people in the villages I estimated a doubling of the figures as supplied in Mr Orme's 2 of 69/70. This is not counting gardens under construction.

Again I attribute the surge in this field of development to several factors. Firstly returning labourers. The majority of male absentees from the area are in the employ of indigenous entrepreneurs. WOKAM REM of Josephstaal accounts for most of the absentees from BANGSAV and ARIMBUGOR. These men are employed on Mr Rem's coffee gardens. A councillor from Busip, whose name escapes me, has employed an extraordinary number of men from this area to work on his coastal plantation.

These men when they return from these jobs have no doubts of their potential for they have seen "wan skins" accomplish what up until now that time was strictly an accomplishment of "kompani mastas". Hence there is the inevitable upsurge in development.

Two things were obviously restricting these young men with visions of equalling their former employers economic status. The first is traditional leaders and die hard conservatives which abound in this area. The mark of a man is still how many yams, "mamis" and taros he can amass by the months of September-October. The young men are invariably caught up in this web of restrictive traditionalism. They have no control of land and must bow to the dictates of the elders. As a consequence only a 40% effort is being made in the field of cash cropping. If this 40% effort results in a doubling in cash crop figures one wonders what a 100% effort would accomplish.

The second damper on the ardor of these young men is the communication problem. Lack of roads and so forth to the market centre and the prospect of carrying bags of coffee for 7 or 8 or in some cases, 15-16 hours is a deterrent.

During this patrol I attempted overcoming the first and major problem by aiming my talks on development at the elders and encouraging them to give the younger men more assistance. The younger men were also encouraged to relate experiences on the coast, as regards cash cropping, to the older men and in short get the older men on their side.

On the next patrol through this area I suggest that a slide projector and slides or film strips on development in other areas viz. Madang coast and Chimbu be taken and shown to the older generation to convince them of the need for economic betterment. Perhaps visual evidence will convince them.

The second reason for the upsurge in cash cropping is the Council. Fear of tax being, shall we say, the prime "sub reason".

Although the rate is low, these people have a strange fear that they won't find the money required within the year given. This, hand in hand with their abhorrence of Corrective Institutions, results in a spurt of panicky planting or some other money-making endeavour. Hence an increase in cash cropping.

This is evident in many villages as even some of the older men are thinking about their finances or lack thereof and are ripe for propaganda on cash cropping and so forth.

A concentrated verbal assault was made on this patrol, concerning the state of economic affairs. This was aimed mainly at the aged section in the villages and from all appearance some converts were gained but whether these men will forsake their yams for coffee is yet to be seen.

The people themselves put forward suggestion on how to advance themselves economically. The most prevalent suggestion was to put it colloquially "Pulim wanpela Kampani mastaikam antap". The idea being that the European businessman if he started a plantation or like venture in the area would draw labour from Josephstal and give the people a wage earning capacity in their own backyard.

These people have, what I consider, a sado-masochist outlook on life, preferring to work 50 hours a week on a plantation for a pittance while their own land lies idle. The same 50 hours applied to their own land would give them about an acre of coffee; ⁴³⁰ ~~400~~ lb. of coffee a year at ~~12~~ cents per lb. is \$67.00 per annum for up to 30 years. This fact was pointed out to them during this patrol but it appears working for one's own economic betterment is hard work. Working for someone else's sheer joy. Very Christian.

Apparently the motive behind this unselfish attitude is the quick dollar once again. The 50 hours a week as a labourer will result in an immediate return. 50 hours on one's own coffee garden has a wait of 3-4 years before a return.

This resulted in further talks of how their present situation also offered ways to obtain the quick dollar while awaiting their cash crop. Artifacts, fresh food sales, weaving of hats and baskets are all within their scope. For all these items I have promised a market and several villages have already taken me up on this offer. To give permanency to the sale, especially on artifacts, perhaps in future the Council could think of buying and selling same as they do in the Sepik. This would get out the exploiting middle man.

Following this patrol I devised a programme for a Saturday market at Josephstaal whereby every Saturday two or three villages will bring food for sale. Any surplus food shall be purchased by the hospital. This arrangement was greeted with enthusiasm.

Pig and chicken farming were other suggestions. A male pig has been ordered from Bogia for a man at Tumbuduwi and several other orders are expected in the near future from other villages in this area for pigs and chickens. Again there is a ready market for any of this produce. The Government and mission employees are always after fresh meat. This would also improve content in their own diet which is lacking in substantial protein.

The Department of Agriculture represented by a Rural Development Assistant is doing a sterling job fostering the interest of the people in cash cropping and such. Regular patrols are carried out by D.A.S.F. and with the stationing of a second R.D.A. in the Josephstaal area should double the work done by this Department.

C. SOCIAL

(i) Education

Again in this area, as is all Josephstaal, education is sadly neglected.

As the census figures show there is only a very small number of children at school from this area. There is no actual school in the Census Division. Josephstaal and Katipiti 'T' Schools accommodate the few children from the area who have relatives in the vicinity of these schools, as neither school caters for boarders. Unless moves are made to assist the Catholic Mission making these two schools boarding schools, the situation shall remain as it is for at least the next five years.

The present 5 - 16 year olds should make good labourers and illiterates in a few years.

These people want an education for their children but their lack of money and the communications difficulty are the two main things stopping

them from making moves to remedy the situation themselves. The Council is unable at present due to prior budgeting commitments and the small revenue. The mission is also eager to extend the educational facilities but at present is full extended.

The catechist schools in the area are doing their best but as stated in the Area Study their best leaves much to be desired. Perhaps if these schools were staffed by qualified teachers and subjects were taught with a strong agricultural basis this area would not remain an educational backwater as is its kismet at present.

This suggestion will probably be disregarded as impracticable but any better ideas to remedy the situation would help rather than leave it as it is.

(ii) Health

Comparatively speaking the people in this area are in better health than those in other census divisions in the Josephstaal area.

The apparent illnesses such as yaws, advanced tropical ulcers and such were not seen on people sighted. At every village at least two or three people were absent at the aid post. Prosecutions carried out in the Josephstaal Census Division have at least had the affect of prompting visits to the aid post.

Two cases of goitre were seen and the Health Education Orderly accompanying the patrol saw seven cases of elephantiasis of the scrotum.

This patrol also encountered the beginning of another influenza epidemic. The only village affected at the time was SANGARUP village. No fatalities were reported but at the time of writing this Report, the whole area has been affected and 3 A.P.O.'s are tending to the People's needs. Several deaths have been reported, all elderly people. These outbreaks of influenza are all too common in the area and because of poor diet, malaria and such cause havoc.

There is only one aid post in the Siluwa Census Division at BANGASAV but the aid post at MAWUNDI caters for the health needs of SANGARUP, SIMBA, KISILA, MAKARATAMA as well as villages in the URAMIN Census Division. Josephstaal Health Centre accommodates the villages closer to Josephstaal.

The situation as regards health is fair. Several complaints were heard at BANGASAV re the conduct of the local A.P.O. who seldom patrols the villages. Action has been taken on this matter.

During the patrol, Health Education Orderly T UWOT ERANG gave excellent talks on health and hygiene. He stressed the necessity for a good diet. During the Census he conducted medical inspections of the people.

As mentioned in the Area Study, housing and sanitation was good. Because there is a low water table in the area, unlike the Josephstaal Census Division, the people are able to build deep and effective latrines. Because of the lack of swamps or large rivers in the area they are forced to use these latrines.

There are regular maternal and child health patrols to the villages close to Josephstaal. These are fairly well attended and the good effects of these clinics are self evident as the children in these villages are very healthy comparatively speaking.

(iii) Law and Order.

No Local Courts were convened on this patrol. Several disputes were settled; most of the disputes were over marriage.

ARIMBUGOR was the scene of a rather heated argument over sister exchange. ARIMBUGOR has a shortage of eligible women and has been obtaining same from TUMBUNDUWI and BANGASAV with great promises of returning a female child in exchange. Six one-way exchanges have taken place and as a result ARIMBUGOR is in debt for six females. The whole thing came to a head on this patrol and representatives for BANGASAV and TUMBUNDUWI gathered at ARIMBUGOR. The result of this show down showed how the old system of sister exchange is being gradually ousted in favour of hard "kambang covered" cash. The prices were modest. ARIMBUGOR shall

los. two of its female inhabitants plus \$60 in cash in the near future.

There was no other incident of interest in the line of disputes.

From all appearances the offenders of the law are dealt with summarily in the village by the Councilor or the recognised village judiciary. Several of these efforts have not been settled by these upholders of the law and are eventually brought to Josphstaal in an irreparable legal mess.

These aspiring "Legal Eagles" were told to desist in this practice and any further incidents would be dealt with severely.

Regular police patrols will now visit the area so complaints can be easily brought to them rather than having the complainants approach the village "Justices".

(iv) Cult.

Cultist activity in the area is nil but the precepts and ideology of cult are constantly in the people's mind and it would not take much to spark off a cult.

Several of the absentees from the area are at present in the ASTROLABE BAY area at BALIMA and post and it shall be interesting to see what these men will preach on their return.

The economic and social state of these people is ripe for a "messiah" and it would be prudent to watch for any foreign natives especially from the Aioime or Bagasin area who may wander in.

At the present time, this cultist thinking is not affecting the area's development.

(v) Miscellaneous.

Mr Orme's 2 of 69/70 mentioned the migration in from YAKIBA of a substantial number of villagers. Over the last 12 months this number has increased and on this patrol I took the liberty of including two more villages, SARIMI and IBUBUE.

SARIMI village, the larger of the two, is due north of Josphstaal

approximately four hours west of On the upper reaches of the UBARALIKI river. Its present population is 80 but it is visualised that this number will swell to 120-130 during the next year or two as there are more migrations in from YAKIBA. The first group of these people to migrate in were included in BANGASAV village population register (Refer Census Figures for 69/70). Hence this year there was a corresponding migration out from Bangasav to these two new villages.

IBUBUE is approximately 2 hours north east of Bangasav situated on a ridge line overlooking the ALMAMI-JOSEPHSTAAL border. The present population of 50 with possibilities of expanding to 100 over the next twelve months.

Both of these villages were in the Josephstaal area pre war under different names. In 1947, during the sing-sing season, the villagers of Bangasav and the surrounding area were gathering for their yam festivals. The forerunners of the populous of IBUBUE and SARIMI who had as yet not been contacted. They were assembled for their traditional "sing sing" on a ridge when there was an earthquake of a force much greater than that experienced in Madang in November, 1970. The people panicked, left food, cooking pots, fires, houses and worldly possessions and fled to Yakiba.

Over the last few years, these people have gradually drifted back because they have no land at Yakiba.

Both of these villages are incorporated in Ward 7.

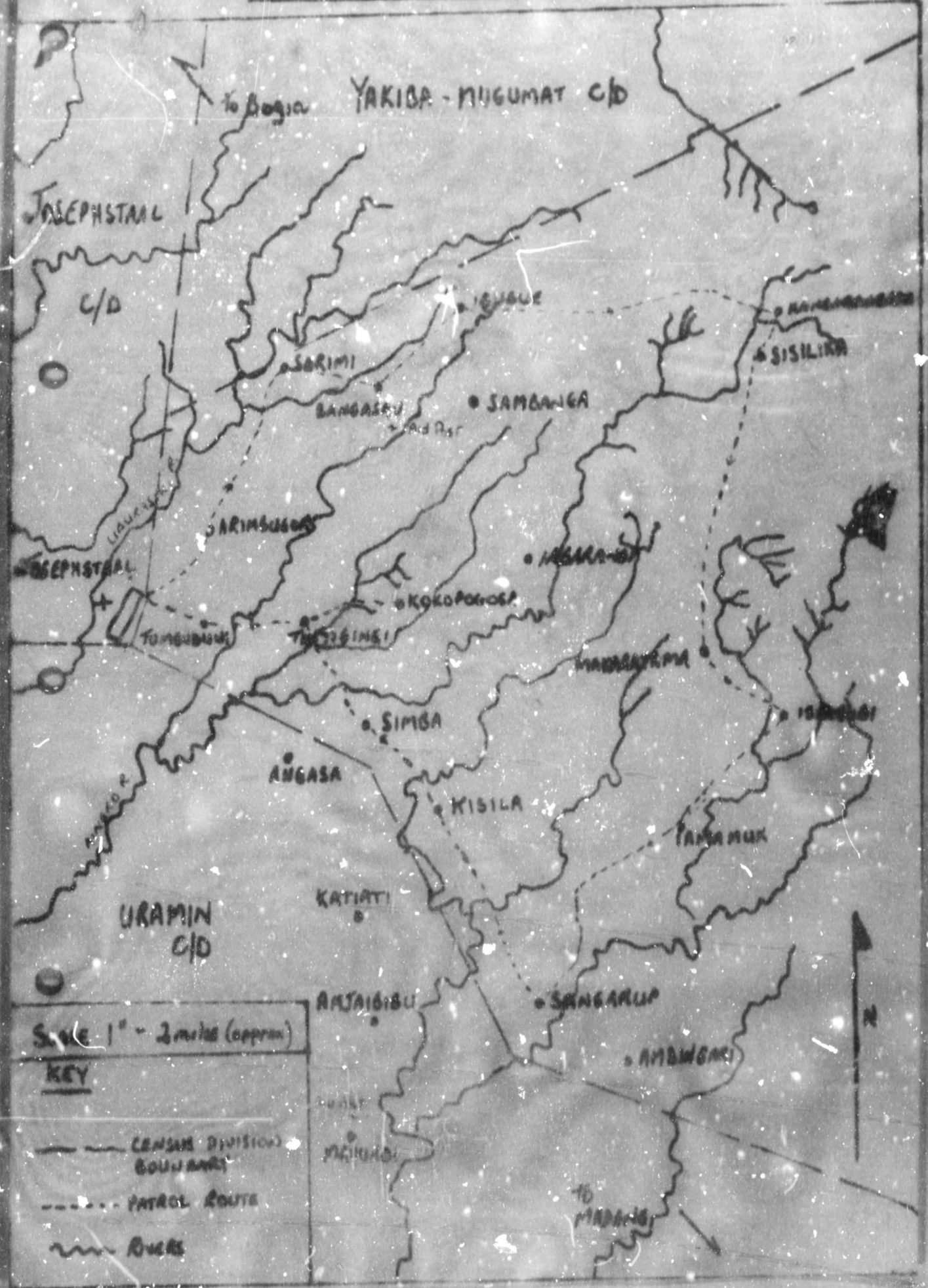
I submit that both these villages be registered as villages in the Siluwa Census Division.

The village of IABTANGU is now completely dissolved and the inhabitants are now in either SANGARUP or KISILA.

Francis Cotton

.....
F.P. COTTON,
Patrol Officer.

SILUWA CENSUS DIVISION



Scale 1" = 2 miles (approx)

KEY

- CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY
- - - - PATROL ROUTE
- ~~~~~ RIVERS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

Report Number	JOSEPHSTAAL 3 70/71
Sub District	BOGIA
District	MADANG
Type of Patrol	ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION
Council	JOSEPHSTAAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
Patrol Conducted by	F.P.COTTON
Designation	PATROL OFFICER
Area Patrolled	URAMIN CENSUS DIVISION
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	Const 1364 WARATA and 1490 Farambang Aid Post Supervisor TUWOT ERANG COUNCIL TAX COMMITTEE AND CLERK
Duration of Patrol	22/2/71 to 24/3/71 (24 DAYS)
Last D.D.A. Patrol	8/4/70 to 18/4/70 (COUNCIL ELECTIONS)
Objects of Patrol	Annual Census Revision, Revision of Area Study, Political Education and Road Surveys.
Map Reference	FOURMIL: BOGIA MILINCH: SAVAI GUAM
Population	2282

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-7-68

13th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madaug District,
MADANG.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-2-7 of 21st September, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. F.P. Cotton, Patrol Officer of Uramin Census Division.

A good report adequately covered by your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Bogia.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-68

(24)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

GDP:IM



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-7

Department of the Administrator,

MADANG.

21st September, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KOROBU.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT NO.3 OF 1970/71

Forwarded herewith is Josephstaal Patrol Report No.3 of 1970/71, as submitted by Mr. F.P. Cotton, dealing with his visit to the Uramin Census Division. An area study is included.

Both Mr. Cotton and the A.D.C. Bogia comment adversely on the activities of recruiters in the Josephstaal area, but in adopting this attitude, I feel that they are overlooking the basic point that the younger men have an obvious desire to leave their home villages, and if not formally recruited, would drift to the towns of their own volition. This is certainly the case in other areas and at least the agreement labourer is assured of a steady job, wages, and repatriation upon the completion of his contract. It is inevitable that councillors should feel that this drain robs the area of its chief resource, but the alternative measure of enforcing young men to remain against their wishes is not only unconstitutional, it is a practical impossibility.

In most areas the drift of the population to larger centres where job opportunities are much better than in the home village is an irreversible trend, and it is only by the implementation of measures to alleviate certain of the more blatant social injustices, that the Central Government is able to intervene. By requiring those employing contract workers to include the families of the workers in their travel and accommodation arrangements, there would be a positive encouragement towards the establishment of a stable and experienced rural work force. Population readjustments along these lines offer the only hope for many of the more remote and isolated groups in the Territory.

The economic potential of the Josephstaal area appears to be very good, requiring road access only for its full realisation, should the attitude of the people become responsive to the opportunities open to them. I do question Mr. Cotton's use of the word "threats" in relation to the activities of the BASF representative in his dealings with the people. I am sure that "encouragement" would have been a better and more apt choice.

Political education in all backward areas tends to be a heart breaking business in the rural areas when dealing with the mass of the population. However, by concentrating efforts on the more aware, and enlightened members of the community better progress is possible. This of course throws the onus upon these leaders to pass on what has been learnt.

Mr. Cotton's standard of interesting reporting has been maintained. He paints a very bright picture of the area.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-1-7

RCB/rac

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

BOGIA.

3rd September 1971.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 184,
MADANG.

Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 3 - 70/71.

Please find attached three copies of the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. F. Cutton P.O.

The patrol covered the Uramin Census Division of the Josephstaal Council area.

The recruiting has continued since the completion of this patrol. This apparent indiscriminate recruiting is carried out under the name of Mr. J. McKinnon M.H.A. Some effort should be made to have the recruiting stopped until the whole situation is assessed. From reports it does appear that many of the local men are anxious to go out to work and give little thought to their families or village life.

Mr. J. McKinnon M.H.A. has completely ignored this area since his election in 1968. Letters from the Josephstaal council to Mr. McKinnon have brought no reply. This sort of situation does not add to the prestige of the House of Assembly or its members particularly in a backward area such as Josephstaal.

A Political Education seminar has recently been held at Josephstaal for thought and opinion leaders. Whether this has had any effect on the political backwardness of these people is hard to say. Coming patrols may be able to evaluate the situation.

The people have accepted council administration despite their apparent anxiety when the subject was first mooted. The main objection to the introduction of a council was taxation and from 1967 to 1970 when the council was established the people planted acres of coffee in all parts of the council area. This coffee will come into production in the next few years and this should boost the economy of the area enormously.

2..

Cattle projects are also under way and this will also add to the economy of the area.

Road access is necessary in order that the above development is not wasted. Feeder roads into Josephstaal station itself is not enough. The Josephstaal/Bogia road is essential to faster development and the road is a feasible proposition. Mr. Cotton refers to the Ikundun-Tumandapuar section as a major task, the whole project would be a major task but needs to be started now as the people are quite keen to go ahead with the project, however, lack of finance (no funds allocated in R.D.F.) and a survey route is holding the whole matter up.

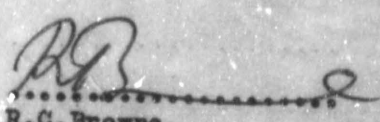
Health facilities are adequate for the area with aid posts at Mavundi and Turagere and the hospital at Josephstaal.

Educational facilities are adequate in this census division, however, the other two census divisions in the Josephstaal council area, Josephstaal and Siluwa, do suffer from a lack of educational facilities.

Mr. John Sakiap is a possible candidate for the Bogia Open Electorate in the 1972 House of Assembly Elections.

Cargo cult beliefs will be a part of these people's lives for many years to come. The cult involving the Seventh Day Adventist Mission was reported through normal channels.

A good and informative report offset by its late submission.


.....
R.C. Browne.
Asst. District Commissioner

PATROL DIARY

JOSEPHSTAAL 3 OF 79/71.

MONDAY 22nd FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 1000 Cargo departs for Mavundi.
- 1500 Depart per motor cycle for MAVUNDI.
- 1615 Arrive KATIATI. Talk to Councillor SERANGU.
- 1630 Depart for MAVUNDI per cycle.
- 1700 Arrive MAVUNDI. Talk to village Officials.
Sleep night MAVUNDI.

TUESDAY 23rd FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 - 1400 KUMBUNA, MAUMIKU and MAVUNDI tax collected and census revised.
- 1400 - 1700 Talks on Council, cash cropping, health and so forth given.
- 1730 - 1800 Talk to V.O's on various subjects.

WEDNESDAY 24th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Depart MAVUNDI for Josephstaal per cycle.
Cargo to KATIATI.
- 0915 Arrive Josephstaal
- 1000 - 1700 Assist stock officers with cattle and do office work.

THURSDAY 25th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 - 1300 Various office duties done.
- 1400 Depart Josephstaal per cycle for AMJAIBIBU.
- 1445 Arrive AMJAIBIBU. Census revised.
- 1530 Talks given on various pertinent topics.
- 1730 Return to KATIATI

FRIDAY 26th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0700 - 1200 KATIATI, NEGIPZAGAI and IMUNUMGAIN tax collected and census revised.
- 1200 - 1500 Talks on council and such given to assembled multitude.
- 1500 - 1600 Talks to teachers and have a conducted tour of the school.
- Sleep night.

SUNDAY 27th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 - 1100 Depart KATIATI walking, for KUNDEGENDE. Check route of potential road from KATIATI to KUNDEGENDE.
- 1100 - 1200 Talks to V.O's re road etc.
- 1300 - 1430 Census revised, tax collected.
- 1430 Hospital orderly gives health talks.
- 1500 R.D.O. Mr Benton in from Josephstaal. Talks re patrol etc. Sleep night.

SUNDAY 28th FEBRUARY, 1971.

- 0800 Depart KUNDEGENDE for KATIATI for survey of a further road route.
- 1000 Arrive KATIATI.
- 1200 Depart for cycle for JOSEPHSTAAL.
- 1300 Arrive Josephstaal.
- 1330 Talk to 80 men recruited for contract labour in an attempt to get them to return home.
- 1430 Depart for KUNDEGENDE per cycle.
- 1500 Arrive KUNDEGENDE
- 1515 - 1800 Talk to assembled from KUNDEGENDE re council, House of Assembly, cash cropping, and so forth. Sleep night.

MONDAY 1st MARCH, 1971.

- 0800 - 0850 Walk KUNDEGENDE to KIMBUGOR.
- 0900 - 1200 Rain.
- 1215 Tax collected and census revised.
- 1400 Rain. Talk to V.O's.
- Sleep night.

TUESDAY 2nd MARCH, 1971.

- 0800 - 1100 Talks by self and R.D.O. Benton to assembled from KIMBUGOR.
- 1115 - 1230 Walk KIMBUGOR to TURAGERE.
- 1300 - 1430 Census revised and tax collected.
- 1430 - 1630 Check coffee gardens with R.D.O. Benton and receive instructions on pruning.
- 1630 - 1730 Talk to V.O's.
- Sleep night.

WEDNESDAY 3rd MARCH, 1971.

- 0700 - 1000 Talks to assembled from TURABERE ON council, cash cropping

- 1015 - 1150 Walk TURAGERE to KAINUGU.
 1210 - 1400 Census revised, tax collected.
 1400 - 1600 Talk given by H.O. TUWOT. Office work done by self.
 1600 - 1700 Talk to V.O's
 Sleep night.

THURSDAY 4th MARCH, 1971.

- 0730 - 1000 Talks on council, cash cropping, House of Assembly and such to people from KATEUGU.
 1015 - 1130 Walk KATEUGU to MARANGET (KURUNGISA).
 1200 - 1400 Census revised, tax collected.
 1430 - 1600 Talk with V.O's about various matters especially cult and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.
 1600 - 1630 Make a tour of village and environs.
 Sleep night.

FRIDAY 5th MARCH, 1971.

- 0700 - 1000 Talk to people from MARANGET on cash cropping, cargo cult and other matters.
 1015 - 1150 Walk MARANGET to TEVARI.
 1200 - 1230 Talk to Aiome Councillors from WABUK and ATIAPÉ re body found floating in SOGERAM near MESARA. Send note to O.I.C. AIOME.
 1300 - 1500 Census revised, tax collected.
 1500 - 1630 Talk to influentials about roads, tracks and stock routes to AIOME.
 1630 - 1700 Check village.
 Sleep night.

SATURDAY 6th MARCH, 1971.

- 0700 Mr Benton departs for AIOME.
 0730 - 1015 Talks to assembled from TEVARI on pertinent topics.
 1030 - 1205 Walk TEVARI to AI-ANDONK.
 1205 - 1230 Check AI-ANDONK and environs and talk to councillor AVIKO.
 1230 - 1345 Slush from AI-ANDONK to IVARAI. 1 foot mud 2 feet water.
 1345 - 1430 Talk to V.O's.
 1430 - 1630 Do some paper work.
 Sleep night.

SUNDAY 7th MARCH, 1971.

Observed IVARAI doing paper work.

MONDAY 8th MARCH, 1971.

0730 - 1200 AI-ANDONK, WOGUVJNT and IVARAI census revised and tax collected.

1230 - 1700 Talks given by H.O. TUWOT and self on Health, council, roads, cash cropping and the rest.

Sleep night.

TUESDAY 9th MARCH, 1971.

0730 - 0905 Walk IVARAI to WOGUVJNT.

0905 - 0930 Check village.

0930 - 1107 Walk WOGUVJNT TO INDAVAIA. Cargo in at 1200.

1200 - 1500 ALAGINAM and INDIVAIA census revised and tax collected.

1500 - 1600 Talks given to people on their extremely poor attitude towards everything.

Sleep night.

WEDNESDAY 10th MARCH, 1971.

0730 - 1000 Talks on council, cash cropping and so forth to people from ALAGINAM and INDAVAIA.

1000 - 1330 Walk INDAVAIA to KUNDEGENDE.

1345 - 1415 From KUNDEGENDE to Josephstaal per cycle. Cargo in 1800.

MONDAY 15th MARCH, 1971.

0730 Depart per cycle for ANGASA. Reach AINRO River and am forced to walk.

0900 Arrive ANGASA.

0915 - 1030 ANGASA census revised.

1030 - 1215 Talks given on council, cash cropping and so forth.

1230 - 1345 ANGASA to Josephstaal.

THURSDAY 19th MARCH, 1971.

0800 - 1100 Walk Josephstaal to MINDIVI checking for roads.

1100 - 1200 Talk to V.O's re roads.

1330 - 1530 Talk to people from MINDIVI on roads, cash cropping and the council.

Sleep night MINDIVI.

FRIDAY 20th MARCH, 1971.

0800 - 1000 Walk MINDIVI to IKUNDUN looking for road sites.

None seen.

WARD 13 1100 - 1300 Talk to assembled people from IKUNDUN on relevant subject

WARD 14 1300 - 1400 Talk to V.O's and various matters.

WARD 15 1400 - 1600 Check coffee gardens with P.D.A. ADUBARI and
WARD 16 entrepreneur ABU.
WARD 18

Sleep night.

The village of USIMINGUY is in Ward 5 with other villages.

SATURDAY 21st MARCH, 1971.

0800 - 1030 Walk IKUNDUN to UTAN - TUMANDAPUAR checking road
on route. Improbable route. All
these villages except for those in wards 14 and 15 paid 14.00 tax.

1100 - 1300 Talks given to assembled multitude on council and so
tax. Villages in wards 14 and 15 paid 14.00 tax. The tax collection
was excellent. Rain. other two census divisions and there
were the vehicles. Sleep night.

SUNDAY 22nd MARCH, 1971.

0800 - 1215 Walk TUMANDAPUAR to SEVAR checking road. Stop
the JOSEPHSTAL ARAMANT on route and chat to A.P.O. re influenza patrol and
1900, MAYUNDK (AMJALIBO) and 1900, water pump at AMBOK. Talk with
2000, and a village. hear reports of poor reception of patrol at AMBOK. Talk with

The actual V.O's from ARAMANT. heavy cases rather blamed
towards MAYATI and KUNDE. 1215 At SEVAR. Rest House a crumbling mess. Go to new
eventually visited all the villages in the area. The JOSEPHSTAL
- KUNDEGONK village site and cogsa deer a new house. People here
explains to liberated for their attitude. which eventually received

1300 - on Rain. within 10 days will be completed until such time as com-
pletion of initial projects and such allows extension to trade

MONDAY 23rd MARCH, 1971.

0700 - 1345 Walked SEVAR to MORESAPA along a potential road
to these villages. route with no potential.

1400 Talk to councillor. Rain.
Sleep night.

TUESDAY 24th MARCH, 1971.

0700-1145 Walk MORESAPA - KWONGAN looking at possible route for
the road. Bogia - Josephstal road.

1230 - 1345 Walk KWONGAN to LILAU.

1400 Taken by vehicle to Bogia.

POLITICAL.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

The URAMIN census division is broken up into 6 wards.

- WARD 13 AMJAIBIBU, MAUMIKU, KUMBUNA and MAVUNDI
- WARD 14 KATIATI, NEGIDZABAI, IMUNUMGAIM and ANGASA
- WARD 17 KUNDEGENDE, KIMBUGOR.
- WARD 16 IVARAI, WOGAVUNT, AIANDONK and TURAGERE
- WARD 15 MARANGET, KAIBUGU and TEVARI
- WARD 18 ALAGINAM and INDAVAIA

The village of USIMBUGOR is in Ward 6 with other villages closer to the Government station. The patrol also incorporated the Council tax collection as the clerk was unfamiliar with the villages and patrol route. All these villages except for those in wards 14 and 17 paid \$1.00 in tax. Villages in wards 14 and 17 paid \$2.00. The tax collection was excellent as it was in the other two census divisions and once more the estimates were bettered. Again this may be put down to novelty.

This area is receiving the bulk of the Council projects. The Council will spend approximately \$2020.00. This will go to the JOSEPHSTAAL - KUNDEGENDE road \$450, JOSEPHSTAAL - KATIATI road \$500, MAVUNDI (AMJAIBIBU) Aid post \$800, water pump at KUNDEGENDE \$200, and a coffee pulper at KATIATI \$70.

The actual distribution of the money seems rather biased towards KATIATI and KUNDEGENDE villages but the projects will eventually assist all the villages in the area. e.g. The JOSEPHSTAAL - KUNDEGENDE road will eventually be extended to Tevari. This was explained to the people in those villages which nominally received nothing for this trend will be continued until such time as completion of initial projects and such allows extension to these villages.

For all this I suggest that the council make token projects to these villages e.g. radios etc. so that the all too familiar apathy sets in.

The change to the Local Government system has been accepted by the people but they need time to settle down. The area is going through the "sekam tok" stage. The transition from the dictatorial Luluai - Tultul regime to the democratic Council rule is rather hard for them to grasp. e.g. Several Councillors complained that the people didn't look after their coffee. This gave great opportunity for the author to launch into talks and discussions on the essence of Local Government and the fact that they now have to look after themselves. They were told that if they didn't look after their coffee and such no one else was going to and they'd be the only ones who'd suffer. Threats were added by Mr. Benton

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who explained the position taken by his department as regards people who did not want to work.

Again I don't think the implications of these talks were realised to any extent. Possibly when these threats are carried out the doubters will suddenly realise their predicament.

It was also noticed that there were alliances of villages within Wards forming. Formerly social groups in these areas had little social and almost no political intercourse. Now this is breaking down. This is very heartening in some ways as it will eventually lead to an area wide and make the Councils work so much easier.

Since the inception of the Council there has been an obvious aspiring for economic betterment which it is hoped will continue and that social and political aspects of development aren't neglected.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS.

The better villages, economically and socially speaking, in this area boast the better councillors.

KATIATI, KUNDEGENDE and MAVUNDI all have good councillors.

KAIBUGA, AIANDONK and INDAVAIA mediocre representatives.

SERANGU - SABLILI of KATIATI is the president of the Council. Although he leaves much to be desired in his attempts at conducting a meeting he is a powerful force in the area. Through his efforts KATIATI and the surrounding villages have become some of the most productive in Josephstads. He is well respected and a man of some talents. He commands respect from the people who are on the whole willing to follow any proposals he makes to better their present lot.

OGARAPAI of KUNDEGENDE I have already dealt with in the section of Leadership in the Area Study.

KUMUTAI of MAVUNDI. A youngish, progressive man. Earlier in his career as a Councillor it appeared he would go the way of the majority of councillors but over the last few months he has come into the lime light. The dispute over the positioning of the aid post and his endeavours to find a cash income for his village have earned him the respect of his people. If he keeps up his present efforts he should be an asset as a councillor.

Councillors AVIKO, APUGAI and UNIEMBU of AI-ANDONK, INDAVAIA and KAIBUGU respectively are all cast from the same mould, the dominated partner in a marriage of convenience. This position could alter but they will have to take an upper hand in the running of the village. The reasons for this subservience is the fear of the all powerful SANGUMA. Only suggestions made by these men to the people e.g. plant more coffee, build a road and such are met with the usual "try it and die" It is difficult to police this type of

intimidation for there is no actual pointing of the bone and threats made are usually ambiguous so if they are brought to justice they said they only meant this or that and the talk was misunderstood.

The only answer is to have men who are above, to some extent this intimidation. Actually it would be good to see these men returned next Council election as it will probably take them that time to gain sufficient confidence and respect to operate efficiently. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Again the frustrating lack of interest encountered in the JOSEPHSTAAL and SILUWA census divisions was also encountered here. The situation is not enhanced by the members disinterest in this pocket of his electorate. area will be the rest, the best

Again I make recommendations for a concentrated pre election propoganda and that their member make at least one appearance to start the people questioning and showing some interest. POLITICAL EDUCATION.

I again make the same recommendations as I made in my numbers 1 & 2 of 70/71 on this subject and I find repetition on this subject needless.

The Political Education Seminar scheduled for Josephstaal in the near future may be some help. The subsequent level of interest shown in the political scene should give one a fair indication on how to handle the job of politically educating people who have no interest in the subject. This would actually be an extremely interesting study area for new ideas or methods of politically educating as one can see the results immediately. One can only succeed.

This patrol again attempted by various methods to glean the interest of the people on the topic of national and local politics only to be frustrated by someone asking the price of a coffee machine after having expounded and demonstrated the processes of legislation in the House of Assembly.

of wanting to have the benefits of a better crop but not sure how to go about getting it.

I have seen the opportunity of urging legislators of political parties while waiting for their coffee to nature. The usual food order by the minister and the usual discussion of the price of goods, which is always a topic of discussion with the people always willing to buy their coffee machine after a discussion of an example of the last night's coffee machine. I have spoken at several times at the station and at other places where people have gathered to buy their coffee machine.

I have suggested to the Council that they should have a list of subjects for discussion in the area of national and local politics.

ECONOMIC.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

Just a casual comparison of figures quoted in Mr. ORMES 1 of 69.70 and figures included in this report, for coffee plantings will show how plantings and production have increased in most cases five fold over the last three years. If the present rate of increase is maintained most of the villages in this area will be out of their economic backwardness in the next three to five years.

But then again it is obvious that the major cash croppers are centred around the "Road Madang" (KATIATI, IMUNUMGAIM, NEGIDZABAI, ANGASA, AMJAIBIBU, KUNDEGENDE, USIMBUGOR, KIMBNGOR and MAVUNDI) area while the rest, the "Road AIOME" have made no significant increase to plantings.

I put this down mainly to the accessibility of the "Road Madang" villages as compared to the "Road Aioime". The KATIATI - JOSEPHSTAAL road has opened up this area and all villages are in close proximity to each other. Where such villages as TURAGERE, IVARAI and ALAGINAM do not have these advantages.

This present unbalance will change in the near future as during this patrol, the R.D.O. FROM BOGIA Mr. Benton was extremely impressed by the large tracts of grass lands suitable for cattle around the "Road AIOME" area. Several villages showed a lot of interest in the idea of a cattle project and two men from TURAGERE have already approached me on the subject. When this initial project is under way it should snowball.

It is also visualised that this will be the eventual stock route, possibly road, from AIOME to the coast and projects in this area shall eventually be able to supply AIOME projects.

While getting the people enthused about cattle there was always a strong current of propaganda about coffee planting in the area which will supplement these cattle projects. It is my intention to have this area patrolled more by the R.D.A's at Josephstaal to promote the expansion of existing cash cropping in the area.

The attitude in the less affluent villages in the area is one of wanting to have the benefits of a coffee crop but not sure how to go about gaining it.

I here took the opportunity of suggesting methods of gaining a cash income while waiting for their coffee to mature.

The usual food sales to the mission and government stations at Josephstaal. The sale of game, which is in abundance to station staff who are always willing to buy fresh meat. And the sale of artifacts. As an example of the last suggestion I made a purchase of a spear. Since my return to the station it is obvious word has spread as several men have approached me with everything from wooden bowls to bows and arrows.

I have suggested to the Council that they take up the position of outlet for artifacts in the area as several other Councils have

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Done in other areas.

The Road AHOME area is often visited by crocodile hunters and they scrape enough cash from the sale of skins and the "black" waters of the Sogeram and UBARASIKI have an abundance of the aforementioned reptile.

The potential for economic development in this area is staggering. SERANGU SABIPI of KATIATI is in the process of gaining a loan from the Development Bank for a cattle project. Several men have purchased "European" pigs or in the local idiom "Pig belong waitman" to improve their own stock and there has been an increasing call on the Rural Development Assistants to mark coffee plots.

I visualise that in five years if at least a stock route has been cut to Bogia that this area will be the most economically advanced in the Ramu.

(ii) ROADS:-

As stated in section J (a) of the area Study this area has the only real vehicular roads in Josephstaal.

Firstly the Josephstaal to MAVUNDI road.

a) JOSEPHSTAAL to KATIATI. This road was constructed several years ago by the people with the assistance of the Catholic Mission when the KATIATI school was being constructed. It's sole purpose at that time was as a road whereby milling and other equipment could be moved to KATIATI. There fore the present site of the road is more a direct route taking no heed of river, hill and swamp.

The section of the road from Josephstaal to the AINGRO River although not the best route is in workable condition and can quite easily be made into an all weather road. There are no major bridges required for this.

But the section from the AINGRO to KATIATI has several headaches in the form of bridges, swamps and hills.

A major bridge construction would be across the AINGRO river. This river is about 50 - 60 feet wide at the fording point. It has no banks to speak of and after every flood of the river some part of the surrounding terrain is carried down to the RAMU. Any bridge construction would be fruitless.

Approximately a mile further on from the river there is a 1/2 mile patch of swamp which with such work could possibly be drained.

Further on one comes across the first bridge or bridge site., depending on level of the creek. The mission has put three stout timber bridges over this creek in the last few years but flooding in the January - March period usually carries said bridges off towards the sea.

There then follows another bridge facing the same losing battle.

From this second bridge one starts a rather steep climb to ANGASA village. This portion of the road is usually badly drained and eroded.

From ANGASA to KATIATI one runs much the same obstacle course.

The Council has slotted \$500.00 cash to improve this road by purchasing tools, bridging etc. and indeed it could be improved by some

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resiting a lot of hard work and great expenditure. For this reason on this patrol, I decided to find a new route for a road from KATIATI to Josephstaal.

Two routes more suggested by the people who are rather frustrated by the constant work required on the existing road and both of these were checked.

The one chosen goes direct from KATIATI to KUNDEGENDE along a ridge line. There is only one water crossing and this will only require a cement ford. Because the route follows a ridge there are no drainage problems and no swamp sections. At one point there is a rise which can be easily graded.

The major advantage of this route is the site for a bridge across the AINGRO river.

This is situated about a mile from KUNDEGENDE on the route, of the road to AIGHE. If this site is used it will serve both major roads in the area. Both banks are of a solid clay-loam composite compacted so it appears as rock. The banks are about 10-12' from the water and during floods there is no breaking of these banks or undermining. The span is 40-45 feet. All that would be required is a BAILEY BRIDGE or the equivalent.

b) The KATIATI to MAVUNDI section of the road follows the continuation of this ridge from KUNDEGENDE. No bridging is required. Two places about a mile out of MAVUNDI will need grading but 2 months pick and shovel work is all that is required to bring this road up to standard.

KUNDEGENDE TO TEVARI

This road goes via KIMBUGOR, WAIBUGU, TURAGERE and MARANGET to "TEVARI ON SOGERAM".

This is known as the road RABU. Work commenced on this road in the late fifties with the idea of pushing a road from AIGHE to the coast. The enthusiasm of the people for the project was such that it was never completed. For all that the road route is excellent.

The road, if widened in several places and several small bridges put in, would be usable by 4 wheel drive vehicles.

The route follows a series of ridge lines. 60% of the area is under kunai and the other 40% is only light, secondary growth. This would then join up with the KATIATI - KUNDEGENE ROAD at the bridge site on the AINGRO.

All councillors in the area have given support to the idea and councillor Serangu wishes to start work immediately, the dry season commences in June.

JOSEPHSTAAL TO BOGIA ROAD.

On this patrol I took the opportunity of attempting to survey a route from Josephstaal to Bogia along the present walking track. Herewith a short resume' of what was discovered.

a) JOSEPHSTAAL - MINDIVI.

The UBARASI (UBARA RIVER), offered the first obstacle of this section. The bridging of this would enudue major construction. As this river is subject to periodic flooding a bridge at the present fording site would have a very short life.

From then on the track climbs to a ridge to where it undulates for five miles down to MINDIVI. Major re routing and hard work by the people would solve this problem. Approximately 5 miles.

b) MINDIVI - IKUNDUN.

Land is flat. The present track follows a tributary of the UBARASI but simple re-routing could get past this. One crossing would have to be made but a ford would suffice. Approximately 3 miles.

c) IKUNDUN - TUMANDAPUAR.

For one mile this track is excellent. It then rises at an alarming rate onto another ridge line which subsequently falls to TUMANDAPUAR. Slopes of 25-30° were encountered here. Re routing would be a major task as would constructions, approximately 4½ miles.

TUMANDAPUAR - ARAMANT.

Straight track for five minutes then it climbs again to drop down to ARAMANT. Rerouting possible. Approximately 1 mile.

ARAMANT EWVAR.

Flat track no problems ~~except~~ except for swampy sections which are easily drained. Approximately 1½ miles.

EWVAR - MORESAPA

The track from EWVAR to the GUAM river is good. Only minor re-routing is required. Two bridges are needed. One near EWVAR and another midway along the ~~track~~ track both are small and would not suffer from flooding.

The GUAM is the first major obstacle on this route. It will require bridging at this point and the site as is is inadequate. Periodic flooding occurs and would make a mockery of anything but a major bridge construction. There are sites further up and down the river and these shall be investigated on subsequent patrols.

From the GUAM are climbs steeply, a slope of 15-20° to a small hamlet of MORESAPA. The track from this hamlet to MORESAPA is quite good as it follows a ridge line. Several difficult spots could be realigned. Approximately 20 miles.

From MORESAPA I had the choice of two routes. MORESAPA - TANGU and MORESAPA - KUONGAN.

The latter from MORESAPA looked the most promising. MORESAPA - KUONGAN.

For nine miles ^{ea} ~~our travels~~ ^{The track} which periodically came to an end following a ridge through virgin bush. A small stream was then encountered. One then climbs back onto the ridge and continues on an undulating way. Several streams are followed and eventually one reaches a kunai stretch which extends for about 8-9 miles to Lilau on the coast. This route was unsuitable because of the work

NEEDED firstly in surveying the bush and secondly because of lack of population in the area.

From the end of this bush to KUONGAM is approximately 5 miles. This is typical undulating KUNAI country, which can be turned into a road but would be better grazing cattle.

Approximately 18 miles. KUONGAN - LILAU (COAST).

About 3 miles through bamboo clumps easily workable.

A casual survey proved this route to be unsuitable. The only usable section is that going from EWVAR to the GUAM.

In future patrols I shall concentrate on finding a new route from JOSEPHSTAAL TO EWVAR and the GUAM, bypassing MORESAPA to TANGU.

DEVELOPMENTAL DEPARTMENTS.

JOSEPHSTAAL now boasts two Rural Development assistants to cope with the increasing economic development in the area. The second Rural Development Assistant was the result of an appeal by the Council. The first positive indication to the people of the Councils value.

Since the arrival of Mr. Benton at Bogia as Rural Development Officer the area has had its first patrol by a European Agricultural officer, since 1960. Mr. Benton has remarked on the potential and has taken steps to put said potential to practical use. The people were very receptive to Mr. Bentons talks. Obviously all that has been needed is such a visit to stir ~~xxxxxxx~~ even more enthusiasm for economic betterment.

At the present time D.A.S.F. is working well in the area.

representatives of the school children and I finally convinced the population of the advisability of the move. This alleviated the necessity of the Council making a difficult stand on the matter as they would have come to the next meeting. The peoples cooperation will make the move much more pleasant.

The positioning of the aid post at ANAKIN will ease up the health problem in the villages mentioned. It will be much easier for the staff to go on patrol. There will be a situation where treatment could not be given if needed there was. Even only a three hour approach to a first aid post will be a relief.

The second Aid Post in the area is being set up at TERAKAS and MIBAKETS. This covers all the villages on Road 100. There is also talk of a third aid post at TANGU. The first move towards TANGU, but as yet has not been decided on the subject as after the MIBAKETS struggle I decided that the appropriate time had not yet come.

SOCIAL.

HEALTH.

Two aid posts serve the health requirements of these people.

The AID POST at MAVUNDI was established in the late 50's as a result of several murders. The aid post orderlies function was to keep an eye on the situation and cure the people when they were sick to save some poor unfortunate execution for having worked SANGUMA.

MAUMIKU, KUMBUNA, SANGARUP, INSINSIBI, KISILA and AMBINGARI as well as MAVUNDI all patronise this aid post.

During this patrol great pains were taken to convince these people that the aid post would serve a better service based more centrally at AMJABIPU. This would bring in KATIATI, IMUNUNGAM, NEGIDZABAI, TINTIGINEI, KOKOPOGOSA and SIMBA as well as catering for the health of the pupils at KATIATI 'T' school. The whole question of changing the site of the aid post from MAVUNDI to AMJAIBIBU came into vogue when the Council included in their budget \$300.00 for the construction of a corrugated iron and cement establishment to replace the present native material construction. MAVUNDI were bitterly opposed to the idea of closing the Aid Post and AMJAIBIBU - KATIATI didn't like the idea of maintaining it as they thought they had their hands full with the school.

Six months of negotiations failed to find any solution to the problem. So on this patrol leaders from all villages who used or were supposed to use the Aid Post gathered at MAVUNDI and there ensued a verbal battle.

Health Education Orderly TUVOT, Const. 0690 Supiak, representatives of the school children and I, finally convinced the populous of the advisability of the move. This alleviated the necessity of the Council making a dictatorial stand on the matter as they would have done in the next meeting. The peoples cooperation will make the move much more pleasant.

The positioning of the Aid Post at AMJAIBIBU will solve up the health problem in the villages mentioned. It will also be much easier for the Orderly to go on Patrol. Should there be a situation where treatment could not be given at AMJAIBIBU there would then only be a three hour as opposed to a five hour ~~xxx~~ walk to Josephstal.

The second Aid Post in the area is situated between TURAGERE and MARANGET: This serves all the villages on "Rosa Alome". There is also talk of moving the site of this Aid Post more towards TURAGERE but not much was said on the subject so after the MAVUNDI struggle I decided to let the opportunity for clarification go.

The area is ~~xxxx~~ well catered for as can be seen by the general health of the populous. This standard of health is the result more of regular patrols by the A.P.O.'s than people coming to the Aid Post of their own ~~violation~~. The Aid Posts and A.P.O.'s gardens are fairly well maintained and no complaints were heard ~~xxx~~ as regards their conduct either professionally or socially. Which is a change.

This patrol was accompanied by the Health Education Orderly TUVOT ERANG who made examinations during census. No greivous ailments were sighted save the all common grille and some respiratory illnesses. Each night talks were given by TUVOT on health, diet and hygiene. These took two hours to deliver but seemed to be very effectige.

Attendance by children from the villages mentioned is excellent and the parents especially at KATTANI have an interest in the schools. Graduates from Standard 4 at KATTANI are expected to attend KALALA Katalala Katalala high school in 1971. My daughter will probably be employed by the mission as carpenter and the local...

The teachers employed at KATTANI have also taken up the task of educating some of the village people. JOHN ARKIN the head teacher on Friday of each week reads the committed news to KATTANI. JUSHERMAN and ANWALIN to find out if the people have any questions on any subject. Following church on Sunday these questions are what happens to our coffee, what value rubber work are... answered by JOHN and he is fully assisted by Clayton Cook, a V.S.O.

Mr. CHALAP is a typical example of what teachers should be. He has assisted the people in many ways by giving talks on health etc. in the villages around the school.

He has proved extremely cooperative in many ways. He has also been depressed by the present inactivity in the system at KATTANI.

Village schools run by mission catechists instruct less than 10% of the population in the BARICE. I was extremely impressed by the state of these village schools.

The first was the KONGKAMBA - KONGKAMBA school which has 100 catechists and about 40 pupils.

Here they have elementary classes on office planting for the children. The result is that the children are able to plant and read better and are able to educate the parents on the subject. There is also a school here which has a office garden for which the children are to buy essentials such as pencils, paper and a table.

The second impressive "back" school was at KATTANI where the children were the clearest I have ever seen anywhere. The education is an example of the "cleanliness" is best in well run schools. It is rather incongruous but heartening. The village is close to the Bando. They also proved to be extremely well organized and their school work was excellent.

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EDUCATION.

As well as being well catered for in the field of health this area is also able to boast the best educational services in JOSEPHSTAAL. This would make it equivalent in education facilities to the poorest area on the coast.

The Primary "T" schools at KATIATI and JOSEPHSTAAL both run by the mission serve the area or part thereof. Children from AMJAIBIBU, ANGASA, NEGIDZABAI, IMUNUMGAIM, KATIATI and a few children from KUNDEGENDE attend KATIATI school. Children from USIMBUGOR and several from KUNDEGENDE attend JOSEPHSTAAL.

Seven villages out of twenty are able to make use of these schools. The others because of the lack of boarding facilities and poor communications add to the evidence of the obvious ~~lack~~ *LACKINGS* in the Government's questionable policy on education.

Attendance by children from the villages mentioned is excellent and the parents especially at KATIATI take an interest in the school.

Graduates from Standard six at KATIATI are expected to attend MALALA Catholic Mission high school in 1973. Any dropouts will probably be employed by the mission as carpenters and the like.

The teachers employed at KATIATI have also taken on the task of educating some of the village people. JOHN SAKIAP the head teacher on Friday of each week sends the committee men to KATIATI, IMUNUMGAIM and AMJAIBIBU to find out if the people have any questions on any subject. Following church on Sunday these questions e.g. what happens to our coffee, what makes radios work are then answered by JOHN who is ably assisted by Clayton Love, a V.S.O.

Mr. SAKIAP is a superb example of what teachers should be and has assisted the people in many ways by giving talks on health etc. in the villages around the school.

He has proved extremely cooperative in many ways. He is also depressed by the present inadequacies in the ^{SCHOOL} system at JOSEPHSTAAL.

Village schools run by mission catechists instruct the bulk of the population in the BASICS. I was extremely impressed by two of these village schools.

The first was the KUNDEGENDE - KUMBUGOR school which has two catechists and about 40 pupils.

Here they have elementary classes on coffee planting for the children. The result is that the children are able to plant and tend coffee and are able to educate the parents on the subject. The school now also has a coffee garden from which it can obtain money to buy incidentals such as pencils, paper and a radio.

The second impressive "bush" school was at TEVARI where the children were the cleanest I have seen anywhere. The catechist is an exponent of the "cleanliness is next to Godliness" theme which is rather incongruous but heartening in a village so close to the RAMU. They also proved to be extremely well mannered and their choral work was excellent.

CULT.

Three areas affected by cult, exist in this Census Division. One in MAVUNDI and KUMBUNA villages, one in KERINGISA (MARANGET) and one in TEVARI.

The most overt is perhaps the first area. Several weeks following the earth quake in November of last year mumbled reports were heard from the area of some chappy from GAUM village in the AIOHE area instructing people to build "haus gumas". Constructions not unlike a normal house but larger and with no floor and just the bear floor supports showing. A date had been fixed for the next earthquake. Sometime on the 14th December. The people were to all repair to the house with food arrange themselves so they were standing near the floor supports which they would hold, as in trams at peak hour, when the quake struck, the uninformed i.e. the rest of the MADANG District would be swallowed up and all would belong to those in the houses, the faithful.

The people from MAVUNDI and KUMBUNA were thus told. On hearing reports of this I summoned all the big men from MAVUNDI down for a chit chat. The reports were reluctantly confirmed. I told them they could do what they liked but if any villages near them were affected in the same way steps would be taken to remedy the situation per Section 30 of the P.O.O.

Apparently this talk did some good for the houses in the villages of KUMBUNA and MAVUNDI WERE REMOVED.

The village of GAUM has proved troublesome and is continuing to do so. Situated on the extremities of the AIOHE area it has nothing to recommend it and the people have no inclination to better their lot. Itinerants from GAL-UTU, BAGASIN and ASTROLABE BAY have no trouble in expounding their doctrines. These people in turn see the poor people in MAVUNDI industriously slaving away at their coffee plots and have decided to give them the word.

The main offenders are KUNISIMBIM alias "God" and his wife alias "MARIA". Apparently a "Messiah" syndrome exists. This chap holds "cultist education courses", at GAUM and invites influentials from MAVUNDI and KUMBUNA. A few of his teachings are amusing.

(1) "I am God and my wife is MARIA (Mary)."

(2) "There will be a earthquake refer above!"

(3) If the Kiap from Josephstaal comes with policemen he will be swallowed up by the ground. There is then the usual run of the mill about roads, trucks, cargo and the such.

I intend to return to the area in June or July and slip across to GAUM to have a chat with KUNISIMBIM.

This Situation does not seem to be affected the majority in these JOSEPHSTAAL VILLAGES. Life is going on as usual. Coffee planting is still going on at the same rate and tracks, and post and so forth are still maintained.

All the orators of note and most of the influentials ~~indicated~~ ridiculed this KUNISIMBIM without any prompting so I feel his methods may have been too radical for these people and his story ~~to~~ far fetched. The Councillor is fairly influential and the mission is well respected so I foresee no immediate trouble, but an eye should be kept on the area.

The second area affected is MARANGET or KURUNGISA, the major hamlet of that village. I have already informed the Assistant District Commissioner of activities here.

Last year the Seventh Day Adventist mission moved into this area. A "teacher" was sent in to establish a bible school etc. After having been there for a few months the Seventh Day Adventist mission air dropped clothing, salt and supplies into the village. The clothes and salt were distributed "gratis".

Following this the "teacher" made a suggestion that the people make an airstrip or at least clear an area for a dropping zone.

These people who have just now planted coffee nurseries, never work on the roads and are most uncooperative with their councillor have become strangely enthusiastic about work.

The village is again situated on the AIOME-JOSEPHSTAAL border and has been "infected" by cultist teachings. This coupled with their economic backwardness, abhorration of work, free 'goodies' and the apparent unconcern of the "teacher" with what they think of the situation and again his, what would almost seem, opportunistic attitude towards this situation, makes for cult.

From all appearances it is there. It will become more evident in the future, I should say, when no economic progress is made and the peoples attitude becomes more belligerent. Fortunately this village is rather isolated and does not have much social intercourse with the other villages in the area.

I sympathise with the Seventh Day Adventists missions ideals but their methods are deplorable. MARANGET is only 7 hours walk from JOSEPHSTAAL airstrip, the teacher would ~~be~~ ^{expect} some payment either in work or food for the clothes and he could at least make an effort to stop any "cargo" thinking.

The power that be, the S.D.A. mission should I feel be discouraged from these air drops especially into the RAMU area where economic development is backward and cargo cult thinking is rife.

On this patrol I gave talks on the subject to these people and encouraged them to put any energy they have into making a road. They had great visions of aircraft taking their coffee to Madang. Charter rates were discussed and this seemed to turn them off ~~war~~.

A close watch will be kept on this area and periodic reports will be made to the A.D.C. Bogia.

The third area is TEVARI village on the banks of the SOGERAM river. Again a border village.

3
Although the majority are not affected to any extent by "Cargo Laws" a few of the younger bloods have gone across to AIOME villages.

ATIAPA was mentioned as one. These villages are gathering places for policy expounders of cultist thinking and are kept under control by the O.I.C. AIOME, who recently purged the area. Two inhabitants of TEVARI in the AIDME Area for the Symposium on cult were caught up in this purge and this has seemed to have acted as a deterrent.

As far as cult is concerned a paternalistic attitude has to be taken until the area has made sufficient economic and social advancement to be stable enough to take the onslaught of another "money box" cult for example. Otherwise we may as well pack up and move out for another such outbreak would put the area back another ten years which it can't afford.

High pressure patrols and subsequent economic development in coffee and cattle by D.A.S.F. and the strict and sudden prosecution of the empty vessels of Yali and his cohorts who wander into the area is the only solution to this problem.

The people all have an ear for any stories likely to lead a fast and easy dollar. The "money box" and related cults and their basic theories are still kept in mind. All that is needed is a spoon to stir this pot of ideas. At present there are three which could be dipped in in the future if the lid is not kept on.

The village of MARAKI now no longer is a village. The size of population has shrunk to the point of being a hamlet. The old village contained only 100 families. The people have been told that MARAKI will now be referred to as Government Village as MARAKI.

2

LAW AND ORDER.

Again the area is suspiciously law abiding. This is suggestive of the Councillors and big men settling disputes or punishing offenses themselves.

Casual conversation on the subject showed that the usual threats of "SANGUMA" were employed on any would be informers.

I shall attempt to remedy the situation by constant police patrols to the area.

An idle rumour was heard at TEVARI about infanticide being practiced there. Apparently these people for some ^{cases} kill of all children at birth except for the first two as it is their custom. I could find no basis for this except in the census figures but the small number of children is par for the whole area. I have a feeling this infanticide was practice in pre contact days but I have instructed police and other field staff to make casual inquiries.

There were no local courts convened but there were three minor marital disputes settled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The village of AVANSI has been completely absorbed into the villages of ALAGINAM and INDAVIA and therefore may be deleted from the village directory. Mr. ORME mentioned this in his 1 of 69/70.

The village of MARANGET can no longer be classed as such. The mass of population has moved to the Hamlet of KURUNGISA. The old village contains only two families. The people have been told that KURUNGISA will now be referred to in Government circles as MARANGET.

Francis Cotton
P.O.



PATROL REPORT

Report Number	JOSEPHSTAAL 6 of 70/71
Sub District	BOGIA
District	MADANG
Type of Patrol	SPECIAL
Council	JOSEPHSTAAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
Patrol Conducted by	F.P.COTTON
Designation	PATROL OFFICER
Area Patrolled	Part Josephstaal and Siluwe Census Divisions
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	CONST. 1/C 1364 WARRATA CONST. 3352 NEMADE
Duration of Patrol	3/5/71 to 27/6/71 (30 DAYS)
Last D.D.A. Patrol to the Area	22/3/71 to 24/3/71 (Josephstaal C/D) 19/1/71 to 2/2/71 (Siluwe C/D)
Objects of Patrol	Area Study of Trans Gwan Villages, Road Survey Josephstaal-Bogia Road, General Administration.
Map Reference	FOURMIL:BOGIA
Population of Area Patrolled	5045

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



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams

Telephone 67-1-1

Our Reference

If calling ask for RCB/rac

Mr.

In Reply

Please Quote

No.

BOGIA.

6th September 1971

District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 184,
MADANG.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT No. 4-1970/71.

Please find attached three copies of the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. F.Cotton P.O.

The patrol was carried out into parts of the Josephstaal and Siluwa Census Divisions of the Josephstaal Local Government Council area.

The main objects of the patrol were (1) to carry out an area survey for the Ambob, Tanguat, Itutuang and Gudepek village with a view to these villages joining the Josephstaal Local Government council, and (2) to commence the survey of a road from Josephstaal to Bogia.

It is encouraging to know that the people do wish to join the Josephstaal council and it is proposed that these four villages form one ward (No.19) of the council. A geographical description will be done as soon as possible and recommended amendments to the constitution put through the proper channels.

The political awareness of the people of the Josephstaal area is particularly backward. This would be due in the main to the peoples remoteness and general lack of contact with the outside world until a few years ago.

The introduction of the council in 1970 had definitely improved matters and there is little doubt that things will continue to improve

67-7-682



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. **GDP:IM**



In Reply
Please Quote
No. **67-2-7**

Department of the Administrator,
MALANG.

21st September, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUI.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1970/71

The attached Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. F.P. Cotton, dealing with his visit to part of the Josephstaal and Siluwa areas, including an Area Study, refers.

The patrol was primarily undertaken to acquire information regarding the extension of the Josephstaal council. The people were apparently very much in favour of joining the council and action is in hand to have the Josephstaal Council's constitution amended accordingly.

The failure of the Makaratama Councillor to retain control over his electors, is not surprising in the early stages of Council Administration. It is inevitable that some representatives be grouped up by Central Government authority, but that such a situation could occur obviously indicates that the people are not yet prepared to work harmoniously within the council framework. An increase of Political Education in the area would be of more value in the long run than direct central government action, other than that necessary to ensure there is no breakdown in law and order.

Once again, road access appears to be all that is preventing this area from a rapid economic growth. The lack of an allocation from RDF on the Bogia-Josephstaal road this year, is disappointing and should be rectified next year.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner.

OA:SP

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOU.

67-7-69

16th December, 1971

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 4 of 1970/71

Your reference 67-27/ of 21st September, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special,
Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. F. Cotton of
Josephstaal and Silawa Census Divisions.

The report covers three distinct patrols and
the information is confusing in its generality. Separate
reports must be submitted in similar instances in future.

Mr. Cotton should number his paragraphs and pages
to facilitate reference.

Prestige and self confidence of the Councillors
will increase as they are courteously recognised as the
representatives of the people.

(S. J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

with more contact and education in all spheres of development.

Economically the people of the Josephstaal area are going ahead at a comparatively reasonable rate at the present time. Coffee production from the Josephstaal area should increase considerably over the next few years.

Cattle projects are also under way in the area.

A road from Josephstaal to the coast is essential if these people are going to progress at a reasonable rate. The road route from Josephstaal to Bogia via Tangani is feasible and the majority of the people are prepared at this stage to put a lot of work into it.

Funds were requested from Rural Development funds prior to the establishment of the Josephstaal Council but nothing was allocated. A request for funds for 1971/72 has also been rejected.

Unfortunately Mr. M. Luther (alias Mr. Wayne) is fully occupied on the urgent matter of Malala Virgin Lands and will probably not be available until November to continue this road survey.

This road may not only serve the Josephstaal area but also the Aicme and Simbai areas in the future.

Mr. Cottons camping allowance claim for Josephstaal Patrols Nos. 3 and 4 is attached.



R.C. Browne.
Asst. District Commissioner

Monday 3rd MAY 1971.

1230-1500 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to AVUNAMAKAI
1515-1630 Talk to Village Officials on Various matters.

Tuesday 4th MAY 1971.

0730-0930 Talks given to people from AVUNAMAKAI on Council,
Cash Cropping etc.

0930-1025 Walk AVUNAMAKAI to MAKAPAI

1025-1050 Talk to village officials from MAKAPAI and ARAMANT.

1050-1300 Walk MAKAPAI to AMBOK.

1400-1645 Talks on proposed introduction to the Josephstaal
Council. Talks on cash cropping, House of Assembly and the rest.

1645-1730 Casual discussions with Village Officials.

Friday 5th Sleep night AMBOK.

0730-1000 Station duties.

Wednesday 5th MAY 1971.

0800-1125 Further discussions with people from AMBOK on the
Council. Area study compiled.

1300-1500 Check coffee gardens.

Saturday 6th 1500-1700 Talk to growers about the shocking state of their
gardens. Talk up village failure to check roots along stream.

Sleep night AMBOK.

RAIN.

Thursday 6th MAY 1971.

Sunday 30th 0730-0900 Walk AMBOK to TANGUAT enroute check several coffee
gardens 0930-1315 Discussions with people from TANGUAT re
their inclusion in the Council. Talks on cash cropping and
so forth.

1315-1450 Obtain details for Area Study.

Monday 31st 1500-1600 Check some coffee gardens

1600-1715 Informal talks with V.O's and "big" men.

Sleep night TANGUAT.

0730-1200 visit vehicle to DOLL.

Friday 7th MAY 1971.

0730-0945 Walk TANGUAT to GUTEPUK.

Sunday 7th 1030-1430 Discussions on inclusion into the Council. Discussions
on cash cropping, House of Assembly and so forth.

1500-1700 Compile facts for Area Study.

Sleep night GUTEPUK.

Saturday 8th MAY 1971.

0800-1100 Tour coffee gardens and check on same.

1200-1400 Talks to V.O's and "big" men on various subjects.

1400-1700 Office work RAIN.

Sleep GUTEPUK

1400-1700 Return MAMARINDA.
Sleep night MAMARINDA.

21

Wednesday 26th MAY 1971.

0730-1030 Walk MAMARINDA to SARIMI.
1030-1230 Walk to a feature about 900' high and site route
from MAMARINDA to EWVAR then the GUAM along a valley. Excellent
route.
1345-1745 Return MAMARINDA via SARIMI.
Sleep night MAMARINDA.

Thursday 27th MAY 1971.

0730-1000 Walk MAMARINDA to JOSEPHSTAAL
Cargo to EWVAR.
1000-1630 Station Duties.

Friday 28th MAY 1971.

0730-1000 Station duties.
1000-1500 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to EWVAR
1500-1630 Talk to various people re road.
Sleep night EWVAR.

Saturday 29th MAY 1971.

0730-1000 Walk up to a feature to check route sited from
MAMARINDA
RAIN.
Sleep night EWVAR.

Sunday 30th May 1971.

0730-1600 Walk EWVAR to SIRIKIN.
Via MORESAPA. Talks to V.O's at both places.
Sleep night SIRIKIN.

Monday 31st MAY 1971.

0730-0830 SIRIKIN to TANGU.
0830-1000 Talk to Father in Charge of the Mission
100-1200 Await vehicle to BOGIA.
1200 RAIN. Office work done
Sleep night TANGU.

Tuesday 1st JUNE 1971.

0730-1215 Walk TANGU to KUONCAN THENCE LILAU.
1400 Arrive BOGIA.

2nd to 16th JUNE 1971 BOGIA and JOSEPHSTAAL DUTIES.

Thursday 17th JUNE 1971.

0830-1130 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to MAMARINDA with A.F.O. M. LUTHER.
1130-1300 Discuss road survey and organise cutters etc.
1300-1500 Walk MAMARINDA to JOSEPHSTAAL

Friday 18th JUNE 1971 Station Duties.

Saturday 19th JUNE 1971.

1000-1230 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to SIMBA.
1230-1330 Talks with V.Os on various matters.
1330-1445 Walk SIMBA to KISILA.
1445-1530 Talk to Councillor and Committeemen.

Sleep night KISILA.

Sunday 20th JUNE 1971.

0800-1215 Walk KISILA to MAKARATAMA.
1315-1430 Talk to councillor re present situation in the
village in which anarchy has more or less reigned.
Sleep night MAKARATAMA.

Monday 21st JUNE 1971.

0830-1230 Discussions with assembled villagers re the council,
cash crops and various other subjects.
1330-1500 Further discussions with a smaller group of villages.
Sleep night MAKARATAMA.

Tuesday 22nd June 1971.

0730-1100 Walk MAKARATAMA to KISILA
1115-1230 Walk KISILA to SIMBA
1245-1515 Walk SIMBA to JOSEPHSTAAL.

Wednesday 23rd JUNE 1971.

Station Duties.

Thursday 24th JUNE 1971.

0800-1030 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to MAMARINDA.

Check survey by A.F.O. M.LUTHER.

Mr. LUTHER to MINDIVI self to JOSEPHSTAAL 1145-1315.

Friday 25th JUNE 1971.

0900-1130 Depart JOSEPHSTAAL to AVUNAMAKAI

1130-1230 Talk to village officials

1230-1600 Walk AVUNAMAKAI to AMBOK.

1600-1730 Talk to village officials i.e. coffee etc.

Sleep night AMBOK.

25

Sunday 9th MAY 1971.

0800-0930 Walk GUTEPUK to ITUTANG

0930-1030 Discussions with V.O.'s.

Sleep night ITUTANG.

Monday 10th MAY 1971.

0800-1230 Discussions re inclusion into the Council. Talks on cash cropping and so forth.

1230-1400 Gather details for Area Study.

1400-1430 Check coffee gardens until stopped by rain. Work on Patrol Report.

Sleep night ITUTANG.

Tuesday 11th MAY 1971

0830-0930 Walk ITUTANG to UNGEI

0930-1000 Talk to Village Officials

1000-1230 Walk UNGEI to UVORAI

1230-1315 Talk to Councillor and other men.

1315-1530 Walk UVORAI to MINDIVI

Sleep night MINDIVI.

Wednesday 12th MAY 1971.

0730 Talk to Councillor and henchmen re road survey. Josephstaal Bogia road RAIN all day. Do office work.

Sleep night MINDIVI.

Thursday 13th MAY 1971

RAIN continues. Cancel survey

0900-1130 Walk MINDIVI to JOSEPHSTAAL.

14th - 22nd MAY 1971 JOSEPHSTAAL.

Sunday 23rd MAY 1971

1200-1430 Walk JOSEPHSTAAL to MINDIVI

Talk to V.O.'s arrange cutters for survey.

Monday 24th MAY 1971.

0800-1130 Walk MINDIVI to MAMARINDA. a hamlet of ARIMBUGOR.

1200-1300 Follow UBARASIKI (RIVER UBARA)

1315-1415 up stream to look at terrain.

RAIN. Return to MAMARINDA TO set up camp

Sleep night.

Tuesday 25th MAY 1971.

0730-1200 Walk up stream to the two main tributaries of the UBARASIKI. Thence to SARIMI.

Check various routes along the way.

1230-1400 Check various sites for bridging UBARASIKI.

Saturday 26th JUNE 1971.

0730-0830 Walk AMBOK to TANGUAT (NEW).
 0835-1100 Walk TANGUAT (NEW) to TANGUAT (OLD).
 1200-1630 Walk TANGUAT (OLD) to SOBONAM a hamlet of WADAGZAM
 1645-1815 Walk SOBONAM to TANGU. Cargo to SIRIKIN 2030.
 Discussions with Priest in charge re road routes.
 Sleep night TANGU.

Sunday 27th JUNE 1971.

0800-1200 Wait for vehicle. Cargo in from SIRIKIN.
 1200-1600 Walk TANGU to LILAU via KUONGAN.
 1630 Arrive BOGIA.

END OF PATROL.

The area study for the villages mentioned in (a) and (b) reports from the rest of the report for which a situation report will be submitted. The topics in (b) and (c) shall be included under their relevant headings.

Two kangas didactic were involved in this report. They are listed in the report.

It is also to be hoped they can get the report done by the end of the project.

At present the people are suffering from the effects of the present fire. The first casualty if it could be called, was the death of a child. The child was killed by the fire. The child was killed by the fire. The child was killed by the fire.

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SITUATION REPORT JOSEPHSTAAL 4 70/71.

a) Local Government Councils.

PATROL JOSEPHSTAAL No. 4 70/71.

This patrol or series of patrols had three main purposes.

- a) The patrol to the GUAM villages of AMBOK, ITUTANG, TANGUAT and GUTEPUK was for the purposes of compiling an area study for their inclusion in the Council i.e. JOSEPHSTAAL Local Government Council.
- b) The patrol to MAKARATAMA was to quell the outbreak of anarchy there. The former Local Government Councillor SUNGWARA had been physically harassed and threatened and the people were living willy nilly in the bush to their detriment.
- c) The remainder of the patrol was the investigation of the JOSEPHSTAAL to BOGIA (COASTAL) road plus general Administration.

The area study for the villages mentioned in (a) shall be separate from the rest of the report for which a situation report will be submitted. The topics in (b) and (c) shall be included under their relevant headings.

Two census divisions were involved in this report. The JOSEPHSTAAL and SILUWA C/Ds.

..... can also use their political push to gain Government support and cooperation on such major things as bridging the GUAM and such.

It is also to be hoped they can get their people to work on this project.

At present the people are cooperating well with the survey but perhaps four or five years work on the road may dampen the present fire.

(iii) The first casualty if it could, be called such, since the instigation of the Council was MAKARATAMA village. It inevitably resulted from the change from the dictatorial Luluai-Tultul system to the seemingly, by comparison, "anachistic" council system.

While the Luluai-Tultul was comprehensible to them as being not too far removed from their village power system the council had no such relationship, as it is theoretically supposed to operate. Hence at the first opportunity they tested the council through their own member and for no reason other than testing the system refused to do anything that the councillor suggested.

The councillor, SUNGWARA, who is a mediocre chap at the best of times was flummoxed and as a result complete anarchy reigned.

Roads were not cut, houses fell down. The populous moved to

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.....

SITUATION REPORT JOSEPHSTAAL. 4 70/71.

a) Local Government Councils.

(i)

This section is not applicable to ITUTANG, AMBOK, GUTEPUK and TANGUAT as yet but recommendation as to ward boundaries and ward composition will be made under section headed miscellaneous.

(ii)

The road survey on the JOSEPHSTAAL - BOGIA road as included in this report was prompted by a letter from the Josephstaal Council to the District Commissioner.

The Council realises the need for such a road and is making all efforts to see everyone else able to assist is cognizant of this need.

The rough survey when finally completed will be followed by a Councils submission to P.W.D. for a surveyor and then the District Coordinating Committee of the Area Authority for funds.

The council has asked for \$500.00 in the 71/72 financial year and it is planned to ask for 3000-4000 the following year, by which time all the survey work should have been completed.

The Yawar Council is at present spending funds on the upgrading of the TANGU-BOGIA ROAD and I should say the ALMAMI Council would not be adverse to contributing cash to a road from TANGU to the JOSEPHSTAAL border as it would also help about 1000 of their people and probably more.

Besides money the councils can also use their political push to gain Government support and cooperation on such major things as bridging the GUAM and such.

It is also to be hoped they can get their people to work on this project.

At present the people are cooperating well with the survey but perhaps four or five years work on the road may dampen the present fire.

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While the Luluai-Tultul was comprehensible to them as being not too far removed from their village power system the council had no such relationship, as it is theoretically supposed to operate. Hence at the first opportunity they tested the council through their own member and for no reason other than testing the system refused to do anything that the councillor suggested.

The councillor, SUNGWARA, who is a mediocre chap at the best of times was flummoxed and as a result complete anarchy reigned.

Roads were not cut, houses fell down. The populous moved to

9
10

their garden houses and terrified SUNGWARA by threats of SANGUMA
should he report their conduct. Their attitude to the council was
one of disdain. To put it colloquially "Council ino gat poua".

Following two absences from meetings I sent one of the
councillors from the area to find out what was wrong with
SUNGWARA and the report resulted in this patrol.

I spent two days with the people discussing the council,
what it is does and how it basically works and told them of
their duties to the council and vice versa.

Just prior to my arrival the second council elections had
taken place and the ex Luluai KANSATAMBU had replaced SUNGWARA
as councillor. This change had been prompted by a talk to the
men folk of the village at Josephataal when reports had just been
received plus the obvious unsuitability of SUNGWARA to lead and
represent them.

On this patrol I supported KANSATAMBU, who seems to be a
good man, and asked the people to support him.

I have also suggested to the ADVISER Mr. REMESEN that the
council think seriously as a matter of urgency, of purchasing
a radio or making some small token project in this village to
gain their support and let them see some material benefit of the
Council. Because of its situation this village sees and is affected
by none of the present projects such as roads, water pumps etc.

Subsequent medical patrols and routine police patrols and
reports from KANSATAMBU have said that the situation is back to
normal in the village and with KANSATAMBU as their representative
and the support of the Council coupled with regular talks on the
council should keep it that way.

b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS.

(i) This section is again not applicable to the four afore
mentioned villages.

(ii) All councillors encountered in the area of the road survey
were very willing to assist.

Councillor KAMI of IKUNDEN the new president of the council
is perhaps the greatest help for as well as assisting with cutters,
carriers and food he had constructive suggestions as to the route.
He has also proved a great asset in canvassing support for the
road from higher Authorities such as the District Coordinating
Committee and so forth.

The councillors from TANGU and SIRIKEN ~~XXXXXXXX~~ are also
eager for a road into the area and have assisted.

(iii) The new councillor for MAKARATAMA, KANSATAMBU, as already stated,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ is an ex Luluai. He is a young man and progressive.
Being an ex village official he commands respect in the village
and seems to be able to handle power well.

9

At present he is a bit shy of the council because of his inexperience but he has already proved more effective than SUNGWARA ever was.

I suggest that he be given some special attention until he finds his feet among the second term men.

I should say another six months should give one an idea of his worth.

C) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The four villages surveyed for the council proved not to be the exception to the general rule in the whole of the Josephstaal area.

The people have no knowledge and do not wish to have such knowledge because it does not interest them, affect them physically or mentally and is completely foreign to their environment and society;

Again discussions on the matter were frustrated by blank, uninterested stares. TANGUAT proved to be the most receptive only because they had heard mention of it on their radio. But after an explanation they were not too impressed and pulled out their betel nut and "buis".

(ii) Short talks were given on the subject to villages stopped at on the route, of the survey but again no interest was shown by the people.

Perhaps if the House of Assembly was directly involved in the construction of this road there might be some interest.

(iii) At MAKARATAMA I kept the discussions to a local level and made no mention of national Politics.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(i) People of the Trans-Guan villages do not know who their member is and they have never seen him. They do not know his function nor are they concerned.

(ii) & (iii) The above may be applied to the whole of this area patrolled.

D. POLITICAL EDUCATION.

(i) For the last eight years political education has been carried out in this area. The results of this education are.

(a) The people know how to vote.

(b) The people want to join the JOSEPHSTAAL Local Government Council.

Two admirable accomplishments, but unless a concerted effort is made within the next year or two in the field of Political Education this people will not progress past this for the next eight years.

I attempted to prompt discussion on national politics but to no avail. If I had taken a film unit on patrol with films of most of the subjects I was discussing, I may have accomplished something

Visual aides such as blanket graphs and such would be of no use.

What one requires is a realistic basis to work from and this may only be accomplished with film or slide. From this realistic basis one may then use these other methods to expand.

In this area one will not accomplish what one sets out to do in the field of Political Education if proof is not shown first of the actual existence of the institution and its work on so forth. Again political ^{sermons} ~~sermons~~ will help but this only helps the selected few who also need a basis of realism to communicate.

(ii) & (iii) The situation in all of the Josephstaal areas is the same.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

The villages of GUTEPUK, TANGUAT, AMBOK and ITUTANG have all expressed an enthusiasm to join the Josephstaal Local Government Council.

They have also agreed to become a single ward although ITUTANG is a different social group from the other three. The people see no reason to join either wards 1 or 2 the villages of which have the same linguistic and social habits. It was suggested by the people from UNGEI in ward 2 that they and the people from ITUTANG form a single ward.

This decision was rejected by the people from ITUTANG. I am in full support of this decision because both wards 1 and 2 are the worst in the council area. The councillors are poor, economic developments is for all intents nil and in general their attitude is poor. If ITUTANG did join with these villages I feel it would go the same way. Whereas with AMBOK, TANGUAT and GUTEPUK it must progress.

As before stated these villages ^{are} considered by virtue of their situation, a bloc.

The ward if so formed would be Ward 19. One councillor for this ward would suffice as the villages ~~are~~ fairly close together

ECONOMIC.

a) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(i) On a comparative basis three of the four villages under survey are the most advanced villages economically in the whole of JOSEPHSTAAL.

Their situation, infrequency of patrols over the last five years and their general ^{backwardness} ~~development~~ in other areas of development do not make a good medium for the growth of cash cropping. But as the figures quoted in the area study give lie to this. I put this down to the characters of the people and the progressiveness of their leaders. They also have a sense of being behind and backward and have a wish to improve their lot.

7

ITUTANG is disappointing in this respect for I feel it lacks what these other three villages have. I hope that with close association with the other three villages through the council that some of this desire for economic betterment rubs off. There are already signs of this happening and a subsequent patrol made by the Rural Development Assistant verified this by reporting details of clearing and planting of shade trees in this village.

The patrol found gardens at AMBOK neglected but the reasons for this were explained in the section on cult in the Area Study. Talks were given to these people by myself and the R.D.A. who followed several weeks later and all is back to normal. Over the last month this village has sold several hundred pounds of coffee to D.A.S.F. at Josephstaal.

TANGUAT. As per figures is the most progressive. Plantings over the last year have been extremely heartening and there are several other gardens of a similar size ready to go under the croppers digging stick. On discussion with these villagers I discovered that it had been several years since a representative from D.A.S.F. had been to see them and they wanted someone to come and assist them. They also requested some secateurs for pruning.

Along with AMBOK this village requested a coffee pulper. They were quite willing to purchase it but here I suggested that they wait until they had joined the Council and ask for assistance from the Council. The immediate aid from the Council would get relations to a fine start and also practice evidence of the councils worth.

GUTEPUK proved to be just as impressive as TANGUAT as far as new plantings were concerned. The 915 new planting over the past six months are extremely heartening. Again there are more gardens under construction.

These villages were all anxious for more patrols by the Rural Development Assistants, to assist them with planting, pruning and other details. These were promised and on my return the R.D.A.s were instructed to do same.

The possibilities of expanding this crop are excellent if good extension and services are supplied by D.A.S.F. and D.D.A.

The possibilities of cattle projects were also discussed with the people and several people were quite interested. GUTEPUK village has several patches of kuni of 40 acres and more well situated near water courses.

I have informed the Rural Development Officer about the potential and he intends to investigate these in the near future.

As stated in the Area Study I have attempted to get these villages to bring ~~me~~ food for sale to Josephstaal. Meat and Fish are always in demand from the station staff as is betel nut. This will also make more affected ^{IVE} communications between the officer in charge and these villages. Several times these people have come in with pork or coffee to sell and I was able to get them to sit in on

Council meeting and speak to the Rural Development Officer. It would also give them excellent opportunity to earn money to help them during the time they are waiting for their coffee to bear. These trips also gives them a sense of belonging to Josephstaal instead of a no-mans land between Josephstaal and Bogia.

As previously stated, planting of any other tree crops such as cocoa would be folly because of the lack of communications.

(ii) The area along the route of the survey is all bush, but the village to the side known as the "Road Bogia" are at present the most productive in the area and the most progressive. Talks were given in each village to keep development at its present high and to discuss the prospects of cattle projects.

This was done with the emphasis on the need for a road to the coast to see if the people from IKUNDUN, MINDIVI, TUMANDAPUAR, UTAH ARAMANT and ~~GRAMA~~ would have like enthusiasm for same.

(iii) Along with the council the growing of cash crops dominated discursions at MAKARATAMA. Again planting here has increased over the last year and will do so next year as many gardens are under preparation. The crop is of course Robusta Coffee as it is every where in Josephstaal.

The problem here is the omnipresent lack of roads which hampers development on a major scale or of any other cash crop. These problems will be solved in the future.

This village is about 1500-2000' above sea level as is a lot of their land and I suggested market gardening of "European" type food stuffs which could be marketed at Josephstaal and Madang should production reach that stage. At present a few cabbages find their way down to Josephstaal every so often and are quickly snapped up by the mission, the station staff or occasionally myself, but that is all. Again I have suggested to the adviser that seeds be purchased by the council for distribution to these mountain villages.

ARTIFACTS were also suggested. The present situation as regards these has gone from the sublime to the ridiculous. On previous patrols I had casually mentioned this as a form of income in several villages. The production of same has reached embarrassing proportions and I am now endeavouring with the Josephstaal Council to find an outlet for these artifacts. The Council is to be the agency and they will sell to a firm in Madang.

As soon as the patrol service is completed and the weather becomes suitable it would be arranged that parties would be sent to plant coffee in the area. The route of the patrol service is as follows: from Josephstaal to Bogia, then to Makaratama, then to the coast. The route is very rough and the weather is very hot. It is a hazardous journey.

b ROADS.

This section I shall devote entirely to the survey carried out on the Josephstaal Bogia Road.

After viewing several possibilities I finally settled on a route that would travel north-north east from Josephstaal along the UBARASIKI to a point near the confluence of the major tributaries about 3 hours walk from Josephstaal.

Thence due north along a valley bordered by the start of the ADLBERTS and a series of ridges which support the villages of the ROAD Bogia. These features are east and west respectively of this valley of sorts.

This will finish at the GUAM river about an hour walk above MORESAPA village where there is supposed to be a suitable bridge site. Thence it will turn due east north east following the GUAM and thence a tributary to below WADAGINAM village and then north east to join with the TANGU road. This route has of course not been surveyed, cut and so only the result of observations conducted on walks to and from Bogia via TANGU. Fifteen minutes in a helicopter could have accomplished this but unfortunately one was not available

All this section of the patrol on the road was spent in ascertaining the route.

The first major problem to construction of a road along this route would be the bridging of the UBARASIKI near the station. The site is not good but it could be bridged with Government assistance i.e. funds.

The road would then follow a track previously used by the mission to pull timber. This road extends 3 hours up the UBARASIKI to a position about an hours walk above MAMARINDA, a small hamlet of ARIMBUGOR, on the western side of the river.

From this position Mr. M.Luther the A.F.O. from Bogia has cut a section of two miles skirting some small hills and travelling due north.

This was all the survey that was completed at this time and it is planned to continue with it along the lines I have laid out in the first paragraph as soon as time will allow. It is hoped that Mr. Luther is sent back to continue this work.

There are several problems with this route as is. The section from Josephstaal to the GUAM has very little population and road, camps, food gardens and such will have to be constructed along the route.

As soon as the actual survey is completed and the route proves suitable it could be arranged that gardens and so forth could be planted by the people in preparation for cutting operations.

Because tracks through the area do not follow the proposed route, survey track has to be cut. There is also a lack of prominent features for the "surveyor" to get his bearings so 15-30 minutes in a helicopter by the officer in charge and Mr. Wayne would be

an enormous help.

Find attached to this report a map labelled (B) showing roughly the route proposed.

SOCIAL.

a) HEALTH.

i) Health in these four villages was good a vast improvement on my last patrol to the area. Several prosecutions under C.W.O. Section 85 carried out at that time, seemed to have had the desired results.

Several patrols carried out by A.P.O's and the Hospital Orderly from Josephstaal to this area and kept things under surveillance.

If the present standard of health is to be maintained or improved these patrols must be kept up or the suggestion made in my 1 of 70/71 that the AID POST at SORMU which was formerly at GUTEPUK should be returned to that village. The people from this area are constantly agitating for this to happen. Again I referred this back to them for action by their Councillor when he is elected. They consider the aid post at MIDIVINDI which is about 4½ hours from the area too far.

There was no evidence of any epidemics or cases of serious illness sighted.

ii) The people in villages visited in conjunction with the road survey were all in good health. A whooping cough scare several weeks earlier had not come to anything and a medical patrol had just preceded this patrol so everyone was in good health.

iii) One of the reasons for the anarchy at MAKARATAMA was an influenza epidemic through the area, the third in the last year, in which six old people died. Idle talk of SANGUMA and this "only happened when we joined the council" did not help the situation. Talks were given on this and a medical patrol was sent in a week after my visit for talks on health, hygiene and so forth.

On my arrival there the people were in good health. A couple of people with colds received treatment.

En Rout. to MAKARATAMA I passed through KISILA.

Several weeks previously the Councillor ARAGAM of KISILA had all but died from pneumonia. He had been instructed twice by the A.P.O. to go to Josephstaal to seek treatment. He disregarded the warnings. He was finally brought to the health centre on a stretcher in a shocking state of disrepair. The ministrations of WOKAM REM the Hospital Orderly saved him.

3

On my arrival at KISIJA I instructed the committee man to take himself to Josephstaal because he was ill with a cold. At this time I also pointed out the folly of not seeking treatment by citing the Souncillors case. This was ignored. A week later the APO treated the Committee man on his patrol and further instructed him to go to hospital, by this time he had pneumonia.

A week later he was carried in suffering from malnutrition, pneumonia and an advanced T.U. on his leg.

I hope these two cases will prompt the people from this area to seek medical aid more quickly.

There are no infant welfare clinics to the Trans GUAM or MAKARATAMA area, but once a month clinics are held on the Road Bogia by the M.C.H. sisters from the Catholic mission.

EDUCATION.

1) There is no school i.e. "T" School in the area to cater for these four villages. No boarding facilities are available at either Josephstaal or TANGU mission stations.

There are no children from the area attending school.

Mission catechist schools of which there is one at ITUTANG, GUTEPUK and AMBOK, cater for any scholastic desires any of the children may have. At these schools the basic basics are taught. Out of 70 children attending these institutions about 10 are semi literate after a years schooling.

(ii) & (iii) The same situation as regards education exists in these areas although there are two children from MAKARATAMA and several from IKUNDUN, MINDIVI and TUMANDAPUAR living with families near Josephstaal attending the KATIATI and JOSEPHSTAAL "T" schools respectively.

C. LAW AND ORDER.

1) There were no Local courts convened on this patrol ^{but} ~~and~~ several disputes were heard and settled out of court.

Again there was this suspicious lawfulness in the area one encounters in most of Josephstaal and which occurs mainly because no trouble is reported.

It is either settled on the village level by the 'Big men' or pressure is applied by means of threats of SANGUMA and such on the Village Officials or the victims of the breach of justice should they report such transgressions.

Again the village authorities were instructed to bring law breakers to Justice. To no avail I feel.

ii) No Local courts were convened and no disputes arbitrated on this section of the patrol.

2

(iii) The whole purpose of the patrol to MAKARATAMA was to reinstate law and order. Although no punitive action was taken, stern warnings were given to the populous that any person who disturbed the village peace in some way could expect little sympathy in future. They were informed that an abundance of charges could have been laid under section 50 of P.O.'s, the N.A.R.S. and Council Rules. The new councillor was instructed to report offences immediately.

Regular Police patrols will be sent to this area to keep life as it should be.

There were no disputes etc. brought to my notice at MAKARATAMA.

D. CULT.

i) See the section in the Area Study devoted to this for details.

ii) & iii) There is no cult being practiced in this area but as stated in previous reports the peoples minds are all receptive to such talk.

Francis Cotton
P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... MADANG..... Report No. JOSEPHSTAAL ⁵⁻ 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by..... JOSEPH APINI ATSA A.D.O. - L.G.

Area Patrolled..... JOSEPHSTAAL/DRAMIN CENSUS DIVISIONS - MADANG

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... COUNCIL CLERK

Natives..... A. ARONGO

Duration—From 27./5./1971 to 10./6./71

Number of Days..... 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... ALL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 8./2./1971

Medical / / 19

Map Reference..... FORMIL BOGIA

Objects of Patrol..... JOSEPHSTAAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
GENERAL ELECTION

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

.....

.....

.....

GG/EN

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396,
KONKORDU

67-7-70

9th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

Dept. of the Administrator,
MADANG

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL NO. 5 - 1970/71

Your reference 67-2-7 of 21st September, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr
J.A. Aiss, Assistant District Officer, of the Josephstaal and part
of URAMIN Census Divisions.

Josephstaal and URAMIN Divisions

The report of the
also has covered the
divisions. The content of
report and the District
secretary.

J. D. Ellis
(J. D. ELLIS)
Secretary

67-7-70 (15)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

GDP:LM



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-7

MADANG.

21st September, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT
NO. 5 OF 1970/71.

The attached Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. J. Aisa, Local Government Officer, covering his election patrol of the Josephstaal and Uramin Census Divisions, refers.

2. The patrol is straightforward and indicates that Mr. Aisa has carried out a workmanlike job of conducting these elections. The comments of the Assistant District Commissioner Bogia and the District Local Government Officer cover the salient aspects.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner.

BAD/jgc

42-11-14

Office of Local Government,
P.O. Box 2071,
Jompa,
MADANG.

8th September, 1971.

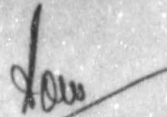
District Commissioner,
MADANG.

JOSEPHSTAAL PATROL REPORT No. 5/1970-71

Attached please find 3 copies of the above report. The patrol was mounted by Mr. J. Aisa to carry out the 2nd Josephstaal Council General Election. Another patrol carried out by Mr T. Hubbard (Bogia Patrol Report No. 23/70-71) covering part of the elections has already been submitted. All returns have previously been forwarded to Chief Electoral Officer, Regional Local Govt. Officer and yourself.

The report is straightforward and the ADC Bogia has covered most aspects. Mr Aisa mentions that the people consider that the term of office for Councillors is too short. The election was at the conclusion of the 1st year of office, however future general elections will be held bi-yearly.

For your information and onforwarding.



(B.A. DOWNES)

District Local Government Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Bogia.
Mr J. Aisa, L.G.C. Madang.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-1
If calling ask for RGB/rac
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator.

BOGIA.

3rd September 1971

District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O.Box 184,
MADANG.

(through D.L.G.O.)

Josephstaal Patrol Report No. 570/71.

Please find attached three copies of the above mentioned report submitted by Mr. J. Aisa, Local Government Officer.

The purpose of the patrol was to carry out elections for part of the Josephstaal Local Government Area.

Because of the unexpected arrival of this report and as it was carried out in 1970/71 the patrol figures (Appendix 1) submitted with my annual report (no 72-2-1 of 28/7/71) should be adjusted to read Josephstaal -5-142 and the Sub district total -30-332. You may wish to adjust the records.

The Josephstaal Local Government Council held its first meeting on the 7th May 1970 and because of the general backwardness of the Josephstaal area the council and the people were very apprehensive, particularly with regard to taxation, however, it appears now that the people have accepted council administration and even the rise in tax rates in certain wards for 1971/72 has not caused much comment.

Political education discussions including talks on Self Government and Independence have been held in all parts of the council area. The people, however, because of their remoteness are unable at this stage to understand the concept of Self Government and Independence. A Political Education seminar for thought and opinion leaders was conducted in Josephstaal recently but the success of this may not be known until the area is patrolled during the coming 3/4 months.

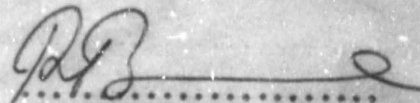
The people of this area are not at all happy with their present Member of the House of Assembly Mr. J. McKinnon. In the 3 1/2 years since his election he has not visited the area on one occasion despite the fact that the people from this area voted for him en masse.

Unfortunately this does not give the people a very satisfactory outlook with respect to the House of Assembly or its members. A more sophisticated people would be clamouring for more attention.

Coffee plantings continue throughout the area but no figures are available as to the extent of these plantings. However, it is expected that coffee production from the Josephstaal area will rise considerably over the next few years.

Educational facilities are inadequate for the area. The two primary "T" schools at Josephstaal and Katiati only cater for a small fraction of children eligible to go to school. There is little doubt that this matter will become a sore point with the council in the near future.

The recruiting in the area appears to be getting out of hand. Indiscriminate recruiting seems to be the order of the day under the name of Mr. J. McKinnin M.F.A. Unfortunately no figures are available but Mr. Dixon A.P.O. is to commence a patrol of the Josephstaal census division within the next week and he will receive instructions to obtain figures and assess the situation.



R.C. Browne.
Asst. District Commissioner.

JOSEPHSTAAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
MADANG DISTRICT,

PATROL DIARY No. 3 - 1970/71

MAY 1971

1. 27/5 Thurs. 7.30 - 8.30 Departed from Madang by Toyota to airstrip and by T.A.L. to Josephstaal Patrol Post.
9.45 - 12.00 Arrangement of patrol gears for Josephstaal Local Government Council general election - 1971/72 with two patrol teams.
12.30 - 1700 Assisted patrol team No. 1 who departed for Ward 7 - Bargansav.
Re-arrangement of my patrol gears.
Checked monthly Financial Statement and office activities.
Slept at Josephstaal.
2. 28/5 Fri.
Ward 6. Polling - Josephstaal Patrol Post.
745 - 1430 Conducted council general election at Josephstaal Patrol Post.
Competition of three candidates :-
MANUMBA SIGUAM - WITANGU - 5 VOTES
APARIK MAKABAI - USIMBUGOR - 17 VOTES
JOSEPH MAVUGURA - WATITANGU - 206 VOTES
Informal Votes 2
TOTAL 230 VOTES
Supported talks given on this election, duties of Councillors and Committee.
1500 - 1730 Departed and arrived at Ward 17 - Kundegende. Heavy rain 1715 and ceased at night.
Road-clean and parts muddy.
Slept at Kunderende.
3. 29/5 Sat.
Ward 17. Polling - Kundegende.
750 - 1230 Talks on election procedure, conducted election - competition of three candidates :-
MOROPE AMBOS - KUNDEGENDE - 1 VOTE
TOGI NOBNOB - KIMBUGOR - 5 VOTES
OGARAPAI MURUGUNA - KUNDEGENDE - 144 VOTES
Informal votes 1
TOTAL 151 VOTES
Supported talks on election, duties of Councillors and committee.
1245 - 1500 Departed Kundegende and arrived Turagere. Exchanged carriers 1530 - 1600 Departed and arrived Kaibugu.
Road - bushy and narrow, parts muddy.
Rest house etc. dirty surroundings unclean.
Met heavy rain on my arrival and some carriers slept and others returned when rain was showering.
Slept at Kaibugu.
4. 30/5 Sun
Ward 15. No polling and election
750 - 1100 compiled and completed election statistics for the last two elections of wards 6 and 17.
1230 - 1400 Talks given on policy social and economic of Local Government Council to interested group of people at the village.
1645 - 1730 Accompanied councillor and committee and walked along the village - Assisted and advised on working days for Local Government Council and village people - Works on sanitary and hygiene - roads etc should be observed by councillors and committee on council working days.
Slept at Kaibugu.

Continued/2.....

5. 31/5 Mon.
Ward 15

800 - 1200 Polling place - Kaibugu and election duties commenced. One nomination of a candidate was received. ONJEMBU KAMANC'RI - KAIBUGU - Unopposed candidate. Supported talks given then called to names from the register books.
1230 - 1700 Long walk Kaibugu - Ivarai. Waited for carriers at Aiadenk - they arrived and continued to Ivarai. I was carried down by canoe to the new camp of councillor Aviko, where one hour walk to the rest house. The carriers slept and returned next day.
Road - muddy most parts - narrow and bushy.
1930 - 2000 Talks on Local Government Council function and duties, economy and demanded parents to send their children to school etc.
Slept at Ivarai.

6. 1/6 Tues.
Ward 16

Polling and Election - Ivarai.
750 - 845 hours allowed for nomination of candidates - mean time waited for the people of Woguvunt - where cause of death of Luluai's second wife few people came to the polling place at Ivarai.
915 - 1430 Written the names of two candidates on the nomination forms - talks on election procedure then began with actual election.

OMBAKA SIGUNA	-	TURAGERE	-	30 Votes
AVIKO ORIDAI	-	IVARAI	-	85 Votes

TOTAL 115 Votes.

Supported talks of election, duties of councillors and committee were given.
1440 - 1915 Walking hours - Ivarai to Indavaia (To be noted Alaginam is now deserted and the people camped at Indavaia) Some carriers slept - others returned (told those returning slept at Woguvunt)
Road - nearest to Ivarai uncut, most part - wide and clean except muddy.
1945 - 2015 Assisted people on the views of Local Government Council functions and duties, economy and recommended the parents to send their children to school.
Slept at Indavaia.

7. 2/6 Wed.
Ward 18

Polling place and election Indavaia.
800 - 1200 Talks on election procedure and nomination of candidates. At least one hour was allowed for nomination of candidates. Received one nomination - APUGAI IAGAVANG of INDAVAIA - unopposed candidate. Supported talks of re-election of old councillor. View of Local Government Council function and duties, and the duties of councillors and committee were given. Pointed out clearly to people that they are members of Josephstaal Local Government Council and they should co-operate with councillor and committee in all respectable work acquired by them.
1230 - 1700 hours walked from Indavaia to Ingavaia.
Road - muddy close to former village - bushy and narrow all the way to the latter village.
Rain - heavily fell on my arrival.
Slept at Ingavaia.

8. 3/6 Thurs.
Ward 1

Polling place - Ingavaia.
800 - 1200 Talks on the procedure of election and nomination. People of Ingavaia, Isaikan, Matanga, Oiumkum and Aivant wanted the old councillor to stand again. However, at least one hour was allowed for nomination of candidates.
Received one nomination - KIRU AKUBJIA of INGAVAIA - Unapproved.

Continued/.....

Talks on the duties of councillors and committee and people of Local Government Council.

Called the names of the electors enrolled.

1230 - 1600 Departed for Midisindi.

Road - parts clean, bushy and muddy.

At 1800 - 1840 hours talked to Midsivindi people on Local Government Council functions, economy, social and education.

Slept at Midsivirdi.

9. 4/6 Fri.
Ward 2

Polling and Election at Midsivirdi.

800 - 1200 - Talks given on election procedure and nomination of candidates.

Nomination time was allowed. Received one nomination of a candidate.

OARUMKAI - BUNABU of MIDSIVINDI was unopposed.

Names of electors enrolled were called. Then pointed out to the people about their duties towards Local Government Council, the duties of Councillor and committee.

1230 - 1500 departed for Uvorai.

About 15 to 20 minutes before my arrival shower of rain continued to heavy rain - ceased at 1730.

1745 - 1830 talks given on Local Government Council functions and activities, economy, social and education.

Road - parts clear, muddy and bushy.

Slept at Uvorai.

10. 5/6 Sat
Ward 4

800 - 1245 Talks on procedure of election and nomination of candidates. Given time for nomination.

Received one nomination of candidate and that was old councillor.

Showing of hands confirmed KOKOS MANGAIAMP of UVORAI was unopposed.

Supported talks on re-election and unopposed were given - with duties of people, committee and councillor towards Local Government Council.

Roll call of the electors enrolled.

1330 - 1700 Departed for Ikundum. Road - parts clean, bushy and muddy.

Heavy rain at 1730.

Slept at Ikundum.

11. 6/6 Sun.
Ward 5

No polling and election.

800 - 945 left for Mindivi. Attended church service. Discussion with the teacher on the situation of education facilities and materials and welfare clinics. Returned 1000.

1040 - 1230 Observed village and site.

1000 - 1630 - Recess - reading and revision of Local Government circulars.

1730 - 1830 Assembled with people in the village. Talks on Local Government Council, functions, duties etc., economy, social and education.

Slept at Ikundum.

Heavy rain at night.

12. 7/6 Mon.
Ward 5

Polling and election at Ikundum 800 - 1400 talks - election procedure and nomination of candidates.

Competition of two candidates at this election.

AVO of IKUNDUM - 30 Votes

KAMI of IKUNDUM - 158 Votes

TOTAL: 188 Votes

Supported talks of the election given, also duties of councillors committee and people towards Local Government Council were given.

1430 - 1800 departed for the Josephstaal Patrol Post. Called in at Watitangu and sent message on to Pondom that election Tuesday

8/6/71.

Continued/ ...

Road - parts clean and wide, bushy narrow and muddy.
Slept at Josephstaal Patrol Post.

13. 8/6 Tues.
Ward 3.

730 - 820 Departed for Pondoma -
830 - 1425 Commenced polling and election. Talks on procedure of election and nomination.
One nomination of the candidate was received. After three quarters of an hour the nomination was closed.
The majority show of hands indicated that URAMARA MEIGC of PCNDOMA was elected unopposed.
Supported talks on the re-election of the old councillor were given together with duties of councillors, committee and people towards Local Government Council.
Roll call on electors enrolled.
Shower of rain at close end of the roll call. Rain continued falling heavily.
Closed today's work.
1430 - 1500 Briefly given talks on economy and education to those people who gathered around me under the shelter of a house, meantime waited for the rain to cease.
1530 - 1630 returned to Josephstaal Patrol Post.

END OF ELECTION PATROL:

14. 9/6 Wed.

800 - 1200 Compiled election statistics and completed and handed to Mr. T.J. Hubbard together with all the election papers.
1300 - 1606 Traced patrol maps of Josephstaal. Assisted the council clerk and balanced May 31st Financial Statement.
Slept at Josephstaal. Shower of rain at night.

15. 10/6 Thurs.

800 - 1030 Packed my personal goods. Tonight the council clerk to balance general cash book and Financial Statement, and asked for outstanding office duties.
1045 - 1105 Waited for the plane at the airstrip.
1115 - 1145 Returned to Madang.

COMPLETE PATROL DAYS ENDED.

SITUATION REPORT JOSEPHSTAAL NO.3 - 1970/71

Josephstaal and part of Uramin

CENSUS DIVISIONS :-

This report is headed accordingly to recommended situation report of circular 67-1-0 of 28th June, 1968 amendments.

A. POLITICAL Education

1. Local Government

The Josephstaal Local Government Council was recently established in this area since the 5th day of April 1970. As the result, the people generally knew Local Government Affairs especially at the first Local Govt. Council general elections in May 1970.

2. Local Government Councillors

(a) In the whole census division one councillor is a representative for each village group.

(b) The councillor and committee representatives are looked upon as the leaders in the area. The Tul-tuls and Luluais are concerned that they are the next leaders. It was noted that when the councillor or committee were absent in the villages the Tul-Tuls or Luluais met us first and discussed the matters for this election.

(c) Relating to the councillors, who were elected unopposed in various wards was that the majority of the people wanted the councillors should have longer term of office in order to learn normal Local Government Council policy, meeting procedures, etc. by experience.

(d) Although very little developmental works have been done especially on road work, sanitation and hygiene and agricultural hygiene etc. the constant work movement is coming up well with the effective councillors and committee. The only complaint, was brought up, was the Agricultural Officer, has not helped us much on coffee work.

(e) Minor disputes and quarrels mainly occurred over land and marriages. The councillors and committee usually settle such minor matters by holding small court cases in villages. This was noted at the Kaibugu Village and I advised the councillor and committee to submit or report any matters (small or big) to the OTC of the patrol post as soon as possible. As a matter of fact the people realised that the councillors and committee are acting as middle men between the people and the Administration Officers.

3. House of Assembly

(a) On the whole the people have obtained very little knowledge about the House of Assembly.

(b) It was noted at Ward 5 - Ikundun Village that the people have already heard about talks on self Government and Independence. Yet they do not know what is Self Government and Independence. I felt that the House of Assembly members should organise special courses be carried out with projectors and films. Such courses and instructions should be appreciated by these people.

(c) In addition to 3(b) above such courses should be considered and be operated either before the due course of Local Government Council elections or after. It would be a great help for the councillors, committee and the people where Local Government Council is newly established.

4. House of Assembly Members

(a) At three wards - 6, 17, and 5 where the people pointed out to me that the House of Assembly member for Ramu, Mr J. McKinnon has never visited their area.

(b) I advised that the House of Assembly members are very busy people and probably have not enough time to visit all the areas.

This encourages the people on cash cropping of different kinds in future (ie apart from coffee). The people of Pondoma Village suggested on growing timber in the area. My advice given on this suggestion was that the suitable sites may be investigated and survey should be carried out for the purpose of growing timber.

3. Processing and Marketing

Coffee is the only cash crop has come a primary stage of processing and marketing at Josephstaal Station. The indigenous are the producers of this coffee and they have great effort in carrying it to the market over long distances and rugged roads. The coffee is sold at 14 cents per lb.

No other processing cash crops have been prescribed beside coffee.

4. Village Cash Crop Extension

(a) The extension of coffee has been stimulated to all villages. Although, only about 25 men out of 100 in every village have endeavoured to plant coffee in their own block of land. This cash crop is an encouraging cash economic facility in the area. The money is received and paid to Local Government Council tax.

(b) The growing of rice would be another cash crop to be introduced to the Josephstaal people. The people of Kaibuga told me that rice has been grown for some years ago, but they realised that it was difficult in chasing the little birds from eating the rice.

(d) In addition to make more money local subsistent farmers produce taro, yams and bananas. Pigs and chicken are owned by most of the indigenous people. Any surplus food are normally sold at the hospital and at the station in Josephstaal, and also with this money they pay council tax.

5. Non-Indigenous Development

(a) I noted the cattle farmer in between Kundegende and Kimbugor and it is owned by the Catholic Mission. However, I did not commit myself in asking the details of the development.

(b) The above mission has set up a saw mill in the station and timber is supplied for roads and bridges and buildings in the area.

(c) The local people are not really ignorant of running businesses for the development of the Josephstaal Local Government Council area with such examples as above in 5 (a) and (b). They only need intelligence, money and labour to assist them in other types of economic development.

C. SOCIAL

1. Education

(a) On the whole there is no proper education established in the census division. However the Catholic Mission teachers are putting some effort in educating the children in Kaibuga, Uvurai and Mindivi. The subjects are taught in local language and Pidgin. The Primary 'T' School is established at Josephstaal where children are accommodated and attend school. Generally I felt sad for many children are staying home without schools. The Local Government Council should consider the education matter seriously for these census divisions.

(b) Health

In my patrol route I sighted 2 aid posts situated at Turagere and Midisivindi. I was also told that there was one more aid post at Ewvar. Three aid post orderlies are attending the illness of the people in this area. Any very serious sick women or men are carried to Josephstaal hospital. The people are generally healthy although they need better improvement on diets.

(b) Cont...

On the contrary, however, you may and should bring your views to the Josephstaal Local Government Councillor and to the District Commissioner of Mrdang District. That you may know the situation on this matter.

(c) It is felt (with regard to the people in the remote areas) that the people needed to know their House of Assembly Member's personal views and his work.

5. Political Education

(a) The people neither know nor interested to know what is Political Education.

(b) I described these people of Josephstaal as the people of middle age and they are lucky to catch up with the life of the people in the modern civilisation.

(c) The Political Education Officers are existed now-a-days in the Territory. Such officers are needed for the people mentioned in (b) above. Projectors, films and instructions would be the key of knowledge to these people. That they may see political, economical and social things of life.

6. Preferential Voting

(a) At this election of 1971/72 the preferential voting has been explained to the electors at every polling place. The people seemed to understand the normal election procedures; never-the-less they did not know what is the preferential voting. I could not blame them on account of lack of education.

(b) The election was conducted according to the secret voting system. the Poll Clerk assisted on marking the ballot papers for those illiterate voters, where the election was contested.

(c) No female was a candidate, however the number of female voters was about the same as the male voters.

(d) Out of ten wards the election was contested only in four wards. In other six wards there was no election for the old councillor was re-elected unopposed. There was no preferential voting was counted, the first count was sufficient indication for the successful candidates. There were no more than three candidates competed at the election.

(e) About one quarter of total ballot papers were marked with preferential voting system, the three quarter of the ballot papers were marked with one preference.

B. ECONOMIC

1.(a) General Rural Development

Geographically the vast area of the two census divisions is covered with large jungle forests and grass lands. It is rolling land with swamps in the lower areas. The two rivers - Sogeram and Guam and their tributaries irrigate the whole area during floods. As the facts the field development needs several factors. Such as - business settlements, labours and efficient work men.

(b) Roads and Bridges

The Josephstaal airstrip is the central economic access for the people in the area. The access roads and bridges are connecting villages to the air strip. However, the development of roads and bridges require more work.

2. Activities of Development Department

(a) The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries have introduced coffee planting in the area. The actual number of trees planted up to 1971 is 49,410 trees in two census divisions. The present rate of coffee per pound is 14 cents and the people sell their coffee at Josephstaal Station.

This encourages the people on cash cropping of different kinds in future (ie apart from coffee). The people of Pondoma Village suggested on growing timber in the area. My advice given on this suggestion was that the suitable sites may be investigated and survey should be carried out for the purpose of growing timber.

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(b) Health Cont:-

One woman died at Wogurvant and this caused less electors attended the election at Ward 16. I was told that the woman was sick and died. I doubted though the people believed that the Sanguma-man caused this death.

Health and sanitation rule has been passed by the Josephstaal Local Government Council but the work in this relationship is less observed. I noted that about 50/50 latrines are erected in all the villages and people are not accustomed to use them well, or not to use them at all. No health committee is to be blamed, I suggest political education on this matter may be considered.

(c) Agricultural Hygiene

Apparently the people have seen and understand the money which can only be received by hard work. This would be the proper major cause of keeping their coffee and vegetable gardens clean (as I noticed that many gardens by the road side were kept clean). But one common complaint was noted in Wards 1, 2, 16 and 18, that the people needed assistance on detail instructions on Agriculture Hygiene Rule. The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries may be approached for such assistance in the area.

2. Law and Order

In this election patrol one court case brought up after the election. The dispute was marriage matters, however, I advised them that I am not a magistrate but their complaints should be taken to the officer-in-charge at the Josephstaal Patrol Post.

From the discussion with Councillors and committee I learned that main disputes were namely land and marriage matters.

The Committee and Councillors sometimes heard minor disputes and quarrels but any serious matters were reported to the OIC at the Josephstaal Station.

3. Service Provided by Government and Government Agencies.

Nil.

4. Missions

The Roman Catholic Mission was first established at Josephstaal Local Government Council area in March 1938. Most of the schools were established in these census divisions by this mission. Any sports and games were taught in schools for social purposes. But there are no social activities were established economically for the local people.

5. Cult and Unrest

As I was told that the people are still believing spirits or Sanguma Man, however I noted that there is no worship paid to gods or spirits of their own.

A number of villages have been deserted and the people either camped together with other village people or rebuild their new homes. This indicated to me that they have internal beliefs in certain ghosts or spirits who are causing death to various clans.

6. Community Education, Including Womens' Clubs, Youth Activities and Courses etc.

(a) Nil

(b) I felt that Social Development and Home Affairs should be considered by Welfare Officers and have its establishment in these census divisions.

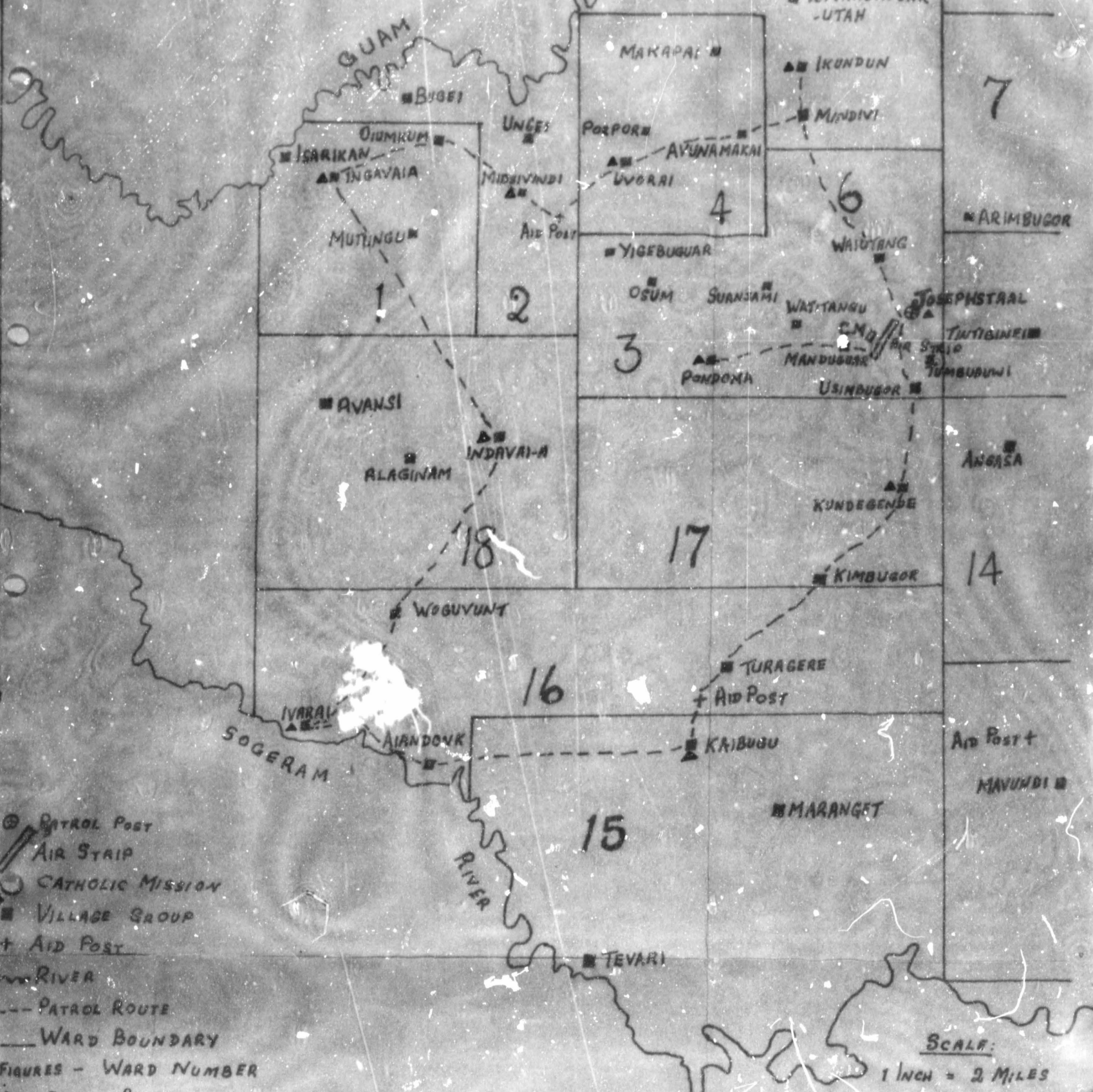
D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. (a) An evaluation of the people's reaction to a civil action programme carried out by a recent Army Patrol through the area :
- Nil
- 2.(a) An assessment of its possible effects upon future Administration activities in the area :
- not required.
- 3.(a) In addition to B. Economic in the previous pages I wish to recommend on the population who were taken out from the area by the private companies etc.
 - (b) Many married men were asked and handed over to companies for the term of two or three years hard labour. Wives and children were neglected from compensation paid to families. This gives to the wives poor homes, no meat and food.
 - ii Position becomes vacant to assist economic development in the area.
 - iii On the return of the same population after the term of employment neither cash nor tools sufficiently supplied from their hard labour . The wives were normally support their husbands with food etc. when they returned from their employers.
 - vi The above statements were mentioned to me at Ward 3 - Pondoma by the Committee. I advised them that at least those people have learned time and work. That they could be able to assist the other people by what they have experienced from the companies.
 - (c) The future administrative officers may investigate and supply only single men to the companies from these census divisions. This consideration may be of great value to the area as a whole.

Joseph Apini Aisa
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICER

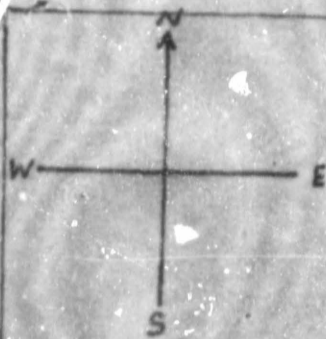


JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISION



- ⊙ PATROL POST
- ✈ AIR STRIP
- ⊙ CATHOLIC MISSION
- VILLAGE GROUP
- + AID POST
- ~ RIVER
- - - PATROL ROUTE
- WARD BOUNDARY
- FIGURES - WARD NUMBER
- ▲ POLLING PLACE

SCALE:
1 INCH = 2 MILES
(APPROX.)



- BOUNDARY of 3 CENSUS DIVISIONS:
 1. JOSEPHSTAAL C/D.
 2. SILUWA C/D.
 3. URAMIN C/D.
- PATROL POST
- ⊙(A) AID POST
- VILLAGE GROUP & CATHOLIC MISSION
- ▭ AIR STRIP
- RIVER

