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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BOGIA, 1968 - 1969

Original documents bound with reports
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Bogia Patrol No.5-1968/69

Subdistrict..... Bogia

District..... Madang

Type of Patrol..... Annual census

Patrol Conducted by..... P.L.Ingram ADO

Area Patrolled } Mugumat/Yakiba Census Division
(Council and/or } Almami Local Govt. Council
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Mr.I.Cowper (Malaria)

Sen. Const.Kauwai

Duration of Patrol—from 17/10/68 To 1/11/68
29/4/69 To 8/5/69 and the 6/7/69
13/5/69

No. of Days.....

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

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Census; Compilation of a new census-tax-electors roll;
Routine administration; Area study.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4023

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

*Area Study
filed*

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

BOGIA PATROL No. 5 of 1968/69.

MUCUMAT/YAKIRA CENSUS DIVISION.

The objects of this patrol were revision of Census, Compilation of the New Census Tax Form/Roll of Electors sheets and normal Administration, all of which were carried out and completed.

That this patrol had to be drawn out over a long period was regrettable though unavoidable. Council advisory duties precluded my being able to take in the census division in one patrol because of the long period this would involve. Initially it was planned to break it into two patrols, the first to be completed in the October/November 1968 period and the second just after the New Year. The first patrol was carried out as planned, though circumstances made it impossible to complete the patrol till April/May of this year. ~~Since~~ Shortly after completing the first patrol I took over as A/A.D.C. Bogia and with my normal council advisory duties and staff shortages at the time I was unable to go on patrol before the new year. Though I was relieved as A/A.D.C. in January, I was again unable to complete the patrol because of the Almasi L.G. elections which this officer had to carry out and supervise. Shortly after this the wet season set in and such was the flooding of the Guas River at the time it was not until late April that the patrol was able to start. During the period I again took over A/A.D.C. AS well as my normal duties as full time adviser to two councils. With the heavy work burden and staff shortages here at Bogia, work on this patrol report had to be delayed till the 2nd July, when I was relieved as A/A.D.C.

It is hoped that road work will extend into the inland villages of the Magumat/Yakiba census division and will form part of the road to Josephstaal. This needs to be planned properly right from the start with a proper survey.


The inland people are talking of developing their own land but to date very little effort has been made.

It is intended that a further patrol be carried out in this area before the end of 1969 but this will depend on staff availability and the length of time to complete the Yoro resettlement land purchase investigation.

BOGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1968/69

Please find attached herewith patrol report triplicate.

The patrol was carried out by Mr. P.H.D. Madang, Magumat/Yakiba Census Division of the Alue Council.


R.G. BROWNE,
Assistant District Commissioner
BOGIA.

File: 67-2-3

7th October, 1969.

Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

BOGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1968/69

The above mentioned patrol report and comments are forwarded


This patrol was conducted over an unacceptably long period of time, and the late submission of the report has lessened the value of the information. This technique of patrolling is most unsatisfactory and A.D.C. Sub-districts are now aware that composite areas must be covered in one period of time and that reports must be submitted promptly to ensure the information is still valid.

The lack of supervision of aid posts is once again pointed out in this report. I trust that after P.H.D. Madang is notified of the situation action will be taken to rectify it.

As reported it is obvious that the native people are aware that their future development depends upon road access. They are extremely willing to work but their small numbers make road construction a laborious and long range undertaking.

The fragmentation of villages as reported upon by Mr Ingram is causing some concern. This fragmentation can lead to administrative neglect with the usual results of a stultification of progress. However the strong belief in sorcery and the desire to be close to garden lands are forces which are too strong to combat and it is accepted that this fragmentary tendency will increase in tempo.

Mr Ingram has submitted a good report, however as mentioned above the impact is lost by reason of the delay and the piece meal patrolling of the area.


(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner.

Correction

3. PATROL ITINERARY:

- 8/1/69 : Depart Madang for Ileg per M.V. "Koro".
9/1-20/1/69 : Start patrol from Ileg commencing with the KABENAU Census Division. Return Ileg 20th January.
21-23/1/69 : Attend Monthly Meeting Astrolabe Bay Council. (I propose to attend this Meeting also). Proceed Madang 23rd.
24/1-28/1/69 : Attend General Public Meetings of Sungilbar Local Government Council.
3/2-8/3/69 : Return Ileg from Madang and resume Patrol completing KABENAU Census Division and thence to BOGADJIM Census Division.

4. The above will allow you six weeks in the field in which to complete these tasks. I would like you to have taken at least eight weeks over this patrol, however it will be necessary for you to attend the following important Council Meetings:-

- 11-13/3/69: Sungilbar Council Meeting } Draft Estimates
18-20/3/69: Astrolabe Bay " " } 1969/70 to be
prepare for both
Councils at these
Meetings.

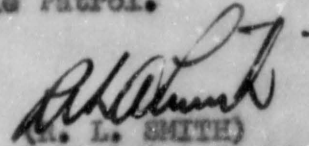
5. The Sungilbar Council Elections are to be held from February 3rd - February 28th. Other Officers will be provided to carry out the necessary patrols. The date of the first Meeting following the completion of the Elections has been set down for 11th March, 1969.

6. It may be necessary for you to complete the above patrol during the first two weeks of April. From then on it will be necessary for you to devote your time to the completion of Works Programmes for both the Sungilbar and Astrolabe Bay Councils and end of year financial returns and reports.

7. Elections for the Astrolabe Bay Council are due in May. I will arrange for other Officers to carry out the required Election Patrol. However, please have the Astrolabe Bay Council draw up a tentative Election Programme at this month's Meeting, so that I can plan ahead accordingly.

8. Please discuss any points regarding this Patrol that may need clarification with me prior to your departure. Contact me through IIE radio should you require any assistance.

Wishing you an enjoyable Patrol.



Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. District Commissioner,
District Office,
MADANG.

If the above Patrol is to be completed successfully, it will be necessary to have other Officers conduct the

67-1-1/

RCB/vmd.

Division
XXXXXXX

B O G I A.

22nd September, 1969.

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

BOGIA PATROL REPORT NOS. 5 - 1968/69.

Please find attached Bogia Patrol Report no. 5 - 1968/69 in triplicate.

The patrol was carried out by Mr. P.L. Ingram A.D.O. into the Mugumat/Yakiba Census Division of the Almami Local Government Council.

You will note that the patrol commenced on 17/10/68 and was completed on 6/7/69 over eight months later. The patrol report itself reached this office on the 9th September, 1969 nearly eleven months since the commencement of the patrol.

The patrol was drawn out over a long period. This was regrettable but most definitely not unavoidable. It was never planned to have the first section in October/November and the second section in ~~December~~ the New Year. No such patrol would be acceptable. It was planned to have Mr. Ingram do two weeks in October, 1968, then probably a weeks break to catch up with council work after which the patrol was to be completed in November, 1968. There was no reason why this could not have been done as I remember the situation.

The report itself is good and contains a great deal of information which is to Mr. Ingrams credit.

The most significant development in this census division in recent years is the establishment of the Yoro cocoa scheme. It has been a boost to the people involved and seems to have given them a sense of purpose. If the resettlement scheme goes ahead, as it should, it will most undoubtedly be of immense importance not only to this census division but to the Sub-District as a whole.

I have to agree with the remarks concerning the patrols by Medical Assistants. Other parts of the sub-district have been neglected for longer periods. The lack of supervision of aid posts and the orderlies in charge is a shame.

Approximately 106 people have left Yakiba village to go and live in the Josephstaal area. These people came originally from the Josephstaal area and were quite firm about moving back to their own land when I visited them recently. These people have now been included in the Siluwa Census Division of the Josephstaal area by a recent patrol into the Siluwa area. They will form part of the Bangansav village.

PATROL DIARY.

17/10/68. Departed Bogia via vehicle for Libu. Patrol disembarked at Lilau and left for Kwongan at 10 a.m. arriving 11.30. a.m. Made ready to conduct census but unable to find tax/census sheets for Kwongan in the Mugumat/Yakiba Census Division book. Though no mention had been made in past reports, discovered through local enquiries that Kwongan had previously come within the Tangu Census Division. Assuming that the Census sheets for Kwongan were still in the Tangu Tax/Census Register book, a carrier was sent back to Bogia to fetch the Tangu Census book, which duly arrived with the Kwongan sheets intact.

Two minor complaints dealt with. For particulars refer Para No. 4-6 of my F.O.J. Brief village inspection carried out.

General talks given and discussions held. Points of importance were:-

1. Road link between Lilau and Kwongan.
2. Coffee extension.
3. Water Pumps.

18/10/68 At Kwongan. Census conducted and new Census Tax Electors roll made up.

Departed Kwongan for Dongwanam 9.50 a.m. arriving 10.25 a.m. Census of Dongwanam carried out and new Census Tax Electors Roll made up. General talks and discussions held. First Ward Development Committee meeting held. Brief village inspection carried out.

19/10/68 Departed Dongwanam for Pariakanam. 7.40 a.m. arriving 10.25 a.m. Census conducted and new Census-Tax-Electors Roll made up. General talks and discussions held. Brief village inspection carried out. Notified of a complaint concerning Anis of Kalaua Plantation and Tawra/Bimdap of Pariakanam, as all parties concerned were not present, complaint to be heard at a later date.

20/10/68. Departed Pariakanam for Turutapa 8.10 a.m. arriving 10.20 a.m. Census conducted and New Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. General talks and discussions held. Brief village inspection carried out. Three complaints heard, for particulars refer para NO.429 of my F.O.J.

- 21/10/68 Departed Turutapa for Gurube 8/10 a.m. arriving 8.40 a.m. Census conducted and new Census-Tax-Electors roll made up.
- 22/10/68 At Gurube. Brief village inspection carried out and general talks and discussions held. Departed Gurube for Roumirap 9.15 a.m. arriving 10.55 a.m., departure delayed by rain. Census of Roumirap and Oubirap conducted and new Census-Tax-Electors rolls made up. Brief village inspection carried out and general talks and discussions held. Ward Development Committee meeting held.
- 23/10/68 Departed Roumirap for Turupard 8.15 a.m. arriving 10.35 a.m. Census of Turupard and Wagadab conducted and new village rolls made up. Village inspected and general talks and discussions held during the evening.
- 24/10/68 At Turupard Ward Development meeting for Turupard and Wagadab held. Departed Turupard for Mugumat No. 1 at 10.15 a.m. arriving 12 o'clock. Census of Mugumat No. 1 conducted and Census-Tax-Electors rolls made up. General talks and discussions held.
- 25/10/68 At Mugumat No. 1. Returned to Bogia by vehicle.
- 28/10/68 Departed Bogia for Bimat by vehicle. As carriers were not waiting at Bimat as prearranged, I walked to Gum in 2 hours and met carriers back to pick up cargo. Census conducted and Census Tax-Electors roll made up. General talks and discussions held.
- 29/10/68 Departed Gum for Bimat 8 a.m. arriving 10 a.m. From Bimat went via vehicle to Wanaru where Bwanavab lined and census conducted. Village Census-tax-electors roll made up. General talks and discussions held. Returned Bogia same day.
- 1/11/68 Departed Bogia for Wanaru via vehicle. Census conducted and village Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Talks given and several minor complaints attended to. Ward Development Committee meeting held.
- 29/4/69 Departed Bogia for Yoro 1.30 p.m. arriving 4.30 p.m. Malaria patrol accompanied.
- 30/4/69 At Mugumat No. 1. Suvat lined and census conducted. Census Tax-Electors roll made up. Complaints heard. General talks and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried a malaria survey for both Mugumat No. 1 and Suvat.

- 1/5/69. Departed Mugumat No.1 for Wagimuda 8.45 a.m. arriving 11.45 a.m. Carriers changed en route at Turupard. Census of Wagimuda and Ewarame conducted and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection carried out. General talks and discussions held. One minor complaint heard. Mr. I. Cowper carried out a Malaria survey of both Wagimuda and Ewarame.
- 2/5/69. Departed Wagimuda for Yavera 8.50 a.m. arriving 11.20 a.m. Census conducted and new Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection carried out. General talks given and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried out a Malaria survey of Yavera.
- 3/5/69. Departed Yavera for Moisiamanot 8.50a.m. arriving 10. a.m. Census conducted and new village Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection done. General talks and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried out a Malaria survey of Moisiamanot. Coffee gardens also looked at.
- 4/5/69. Departed Moisiamanot for Yakiba 8.45 a.m. arriving 9.50 a.m. Census of Yakiba commenced but not completed.
- 5/5/69. At Yakiba. Census completed and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection done. General talks and discussions held. Several minor complaints dealt with. Departed Yakiba for Sanarvat 11.30 a.m. arriving 1.45. p.m. Census conducted and Census- Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection done. General talks and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried out Malaria survey of both Yakiba and Sanarvat.
- 6/5/69. Departed Sanarvat for Mugumat No.2 8.30.a.m. arriving 10.a.m. Census conducted and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspections done. General talks and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried out Malaria survey of Mugumat No. 2.
- 7/5/69. Departed Mugumat No. 2. for Dumadam 7.25.a.m. arriving 10.a.m. Census conducted and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Brief village inspection carried out and several complaints heard. General talks and discussions held. Mr. I. Cowper carried out Malaria survey of Dumadam.
- 8/5/69. Departed Dumadam 8.a.m. for Aidibal walking via Turupard, Gurube and Wanaru arriving 2.p.m. Returned Bogia by truck.

- 13/5/69 Proceeded to Lilau via vehicle from Bogia. Departed Lilau for Kwongan 3.p.m. arriving 4.30 p.m. Overnight at Kwongan. Two complaints heard. Mr. I. Cowper and his malaria patrol again accompanied this patrol.
- 14/5/69 Departed Kwongan 8.45 a.m. for Sirikin. Carriers changed en route at Tangu, finally arrived Sirikin at 3.p.m. Lunched at the Catholic Mission, Tangu.
- 15/5/69 At Sirikin. Due to bad weather was not able to carry out census. Three complaints heard.
- 16/5/69 At Sirikin. Sirikin No.1 and part of Sirikin No.2 censused and Tax-Census-Electors rolls made up. One minor complaint heard during the evening. Mr. I. Cowper carried out a malaria survey of both Sirikin No. 1 and Sirikin No. 2.
- 17/5/69 At Sirikin. Census for Sirikin No. 2 completed about 11 a.m. Departed Sirikin for Wadaginam 11.30 a.m. arriving 12.40 p.m. During the afternoon inspected site at which people wish to build an aid post.
- 18/5/69 At Wadaginam. Census and compilation of Census-Tax-Electors roll commenced but not completed. Several minor complaints heard. Mr. I. Cowper carried out a malaria survey at Wadaginam.
- 19/5/69 At Wadaginam. Census and Census-Tax-Electors roll completed about 11 a.m. General talks and discussions held. Departed Wadaginam for Moresada 1p.m. arriving 3 p.m. Census conducted and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. N.G.L.T.R.O. investigation of land known as Moresada done. One complaint heard. General talks and discussions held.
- 20/5/69 Departed Moresada for Lilau via Tangu 7.15 a.m. arriving 8 p.m. Carriers changed en route at Sirikin and Tangu Patrol met at Lilau by truck and returned to Bogia.
- 6/7/69 Departed Bogia via vehicle for Sabero. Census conducted and Census-Tax-Electors roll made up. Patrol shown where Dugumor plantation has gone over their boundaries onto Sabero land. This land dispute will be dealt with at a later date.

SITUATION REPORT

Introduction.

The area patrolled comes within the Almani Local Government Council area for which the patrolling officer is also attached as Advising Officer. Having patrolled the census division I am now familiar with the existing situation and more attuned to the needs of the area.

Regrettably this area by virtue of its inaccessibility has and will remain for sometime one of the "backwaters" of the Bogia Sub-District. Since the war the Mugumat/Yakiba census division has been characterised by several outbreaks of "cargo cult" and sorcery remains a potent force in the day to day lives of the people.

With the exception of the villages close to the "Yoro Cocoa Development Scheme" and those on the coast, the remainder are in a very frustrating and unenviable position; for whilst other census divisions in the immediate area are rapidly developing economically, educationally and socially, such development has not occurred in the majority of villages in the Mugumat/Yakiba. Unfortunately there are only limited opportunities for the people to improve their lot, and by and large the situation as is, can only be considered static, in comparison to other census divisions.

(a) Political.

Local Government - Local Government has now been in the census division for four years. The system is fully accepted though many have a very hazy idea of the purpose and responsibility of the council and consider it to be a modified form of the Village Official system; time and education will eventually correct this misconception.

The remoteness of the Mugumat/Yakiba has made it most difficult for the council to assist individual villages, though the council over the past three years has tried to relieve the isolation of the census division by developing the Yoro road which extends inland from the coast to Mugumat No. 7. In all \$5368-50 has been expended on this road and this represents a major proportion of the Almani Council's capital expenditure.

Local Government Councillors and Committee Members. Impressions gained on the first patrol (17/10/68 to 25/10/68) into the Mugumat/Yakiba were that the councillors in the main appeared to be a weak and ineffective lot who had little local support and a poor conception of their responsibilities. Many were under the impression that all they were required to do was attend the monthly council meetings, say as little as they could in the council meeting debates, pick up their \$2 remuneration

and return home to await the next meeting. Since then there has been council elections which saw many new faces in the ranks of the councillors, and I am pleased to report that the majority of councillors and committee members are a better educated and more responsible group who are now organizing their constituents and taking a little more interest and pride in their villages. If this current enthusiasm is to be maintained it is imperative that all Administration officials patrolling the census division support and work through the councillors and their committee men. Some administration officers choose to work through persons other than councillors and their committees and this is paramount of the non recognition by the Administration of Councillors in the eyes of the people.

Council rules which are applicable to this area are the Pig, Sanitation and Hygiene, Road Maintenance and Truancy rules. Initially when I first visited the area these rules may well have not been in existence, tracks were generally overgrown and unkept whilst toilets and housing were in a poor state of repair. Again there appears to be a general overall improvement particularly in track maintenance, or at least this appeared to be the case when I visited the area on the Almami election patrol. All villages now set aside certain days, normally, Monday and Friday, to carry out track and village maintenance. It is to be hoped this conscientious policy of council rules will continue.

During the latter patrol carried out in the inland section of the census division, it was observed that some of the councillors were quite willing to prosecute their constituents who had contravened council rules. This is quite unusual and encouraging, for in the past very few councillors if any were prepared to take their people to court for contravening council rules. There is still an understandable reluctance on the part of councillors to take court action against their own people.

In an effort to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of councillors from the Almami council a two day councillors course was held on the 25th and 26th February this year. All councillors from this census division attended the course and have benefited considerably. A follow up course is planned and this will involve all councillors from the three councils in the Sub-District.

By and large the councillors from the Mugumat/Yakiba do not constitute the more prominent in the Almami L.G. Council, they are though, a vast improvement on their predecessors.

House of Assembly. Very few have a realistic concept of the House of Assembly; this was demonstrated in 1968 by the absurd ideas proclaimed

during the cult outbreak, which culminated with the last House of Assembly elections. The ideas which were proclaimed at the time would have left a sizeable proportion of the population in utter confusion. Many of the adults, particularly the women, would have a very vague idea of even what or where Port Moresby was.

Many gave the impression that the Administration and the House of Assembly were synonymous. This is understandable considering the backwardness of the census division as a whole.

Home of Assembly Members. Mr. James Meangarum the M.H.A. for the area currently lives in the adjoining Bogia Coastal Census Division. James regularly attends council meetings and most councillors from the Mugumat/Yakiba are quite familiar with their local M.H.A. Mr. Meangarum recently made a visit inland to Dumadum about the 6th May, though this is the only occasion that James has been into the area to the best of my knowledge. As in the other census division, the local M.H.A. is not overly popular and enjoys very little prestige or support. Were he to visit the villages he could possibly improve his local standing.

To Mr. Meangarum's credit he has been active in trying to stamp out cultism and sorcery. Last year he took an ex councillor from the Mugumat/Yakiba area to Port Moresby to demonstrate to him that the House of Assembly had naught to do with "cargo cult" as had been advocated by certain cult leaders, notably Leo Modolan. I feel this had a lot to do with the arresting of the latent cultism prevalent in the area. Mr. Meangarum's visit to Dumadum was part of his campaign to combat "cultism" and sorcery which he feels is centered in this area.

Political Education. The last political education programme carried out here was just prior to the House of Assembly elections in 1968. In the general talks and discussions that were held at each village pains were taken to interest the people in their council and its activities. Particular attention was paid to finding out what the people thought were the weaknesses and strengths of their council and how the council might be able to help at the local level. At all villages the councillors were called upon to assist in this council education programme. With backward people such as in the Mugumat/Yakiba area it is very difficult to determine if they are genuinely interested in the council or merely feigning interest, in many instances the latter was probably the case.

Preferential Voting. It is very much doubted if even one indigenous person in the census division comprehends preferential voting and all think in terms of the "first past the post" system.

Ward Development Committee. Ward Development Committees were set up and meetings held. Ward development programmes were discussed and it

and it was decided in most instances that meetings should be held once a month. Should these Ward Committees become effective, the council, will have a more realistic idea of the needs of the people and not leave it in the hands of the Advising Officer, as so often is the case. Being familiar with the people from this census division I am somewhat sceptical as to whether these ward committees will endure without constant supervision and prompting from this department.

(b) Economic.

General Rural Development, Cash Cropping, Land and Labour - Developments of note in this field have been road extension and the beginning of cash cropping.

Yoro Road. The Yoro road which now extends 6 miles inland from Hatzfeldhaven to Mugumet No.1 is a joint venture which is being financed by the Almasi L.G. Council, Administration and the Yoro Cocoa Development Company.

During the past six weeks work on this road has progressed at an exceptionally fast rate.

With the Administration's Rural Development grant of \$3,000 and the council's monetary contribution of \$1309-50 (actual amount spent), the council has been able to hire heavy equipment from both the Administration and private enterprise. During the period just mentioned at times there have been as many as five heavy trucks, a D4 bulldozer, a front end loader and a grader working on the road. Labour was provided on a voluntary basis.

Now that the road has been completely graded and the coronous surfacing extends to within $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Mugumet No 1, there only remains bridging and surfacing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ miles just mentioned. If the surfacing is not completed it can again be anticipated that the Yoro road will be untrafficable for the duration of the wet season. I would hate to see a repetition of what happened during January to April of this year, for the road was such a quagmire that even the D4 bulldozer from Yoro got bogged on this road with regular monotony. All going well this final $\frac{1}{2}$ miles should have coronous surfacing within the next two months. This financial year should see the completed construction of this vital hinterland road.

In respect to future maintenance of this road, I feel that it is imperative that a coronous pit closer to the road must be located and utilized for the present coronous pit at Banara is too far from the Yoro road. When trucks take up to an hour to drop a load of

coronous mid way up the road and return to Benara, this just becomes uneconomical, particularly if the council has to take over the maintenance of the road. River gravel from the Kaukomba river would also be excellent road surfacing material and as the top end of the Yoro road runs very close to this river this would be the logical place to obtain gravel for road surfacing.

Mugumat No. 1 - Wagadab Road.

This road which is presently under construction will be an extension of the Yoro road. The distance involved would be roughly 4 miles. Work on the road is being voluntarily carried out by Wagadab and Turuparo villages, shovels etc. are being supplied by the Alnami L.G. Council. As work on this road was only started three weeks ago, I am unable to report on progress to date. Councillor Lakia who is organising construction work on this road is to be commended, it is to be hoped his example will encourage other villages further inland to do the same.

Lilau-Kwongan Road. There has been much talk about this road but to date the villages involved have only cleared and marked out the route to be followed. Spades and picks are now being supplied by the council to assist in construction of the road. Unfortunately when work does eventually commence on this road progress will not be quick as there is not a large population involved. Villages concerned with the project are Lilau, Kwongan, Dongwanam and Pariakanam. The eventual hope is that when the road to Kwongan (approx. 6 miles) is completed it will be extended to Dongwanam.

Wana Road. Work has been going on for sometime to improve and extend this road between Aidibal and Wana. This road is now trafficable for approximately 2 miles and the only remains a few hundred yards to complete.

Tracks. Many of the tracks in the census division have been shamefully neglected and most need recutting. Requests have been made to the council to supply spades and it is hoped each village will be issued with these in the next 12 months.

Cash Cropping. The planting of robusta coffee has been encouraged for the past 8 years, though the amount of coffee produced to date has been insignificant. Most of the villages have planted some coffee over the past 2 or 3 years, though the majority seem far from enthusiastic about this crop; there is however a handful of men such as Lakia of Wagadab and Kaiyewa of Waganada who are extremely cash crop minded and their example it is hoped, will lead to a reversal of the present prevailing attitude mentioned. Actual figures of trees planted were

recorded by this patrol and these are mentioned in the area study.

Land - Coastal Settlement.- In view of the limited cash cropping opportunities many people from this census division are strongly in favour of settling on the coast. A group of people from Roumirap and another from Gum, Pariakanam and Gurube villages have tried to settle on coastal land belonging to Aidibal and Suaru. Initially each of the coastal villages agreed to let the people move onto their land and then later withdrew their approval, thus forcing them back to their inland villages. In the case of the group from Roumirap they claim they already had planted 638 coconuts before being forced out.

In the case of Laki of Wagadab, he is also trying to develop 31.5 Hectares of land on the coast known as Badinarab, near Tobisan, like the others, Laki has applied for a lease of the land and hopes to obtain title in the near future. Unfortunately for Laki two kuni fires have swept through his land in the past 12 months destroying many of his newly planted coconuts.

Labour and Conditions. Labour is the mainstay of the economy of the census division and is likely to remain so for many years to come. There is a big demand for labour by plantations on the Bogia and Madang coast and many of the men from the Mugumat/Yakiba avail themselves of the employment opportunities offered by these plantations. The trend on plantations in the Bogia area is to offer the labourers day labour rather than contracts, apparently the labourers prefer this arrangement. Another change has been in the days worked; whereas previously most plantations worked through from Monday to Saturday, the majority of plantations now only work Monday to Friday. This change came about shortly after the government station here at Bogia started working a 5 day week; I believe pressure on the part of the plantation labourers themselves brought this about. There would appear to be more women from the census division taking up seasonal employment on the local plantations now; this occurs during the two cocoa flush periods of April to June and October to November. It is not unusual these days to see the women go off to work on the plantations whilst the men stay home and look after the children.

Yoro Cocoa Development Scheme. The Yoro Cocoa scheme under the guidance of Father Castonguay has now become a registered company known as the "Yoro Cocoa Development Company". Application for some 490 acres was made by the company and the land was bought by the Admin. earlier this year for \$ 1,470,000. Besides the various indigenous directors headed by chairman Yamun-Yagmode of Mugumat No. 1 and Father Castonguay who acts as Secretary, two further Europeans are now working full time with the company. They are Mr. Peter Becker, who is a qualified cabinet maker and Mr. Erwin Kern, a graduate from an

Agricultural school in Austria; Mr. Kern has had extensive agricultural experience in Europe and Canada, though he lacks tropical experience. Mr. Becker runs the sawmill for the company whilst Mr. Kern manages the cocoa plantation.

Over the past nine months the company have diversified its activities, and besides cocoa a successfully run sawmill has been set up. In the 6 month period from January to June, just under 4 ton of dry cocoa bean has been produced, whilst 6469 super feet of timber has been sold locally for \$1206-34. Eventually I feel the sawmill will be as the mainstay of this company.

A sizeable labour force is regularly being employed by the company. Some sixteen labourers are attached to the sawmill, whilst six men and ten females worked on the plantation in June. When the plantation comes under full production, the number of persons employed will be considerably higher.

Future plans of the company involved several projects. Firstly a modern cocoa fermentary and dryer are to be installed in the near future. Following this the company hopes to take in young men and train them in rudimentary cabinet making, the ultimate aim being to set up a furniture factory to cater for local indigenous demands.

Equipment wise the company hopes to have a D.6 bulldozer to replace the D4. they now have and I am further informed they do hope to obtain modern log hauling equipment as well.

Overall the Yoro Company is very highly thought of by the local people and under the present staff it should prove to be highly successful, though all the effort gone to will be for naught unless the road from the coast to Yoro can be brought up to standard. That standard must be an allweather road.

Resettlement Scheme - Yoro. The feasibility survey of the proposed Yoro Resettlement Scheme has been completed by D.A.S.F. and the report and recommendations submitted to the "Land Development Board". A decision to go ahead with the scheme or not has yet to be made.

From discussions there appears to be two schools of thought amongst the villagers inland from Yoro to Mugumat No.2. One strongly favours the resettlement scheme whilst the other has no interest in individual resettlement, saying they much prefer the Yoro Company arrangement, or alternatively they claim they would prefer to develop their own village land. On this latter point it is understandable that they would prefer their own traditional land, though up to the present time,

they have shown very little interest in developing their own land. The persons interested in taking up resettlement blocks is a sizeable number and should the scheme be given the go ahead, D.A.S.F. will have no trouble in finding applicants to fill the 30 or 40 blocks that will be available. As was the case in the formation years of the Yoro Company, a large section of the community were not convinced that it would succeed and disassociated themselves from it. Most of these people are now overwhelmingly in favour of the Yoro company and if the Administration gets the resettlement scheme off to a good start, a similar reversal in public opinion can be anticipated. In respect to those who are interested in taking up blocks, many are becoming impatient with the Administrations delay in deciding whether or not it wants to go ahead with the scheme.

Villages which are close to the Yoro area and who have not been approached by D.A.S.F. as to whether or not they would like to come into the resettlement scheme are Roumirop, Gurube, G.M., Aubirap, Dumadum and Pariakanas. In view of their previous interest and endeavours to take up coastal land for cash cropping (see comments under Land-Coastal Settlement) I feel many of them would be very receptive to any offer to come into the scheme, and for this reason recommend that the D.A.S.F. also approach these people.

There will be no difficulty in purchasing the 3,000 acres of land which the scheme will require. After the Administration paid out \$1470 for 490 acres at Yoro earlier this year, the owners of the 3,000 acres mentioned were only too willing to dispose of their land and are urging the Administration to purchase the land as soon as possible.

Activities of Developing Departments.

D.A.S.F. Regular patrols have been made by Agricultural Field Workers, whilst the Agricultural Officer here at Bogia made a very brief patrol into the area beyond Yoro earlier last year. An Agriculture Officer was based at Yoro itself last year to carry out a survey of the resettlement scheme there.

P.W.D. During the past few years this department has been assisting with the construction of the Yoro road.

Forestry. The Almani L.G. Council has written to this department requesting that one of their officers visit the area with the view to setting up a nursery at Yoro. A letter was received saying the Forestry Officer at Madang would make this visit during this year, however he has yet to arrive.

Processing and Marketing.

Cocoa. To date the only cash crop of any significance that has been

produced in the Mugumat/Yakiba area is cocoa and its production is confined to that of the "Yoro Cocoa Development Company" at Yoro. Fermenting and drying methods employed by the Yoro group are somewhat primitive and on occasions dry cocoa bean which has been sent out to the coast has been returned for further drying. This situation will be rectified in the near future as a modern dryer and fermentary are about to be built.

Up until the end of ~~the~~last year cocoa was sold locally to Mr. Beier of Asuramba Plantation, since January this year though the cocoa has been sold through Dugumor Plantation.

Coffee. As stated previously the amount of coffee (Robusta) produced is insignificant at present. The only coffee produced has been from Turupard and Dongwanam, and the amount sold would be no more than a few bags.

No coffee pulper machines are in the census division; these will be supplied by the Almani Council when production warrants them. There is a strong possibility that the council will install a coffee pulper machine at Dongwanam.

Coffee from the Census Division can be sold either through D.A.S.F. Bogia, or the Lutheran Mission, Kabak.

Copra. The only village producing copra is Wanaru, the two remaining coastal villages of Swanavab and Sabero are only now in the process of planting coconut trees for copra production. Wanaru has one hot air dryer, which has been constructed in the past 6 months. All copra produced be it green or dried is sold either to the Laden Society at Kabak or to the Catholic Mission, Dugumor;

Timber. Timber produced in the Mugumat/Yakiba C.D. presently comes from the Yoro area only. The "Yoro Cocoa Development Company" now have a small sawmill which is cutting timber almost daily. Planchers are cut by the company's Delmer saw and then taken to the sawmill; this is somewhat slow and the company plans to set the sawmill up so that the logs can be cut up at the mill itself. Timber cut to date has been of a good standard and the mill has no trouble in selling any of its timber, in fact it presently has sufficient orders to keep it busy for the next 3-4 months. The Catholic Mission Secondary School at Malala alone has placed an order for 30,000 super feet of timber with the Yoro mill which is yet to be supplied. Regular orders from both the Administration and the Local Government councils have been given to the Yoro mill over the past six months and these will continue I feel sure. So far most of the timber cut has either been Quila or Taun in that order; Garamut can be supplied also.

Markets - Native Foods. Though no native markets exist in the Mugumat/Yakiba Census Division itself people from the area do sell their produce at the three markets on the coast, they being at Bogia, Belana Plantation and the Almami Council H.Q. Inland the villages of Moresada, Wadaginam and Sirikin also have a market outlet at the Catholic Mission, Tangu. The Father-in-Charge informed me that he could spend up to \$3,000 a year on the purchase of native foods.

Non-Indigenous Development. At present there is no non-indigenous development in the area, and this is likely to remain the case for some time to come.

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Education. Besides the ~~number~~ numerous Catholic Mission catechist schools scattered through the Mugumat/Yakiba Census Division, there is only one English speaking school and that being at Yoro (Mugumat No 1). This school only teaches up to standard 3, though it is hoped to have a standard 4 class next year. Many of the children from the area attend schools outside the census division at Banara, Kabak, Bogia and Tangu. All of the schools just mentioned teach up to Standard 5 and 6. One problem facing schools that want to take in students from the Mugumat/Yakiba to fill their ~~lower~~ grades, is the reluctance on the part of the parents to have their children attend school. The most prominent reasons for ~~this reluctance~~ ~~is~~ appeared to be the parents fear of sorcery and the long distances between the village and schools. To counter this I have suggested to both the Lutheran and Catholic Missions that they establish pre-schools at several of the inland villages, they are however, ~~not~~ not prepared to do this at present.

Health. Generally the standard of health and hygiene was poor, this being more so the further the patrol moved inland. During the wet season a very severe outbreak of flu occurred this year and most of the population were effected. It would appear that it was high time that a medical census patrol be carried out in the census division, for the last medical patrol into the area was four years ago.

One wonders if patrolling by Medical Assistants has gone out of fashion for no general patrols by Medical Assistants in the Bogia Sub-District have been carried out in the past 12 months.

Whilst at Yakiba the patrol was informed that A.P.O. Wago spends more time in coffee in the Josephstaal area than he does at his own aid post. The matter was enquired into and this appears to be quite true. According to A.P.O. Wago, Aid post Supervisor Wokam of Josephstaal has an interest in Wago's coffee venture and is encouraging him.

Apparently Wago has built a new aid post at his camp at Gaira in

the Josephstahl area and intends transferring there. P.H.D. Madang seem unaware of what is going on and I feel they should be informed.

A malaria survey team led by Mr. I. Cowper accompanied the second stage of the patrol. The patrol revealed a very high incidence of malaria particularly in the furthest inland villages. Mr. Cowper claimed that the spleen rate was as high as some of the villages he had visited in the Sepik river. Having completed the malaria survey of half of Bogia Sub-District, the survey, for reasons unknown was called off. In view of the time and money spent on this survey it is difficult to understand why it was called off, and for that matter why it was started in the first place. P.H.D. should be encouraged to complete this survey and carry out a malaria programme for the Bogia Sub-District as originally planned.

Disputes, Law and Order. All disputes brought to the attention of the patrol were settled outside court and on no occasion was the local court convened. There was no reluctance on the part of the local villagers to bring forth their disputes and there were few villages that had no complaints at all.

Though most major crime is reported I feel that many minor offences go unreported. To check this latter situation occasional Police patrols should be made to the census division.

Missions. Presently there are three missions operating in the Mugumat/Yakiba area, they being the Catholic, ^{SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS} and Lutheran Mission; of the three, the Catholic are by far the strongest. This mission exerts a strong influence over the thinking of the people and has done much for the area particularly in the educational field. The Seven Day Adventists have tried to establish themselves in the area but to date have had little success. Relations between the Lutherans and Catholics is amicable, even though some of the villages have adherents of both faiths living in one village.

Cults and Unrest. Looking at past reports this area seems to have a history of cargo cults. The last outbreak occurred in late 1967 and early 1968, though led by one Leo Modolan of Dalina in the Bogia Coastal Census Division, many of the villages from the Mugumat/Yakiba were involved. The villages of Gurube, Gum, Pariskanam, Turatapa, Dmadum and Dubirap were very much involved in the cult outbreak and are still prone to cult thinking. For full particulars of this outbreak refer to Patrol No. 4-1968/69.

Modolan who led the cult was also a candidate for the House of Assembly elections; apparently he made the House of Assembly out to be a "Haus Tamberan" from which he would bring the cargo if elected. This was widely believed by the indigenous population in the area. After the elections the local member, Mr. J. Neangarum took a cultist, ex

councillor Giginai to the House of Assembly at Port Moresby to see for himself that there was no foundation to Modolan's claim. On returning from Port Moresby Giginai spoke at length at the following council meeting of how he had been deceived by Modolan. I feel sure this would have convinced any doubters.

Community Education. A community education programme is planned for the Almasi Council area in the near future.

No women's clubs are presently in existence.

Youth Activities. Soccer is very popular amongst the youths of the Census Division and good playing fields are located at Wanaru and Mugumat No. 1. Most villages have cleared small areas to play soccer, however as yet there is no regular soccer competitions.

Children from the census division take part in the annual choral and sports festival held at Bogia.

Sorcery The belief in sorcery or "Sanguma" has a very strong bearing on the thinking and day to day lives of the people. As very few of the adults have any form of formal education, most cling to the old traditional concepts; even the Christian doctrine has done little to change their way of thinking. Many of the area's problems, such as the fragmentation of villages, reluctance on the part of parents to send their children to school, lack of strong constructive leadership within the community, can all be traced to the basic beliefs and fears they have of "Sanguma". A case of sorcery which I came to learn of unofficially some months ago occurred at Mugumat No. 1 late last year.

Apparently one man from Mugumat No. 1 suspected another of practicing sorcery (presumably against him or his relatives) so a sorcerer from the Josephstaal area was contacted through several persons who acted as intermediaries and given money to kill the suspected Mugumat No. 1 sorcerer. At this stage the Catholic Father from Banara came to hear of what has transpired and set off on patrol to locate the sorcerer in the Josephstaal area. This he did and the sorcerer apparently admitted that he was involved and agreed to send the money back via the intermediaries who had forwarded it. Subsequently the matter was brought out into the open and a settlement was reached after a ceremony involving pig exchange. This story was confirmed by the Father himself and I have no doubt that it was true.

Instances of sorcery are rarely heard of though it is no doubt quite prevalent.

Village Fragmentation. Many villages seem to be breaking up and returning to their traditional hamlet way of living. This has occurred in just about

every village. The tendency of villages to fragment must be discouraged for if the people are scattered it makes it almost impossible for village leaders to be effective. It is for this very reason (resentment of authority and control) that this situation has been created. Another reason is their fear of "sanguma" for when in large groups they probably feel they are far more vulnerable.

A notable instance of village fragmentation has occurred at Yakiba. Besides the Yakiba's, the village also contains over a hundred people who originally came from the Josephstaal area. The Josephstaal people are broken into two groups, the Bubei's who number 70 and the Gaira's who number some 39 persons. These groups have been living side by side quite happily for many years, however friction between the Yakiba's and Josephstaal's started when a child died, and one group accused the other of sorcery. Another complaint of the Josephstaal's was that the Yakiba's would only give them communal land and not individual land to plant coffee. Ill feeling between the groups has gotten to a stage that many of the Josephstaal people are leaving Yakiba and setting up a village in the Josephstaal area which they intend calling Gaira. A.P.O. Wago of Yakiba is leading this breakaway group.

Village fragmentation is a regressive step and unless checked development of the Mugumat/Yakiba will be handicapped.