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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

[Volume 17]

PATROL REPORT OF: MENYAMYA MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ... 20 [17] 1972/73 ... Number of Reports: 5

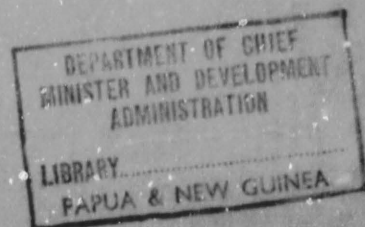
PERORT No: MENYAMYA	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-4	M. L. MACKELLAR ADC	KAINITIBA ROAD TO PAPUA.		N.A.	
[2] 2 OF 1972/73	1-14	L. D. SAYER APO	WADI CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	N.A.	
[3] 3 OF 1972/73	1-13	L. D. SAYER ADO	WESTERN & SOUTH WESTERN CENSUS DIV		N.A.	
[4] 4 OF 1972/73	1-21	L. D. SAYER	WESTERN & SOUTH WESTERN CENSUS DIV		N.A.	
[5] 5 OF 1972/73	1-2	G. J. WILLIAM	NORTH MENYAMYA CENSUS DIV		18.7.72 - 23.7.72	
[] [ASE I]						
[] 1 OF 1972/73	1-3	P. D. OATES ADO	SLATE CREEK ROAD		4.9.72 - 13.9.72	
[] 2 OF 1972/73	1-17	W. R. WILKINSON PU	LOWER KAPAU/NANIMIA		5.3.72 - 8.3.72	
[] 3 OF 1972/73	1-3	S. ARABATA PO	LANGIMAR CENSUS DIVISION.		14.8.72 - 26.8.72	
[] [WAU]						
[] 1 OF 1972/73	1-3	P. D. OATES PO	YAMAP/HOTE/MUSIM CENSUS DIVISION		14.8.72 - 26.8.72	
[] 2 OF 1972/73	1-2	R. D. DRAFFEN APO	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION		10.7.72 - 29.8.72	
[] 3 OF 1972/73	1-24	T. R. DARWEN APO	BIARU CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	15.8.72 - 15.9.72	
[] 4 OF 1972/73	1-14	M. KUNSEI TPO	BUIROD CENSUS DIVISION		16.6.72 - 31.8.72	
[] 5 OF 1972/73	1-26	K. SINZOL TPO	BIANGAY CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	9.10.72 - 12.10.72	
[] 6 OF 1972/73	1-17	T. R. DARWEN APO	WAU RESETTLEMENT.	MAP	13.11.72 - 23.11.72	

MOROBE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

MENYAMYA



<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	M.L. Meckellar	KAINTIBA ROAD TO PAPUA (jacket)
2-72-73	L.D. Sayer	WAPI C.D.
3-72-73	L.D. Sayer	WESTERN & S. WESTERN C.D.
4-72-73	L.D. Sayer	WESTERN & S. WESTERN C.D.
5-72-73	G.J. Williams	N. MENYAMYA C.D.

ASEKI

1-72-73	P.D. Oates	SLATE CREEK ROAD (jacket)
2-72-73	W.R. Wilkinson	LOWER KAPAU/NANIMA "
3-72-73	S. Arabata	LANGIMAR C.D.

WAU

1-72-73	P.D. Oates	YAMAP/HOTE/MUSIM C.D. "
2-72-73	R.D. Draffan	UPPER WATUT C.D. "
3-72-73	T.R. Darwen	BIARU C.D.
4-72-73	M. Kunsei	BULOLO
5-72-73	K. Sindol	BIANGAI C.D.
6-72-73	T.R. Darwen	WAU Resettlement Areas
7-72-73	P.D. Oates	BIARU
8-72-73	G. SINDOL	WAU Resettlement and Native Mining Leases.
9-72-73	T.R. Darwen	UPPER WATUT C.D.

GARAINA

1-72-73	M. Kunsei	PAPUAN WABIA C.D.
2-72-73	M. Douglas	GARAINA C.D.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 - 1972/73	Objects of patrol: inspect Kairtiba Road
District: MOROBE	Station: Menyanya
Patrol conducted by: M.L. Mackellar, ADC	Subdistrict: Menyanya
Area patrolled: Kairtiba Road to Papua	Designation: ADC
Duration of patrol: Five Days	Personnel accompanying: Nil.
Last D.D.A. patrol: 8-71/72	Number of days: 3
Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil	Total population of area: 1759
Map reference: Map attached	Council area: Nil
	House of Assembly Electorate: Menyanya

The District Commissioner,

District,

LAE

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	Fax	1 only	(✓)
Patrol instructions,			(X)
The Report and my comments,			(✓)
Area study,			(X)
Updating of area study,			(X)
Situation Reports No's 1—			(X)
Patrol map,			(✓)

DATE: 14/7/1972

M. Mackellar
Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,			()
Updating of area study,			()
Situation Report No's. 1—			()
.....			()
.....			()
District Headquarters assessment of			Above average
Patrol & Report.....			Average
			Below average

Date: 24/7/1972

G. G. Hardy
District Commissioner

JIG:KA.

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU,

67-6-1

15th August, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Merebe District,
P.O. Box 572,
L43.

MENYAMBA PATROL NO. 1 - 1972/73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the proposed Kaintiba Road to Papua project as undertaken by Mr. M.L. Mackellar, Assistant District Commissioner.

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

67-2-5



67-6-1

(1)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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

25th July, 1972.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,~~
MENYANYA.

PATROL REPORT MENYANYA NO. 1-1972/73
MR. M. L. MACKELLAR, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Receipt of Mr. Mackellar's report is acknowledged
with thanks.

The action you propose is logical and consistent with
future development and resources available.

(G. G. HARDY)
a/District Commissioner

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

The patrol examined road construction and
problems of maintenance between Menyanya and
the Papuan border. No situation reports arise
out of this patrol.

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

H.Q.

SDM 67 - 6.14

HC

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 of 1972/73
 District: Morobe
 Patrol conducted by: L.D. Sayer
 Area patrolled: Wapi Census Division
 Duration of patrol: 16 Days
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 1 of 1970/71
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil
 Map reference: Journal of Wau

Objects of patrol: Annual Census: updating of Area Study: routine administration. Menyanya
 Station: Menyanya
 Subdistrict: Menyanya
 Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
 Personnel accompanying: See Patrol Report
 Number of days: 16
 Total population of area: See reverse.
 Council area: Nil
 House of Assembly Electorate: Menyanya Open.

The District Commissioner,
 District,

Lee

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 24 to 26,	(Yes
Patrol Instructions,	(Yes
The Report and my comments,	(Yes
Area study,	(No
Updating of area study,	(Yes
Situation Reports No's 1—	(No
Patrol map,	(Yes

DATE: / 19

M.L. Mackellar
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(X
Updating of area study,	(✓
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Area study filed.

Date: 21/9/1972.

R.T. Gallaway
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
27-7-72	Alogi	56	56	71	70	1	-	18	1	273
"	Akwangi	35	38	40	40	-	2	3	2	160
31-7-72	Akwanje	45	38	49	43	-	-	14	2	191
27-7-72	Avi	40	31	57	49	1	-	12	1	194
24-7-72	Etaraipa	46	47	52	65	1	3	21	4	239
35-7-72	Hagita	43	27	49	46	2	1	20	4	192
19-7-72	Hangarora	46	28	47	52	-	-	10	-	183
21-7-72	Hanjua	75	61	52	72	2	2	27	5	297
2-8-72	Hinerka	91	98	122	119	3	5	57	8	503
22-7-72	Hitagaip-	17	22	24	30	1	2	10	2	108
4-8-72	habinye	41	33	52	42	1	-	24	2	195
30-7-72	Kabong	43	36	62	57	-	1	17	2	218
1-8-72	Kanogogei	48	36	50	47	-	-	24	-	185
19-7-72	Katanga	39	34	45	42	-	-	13	-	173
4-8-72	Kumai	55	52	73	58	2	3	10	3	272
22-7-72	Kwagaga	33	38	34	43	1	2	15	2	168
27-7-72	Kraiguma	64	70	84	83	-	2	16	1	330
30-7-72	Mabukaku	79	62	86	77	2	2	43	6	357
24-7-72	Mingopa	32	31	50	49	2	-	16	1	179
20-7-72	Pangapu	67	57	52	64	5	3	29	7	301
35-7-72	Paniogi	42	36	55	52	-	-	18	-	203
21-7-72	Pe'apoinyl	49	35	45	55	-	-	20	-	204
22-7-72	Piwi	44	42	52	59	4	4	26	2	229
26-7-72	Sikwong 1	29	36	34	35	-	14	-	-	148

JWK:LM

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-6-14

27th November, 1972

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
LAE

MENYANYA PATROL NO. 2-72/73

Reference your Minute of 21st September, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the amended Area Study of the WAPI Census Division arising out of the Patrol undertaken by Mr. L.D. SAYER, Assistant Patrol Officer.

An interesting and comprehensive amendment to the Area Study marred only by the fact that Mr. Sayer failed to confine each section to separate pages. In addition only one copy was received. In future please ensure that Area Study amendments or recombinations are submitted in duplicate to this Headquarters.

G.T.J
G.T. LINSLEY
a/Secretary J

A. INTRODUCTION.

- (a) The Wapi Census Division consists of steep, kunai-grassed hills containing numerous small creeks and valleys; forest occurs only above 4000 feet elevation. The climate is warm all the year round and the dry-season occurs during the middle-of-the-year months. Annual rainfall is in the vicinity of 70 inches.
- (b) The area is situated to the East and South-east of the Menyamya Station and is well served by access roads; details of same follow under section J.
- (c) The area has been patrolled regularly by the Administration since 1950 and is fairly well pacified although, due to the volatile and violent nature of the people, incidents of violence are extremely common and murders run at the average of 2-3 per year. Some cargo-cult activity has been noted in the past but this had not grown into any large-scale movements.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) See current census figures for population details. The population is fairly transient and most villages are such in name only for the purpose of census. Over 50% of the population still live in garden-houses or small hamlets scattered over a wide area of mountainous terrain. There is a trend towards moving down into consolidated villages in the valleys but this is a continuing and slow process. Traditionally the villages were placed on ridge and hill tops for defense reasons. Migration between different village groups due to marriage, land inheritance and social disturbance is common. There is considerable intercourse between groups and most villages are linked by adequate walking tracks or vehicular roads.
- (b) Absenteeism, mainly of male indentured labourers, is widespread and is a source of considerable social stress. Most go to either Lae or Rabaul for a period of at least 2 years and very few bother to contribute to the upkeep of their wives and families during their absence. Many return for a short time only to go off again. They do however expect all to remain in a static state during their absence and are highly indignant to find, upon their eventual return, that their wives have found consolation elsewhere. This of course results in a large number of disputes and at times violence. Although some take their families with them to Wau most regard a sojourn outside the area as a holiday from responsibility. As the system results in only a small financial gain for the area its existence is something of a negative factor. Although the labourers are not happy with the pay and conditions offered it appears likely to continue due to the absence of any alternative of making money within the area.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) Most villages are made up of clans that have at one stage or another intermarried between themselves resulting in numerous claimants for any land. Rivalry between clans is not uncommon, especially over gardening and other land rights, and inter-clan ties are not strong. The operational unit is usually a small patrilineal family group but even this may be subject to disruption and possible violence; the prevailing ethic is that of 'rugged individualism'. Most define themselves as a member of a specific village group.

- (b) The language spoken throughout the census division is uniform and is known as 'Menya'.
- (c) There is little cohesion between groups and those living away from the main village still live in fear of possible attack by their neighbors although Administrative ^{is} substantial and despite considerable freedom of movement and intercourse between the respective groups.

D. LEADERSHIP.

- (a) There is a decided shortage of influential 'leaders' in the area and locating any man with influence outside his own immediate group is extremely difficult. The traditional 'fight' leaders, many of whom serve as village officials, have lost most of their influence—largely due to the introduction of new ideas and elements by returning plantation labourers. However, new leaders do not appear to have emerged to replace them and the result is something of a leadership vacuum.
- (b) The recently elected member for the Menyanya Open Electorate, Mr. Manasseh Voeto, appears to be currently enjoying some influence in the area—especially in the vicinity of his home village, Sikwong—and has been very active in the promotion of political awareness through touring round and holding meetings for this purpose. Prior to his election he was a Lutheran Mission pastor and an organizer of the Sai-Waka Tribes Association which currently holds some Bougainville Copper shares; he is currently a director of the Menyanya branch of the Sai-Watut Rural Cooperative Society of Bulolo, of which more will be said in section M (f). He has been instrumental in the commencement of several voluntary road-construction projects and an increase of voluntary roads-maintenance in his home area; for details of these projects see section J (a).
- (c) There are considerable numbers of standard 5 and 6 school leavers in the area but these are making no contribution towards progress and leadership and may be best classified as 'drop-outs'. Their main characteristics are a distaste for manual labour and a disparaging opinion of their elders.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

- (a) The traditional system of land-tenure was by conquest and/or patrilineal inheritance; today acquisition is usually by the latter although the former is still attempted on occasions. Although there is no shortage of land generally, it represents the major cause of individual and group disputes.
- (b) No land is held under lease from the Administration by indigenes; all is held under customary rights. The only such leases in the area are held by the various missions.
- (c) Some small scale cash cropping of Arabica coffee exists, mostly grown in conjunction with subsistence farming. Some holdings are individually owned and some on a father and son or clan basis. It is impossible to give an accurate break-up of this as most land is under some dispute and rights are extremely difficult to ascertain. Generally whoever plants it, iries it, and carries it in for sale shares in the profits.

Updating of Area Study-Page 3.

F. LITERACY.

- (a) Two primary schools are operated by the Australian Lutheran Mission in the area, one at Concordia and the other at Kabong, details as follows:-

Concordia : Standards 1,2,3, and 4 taught; total of 97 students
(87 male and 10 female).

Kabong : Standards 1,3,4 and 5 taught; total of 111 students
(110 male and 1 female).

Both schools are subject to Education Department control and subsidy. In addition to these the A.L.M. also maintains a single-class 'bible school' at Ivagaga which gives a 4 year course up to standard 4 and currently has 52 male pupils and adult literacy classes at Tiwi, Rapo and Sikwong which teach literacy in pidgin only; these have 13, 8, and 10 pupils respectively.

- (b) At least 50% of the adult male population in the census division is literate in the vernacular and/or pidgin; the female percentage would be less than 10%.
- (c) No one currently residing in the villages has received higher education with the possible exception of one David Iti of Taupa who claims to have completed form 3 and has a reasonable command of English. He stood, unsuccessfully, as a candidate in the 1968 House of Assembly Elections, is on the A.L.M. Education Committee and is, or was, a member of the Pangu Party.
- (d) A number of students are absent attending Secondary Schools in Lae but exact details of same are not available. A very small number are sent out from the entire Menyanya Sub-district each year but what proportion of these, if any, are from the Wapi census division is unknown. To further complicate matters it is not known in many cases whether they are still attending school or have left and found work in Lae.
- (e) There are a few privately owned radios in the census division and a number of Administration radios have also been issued to village officials. What contribution these have made to general literacy is difficult to ascertain.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) The normal style of house for the region is the traditional round-house made from thin sticks and kunai-grass although, due to coastal influence quite a number of houses are now being built in the square style with either black-palm or pit-pit floors and blind-type walls with kunai-grass or pandanus roofing.
Most of the men these days effect European-style clothing but 50% of the women still wear traditional attire. Use is made of European artifacts such as cooking utensils, knives, spoons, dishes, axes, and, of course, cigarette lighters.
- (b) The staple diet of the area consists of sweet potato and to a lesser extent fruit and vegetables such as bananas, yams, corn etc. although these are mainly additions to a sweet-potato meal. Occasionally the average family buys tinned meat or fish from the trade-stores as there is very little wild game and pigs are mainly used for barter or feasts.
- (c) There are no community centres in the census division.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) The missions active in the census division are, in order of size and influence, (1) Australian Lutheran, (2) Seventh Day Adventist and (3) Independent Baptist. Details of each are as follows:-

(b) (1) The Australian Lutheran Mission: This has permanent stations at Concordia and Kabong. Facilities and activities of these stations are:-

Kabong: Primary school, medical aid post, trade store, church. The station is supervised by an expatriate Minister and employs the following indigenous staff-4 teachers, 3 medical orderlies, 1 storekeeper, 1 carpenter and 3 labourers on a permanent basis as well as casual labour as required. Economic activities carried out on the station includes market gardening, purchasing of locally grown vegetables and the keeping of some dairy/beef cattle. The Minister-in-charge has also been assisting D.A.S.F. in organizing beef-cattle projects in the area, more details of which will be given under section M.

Concordia: Primary school, trade store dealing only in agricultural supplies and implements, church. The station is supervised by an expatriate Agriculturist employed by the Lutheran Economic Service and employs the following indigenous staff- 3 teachers, 1 agriculturist, 1 driver, and 5 labourers. It is used as a base of operations for the vegetable business, more details of which will be given under section M.

A European Infant Welfare Nurse is also employed by the A.L.M. and regular baby-clinics are held in all the main villages of the area on a 6-weekly basis. Attendance at these clinics is apparently good and the service appears to be appreciated.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission(2) has no permanent establishments in the area but had a number of field representatives and takes students at its primary school at Menyaya.

(3) The Independent Baptist missionary has a house on a small lease-hold at Hanjua where he lives with his wife and children. His activities are restricted to religious advice and minor medical treatment to a somewhat spasmodic flock within the Hanjua area. He maintains no educational or other facilities although he is at present constructing an airstrip at Hanjua, further details of which will be given under section J.

There are also some Summer Institute of Linguistics personnel, a man and wife with one child, engaged in a study of the Menya language at Akwanje. They are not permanent residents and as they take no part in any religious or economic activities their influence is negligible.

(c) The general local attitude towards the missions appears to be favourable, and there is no apparent friction between either rival missions or missions and the local people in the area. The missions provide essential services and inject some much needed economic stimulus and their continued presence appears to be desired by the local people. The Australian Lutheran Mission is the largest and most influential mission in the area.

Updating of Area Study-Page 5.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) There are no non-indigenes resident in the area except for the aforementioned mission personnel and their families. There are no factories, plantations, farms or other commercial enterprises owned or operated by non-indigenes in the ~~XXXX~~ census division.
- (b) Potential for absorption of local workers is therefore nil.
- (c) Details of the current Lutheran Economic Service activities will be given in section M.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

- (a) Roads: The area is well served by vehicular roads, these being the Aseki/Menyama road which services Sikwong, Tamoi, Napiye, Kumai and Uyekei-the Menyama/Kabong road which services Kabong, Alogi, Kwaiguna and Taupa-and the Menyama/Concordia road which services Himerka and Kanogogei.

Good walking tracks from the Menyama/Aseki road lead to the Wapi River valley villages of Panlogá, Womai, Wauwoga and Pika.

The Menyama/Kaintiba road, which is constructed to motorcycle width, gives access to Hanjua, Watama and Katanga villages.

Considerable road maintenance and improvements were carried out during the last financial year, notably the construction of a large cement ford across the Wapi River at Sikwong and the replacement of all existing wooden bridges with stone bridges or fords; total Rural Development Funds spent on road works in the area during 1971/72 was \$ 5300.

As previously mentioned, several voluntary road-construction projects have been commenced in the census-division recently; one with the intention of constructing a vehicular road from the Menyama/Aseki road along the Wapi River valley to Wauwoga and the other to extend the Menyama/Kabong road on to Akwanje. Administration assistance has been given in the form of shovels and advice in marking and constructing the roads. It is hoped that, with encouragement, the villages concerned will persevere with the projects until their completion. The Sai-Watut Rural Cooperative Society which is now operating a tractor and trailer for the purpose of buying coffee direct from areas serviced by roads has been an obvious spur to this activity; details of this Society's activities follow under section M. If these projects are completed it will be quite feasible to construct further roads linking Watama and Wauwoga and also Akwanje and Himerka via Kanogogei thus giving vehicular access to most of the villages in the census division.

- (b) Sea: Not applicable.
- (c) Air: There are no operational air-strips in the census division at present although ~~an~~ the Baptist missionary at Hanjua is in the process of having one constructed on native-owned land adjacent to his lease-hold at the present time. The construction is by hand using the local villagers as labour on a part-paid/part-voluntary basis and to date some 500 feet has been constructed. The ultimate aim is for a 1500 feet D.C.A. standard strip which will be used by commercial operators to fly out coffee and vegetables (or so the theory goes). Actually there appears to be little justification for an airstrip at Hanjua as the area is already served by a motor-cycle width road and appears to have insufficient economic potential to make the project of any real use to the local people; even if it is completed it is unlikely to be more than a private mission strip. Attempts to interest the people in widening the existing motor-cycle track to vehicle width have been made by D.D.A. officers and some work has actually been done but the local people are obviously torn between the alternative projects with the result that

Updating of Area Study-Page 6.

that little progress is being made with either.

(d) Rivers: Not navigable.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Literally nil in the area; there are some individuals who claim to have had Vocational School training but employment of some of these by the Administration on a casual basis has revealed a lamentable lack of expertise.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This is still very rudimentary and general political awareness is slight. The recent House of Assembly Elections had a high voting ~~area~~ average but this may have been due to the creation of ~~the constituency~~ of the Menyama Open Electorate and the novelty of a really local representative. There is no Local Government Council in the area and no organized political party activity; the Fangu Party has, or had, a local representative-one 'Buka' of Sikwong-who had a supply of membership cards, badges and T-shirts but apparently interest was slight, if existent at all.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The only substantially cultivated cash-crop in the area is coffee. Exact details of the numbers of trees in each village are not available but the following totals were procured from the D.A.S.F. officers at Menyama.

Concordia Area - Mature Trees	16597
Wapi Area - Mature Trees	83558
Concordia Area - Immature Trees	2016
Wapi Area - Immature Trees	6557

Total of trees in area 108728

Forests: There are some small stands of timber the quality of which appears to be quite good. Some locally-sawn timber is purchased by the A.L.M. for building and the Administration for bridge-construction. A reforestation program is being carried out in the area with approximately 500 seedlings being distributed in the census-division in the past year.

(b) No accurate estimate of total coffee production is available from D.A.S.F. however, as the Sai-Watut Rural Cooperative Society is the only large-scale buyer of coffee in the area the total amount purchased by the Society would be a good guide as to total production. Basing the estimate on the percentage of total population residing in the Wapi census-division - 45%-the total production for the last year would be approximately 28000 Lbs (45% of total Society purchases during the same period)

(c) Estimate of total ideal production available from D.A.S.F.

Updating of Area Study-Page 7.

- (d) As stated previously in sections H(b) and I(c) the Lutheran Economic Service has been instrumental in the establishment of a vegetable purchasing and marketing business in the Menyama area during the last twelve months. Prior to this a certain amount of locally-grown vegetables were purchased by the Australian Lutheran Mission for internal use in guest-houses, hostels, etc, but this has now been extended to allow regular sales to Lae business establishments. The scheme originally involved the establishment of a public market-garden at Concordia to train local gardeners in more sophisticated techniques but this aspect had now been abandoned in favour of simply buying vegetables grown by the local people using traditional methods. Purchasing is done at various road-serviced buying points and transported to Menyama by car where it is packed and sent out to Lae by a Wamasu aircraft. The buying points within the Wapi census-division are at the Rabong Mission Station, the Concordia Mission Station and at Sikwong. Value of vegetable purchases at these points per week are as follows; Concordia \$10, Sikwong \$20, Rabong \$30. A smaller amount, possibly \$20 is also sold to Menyama station-dwellers plus a total of \$300 per annum, or \$6 per week, is paid to casual labourers employed in the Rabong Mission Station gardens. Thus, total earnings in the Wapi census-division from vegetables would be approximately \$86 per week, or \$4500 per annum.
- (e) The main employers of wage labour in the area are the A.L.M. stations and I would estimate their weekly wages-bill at \$100. The Sai-Watut Rural Cooperative employs a driver, a storekeeper and 4 labourers from Sikwong and I would estimate their total weekly earnings at \$40. Thus total wage earnings in the census-division would be \$140 per week, or \$7000 per annum. In addition to this, earnings from Administration road-works during the past year were approximately \$4000, payment for services as carriers and fresh food by Administration patrols approximately \$400, from sales of vegetables-as per section(e) above-\$4500, for sale of coffee to the Sai-Watut Society (estimated as 45% of total cash paid out by the Society in the last year) \$3600, and cash brought back by returning indentured labourers estimated at \$ 500. Thus total cash earnings for the Wapi census division during the past year would be approximately \$ 20000.
- (f) The Sai-Watut Rural Cooperative Society of Bulolo, which I have mentioned a number of times to date, is currently operating a branch at Menyama; this is the only cooperative in the area. It maintains a coffee purchasing and trade store at Menyama and is currently erecting a complex of stores, an office, and director's housing adjacent to the Menyama air-strip. It appears to be well regarded by the local people and has attracted considerable support in its activities to date. It owns and operates a Massey Ferguson tractor and trailer as previously mentioned in section J, which has been used to assist the Administration in the gravelling of roads on a fairly regular basis. Three of the six directors are from the Wapi area.
- Since commencement of operations on 12/5/71 to 21/8/72 it has purchased a total of 72270 pounds of coffee and has paid out \$ 10075 for same. My estimation of the Wapi census division's share of these amounts was stated in previous paragraphs (b) and (e).

The total local share capital invested in the Society from commencement of operations to 21/8/77 was \$ 2957; using the same 45% ratio as previously the total contribution would be approximately \$ 1332.

- (g) The only instances of local entrepreneurs are those operating trade-stores and, only recently, beef-cattle projects.

The trade-stores are located at Himerka, Kwaiguma, Sikwong, Wauwoga, Kabong, Hanjua and Womei. All goods for these stores are hand-carried and the range of goods sold is extremely basic. Little profit is made from them as they are, without exception, poorly managed and all grossly overcharge. All are owned on a clan basis with the result that what little profits there are must be divided between large numbers of people.

The beef-cattle projects are a recent innovation and are being organized, with the cooperation of D.A.S.F., by the Minister-in-charge of the Australian Lutheran Mission station at Kabong as previously mentioned under section H(b).

Young cattle are imported from the Markham Valley by trucking them to Slate Creek and walking them from there to Menyama where they are supplied to local owners for fattening. Once fully grown they are to be slaughtered for local sale or walked out again to the abattoirs at Bulolo. They are financed by Development Bank Loans and have been purchased initially by the Australian Lutheran Mission for resale but it is intended that future initial purchasing will be done by D.A.S.F. To date, the following projects have been established in the census-division:-

Village	Size
Uykei	5 Head
Kwaiguma	5 "
Kabong	6 "
Concordia	13 "
Watama	3 "
Kabinye	3 "
Sikwong	3 "
Hegitaua	3 "

Total 41 "

The A.L.M. at Kabong also keeps 10 dairy cows for its own use. Future plans include increasing the number of cattle-projects and establishing breeding stations at Sikwong and Watama.

- (h) From December 1957 to date 457 savings accounts have been opened at the Commonwealth Savings Bank agency operated at Menyama Sub-district Office. There are no records of balances kept but, estimating the average balance as \$10 the total for the Sub-District would be approximately \$ 4570 and the Wapi census-division total approximately \$ 2000. There is, of course, no record of accounts with other banks or branches.
- (i) Not applicable.
- (j) As stated in section J the estimated annual total earnings for the area is \$ 20,000. The total population of the area, from the Census figures, is 8793, allowing for absentees the normal resident population would be approximately 8000. Thus the annual per-capita income would be about \$ 2.50; this figure would be fairly consistent for the whole census-division.

Updating of Area Study-Page 9.

- (k) The current marketing facilities appear to be quite adequate to cover existing needs; it appears unlikely that there will be any substantial change in the near future but if an expansion of facilities should be required the Sai-watut Rural Cooperative Society of Menyanya would be best suited to undertake provision of same.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) There is adequate arable land in the area to allow almost unlimited expansion should a suitable tree-crop be found. Actual acreage is not known. However, the only crop apparently suited to the area is coffee and the uncertainty of the world market for coffee and the present difficulties of Highland growers does not encourage any large scale expansion of coffee plantings.
- (b) Market gardening could be increased but this is restricted by the small existing market, competition from other vegetable-producing areas more ideally situated in relation to Iae, and the high costs of air-freight. The completion of the Aseki-Wau road could provide cheaper road-freight charges but this would be of little advantage with such highly-perishable produce.
- (c) There appears to be little possibility of greatly increasing the wage earnings within the census division. The current employers are unlikely to expand their activities to any great degree and the possibility of any industry being established appears nil.
- (d) The existing timber in the census-division is insufficient to meet more than local needs and fishing is not applicable. Beef-cattle, and perhaps sheep, appear to be the only real possibilities as the area is ideally suited to grazing.

The reaction of the local people to any program designed to increase their cash earnings would be certainly favourable, whether it involved hard work or not, but it appears unlikely that any such program could be introduced-excepting those possibilities stated above.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Although the local people have difficulty in agreeing on almost anything they appear to have reached mutual accord on at least one topic-that they are totally opposed to the institution of a local-government council in the area. The idea of a council has been discussed and promoted by numerous D.D.A. officers over a number of years with almost no result for their pains. There is a minority in favour of a council but these are far outnumbered by those opposed; the general attitude appears to range from indifference to active hostility. The main reason for this attitude appears to be fear of imposition of council taxes.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The general attitude towards Central Government, in the person of D.D.A. officers, is good. Patrols are generally well received and full use is made of the various facilities and services provided by the Administration. Attitudes vary from place to place and a minority of villages are uncooperative. There is as of yet little political awareness or interest in the workings of Central Government but this may be overcome by more purely political education patrols.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Nil.

MENYANYA PATROL No 2 of 1972/73

Map of:
MENYANYA SUB-DISTRICT
Morobe District
by I.V.Knox, APO.

Eastern Highlands District

Legend

Roads	—————
Proposed Roads
Sub-District Boundary	XXXXXXXXXX
Territorial Boundary	—————
PATROL ROUTE	—————
Mountains	

Scale. 1 inch : 5 miles, approx.



POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1947—20,000—5.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
26-7-72	Sikwong 2	42	28	52	50	-	-	5	1	178
4-8-72	Tamoi	86	73	127	128	-	-	46	-	460
30-7-72	Taupa	26	29	23	35	-	1	14	1	129
25-7-72	Tivi	35	53	46	63	2	2	40	4	245
26-7-72	Uyekei	89	83	102	110	-	-	27	-	411
31-7-72	Waitsuara	37	24	42	45	1	-	8	-	157
1-8-72	Wapiakanaga	16	19	21	15	-	-	8	-	79
20-7-72	Watama	91	82	79	49	-	-	17	1	319
31-7-72	Waugagonga	31	35	45	38	-	-	12	-	161
24-7-72	Wawoga	31	41	47	48	-	-	18	2	187
31-7-72	Wiakopa	35	32	51	47	-	-	13	-	178
24-7-72	Womei	47	36	57	63	-	-	29	5	236
30-7-72	Wutawopi	46	45	52	53	2	-	13	1	215
28-7-72	Yagepa	46	40	49	52	-	-	18	-	205
22-7-72	Yanapa	34	34	43	37	-	-	15	-	163
	Totals	1832	1698	2173	2198	27	49	746	70	8793.

67-631 (16)



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Morobe District,
P.O. Box 572
LAE

12th April 1973

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and
Development Administration
P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

all P/R 67-631

PATROL REPORTS - MENYAMYA Nos. 3 and 5,
1972/73

It has been found that the above-mentioned Patrol Reports had been allocated wrong numbers. They should have been allocated Nos. 3 and 4 rather than Nos. 4 and 5.

The forthcoming Report will be given the number 5, and the patrols numbered 1 and 2 will remain as they are.

I regret that this discrepancy has passed this office without being corrected. As is usually the case, Patrol Reports do not come in the order of numbers allocated to them, thus errors in numbering normally remain unnoticed for quite some time.

Would you please alter your numbers as stated above.

Gordon Smith jr
GORDON SMITH
a/District Commissioner

Mrs Smay Jones

WNL:HF

15

P.O. Box 2396
KONAKOBU

67-6-31

7th February, 1973

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
LAE

WESTERN PATROL NO. 3 of 1972/73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report arising out of the above patrol of Western and Southwestern Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study amendments as submitted by Mr. L.D. SAYER, Assistant Patrol Officer.

C.C. Little
C.C. LITTLE
s/Secretary

A. INTRODUCTION.

- (a) The Western and South-Western Census Divisions consist of steep kunai-grassed hills and rain forested mountains, intersected by rivers and streams and containing numerous valleys, both large and small. Rainfall varies considerably within the two areas due to altitude differences and the 'micro-climates created by surrounding ranges. For example, the villages situated along the Tauri River which forms the eastern boundary of the South Western Division experience a steady daily wind which originates on the Papuan coast whereas others in the area receive only light breezes. The highest rainfall area is the Vailala which is situated near the Eastern Highlands border and receives approximately 100 inches rainfall per annum whereas the area along the Yakwai river-valley and closer to Menyanya station receives only approximately 70 inches.
- (b) As indicated by the names given to them the areas are situated to the West and South-west of Menyanya station; although nominally separate divisions they have been habitually patrolled as one for convenience. It is serviced by reasonably good walking tracks and one vehicular road details of which will be given under section J.
- (c) The area has been patrolled regularly by the Administration since 1950 and is fairly well pacified although violence is still common due to the volatile nature of the people. Some cargo-cult activity has been noted in the past but is not evident at the present time.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) See current census figures for details. The villages of the South Western census division are situated along the Tauri Valley and along its western tributaries. The villages of the Western census division are situated along the Yakwai valley and its headwaters and along the headwaters of the Vailala river; this area being isolated by a 8000 foot high range. The population is fairly transient and most villages are in name only for census purposes and the people actually live in garden houses scattered among the surrounding hills. There is a trend towards consolidated villages in the valleys but this is a continuing process. Migration between villages due to marriage, land and inheritance rights is common and there is considerable interaction between different groups.
- (b) There are walking tracks or vehicular roads linking all villages in the area and of varying standards.
- (c) Absenteeism, mostly of indentured plantation labourers, is widespread and is a source of constant hardship and social stress. Most go either to Lae or Rabaul and remain for at least two years during which time their wives and families are left to fend for themselves or are reliant on the charity of relatives. Naturally many wives remarry during their husbands absence and disputes usually follow the return of their original husbands who expect faithful anticipation of their return to sustain their women. As little economic gain to the area results from the system it is something of a negative factor but appears bound to continue due to the lack of economic opportunity within the area.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) There are four main social groups within the two census divisions; the Menya-speaking group close to the station, the Headwater group situated along the Yakwei River and its tributaries with the villages of Lagai and Harlingi as associates, the Mailala headwaters group, and, the most numerous and cohesive, the Hakwange group of 10 villages.
- (b) The operational group in most cases is the patrilineal family group. Most villages are made up of clans with the family groups linked by intermarriage thus guaranteeing numerous claimants for all land. Most individuals define themselves as a member of a village group. Some larger affiliations also exist between villages and language groups, mainly as a result of migration and intermarriage.
- (c) The two languages spoken in the area are known as Menyanx and Headwater. Menya is spoken by the villages along the Fauri valley and adjacent to the station; all other groups speak Headwater but bi-linguality is common.
- (d) Social cohesion between all component groups is not strong and even the family group is subject to disruption and possible violence. The people may be best described as a race of 'ragged individualists'. Disputes usually arise over land, women and pigs and most Courts deal with crimes of violence arising from these causes. Of these, land is the prime cause.
- (e) Relations between all larger groups are a magnification of the above stated personal relationships and disputes resulting in violence are extremely common, often resulting in riots. Land is again the main cause of friction. The Hakwange group especially is continually involved in dispute with their neighbors over land as a result of internal population pressures and their numerical superiority over rivals.

D. LEADERSHIP.

- (a) There is a decided shortage of influential 'leaders' in the area and finding any man with influence outside his own group is extremely difficult. The traditional fight leaders, many of whom serve as village officials, have lost most of their power due to advancing age and changing values and the influence of new ideas and elements introduced by returning plantation labourers. However, new leaders do not appear to be emerging to replace them and the result is something of a leadership vacuum.
- (b) Details of the only people with any degree of influence in the area are as follows:-

MANASSEH VOETO. Recently elected M.H.A. for Menyanya Open. Has been attempting to increase his influence in this area as of late although his main influence is in the Sikweng area of the Wapi Census Division. Is currently promoting the idea of a Local Government Council in the area.

PAITJOGO. Paramount Lulual of the Hakwange group. A traditional fight leader and reasonably pre-administrator. Still wields considerable power within own group of villages.

Does not speak Pidgin and did not stand himself in the recent House of Assembly elections but was obviously instrumental in the nomination of the unsuccessful candidate Iron Makwange, Yengvic Yengvicha'abana, and would have been 'the power behind the throne' had he been elected.

MESEK ONALJAMJA. Resident of Faiwi village. Aged 25-30 and former domestic servant. Stood as candidate in the recent elections also although unsuccessful. Has considerable status as a mediator in inter-village disputes in the Hockwater area. Appears to support establishment of a Local Government Council in the area.

KOKOPANGA ADNOAAATA. Resident of Yakwei village. Is permanent Government Interpreter at Menyanya and derives most of his influence from his official position. Is the proprietor of a trade-store at Yakwei village. Stood unsuccessfully as a candidate in the 1964 House of Assembly elections. Has more enemies than friends in the area.

- (c) There are considerable numbers of standard 5 and 6 school-leavers in the area but these are making no contribution to leadership in the area whatsoever and may be best classed as 'drop-outs'; all share a distaste for manual labour and a disrespect for the values of their elders.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

- (a) The traditional form of land acquisition was by conquest; today it is mainly by patrilineal inheritance although the former method is still attempted on occasions. Although there is no overall land shortage it is a continual cause of both individual and group disputes, frequently resulting in violence.
- (b) No land is held under lease from the Administration by indigines, all is held by agreement of customary right. The only such leases in the area are held by the various missions.
- (c) There is some small-scale cash cropping of Arabica coffee in the area, mostly in conjunction with subsistence farming. Some holdings are individually owned and some are on a family group or clan basis, all these contributing to its growth, processing and transportation sharing in the proceeds. There is some growing of European-style vegetables for sale also, and some beef-cattle projects; more regarding these activities will follow under section H.

F. LITERACY.

- (a) There are four primary 'T' schools in the area-one Administration-operated at Makwange, two operated by the Australian Lutheran Mission at Menyanya and Kwaplalin, and one operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission also at Menyanya. Details of these are as follows:-

HAKWANGE (Administration) 2 - English taught. Details of class enrolments as follows:-

Standard 1A	:	27	male,	7	female	pupils.
"	1B	:	29	"	10	"
"	3	:	36	"	1	"
"	4	:	25	"	1	"

MEHYANYA. (A.L.M.) English taught: Standards 1 to 6: total pupils enrolled 210.

KWAPIALEM (A.L.M.) English taught: Standards 1 to 6: total pupils enrolled 136.

MEHYANYA (S.D.A.) English taught: Standards 1 and 2 only: pupils enrolled 60 male, 12 female, total 72.

- (b) Although ability to speak pidgin is common throughout the area the actual literacy rate in either pidgin or english would be rather low and at a maximum would not exceed 10 per cent of the male population. The ability to speak pidgin is usually acquired by a period as a plantation labourer or through formal schooling; as few women leave the area at any stage, and the percentage of female children attending schools is extremely low, the ability to speak english or pidgin amongst local women is rare and the literacy rate virtually non-existent. No literature is available in the vernacular for dissemination in the area, to my knowledge.
- (c) No one currently residing in the villages has received higher education.
- (d) A number of students are absent attending secondary schools in Lae but exact details of same are not available. A very small number of standard 6 leavers are sent out to various secondary schools from the entire Menyanya area each year but the proportion of these that are from the census divisions in question xxx again is not known. To further complicate matters it is not known whether those absent are still studying or have found work in Lae or elsewhere. One young woman from Yakwei village is currently undergoing nursing training at a Lutheran Mission Hospital at Finshhafen.
- (e) There are a few privately owned radios in the villages and a number of Administration radios have been given to village officials, however, the contribution that these have made to literacy is difficult to ascertain.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) The housing in the area is of two types, the traditional round-house which is constructed of small bush-plank walls and a conical kumai-grass roof, and the oblong coastal style with split-bamboo floor and walls and again with a thatched roof; of the two types the traditional style is best suited to the climate as it is a far warmer style. Pandanus leaves are also used frequently for roofs and walls.

Most of the men now affect European-style dress consisting of a shirt and short-trousers although the traditional attire is still retained by older men, women and small children, though not universally. Use is made of European artifacts such as spades, axes, bush knives, cutlery and crockery, and, of course, cigarette lighters.

- (b) The staple diet of the area is sweet potato together with fruit and vegetables such as bananas, taro, corn, spring onions etc., though these to a lesser degree. Occasionally tinned meat, tinned fish, and rice are purchased from a trade store as there is very little wild game and pigs are usually reserved for barter or ceremonial occasions.
- (c) There are no community centres in either census division.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) There are two missions active in the census divisions, the Australian Lutheran and the Seventh Day Adventist. Of these the Australian Lutheran Mission is by far the most influential. The influence of both appears to be co-existent within various villages and there appears to be no resulting tensions, either within the villages or in their relations with other villages.

(b) Details of the missions are as follows:-

The Australian Lutheran Mission has permanent stations at Menyanya and Kwaplalim.

The Kwaplalim Station has a church, primary school details of which were given under section F., a trade store and a health-centre. It employs 3 Aid Post Orderlies (2 of which are local), a store manager, a part time caretaker and a part time maintenance man - all of whom are locals. It is under the supervision of an indigenous Pastor.

The Menyanya Station is the largest A.L.M. establishment in the area and is under the supervision of a European minister. It has a church, a primary school details of which was also given under section F., a trade store and several workshops. It employs a driver, a store manager, 4 carpenters and some casual labourers - all of whom are locals. It also has a training school for mission evangelists which at present is training 17 local students. It has some dairy-beef cattle, at present 1 bull, 5 cows and 1 calf, the milk being either used by mission staff or sold in small quantities to Administration staff. Mission housing is supplied to all employees in addition to wages.

A European Infant Welfare Nurse is also employed by the A.L.M. and is based at the Menyanya Station. She makes infant welfare patrols in the two census divisions approximately every 2 months. These patrols cover all villages in the South-eastern census division and the villages of Ibale and Asakudi only in the Western, although it is hoped that it will be possible to extend operations to cover the Vailala area also from next year, depending on availability of more staff. The service appears to be generally appreciated by the village women.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a permanent station at Menyanya, adjacent to Yakwoi village. It is under the supervision of a European minister and operates a primary school as covered under section F. It does not engage in any economic activities although some livestock is kept. The Minister-in-charge is also a pilot and a Cessna 182 aircraft is based semi-permanently at Menyanya. No local labour is employed, work on gardens and station maintenance being done by school pupils and teachers.

(c) The general local attitude towards the missions appears to be favourable, and there is no apparent friction between either the rival missions or the missions and local people in the area. The missions provide essential services and also inject some economic stimulus, and their continued presence appears to be desired by the local people. As stated above, the Australian Lutheran Mission is the largest and most influential in the area.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) There are no non-indigenes resident in the area except for the aforementioned mission personnel and their families. There are no factories, plantations, farms or any other commercial enterprises owned or operated by non-indigenes in the two census divisions, with the exception of the two A.L.M.-operated trade stores.
- (b) Potential for further absorption of local workers is therefore nil.
- (c) Details of the activities of the Lutheran Economic Service in the area will follow in section M.
- (d) No other comment.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

- (a) The only roads in the area total some twelve miles in length and connect the A.L.M. station at Kwaplalia and the Administration School at Hakwange with Menyanya station. These roads are of full vehicular width and during 1971/72 approximately \$ 2000 of Rural Development was spent on repairs to and upgrading of same and the replacement of existing wooden bridges with a more-durable type constructed of stone. The roads are mainly used by motorcycles, cars and tractors; there are no larger vehicles in the area.

Although the opening up of the area would be greatly assisted by the presence of more vehicular roads the local people are apathetic and extremely unwilling to participate in voluntary construction and maintenance of same. Extension of the existing Kwaplalia road on to Ihale and Asagundi would not be difficult as bench-cut walking tracks already exist but it is essential that more enthusiasm for the project be present in the area concerned before any such action be undertaken. Maintenance problems on the existing roads should be solved by the anticipated new Roads Maintenance Ordinance.

- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) The area is served by the existing category B airstrip at Menyanya. This appears quite adequate and no other airstrips appear to be needed. The Vallala valley contains an ideal site for the construction of an airstrip should it ever be required.
- (d) Not navigable.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

- (a) Literally nil in the area; there are some individuals whom claim to have had some vocational school training but employment of some of these on a casual basis in the past has revealed a lamentable lack of expertise.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

- (a) This is still very rudimentary and general political awareness is slight. The recent House of Assembly elections had a high voting average but this may have been due to the novelty of a purely local candidacy. There is no Local Government Council in the area and no organized political party activity. The current member for Menyanya, Mr. Manasseh

Updating of Area Study - Page 9.

Vocto appears to be attempting to increase local interest in the United Party by the distribution of caps and badges in the villages. Although these are being worn it appears that they are regarded as personal adornment rather than because of their political connection.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- (a) The only substantially cultivated cash-crop in the area is coffee. Exact details of the number of trees in each village are not available but the following totals for the entire two census divisions were supplied by the D.A.S.F. officer at Menyaya:-

Mature trees	33327
Immature trees	23739
	<hr/>
Total	57066

- (b) Forests: There are some stands of good timber in the area and the A.L.M. and the Administration periodically purchase pit-sawn timber from Hakwange villagers for use in building and bridge construction. A reforestation program is being carried out in the area and seedlings are distributed; this is a failure mainly due to indiscriminate burning-off by the villagers concerned.
- (c) No accurate estimate of actual or ideal coffee production are available but as the Sot-Watut Rural Cooperative Society is the main buyer of coffee in the area its total purchases are a good guide to total production. Total coffee purchased by the Society for the last 12 months is approximately 64000 pounds. The population of the two census divisions totals 7684 at this census, or approximately 35% of the total population of the Menyaya patrol area. Applying this same percentage to total coffee production as stated the production of the two census divisions in question would be approximately 22400 pounds.
- (d) Estimate of total ideal production net available as stated above.
- (e) There is a certain amount of European-type vegetables grown in the areas, within a convenient distance of Menyaya, for sale. This is grown in conjunction with subsistence farming and not on a large enough scale to be referred to as market-gardening in the true sense of the term. Though some is sold direct to mission and Administration staff the largest outlet is through the Lutheran Economic Service. This is a commercial enterprise supervised by a Bureau Agriculturalist active in purchasing vegetables from local producers and reselling same in bulk to commercial outlets in use. Their main activities and establishment are in the Sapi census division and full details may be found in the current area study updating for that area. The purchasing is confined to Kwaplala in the Western division at present and totals approximately \$ 200 per month. The total value of vegetables sold to other consumers would be approximately \$ 40 per month: \$20 to Station personnel and \$ 20 to the A.L.M.; thus total earnings from vegetables in the area would be approximately \$ 240 per month, or \$ 2880 per annum.

(4)

(e) The main employers of wage labour in the area are the A.L.M. and the Administration. Details of persons employed were previously noted in section H (b); the total A.L.M. wage-bill is approximately \$ 84 per week, or \$ 4368 per annum. The Administration employs an average of 8 labourers from the area at \$5.90 each per week or a total of \$ 3068 per annum. Thus the annual wage earnings would be approximately \$7436. Additional to this would be earnings from Administration road works—approximately \$2000, payment for services as carriers and purchase of fresh food by Administration patrols approximately \$ 400, sale of vegetables as per section (d) \$2890, sale of timber approximately \$ 200, sale of coffee to the Sai-watut Cooperative Society (3% of purchases in last year) \$ 3255, and cash brought back by returning labourers estimated at \$ 500. Thus total cash earnings for the Western and South-Western census divisions for the past year would be approximately \$ 16671.

(f) The Sai-watut Rural Cooperative Society of Bulolo, which was mentioned previously, is currently operating a branch at Menyaya; this is the only co-operative in the area. It maintains coffee-purchasing and trade stores at Menyaya and is currently constructing a stores - housing complex adjacent to the Menyaya air-strip. The society also owns and operates a tractor and trailer unit which is used for transportation of passengers and purchasing of coffee on all vehicular roads. It appears to be well regarded by the local people and has attracted considerable local support to date. The tractor and trailer have also been placed at the disposal of the Administration at times to assist in gravelling of roads.

Since commencement of operations on 12/5/71 to date (23/10/72) it has purchased 82691 pounds of coffee for which it has paid out \$ 12397. Using the same ratio as previous calculations (3% of total) the Western and South-Western divisions' share of this would be approx. \$ 383x 4340.

The local share capital invested in the society to date is \$ 3091. Using the same ratio yet again the contribution of the areas concerned would be approx. \$ 1000.

(g) The only instances of local entrepreneurs in the area are those operating trade-stores and, only recently, cattle projects.

Trade-stores are located at the villages of Kainye, Harlingi, Iwaia Peiwi, Hakwange and Yakwoi. All goods for these stores are hand carried, the range is extremely limited, all grossly overcharge and without exception are poorly managed. All are owned on a clan basis with the result that any profits must be divided between a large number of people.

The beef-cattle projects are financed through Development Bank loans and are organized by D.A.S.F. with the assistance of the Australian Lutheran Mission and the Lutheran Economic Service. Full details of the organization of the projects may be found in the current Area Study updating for the Wapi census division. The projects in the two census divisions are at Iwaia and Hakwange, numbering 4 and 3 respectively. A breeding station consisting of a bull and 10 heifers is planned at Peiwi in the future.

Some European-breed pigs have also been imported by the L.E.S. and sold in the area to facilitate improved breeding and sale of offspring. These are located at Kwaplalia and Harlingi and number 2 and 1 respectively.

- (h) From December 1957 to date 463 savings accounts have been opened with the Commonwealth Savings Bank agency operated at Mevanya Sub-District Office. There are no records of balances kept at this office but estimating the average balance as \$10 the total for the Sub-District would be \$4630 and the Western and South Western census divisions total would, using the 3% ratio, be approximately \$1520. There is, of course, no record of accounts with other banks and branches.
- (i) Not applicable.
- (j) As stated in section (j) previously the total annual income for the area is estimated at \$16671. The total resident population, allowing for absentees, was 7192 at the current census; therefore the per capita income for the two census divisions would be approximately \$2.30. This would be fairly constant over the entire area.
- (k) The current marketing facilities appear to be quite adequate to cover existing needs; it appears unlikely that there will be any substantial changes in the near future but if expansion of facilities should be necessary the Sai Watut Rural Co-operative Society would be best suited to undertake provision of same.

H. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

- (a) There is sufficient arable land in the area to allow almost unlimited expansion should a suitable tree-crop be found. Actual acreage is not known. However, the only crop apparently suited to the area is coffee and the uncertainty of the world market and the current difficulties being experienced by Highland growers does not encourage any large scale expansion of coffee plantings in the area.
- (b) Market gardening could be increased in the areas close to transport facilities but this is also restricted by the small existing market, by competition from other vegetable producing areas more ideally situated in relation to sea, and the high cost of air-freight-at present the only means of transporting the produce to markets. The completion of the Mevanya - Asaki - Wau road could eventually provide cheaper transport facilities but this would be of little advantage with such highly perishable goods as fresh vegetables.
- (c) There appears to be little possibility of greatly increasing the wage earnings within the area. The current employers are unlikely to be able to employ any substantially greater number of employees and the possibility of the establishment of any industry in the area appears to be nil.
- (d) There are quite large stands of timber in the area but types and quality are unknown and apart from purely local usage there is little demand for same. Fishing is not applicable. Beef-cattle and perhaps sheep or goats appear to be the only real possibilities as large grassed-areas are available for grazing.

The reaction of the local people to any program designed to increase their cash income would be certainly favourable but it appears unlikely that any such program could be introduced, other than those possibilities stated above.

C. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There is no local government council in the Menyanya area and, if the desires of the local populace are adhered to, there is unlikely to be one in the foreseeable future. The idea has been advocated by a number of D.D.A. officers in recent years but they have had almost no success for their plans and, although there is a minority in favour, the majority are opposed. The main reason for this attitude appears to be fear of imposition of council taxes.

F. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The general attitude towards central government, in the person of D.D.A. officers, is good. Patrols are generally well received and full use is made of the various services and facilities provided by the Administration. Attitudes vary and some villages are uncooperative.

There is of yet little political awareness or interest in the workings of central government, but this situation may be possibly overcome by more purely political-education patrols.

G. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.


Nil.


1


Map of:
MENYAMYA SUB-DISTRICT
Morobe District
by I.V.Knox, APO.


Eastern Highlands District


Legend

Roads 

Proposed Roads 

Sub-District Boundary 

Territorial Boundary 

Mountains 

Scale. 1 inch : 5 miles, approx.



H-8

DDA 67.6.107

PATROL REPORT

Report number:	5-72/73	Objects of patrol:	Consus. Area Study.
District:	Morobe	Station:	Menyanya
Patrol conducted by:	G. J. Williams	Subdistrict:	Menyanya
Area patrolled:	Northern Menyanya G.D.	Designation:	Assistant District Officer
Duration of patrol:	3 weeks	Personnel accompanying:	1 RPNGC. 2 Interpreters
Last D.D.A. patrol:	May, 1971	Number of days:	16 days
Last O.L.G. patrol:	N/A	Total population of area:	5903
Map reference:		Council area:	N/A
		House of Assembly Electorate:	Menyanya Open

The District Commissioner,
 MOROBE District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach
 Field Officers Journal Folios 4 To 7,
 Patrol Instructions,
 The Report and my comments,
 Area study,
 Updating of area study,
 Situation Reports No's 1- ,
 Patrol map,

DATE: 30/14/1973.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

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

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

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

Date: 9/5/1973.

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

McVale



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7-2-73	AIOGWBI	49	45	40	52			21		207
23-2-73	ANI	50	48	49	55	4	4	16	5	231
13-2-73	AWAI'EPA	45	21	38	42		1	7	1	155
20-2-73	ETWAGI	67	62	54	34		3	30	3	303
11-2-73	FORNO	58	44	44	71	6	3	23	8	257
10-2-73	ITONGGWANA	16	12	7	17	9	10	47	22	140
23-2-73	JIPA	51	60	41	44			11		207
6-2-73	KAMALYANAPA	59	92	93	102			19		365
3-2-73	KAIPWAGWANAPA	82	77	86	88	1	1	24	4	363
10-2-73	KARAPAIWI	41	42	40	43	9	7	39	7	228
12-2-73	KATSIONG	17	15	27	30	5		15	7	116
10-2-73	KWEKWI	14	12	19	19			4		68
7-2-73	KWENDAGOGI	15	20	23	25			8		91
9-2-73	LUSIGAR	54	53	43	53	1		14	1	219
26-2-73	MENYA	22	21	25	26			12		106
8-2-73	SAMETMOVE	35	29	29	37	2		15	4	151
12-2-73	SESERE	8	12	17	13	3	1	12	3	69
6-2-73	SINGEI'APA	104	94	84	84		1	16	1	384
19-2-73	TAIGWA	44	44	41	53		1	23	5	211
7-2-73	TSINJANGOGWI	45	33	29	34	2	1	10	2	156
26-2-73	TUAFAI'ARE	79	62	52	59	3	1	7	1	264
7-2-73	UMBA	68	62	83	72	2		19	2	308
9-2-73	WARAJIKA	30	28	31	36	1		11	2	139
6-2-73	YINIMBA	80	98	75	79		1	8	1	342
12-2-73	TSEWI	74	77	81	85			22	1	340
12-2-73	TSUAGINJI	85	89	141	149			22	2	488

5908

The District Commissioner
Merobe District
P.O. Box 572
LMB

3rd July, 1973
67-6-107
R.G. Gravin
a/d.S.C.

MENYAMBA PATROL NO. 5 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 9th May, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of NORTHERN MENYAMBA Census Division, and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. G.J. WILLIAMS.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/secretary

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Northern Census Division lies between the Menyama Sub-District Station and almost up to the dividing ranges between the Markham Valley and this Sub-District. It extends to the Banir River Headwaters following the Tauri River Headwaters. It also follows the broad Kiwi River valley up to the dividing range between this Sub-District and the Marawaka Sub-District, in the Eastern Highlands District.

Most villages are at an average altitude of 5,000 feet, although the average altitude of the ranges would be around 7,000 feet, with peaks rising to over 10,000 feet. Between most villages, or small groups of villages, walking tracks rise to an average of six to seven thousand feet, along razorback ridges, over the invariable range between villages.

Vegetation is predominantly heavy forestation on the mountain slopes, with tracts of kumai in the lower altitude valleys.

At an estimate, the annual rainfall figure would be in the vicinity of 100 inches plus.

The climate is pleasant during the day (when it is not drizzling rain), probably around 70 degrees Fahrenheit. During the night, because of both the altitude, but also because of the ever present dense forestation, the temperature drops to around the low 50s or high 40s. The exception to these figures would be the Menyama and Banir Headwaters areas. The former being only five miles from Menyama, and at the same altitude, and the latter being in a huge low altitude basin, probably at a lower altitude than Menyama, with the nights being moderately warm.

(b) There are approximately 15 miles of vehicular roads in the area, and these are only on the fringe of the Census Division, leading from Menyama Government Station. There is a further 15 miles of 2 to 4 foot bench out in the area, but widening to vehicular road standard is proving rather a drawn out exercise. There are long range plans to extend roads right through the Kiwi River Valley to Uba village, and right through the Korlta River Headwaters to Tsuginji. If and when these roads are completed, only a few fringe villages will be without some form of vehicular access.

(c) The Administration has been in the area on a regular basis since 1950. Although contact has been maintained regularly, the people in the Banir Headwaters are exceedingly backward - probably amongst the most primitive in a rather backward Sub-District.

Whilst the majority of the people are not anti-administration, neither are they pro-administration. At the very best, it could be said that they accept the administration, whatever the motives may be.

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(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) See attached village population figures.

There are three main language groups in the Census Division. These comprise of the following:

Manyá Group: These people are confined to the Manyá and Mivi Valleys. These people are fairly advanced, above average good health, and economically well advanced (for this Sub-District). Most of this can be attributed to the fact that they are close proximity to Manyá Station, and serviced by a road which allows vehicles engaged in extensive vegetable purchasing to operate in the area.

Uba Group: These people extend from the back of the Mivi Valley through to the fringes of the Banir Headwaters. Not as advanced as the Manyá Group, and health generally not as good.

Banir Headwater Group: These people are located in the large basin of the Banir Headwaters. They are probably the most backward in the Sub-District. The area is very isolated, the health generally poor, with a high death rate. Large proportion of adult males absent from the area.

As a general indication of the population trends in the area, the following figures on the population of the three villages comprising the Headwaters group over the past 10 years are listed herewith:

VILLAGE	YEAR	POPULATION
Itongwana	1964	141
	1968	140
	1971	140
	1973	140
Karapaiwi	1964	238
	1968	231
	1971	237
	1973	228
Kwekwi	1964	79
	1968	66
	1971	68
	1973	68

It will be noted that in the past nine years, the population of each village has dropped. In the same period, the whole Census Division has shown an increase of population of well over 10%, and this includes the above villages with their decreases.

There are two possible causes, or combination of causes of static or decreasing population. These are (i) the death rate exceeding the birth rate, and (ii) an exodus of population. It would appear that in the Headwater region the cause of the static population is a combination of the two, with the former cause precipitating the latter.

However, the high death rate is highlighted when it is taken into account the proportion of villagers still in the village census book, but actually residing on a semi-permanent basis out of the area. The death rate of the absentees is virtually nil (especially on paper), but that of those who remain is exceedingly high. The percentage of villagers currently actually residing out of the area is as follows:

ITONGWANA 63% KARAPAIWI 27% KWEKWI 2%

If the actual death rate for each village is taken as applicable to only the population residing in the area, then death rates would be as follows:

KWEKWI 11% KARAPAIWI 6%

It must also be remembered that the above figures do not include deaths of children born between the previous and current census. These particulars are almost impossible to obtain information on, but would increase the death rate figures considerably.

(b) All villages as listed in the sequence in the petrol diary are linked by walking tracks, usually in poor condition. However, owing to the rugged terrain, and the distance between villages, improvement of the tracks to any great degree would be a considerable undertaking.

There are also roads leading from the Mivi Headwaters to Marawaka in the Karama Highlands District, and from the Banir Headwaters to the Mamang and War Sub-Districts in this District. The only vehicular roads are those on the very fringe of the Census Division, mentioned in the Introduction, above.

(c) The percentage of absenteeism in most of the villages is quite low - usually averaging between 10 and 20 percent. The exception is the Banir Headwater area, mentioned above, where the absenteeism runs as high as 62%, with as little as 5% of the population being adult males residing in the area.

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(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are three main language groups in the Census Division, as listed in Section "A" above.

These are the Manya people, the Uba people and the Banir Headwater group. Refer to Section "B".

(b) The functional social unit is the simple family. Large numbers do not even reside in a village situation, but rather in individual huts covering a wide area. In many "villages" it is necessary to send word well ahead if the people are required for census, as it may take up to several days to notify the whole population.

(c) As mentioned above, the three language groups in the Census Division are the Manya, Uba and Banir Headwater groups. The Administration Interpreter at Manyaya can speak only one of them - that spoken by the relatively small Manya group.

(d) All three of the language groups live in varying stages of fear of the other. There are continual disputes, usually over land, between the groups. The root of most of the land disputes appears to be that the Administration brought this area under control at a time when several major disputes were being settled by open warfare between the groups in question. When the Administration put an end to fighting, there were large "gray" areas where the ownership had not been fully resolved. Since the early 1950s there has been continual poaching of land, with subsequent ripping up of gardens by the opposing group. Numerous attempts at arbitrating decisions have generally failed.

(e) People of the Uba region walk regularly into the Wonnara Sub-District, and appear to have good relations with the resident Marawakas. The purpose of the visit is usually trade, the object being to purchase salt made by the Marawakas in the Jezuruk area.

Also, as mentioned above, the people of the Banir Headwater group seem to commute to the Wan / Masing areas with fair regularity, and appear to have no qualms in doing so.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a/b) **MIMAKAU** of Ami Village in the Manya area is probably the most progressive leader in the Sub-District. Was a notable fighter, but joined Hurrell's patrols in 1950. Currently a Lalua and extremely pro-Administration. Currently receiving extensive assistance from D.A.S.F. with a cattle project.

TOMAKAU of Manya Village. Traditional leader and brother of the above-mentioned MIMAKAU. Seldom appears, but is the most influential person in the area.

MANJAWAS of Lawinger Village in the Uba area. Sr Administration Interpreter, and has a large degree of influence with that language group. A backward person, and to some extent has probably retarded the development of the area.

(c) Village Officials appear to have little real authority in the village, even when Government Officers are present to re-inforce their image of being the "Government man". A contributing factor to this attitude could be that many "villagers" do not, in fact, live in a village, but in their own individual areas, scattered over a wide area.

There is a small amount of coffee grown also around the Manya area. In 1950 the area was at one stage in great trouble because the coffee plants were almost all dead. This was because the coffee plants were not properly cared for. The coffee plants were not properly cared for because the coffee plants were not properly cared for. The coffee plants were not properly cared for because the coffee plants were not properly cared for.

(F) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) All land was originally gained by right of conquest. Land holding is controlled by family units within the clan, with inheritance following the patriline.

(b) No indigenes hold land leases in the area. The Australian Lutheran Mission has 118 acres at Concordia, on the fringe of the Census Division. Mr N. E. Durns, of the Folemass Bible Fellowship Mission at Uba is hopeful of purchasing about 10 acres at Uba for his mission station and airstrip.

Also, possibly in due course the Administration will purchase the land on which the new Uba and Tsewi Primary "T" Schools are situated.

(c) Economic cropping has met with some success in the Meny area, on the very fringe of the Census Division. The Lutheran Economic Service purchases bulk quantities of European-type vegetables from villagers at their gardens. The L.E.S. purchases the vegetables in bulk, at a few cents per pound, and exports them to Las to major retail outlets. However, this activity is restricted in the Northern Census Division to the immediate Meny area.

There is a small amount of coffee grown also around the Meny area. An effort has also been made at one stage to grow coffee between Meny and Uba, but virtually all trees seen had been unattended, by the locals, for the past couple of years at least. Presumably this was because the owners felt that the financial reward for growing and (mainly) carrying the product to the roadside was insufficient. No doubt these trees will be resurrected if the road is ever pushed into this area, and the current coffee prices are maintained or bettered.

(F) LITERACY

(a) There is only one Primary ^{1st} School, at Concordia Lutheran Mission, which takes up to Standard 2. Pupils can then continue their education at Manyanya, up to Standard 6.

There are also two other Administration Primary ^{1st} Schools currently starting in the area. These are at Usha and Isoul. These were not functioning when the patrol visited the respective villages, but have since made a faltering start.

(b) Approximately 1% of the population (if that) is literate. Less than 20% of the population would be able to speak pidgin, and in the outlying areas this figure would probably fall to less than 10%.

(c) Nil.

(d) There are 20 children from the Jesus Division receiving some form of higher education, all at Ise.

(e) There are 10 radio receivers in the area. Only two of these were working. The remainder were non-functioning mainly through a lack of batteries.

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(c) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Comparatively few traditional round houses were noted in the course of the patrol. Those that were seen were almost invariably located in gardens. Most village houses were of the square variety, as allegedly introduced by Siassi Evangelists. This latter style of housing is completely unsuited to the colder areas of the Census Division, being much colder than the earthen floored round house. No doubt this aspect of housing is a contributing factor to the high death rate in some areas.

(b) The staple diet consists of sweet potato, supplemented with bananas, taro, pandanus, etc. The only introduced crops would be cucumbers, tomatoes, and a few potatoes. With the exception of cucumber, none of the introduced crops are used to any great extent.

The use of tinned foodstuffs is non-existent.

(c) There are no Community Centres in the Census Division. The only sport undertaken, and then only in the occasional village, is a form of soccer, using rough fields and makeshift equipment.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) The only non-indigenes residing in the area are a Mr. H. Bourne of the Polouase Bible Fellowship Mission at Umba, and Mr. W. Zimmerman and his wife at Concordia Lutheran Mission Station.

(b) Limited employment opportunities are provided by the Lutheran Mission at Concordia, but this figure would not exceed more than a couple of dozen.

Currently, a large number of local people from the Umba area are engaged on the construction of the airstrip at Umba, under the supervision of Mr. Bourne. However, this is to a large extent on a self help basis, and is virtually completed.

(c) As mentioned above, in the Manya area which is on the fringe of the Census Division, large quantities of European vegetables are grown for purchase by the Lutheran Economic Service, and flown to Iae and sold through major retail outlets.

As the Umba and Tsevi roads are extended, the number of villages selling vegetables to the L.E.S. will increase. However, within the period of the next three or four years, the only villages likely to be affected by this would be the Hengelapa group on the Umba road, and Awa'epa Village on the Tsevi road.

(d) Nil

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(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) As mentioned in the Introduction of this Area Study, the only roads in the Census Division are those from Manyanya Station, on the outermost part of the Census Division, plus a small branch road leading to the Many Group of villages.

All the roads are minor roads, and extend for the following distances:

Manyanya Station to Concordia Mission Station	5 miles
Concordia Mission Station to Uba road roadhead	3 miles
Concordia Mission Station to Many	5 miles

The Uba road roadhead was within one mile of Yiniba Village at the time of the patrol, with a 4 foot bench cut a further mile beyond Yiniba.

Of the Tsewi road, 2 to 3 miles would be usable if bridges and culverts were removed. The remainder of the "road" is a 2 to 4 foot bench cut most of the way to Tsewi, a distance of approximately 15 miles.

All of the roads are intended for 4 wheel drive vehicles only.

There is a long range plan to push roads through to Uba and Tsewi villages. (The Uba road especially would be a very long range proposition.) If these two roads are ever completed, it would mean that over half of the Census Division would be serviced by road access relatively close to the village. This would leave the small population of the Sanir Headwaters, and a small group in the Mivi Headwaters group without any form of road access. The feasibility of pushing a road into either of these areas would be virtually nil, owing to the extremely rugged terrain. The only hope of the Sanir Headwaters people ever getting a road would be from the Mumang Sub-District, and even this would be a rather staggering task.

(b) N/A

(c) Manyanya airstrip, incorporated into Manyanya Station is Category "B" and is serviced by aircraft, usually single engined Cessna 185s and 206s on an average of 3 to 5 times daily.

The airstrip at Uba was virtually completed at the time of visiting the area. The finished result will be 1600 feet long, one way, with an estimated uphill gradient of 5 percent overall. Mr Bourne, the missionary who initiated and supervises the work on the strip, is hopeful of obtaining permission from D.C.A. to open the airstrip to Category "D" shortly. Probably the sole users of the strip will be mission aircraft, presumably mainly those of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

A rather ingenious method was being used in the construction of the strip. A ditch had been dug to a stream some distance away from the strip, and the water diverted to the work area, and allowed to cut away the ground and carry it away where cutting was required. Also, the flowing water was utilised to carry away earth shovelled into the ditches, and thus alleviating the problem of having to carry away large quantities of ground from areas being cut. It is estimated, this method must have reduced the amount of labour required in the construction of the strip by more than half, possibly as much as two-thirds.

Villagers at Tsewi requested the writer to inspect and "airstrip site" near their village. This was done, and found to be an area 2,900 feet long, by nearly 300 feet wide.

It was pointed out to the villagers that even if the proposed strip was reduced in size to a more practical 1,600 feet by 150 feet, a massive task of cut and fill was still required. It was pointed out that at a conservative estimate, at least three years' work would be involved, that even

if completed there would be the task of routine cleaning of the strip to be undertaken, that it would be highly unlikely that any assistance would be forthcoming from the Administration in either the construction of the strip, or its maintenance if it was ever completed, and finally that there was less work involved in the construction of a road to Mungaya where there was already an airstrip, and the Administration would be paying for any work on the construction, and possibly maintenance on this road if completed. It is doubted whether interest would be maintained for the period necessary to complete the strip, and even if it was completed there would be little use for it.

The Iswi villagers hopefully may have been dissuaded in commencing work on the strip

(d)

N/A

(A) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Other than the usual quota of pseudo carpenters and the like, there is nobody with formal trade qualifications in the Census Division.

(6)

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Except for the relatively small group in the Menya area, on the fringe of the Census Division, the area is a wasteland for political understanding. Any form of political comprehension is negligible, if not nil.

These people will probably see Independence long before they know the meaning of the word.

The people have no understanding of Local Government, nor any interest in the topic or concept whatsoever.

To the people, the government is the kias, who is representing some shadowy organization in Port Moresby. They are aware that they have a Member of the House of Assembly, but a great deal of uncertainty exists as to where exactly he fits into the overall picture of government.

5

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Except for an insignificant quantity of coffee produced in the Menya area, there are no producing economic trees in the Census Division. Some small coffee gardens in the Hangeiara area have been allowed to return to bush.

(b) N/A

(c) N/A

(d) The Lutheran Economic Service purchases approximately \$2,000 worth of European type vegetables annually from the area, for export to Ise.

(e) Other income earned in the area would be approximately as follows (expressed annually):

Payment of road labourers	\$2,000
Repatriated labourers 100 @ \$90	\$9,000
ad hoc Administration expenditure	\$ 500
Payment of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers at Menyanya and Concordia	\$5,000

(f) The only Co-Operative functioning in the area is the Sai-Watut Society; however, this can hardly be classified as being part of the Census Division, as it is located at Menyanya Station, and serves the whole Menyanya area.

(g) Nil.

(h) There are 37 passbooks in the area, all with nominal balances.

(i) N/A.

(j) The average per capita income for the area should be expressed as two figures:- that of the Menya area, and that for the rest of the Census Division.

The average income for adult males in the Menya area would be	\$50 p.a.
The average income for adult males for the rest of the C.D.	\$ 7 p.a.

(k) The only marketing facilities are at Menyanya, mainly through the Lutheran Economic Service.

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(H) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is ample ground available for plantings of permanent tree crops. However, there would be little point in attempting to establish permanent plantings until an outlet in the form of a road is established in the area.

(b) Market gardening could be increased, but this again, would be dependent on roads being established in the area, to give access to the Lutheran Economic Service purchasing vehicle.

(c) Again, until there is road access into the area, little can be done to increase wage earnings or stimulate any form of development in the area.

(d) Any new activities would again be dependent on the establishment of roads in the Census Division.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The topic of Local Government was raised in the course of general discussions with the villagers. No interest was shown in the subject whatsoever.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

To the majority of people in the Census Division, the government is the klap, and is accepted by the majority of the population. Probably the best that could be said for the area is that the people are not anti-government.

The people have little or no concept whatsoever of a central government, except perhaps the concept of a chief klap lurking somewhere in Port Moresby.

There are no great houses or service stations in the Census Division (or the Sub-Division).

The Census Division has a small service for the out-lying at the Wapenamona Station.

The only authority in the Census Division is the District Officer, who is the only person who is not a klap, and who is the only person who is not a klap.

(g) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The only facilities available in the Census Division exist at Manyaya Station.

There are three fairly large trade stores at Manyaya, and one further trade store at the Lutheran Mission, Manyaya, about half a mile away.

There are no guest houses or service stations in the Census Division (or the Sub-District).

The Lutheran Mission runs a small workshop for its own use, at the Manyaya Mission Station.

The only transport in the Census Division consists of Administration vehicles, and privately owned mission and private enterprise vehicles for private use.