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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: YANGORU, 1969 - 1970

Original documents bound with reports
for: Dreikikir, volume 9.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

DREIKIKIR & YANGORU

DREIKIKIR

<u>Report no</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>		<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	H.K.MACK	OK ✓	WAM CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	L.C.HICKS	OK ✓	PART GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION
3-69-70	H.K.MACK	OK ✓	PART WAM & URAT CENSUS DIVI.
4-69-70	D.H.AGG	OK ✓	GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION
5-69-70	D.H.AGG	OK ✓	PART URIM CENSUS DIVISION

YANGORU

1-69-70	G.HAMILTON		KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	G.S.WATTS		FURTHER DETAILS INSIDE
3-69-70	C.A.BUTTNER		YANGORU, KUMUN, NINDEPOLYE.....
4-69-70	G.S.WATTS		WINGEI NO.2, VILLAGE,



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. 1-1969/70

Patrol Conducted by G. HAMILTON

Area Patrolled KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 11 / 8 / 1969 to 20 / 8 / 1969

Number of Days 8 Days (Broken Period)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST /1969

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration
PORT MORESBY.

Mrs. Shirley D. Reed

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

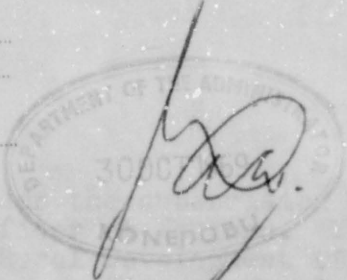
67. 8. 11

(21)

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Reference: 67-1-6
Division
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

27th October, 1969.



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

YANGORU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1969/70 -
KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION - MR. G.
HAMILTON, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

- (a) Attached please find original and copy of the above report.
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-3-11 of 8th September, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.
- (c) Map of area patrolled.

2. I have the following comments to make with regard to this report (Page and paragraph numbers are the same as those used in the report) :-

Population Distribution and Trends (page 1, para. 4)

No details on population statistics are included in this report although a format was issued from this office on memorandum 67-1-1 dated 5th March, 1969, setting out the information required - unless this format is included in a report there is no possibility of checking whether V.P.R. submissions are correct.

Standard of Living - non indigenous (page 6 para. 35)

3. On receipt of a copy of this memorandum, the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, should indicate exactly what land is available in the Yangoru area for the establishment of secondary industries and, also, whether this land is available for purchase or not. Additionally, I would like to know whether the people want to establish the industries themselves or whether they would like Europeans to do this.

Stage of Political Development (page 7, para. 41)

4. It is pleasing to note that the Yangoru people are involving themselves in self-help projects. Roads are important to their development and Rural Development Funds have been made available in 1970/71 to the extent of \$10,000.00 to complete the section of road between Yangoru and Ambasoli Village. Transportation of produce from the area will be more efficient when the road is completed.

Economy of the Area (Page 8, paras. 45-48)

5. Continued planting of coffee over the years has improved the economy of the area and it appears that some concentration should now be made on encouraging the planting of additional cacao. In consultation with the District Rural Development Officer, Wewak, the accent will be on such plantings if the people are interested

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and will be under the supervision of the Assistant Rural Development Officer at Yangoru. The Officer-in-Charge and the Assistant Rural Development Officer should plan a programme of progressive cacao plantings and this should be adhered to. This is essential as there is little likelihood of a Rural Development Officer being stationed at Yangoru for quite some time as the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries staff position is acute in this District at the moment and no relief is in sight.

Attitude Toward Local Government

6. The attitude of the people towards their Local Government Council is heartening but the Council Adviser of that Council should provide the impetus to complete projects as soon as possible. It is better to have one or two completed rather than a lot uncompleted.

Situation Report

Economic (Page 2, paras. 8-10)

7. This matter has been referred to the Co-Operative Officer for his comments and action.

8. Regarding cacao the matter will be referred to the District Rural Development Officer for a policy decision and it is hoped that there will be some improvement in the situation. This is the first I have heard that cacao planting has not been encouraged in the District. Indeed, the reverse applies. It could be that the people are reluctant to plant up areas with a minimum of five hundred trees and are finding excuses for not planting. As mentioned earlier the Officer-in-Charge and Assistant Rural Development Officer should programme for the extension of this crop.

Miscellaneous (Page 4, paras. 22-25)

9. It is possible that the Forestry Officer, Wewak, may be interested in establishing a nursery on the twenty acres of land available for purchase by the Administration and I am referring this to him for his comments. There is little point in purchasing it as an extension to Yangoru station.

10. This report is most interesting and Mr. Hamilton has expressed clearly the problems of the area.

S. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS)⁵
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
YANGORU.
Mr. G. Hamilton,
WEWAK.
Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

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67-3-11
MVN/DLM

Division
Sub-District Office,
MARIK.
September 8th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WAK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT.
No. 1 of 1969/70.

Please find attached in quadruplicate, the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. G. Hamilton, Patrol Officer, together with his claim for camping allowance. His Field Officer's Journal is being submitted separately.

2. The report, both situation and area study are extremely informative and well written. Some comments perhaps are relevant.

(a) The natural increase in population of 3.7% is well above the average for the South East Pacific region and could lead to land pressure within a few years.

(b) "Unier Land Tenure and Use" in the area study and the "Economic" section of the situation report it would of interest to learn a little more of the cocoa production, processing and marketing arrangements in this census division.

(c) The economic sections of both parts of this report raise points of interest that I feel should warrant comment from the Department of Agriculture. I attended a special general meeting of the YEKERE Rural Progress Co-operative recently at Yangoru where price dissatisfaction and transportation problems were raised. The office in charge at Bainyik Agricultural Station agreed to improve the transport situation, but insisted that buying clerks had been instructed not to deviate from a price of 13 cents per pound of coffee to the grower in the Yangoru area. I gather that sub-standard coffee was not to be purchased to encourage growers to carry out efficient local processing.

(d) I fully support Mr. Hamilton's request for a Rural Development Officer as there seems to be not only a need for advice and encouragement at the moment, but also avenues for expansion are open if only expert guidance can be provided by the Department of Agriculture. My understanding of their present staffing arrangements in the sub-district is that the situation is extremely critical.

(e) Attitudes to the Local Government Council in the area are commendable and so they should be as the council is well run; carrying out its works programme completely for the year most efficiently.

(f) The piece of land available near KUMUN Village (see situation report paragraph 21, 22, 24 and 25) is probably too small for any extensive Administration or private enterprise development, however Department of Agriculture or Forests may be interested in it for experimental purposes.

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(g) Father Morman of the Catholic Mission WILARU, at BUKINARA Village is to be commended for his obvious interest in the encouragement of social as well as economic development for his area. I was somewhat surprised to discover that he was the elected representative to the Yangoru Local Government Council as this together with his missionary activities gives him access to quite extraordinary influence over the people, in his parish if not on a wider basis. I wonder what his Archbishop's attitude is to this situation?

3. It is noted that the patrol map is based upon the scale of 1 inch to the mile instead of 4 inches to the mile. This is inevitable in this sub-district as all the maps I have seen are based on this scale and I would request that this scale be approved for this sub-district. I do not have any sub-district maps on the 4" to the mile scale, and in any case, a reduction in scale of this map to 4" to 1 mile would reduce the size of the map to impracticable proportions. Would you please forward 12 sun prints of this map to Officer in Charge, Yangoru for future use.

4. It is also noted that Mr. Hamilton's comments upon publicity to mineral prospecting as instructed in memo 35-1-1 of 29/4/69 from the Director, Department of the Administrator, was not attached. I have requested him to submit this urgently.

5. A good report. It is a fact that this report was not submitted to me within 4 days or even 8 days following the completion of the patrol. My only comment is to refer you to Mr. Hamilton's Field Officer's Journal. Folios 15, 16 and 17, submitted as of this date by separate memorandum. A second field officer on this station is an obvious urgent essential.

M.V. Neal

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
YANGORU.

PATROL DIARY

(17)

- Monday
Aug. 11th
Departed Yangoru 5^{pm} for Kumun village arriving Kumun 5.15 pm. Spoke with Councillors re coming Census and Area Study Patrol. Overnight Kumun.
- Tuesday
Aug. 12th
Began Census 8.30am finishing at 10.10am. Began area study compilation. In late afternoon walked to area of land people want Administration to take over. Inspected trade stores and Kumun village. Compiled census figures in night. Overnight Kumun.
- Wednesday
Aug. 13th
Returned to Yangoru 8am to attend Council meeting. Meeting closed at 4.20pm. Discussions with Mr. A.D.C. Neal before returning to Kumun 5.15pm. Overnight Kumun.
- Thursday
Aug. 14th
To Windjuan village 8.30am and began census at Windjuan. Spent rest of day after completion of census on area study and general discussions. Returned to Kumun at 3.40pm and compiled census figures. Overnight Kumun.
- Friday
Aug. 15th
Walked to Kwaian village arriving 8.30am. Inspected village while awaiting people to arrive for census. Completed census at 11.50. Discussions with people from 12 noon until 3.30pm. Three court cases on Council's Village Hygiene Rule heard in morning. Returned to Kumun village compiled census figures and awaited transport to return to Yangoru. Returned to Yangoru 4.45pm.
- Saturday
Aug. 16th
At Yangoru.
- Sunday
Aug. 17th
At Yangoru. Returned on patrol 5.30pm to Kumbuhun village, arriving 6.15pm. Overnight Kumbuhun.
- Monday
Aug. 18th
Began census at 9.15am and still some people had not arrived. Finished census 12.05pm. Began settling bride price dispute lasting over 4 years. Finally reached agreement after 3 hours. Discussed road work etc. matters concerning area study. Compiled census figures in night. Overnight Kumbuhun.
- Tuesday
Aug. 19th
Departed Kumbuhun 8.15am walked to Bukinara arriving 9.05am. Began census 9.15. Discussions and compilation of area study matter at 11.30 and continued through until 3.05pm. Called carriers and walked to Himburu. Inspected new road site. Arrived Himburu 4pm. Spent rest of afternoon compiling census figures for the remainder of Kumbuhun and Bukinara. Overnight Himburu.
- Wednesday
Aug. 20th
Began census 8.15am completing at 9.45am. Discussions with Councillor and people on area study, road work and lease of ground for Catholic Mission. Inspected village. Began compilation of census figures and began draft of report. Returned to Yangoru at 4.30pm.

END OF PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegram.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-13
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
East Sepik District.

28th August, 1969

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 1-69/70
KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION

Below and attached are the Area Study report, Situation Report and census statistics for the patrol to the Kumun Census Division. Contingencies for payment of carriers and camping allowance have already been forwarded.

INTRODUCTION

The Kumun Census Division is a small area incorporating 6 villages and a total population of 1,481. The many steep ridges in this area make for difficulties in communications with regards to roads and airstrips. All villages enjoy a moist humid climate with an average annual rainfall of approximately 60 inches. The predominant vegetation is bushland bordering on semi-rainforest, large areas of which have been cleared and planted with subsistence crops.

2. Only two villages of the six are not situated on the Yangoru-Kaboibus road, a 4-wheel drive vehicular road which previously formed the main link between Yangoru and Maprik. Both Windjuan and Kumbuhun villages are easily accessible in 4-wheel drive vehicles provided no great rain has fallen immediately previously. Yangoru is 7 miles from the furthest village along the Kaboibus road. One airstrip serves the area but only in an emergency capacity as it is a mission airstrip and is seldom used.
3. The area has been under continued Administrative contact since prior to the Second World War, the first Administration Officer being Mr. Townsend who walked to Kumbuhun village investigating the murder of a recruiter in 1923. The people appear receptive to the Administration and its requests and in nearly all cases has carried out these requests. The people on the whole are not backwards although a difference may be seen in the standard of dress and living of those people living on the road and those in the mountains at Kumbuhun. Initially the people are very energetic and resourceful when new economic projects are commenced however, their enthusiasm soon wanes after much work and no reward.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TREND

4. There were no deaths recorded in the ages of children from 1 month-12 months. All villages are linked by roads capable of 4-wheel drive vehicles. The villages of Kumun, Kwaian, Himburu and

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Bukinara being on the main road from Yangoru to Kaboibus road, primarily an all weather road but during the period January to February it may be closed, this being the climax of the "wet".

5. Windjuan village is 1 mile from the Kaboibus road situated between Kumun and Kwaian villages. It is accessible by road. Kumbuhun village is in the lower altitudes of the Prince Alexander Ranges and is accessible by road only if no rain has fallen previously. It is suitable to 4-wheel drive vehicles and has a number of steep grades.

6. The outflow to the main centres of young men who form the nucleus of the Territory's unskilled labour force has been a paramount problem in past years and will continue to be a drain on the village economic labour force for many years to come. From an eligible male work force of 449, 225 men or 45.1% are absent from the area. Even though women form the basis of the village work force the balance has been upset and difficulties are being experienced in maintaining roads, cash crop gardens, and the many other aspects of village life.

7. This figure of 45.1% absenteeism may be taken as an approximate average for the whole of the Yangoru area and when regarded in this light it may be seen that the Yangoru Council whose tax is levied on adult males only, is under great restrictions as regards tax collection and projects.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

8. The whole of the Yangoru Administrative area is comprised of over 250 totemic groups. The Kumun Census Division has 54 totemic social groupings most of which are named after a bird or in some groups an animal. The common terms for these groupings are "Pidgins", being derived from the Pidgin English word for "bird". These names range from the many varieties of Birds of Paradise through to Cocks, Hawks, Cranes and Herons. Seven totemic groups are named after bush animals such as opossum etc. The functional social unit or "Pidgin" can be described as the extended family and in some instances a lineage although the latter is not completely correct as marriages occur in and out of the Pidgins.

9. There are two distinct languages spoken in this area, "Sausse", the language spoken and understood over all of Yangoru and through to Wewak, and "Bukie", spoken mainly by the people of the Kumun area with fragmented villages in other areas also having a good understanding. It is noted that "Bukie" is spoken by all people in the Kumun area up to the boundary of Kaboibus Census Division, the last village being Bukinara.

10. Relationships between intervillage and intravillage pidgins may be described as being favourable and in no ways hostile. On matters pertaining to land intravillage pidgin alliances are uncommon and in most cases intravillage alliances against another village whether inside the ~~village~~ Census Division or out are also uncommon.

LEADERSHIP

11. Leadership in this area is decided by wealth. Wealth is judged by the amount of money, the number and value of shell rings (the Local Currency) and the number and age of pigs owned by any male village elder. Leadership is only hereditary in cases where the next descendant inherits his fathers wealth and combined with his own wealth after paying for his father's funeral celebrations, is still more than any of the other village elders. This is the exception more than the rule, and usual leadership in village matters of land, pigs, Bride price, feuds etc. are taken over by the next eldest village male with sufficient relative wealth.

12. Each village has its own leader and usually a second or third person who may takeover leadership upon the death of the leader. It is also uncommon for one person to depose another due to an increase in wealth as most sources of income e.g. bride price payment for pigs etc. are shared by the village. In superstitious societies leadership is taken over by the person who can make the loudest and most frightening threats of sorcery for which he is paid in pigs and rings as deterrents to such actions.

13. Below are listed the names and relevant details of those village elders regarded as being leaders. It is noted that none of these has had any formal education or employment. Their education is solely empirical. One village only has no customary leader, the former leader having died only some days prior to the arrival of the patrol, and as yet no replacement has been appointed. Sorcery is one sphere in which they must have influence to be eligible as leaders. The law does not permit this but it cannot be wiped out.

Kumun Village

YEGINDU-WAI-INDJAMAI - 59 years old - 4 wives and 11 children - no convictions - Sphere of influence lies in land, feuds, bride price, sorcery.

Kwaian Village

INAIGORI-UMBARI - 51 years - 1 wife and 4 children - no convictions
Sphere of influence same as above.

NINGIWAGUN-KWIMBAKA - 55 years - 2 wives and 5 children - first in line to succeed INAGORI.

Kumbuhun Village

INATIKIA-SUMBOALYE - 47 years - 1 wife and 7 children - previously Councillor but declined re-election - known to practice sorcery but unable to prove - no convictions - leader in land, feuds etc.

Bukinara Village

WEIRA-SAUENE - 49 years - 1 wife and 5 children - no convictions - leader in feuds, land sorcery, etc.

PANGIGAU-DJALAWASAMANI - 61 years - 2 wives and 6 children - no convictions - first to succeed leadership after death of WEIRA.

Himburu Village

PARISAMBA-LEGALYE - 61 years - 3 wives and 8 children - no convictions although tried and acquitted in 1955 at Maprik for sorcery - leader in feuds, land, sorcery etc.

TIMINAKA-YARUWE - 65 years - 1 wife and 3 children - no convictions first in line to succeed upon death of PARISAMBA.

14. The advent of Local Government into this area has not affected the system of customary leadership to any degree. The Councillor, has in some ways, become a quasi-Luluai and is the intermediary between the Government and the people. Councillors are very rarely the natural leaders and are elected (usually predetermined) on their capabilities of getting work done in a progressive society or their lack of ability in non-progressive societies. Disputes over bride price payments or debts are brought to the Councillor for determination in the first instance and if unsuccessful are brought to the Administration by the Councillor.

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LAND TENURE AND USE.

15. The land inheritance system is patrilineal in this area. If a landowner dies without male descendants the first of his female descendants takes over the inheritance of the family land. If a landowner dies without heirs the land is inherited by a nephew who farms the ground. The inheritor is appointed by the village elders who have the right to decide land settlement.

16. There are no Administration leases in this Census Division.

17. Coffee is the major cash crop planted in this area. Most plantings are owned and farmed individually, one landowner and his family tending the garden. With the introduction of cash crops many years ago the system of communal plantings and communal assistance was tried but proved unpopular and unsuccessful. The underlying cause was money and its distribution in a ratio to the amount of work completed by each farmer.

18. Communal blocks are now practically non-existent. The large blocks have been carved up on a ratio of the work done by each family and are now held under customary tenure as family or individual plantings. On a small number of such gardens seasonal work is done by a number of families. One family will harvest, process and sell the coffee during one season and will receive no assistance and offer no reward. During the next season another family will complete the process asking for and receiving no assistance from anyone. All monies received from the sale of coffee each season are collected by the family who harvested and processed the coffee.

LITERACY

WILARU CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL STUDENTS</u>
Preparatory	21	16	37
Standard 1	15	12	27
Standard 2	13	17	30
Standard 3	15	4	19
	<u>64</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>113</u>

19. The Catholic Mission School at Wilaru is the only school in this Census Division. It has four grades with a total enrolment of 113 pupils. English is taught in all grades. Although the school has four native teachers there is an American missionary Father who oversees the teaching.

20. The Catholic Mission has a strong influence in this area and has had two schools, that at Wilaru and one at Kumun which has since been demolished. Literacy amongst the adults is not very great and an average of approximately 6 persons per village, literate in the vernacular and lingua franca and less than one person per village literate in English (on an average). Total numbers for the Census Division, 36 literate in both lingua franca and the local language and 4 literate in English.

21. At present there are no persons who have received higher education and are residing in this area.

22. The following is a list of persons away from the area who are receiving higher education and skills training.

(12)

WINDJUAN Village

DEIO-KUNGUSENGI
PIUS-WARUMO

Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby.
Institute of Higher Technical
Education, Lae.
Naval Training College, Australia.

PETER-PILOMO

KWAIAN Village

JAMES-SINGO
JAMES-MAREN

Police College, Bomana
Teachers College, Goroka.

23. The newspaper "Nu Gini TokTok" which is distributed through the Council to the villages is sometimes read by those literate in Pidgin. No other news sheets or papers are distributed or read.

24. News broadcasts and other items are received through Radio Wewak, the Administration radio station and heard on 27 radio receivers throughout this area. Three of these radios were donated by the Yangoru Council. Although Radio Wewak is by far the most popular radio station the A.B.C. in Port Moresby is popular during the day when the Administration radio stations have closed down and also at night for the comprehensive world news coverage given in Pidgin English. The Administration radio stations at Wewak, Daru, Rabaul, and Goroka are all received with relative success in this area.

STANDARD OF LIVING

25. Houses are of the simple family style and in no villages were the communal houses, common to adjacent areas, noticed. In general houses are built at ground level for reasons (a) less materials required, (b) more warmth than houses on foundations. With the increase in the availability of warm clothing houses are now being constructed on posts 2'-3' high. This allows for better ventilation and light. Houses are constructed of all native materials with the split palm fronds of the sago tree being bound together and used for walls and the leaf of the sago woven to form a water tight roof. It is usual for the house to have only one large room for eating, sleeping, and discussion. The kitchen is towards the rear of the house. Sanitation is of the pit latrine type with one latrine per 2 houses.

26. Only at Kumbuhun village were instances noticed where the older people continued to wear native dress. Shirts and shorts are the usual dress for men and dresses for women. Cooking utensils, pots and sauspans, are now extensively used, these being purchased from the local trade stores. Spoons, plates and some forks are also used. Small knives are used for peeling taro etc. and bush knives and grass knives are ever present and used on road maintenance together with the spades which have been "acquired" over the years. Hammers, saws etc. are present in small numbers and are used to construct houses and more use is being made of nails where once vines were used.

27. The staple diet of the area is the locally grown foods such as taro, yams, mami, all of which are starched filled tubers. Rice, tinned fish and meat are considered luxury items and are purchased only when money for such commodities is available. A normal family would purchase a tin of fish or meat and 1 lb of rice on an average of once every three weeks. Pigs are purchased every 4-5 months and a leg of a pig usually costs approximately \$4. Birds and bush animals are practically extinct with the number of shotguns per village averaging three. It is indicative of the thinking of these people who will purchase a shotgun for \$45-60 and then not be able to afford the price of

(11)

one cartridge. Shotguns are becoming status symbols.

28. Most items and commodities are purchased through money borrowed from other people of the village and with the many debts now owing the likelihood of repaying the debts is not considered.

29. There are no Community Centres in the area nor any other institutions, However, the people are very sport minded and village teams of soccer and softball have been formed in four villages which play each Sunday at the Catholic Mission, Wilaru. From these competitions, representative teams are chosen to play against other missions and sporting bodies. These intermission competitions being staged once every three weeks.

MISSIONS

30. Both the Assemblies of God Mission and the Catholic Mission are active in this area, the latter having over 80% of the active adherents to either mission. The following is a list of the villages in Kumun Census Division with the ratio percentage of adherents to either mission.

BUKINARA	100%	Catholic	
KUMBUHUN	60%	"	40% A.O.G.
KWAIAN	80%	"	20% "
WINDJUAN	90%	"	10% "
KUMUN	95%	"	5% "
HIMBURU	100%	"	

31. It can be seen from the above that the Catholic Mission is the most influential by far. The attitudes of the people to both missions is generally one of respect and no ill-feelings have been noticed between either mission separately or non-adherent vs adherents. No tension or conflict has arisen for over 6 years and both missions have respected each other's code of ethics. Rare cases have been known where differences between the mission and a family, the family will take their children from that school and place them into the other mission school.

32. The Catholic Mission is the only one to supply any form of services. It runs a school as mentioned previously with four grades. A trade store is situated on the mission with an extensive array of wares for sale to all people. It has a turnover of around \$60 per week. The mission provides no regular service to Wewak however non-paying passengers are transported along with bags of coffee or food each time the car ventures to Wewak.

33. The missionary in charge, Fr. Morman, a Councillor of the Yangoru Local Government Council, has organised a men's club which is very active both socially and economically. A new clubhouse has been built under the guidance of Fr. Morman and the members now enjoy its benefits. It is this club which has begun the regular competitive sporting visits to other mission around Yangoru.

34. The mission employs four male schoolteachers and a female storekeeper. There are no non-indigenous employees except Fr. Morman.

NON-INDIGENES

35. The greatest cause for the large rate of absenteeism can be attributed to the lack of primary and secondary industries in this area. Apart from the retail trade stores there are no

forms of industry at all, not only in the Kumun Census Division but over the whole of Yangoru. There is sufficient land readily available for some secondary industry and this would stem the tide of young men settling in the towns without income and without the likelihood of obtaining an income.

COMMUNICATIONS

36. The Kumun Census Division is bisected by the Yangoru-Kaboibus-Maprik road. This previously was the main Wewak-Maprik road, however, with the construction of the new Wewak-Maprik road this Kaboibus road is used only by village cars, the administration and the schoolteachers at Kaboibus.

37. It is expected that \$19,000 will be made available to upgrade this road over the next two years. It is a 4-wheel drive vehicular road open for 12 months each year except after a very heavy downpour during the wet season when it becomes nearly impossible to walk upon and completely impossible to drive. The villages of Windjuan and Kumbuhun both have access roads linking the villages to the Kaboibus road. Both roads are for 4-wheel drive vehicles only and during the wet are impassible.

38. Only one airstrip services the area, this being an emergency airstrip at the Wilaru Catholic Mission. The airstrip is 1,200' x 100' and has no possibilities of extension or improvement. With only one mission aircraft per month the airstrip is now being used as a sports oval.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

39. No persons with any knowledge of either technical or clerical skills are residing in the area. Those who have gained a knowledge are working in the main centres.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

40. Politically the people of the Kumun Census Division are as well developed as those of 70% of the other areas in the Territory. Even though this area has been under local government for nearly nine years the Councillor is still not the true leader of his people. This role is being played in the background by the wealthiest of the village elders. The Councillor is only a quasi-leader and has, in the eyes of the people, only taken over the tasks and responsibilities which were once that of the Luluai. Although he is the voice of the people in the Council expressing their views and wishes he is still only the intermediary between the Administration and the village people. His role differs in this respect, the Luluai never was the voice of the people, instead he was the voice of the Administration.

41. The degree of self help instituted by the people in road maintenance and other community work has increased 100% over the past year. The people have promised to work on the road for no pay nor will they claim compensation for any economic or subsistence trees destroyed in the course of upgrading the Kaboibus road. This would not have been thought of previously.

42. Although the majority of people favour the idea of self help without pay on upgrading the Kaboibus road, payment for land leased is an entirely different matter. The people of Bukinara and Himburu decided to allow the Catholic Mission to build a mission station at Wilaru on land set aside in 1963. A deputation was received at Himburu village on this patrol and a request was made for the catholic mission to lease the land so that the land problem with the mission could be settled. The underlying cause was of course the people had not been paid for the land now being utilised by the mission. This matter

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will be brought to the notice of the Missionary in charge, and he will be requested to file an application as soon as possible.

43. The people have only a basic idea of the mechanics of the Central and Local Governments, however, this is slightly beyond their grasps still, and they can only believe what they see. Naturally they have a greater understanding of Local Govt. than they do of Central Govt. through attending meetings of the Yangoru Council. Basically the Central and Local Governments are the same to these people, and although the procedures etc of the Central Government have been explained on countless occasions, they have not been able to witness the House of Assembly, it being the core of the Central Government, in action. Possibly Political Educational films of the House of Assembly and its work will alleviate this difficulty somewhat.

44. It is unfortunate that the House of Assembly is so far from this District and that arrangements could not be made for delegates to sit through a session of the House. Costs are the preventative factor here, and the Yangoru Council is definitely not financially sound enough to partake of such arrangements. There have been no persons from this area who have attended any conferences as observers.

45. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COFFEE</u>		<u>CACAO</u>	
	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
KUMUN	2082	857	158	439
KWAIAN		8232	527	875
WINDJUAN	798	2133		
HIMBURU	2518	5483		
BUKINARA	2082	1131		
KUMBUHUN	3437	2704		6
	<u>10917</u>	<u>20540</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>1314</u>

46. Most coffee gardens are still not fully productive. Trees are only semi-mature and it will be another 2-3 years before plantings become fully mature. Most gardens are averaging 2-2½ bags of coffee each year, this provides enough to cover expenses of daily life over the year. Cacao plantings are similar to soffee in maturity.

47. The total actual production of coffee for this area on an annual average basis is 130 bags or just under 9 ton. For this \$2,281-50 will be paid by the Yekere or Kreer Societies, the Administration or by the main buyer Fr. Morman.

48. Provided a Rural Development Officer was in attendance to ~~advise~~ advise on proper growing and processings techniques the approximate total production from mature trees should be in the vicinity of \$218 bags annually from this area. Due however, to a lack of knowledge of processing and marketing, marketing facilities and as well their own lack of effort this total production figure is not even remotely met.

49. No market gardening enterprises are carried out by people in this area. However, steps are being taken by Fr, Morman to purchase all excess food during seasons and to sell this excess to the institutions in Wewak such as the Hospital, Corrective Institution and Missions. The Yangoru Council is considering tendering for a contract to supply the Wewak hospital with fresh food and it is hoped that most of this food will come from the Kumun Census Division. Some months ago produce was taken to the

(8)

market at Yangoru each Wednesday and Saturday, however, it was found too discouraging for those who walked the 3 miles each day to the market, to have to carry the produce back to the village in the afternoon as there was always an oversupply at the market.

50. There are 78 males working inside the district all of whom would be earning at Least \$12 a fortnight, a total of \$24,636 per annum. 147 male workers are employed outside the district most of whom are casual employees on plantations in the New Guinea Islands area. There are approximately 30 at work in Madang, Lae etc., receiving \$12 per fortnight (\$9,360 per annum), 117 earning \$16 per month (\$22,464 per annum). Wages received by workers outside the district - \$31,824. Total wages earned by absentee workers:-

Inside the District	\$24,636
Outside the District	31,824
	<u>\$56,460</u> per annum.

51. Of this figure only about \$2,000 at the most would be sent to relatives residing in the Kumun Census Division.

52. The Yekere Rural Progress Society has members in this area who sell their coffee through the Society. Feelings against this Society at present are running very high as on a number of occasions during the last three months the Society has notified growers of the Society's intention to purchase coffee on a certain day. On every occasion but three the Society has failed to come and when it has arrived the price paid by the Society has been lower than what it was last coffee.

53. Perhaps the latter is due more to the grower than to the Society in that he does not dry his beans sufficiently before bagging the coffee prior to sale. With the non arrival of the Society, the people have now turned to Fr. Morman who purchases their coffee and when time permits carries the coffee to Wewak. On a number of occasions Fr. Morman has paid 13c per lb for beans and then had to dry the beans again for a week as they had not been dried sufficiently beforehand.

54. Total membership of the Yekere Society in this Census Division is 33 and it has a working capital of \$330, shares being \$10 each. Approximately 30 growers who were dissatisfied with the Yekere Society are now members of the Kreer Society. Shares in this society are also \$10.

55. Commonwealth Bank Savings accounts are listed below:-

KUMUN	4	accounts totalling	\$ 72-68
WINDJUAN	2	" "	20-10
KWAIAN	4	" "	434-52 A/c 025585 \$422-90
KUMBUHUN	5	" "	162-06
BUKJNARA	5	" "	73-78
HIMBURU	3	" "	30-00
	<u>23</u>		<u>\$793-14</u>

56. In general the payment of Council tax has always been difficult due to the unresourceful nature and lazy attitude towards any form of labour which will provide some income. This attitude persists not only in this area but throughout the whole of the Yangoru area. It is only of late that the people have been made to realize that they will have to pay Council tax every year and that the tax will not be powered.

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57. Average per capita income per annum:-

Income from Coffee	\$2,281
Cacao	350 (approx)
Market Gardening	100 "
C.S.B. A/cs	793
Profit Trade Stores(7)	540 (\$480 approx C.M. Wilaru)
Money sent by relatives in main centres	2,000

Total \$6,064 per annum

Per Capita 6064 * 1481 = \$4

58. This would be quite a reasonable figure as most cash crops have ~~bee~~ yet to mature, processing techniques must be improved and the people must learn that money will become a more important item in life. Gone are the days of barter.

59. EXPANSION OF ECONOMY

The Kumun Census Division is extremely hilly with ridges having steep sides and narrow winding gullies separating them. This type of terrain makes for difficulties in extending the cash economy of such an area.

60. For cattle grazing the country is too precipitous; the streams too swift flowing and prone to flash floods to support most types of fish. Timber may be suitable however, the hauling of logs from the sides of the ridges to the top and to a logging site would probably prove uneconomical in the end.

61. The only possibilities of extending the economy appear to lie in an increase in plantings of coffee and the introduction of rice. An increase in coffee would be unfavourable as at present most families are working practically the maximum number of trees it is possible to work economically.

62. For some reason, it is thought a glut on the present market, cacao extension has not been encouraged. There are 1,402 trees at Kweian under the surveillance of an ex-Councillor who has had experience in cacao processing on plantations. He purchases the cacao beans and ferments them until ready to be bagged and sold. With cacao presently bringing \$742 per ton as against coffee's \$360 it would be thought that cacao would be encouraged more than coffee.

63. Market gardening could definitely be increased if (a) there was a market or source of constant demand, and (b) with most sources of demand being in Wewak, economical transport then becomes a problem. Moves are being made for the Council to tender for contracts for the supply of food and it is only the Council which at this stage is able to run a service 3 times each week to Wewak and run the service economically. It is hoped that the people of the Kumun area will be able to supply the Council with sufficient food to enable these contracts to be carried out.

64. If the former pattern of attitude to new projects and cash crops is followed the people should react in a very enthusiastic manner. This attitude should persist if (a) prices for crops remain the same and later increase, (b) a european Rural Development Officer is stationed at Yangoru to advise growers on improved marketing techniques to return the growers a better price and also to be on hand to give expert advice to growers requiring it. The fact that hard work would be involved with new plantings would not be a detrimental factor. The people of this area do not appear to have any qualms re initial hard work provided the prices promised at the times of planting are not lowered.

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ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

65. Local Government and the Yangoru Council appear to be very well received by all people. At all villages patrolled the thoughts were expressed that the Council is completing its task favourably and no complaints were received.

66. Councillors have been elected with more care and thought in the last elections held in March of this year than previously. Preselection of candidates amongst voters is still prevalent, and with this form of "election" the procedure and conduction of elections are made to appear farcical. Despite pre-election campaigns and continued political education candidates are preselected and it is always the candidate with the greatest following who is elected.

67. The present tax rate imposed by the Yangoru Council is favourable received and no requests were received for the tax rate to be lowered. The majority of the taxpayers would like the present rate to remain the same for another year before being raised as this would allow their economy in maturing cash crops to be able to support the increased taxes. This is an excellent indication of the present popularity of the Yangoru Council.

68. Councillors are beginning to play their correct role: the voice of the people, and not just the spokesman of the government as was previously thought and which unfortunately was carried out. This follows from the former system of Luluais who were the intermediaries between the Administration and the people. Councillors still play this part as they are the elected representatives of the people and will be required to act as intermediaries not only in bringing instructions and requests from the Administration to the people, but also to act in the opposite capacity of bringing the thoughts and suggestions of the people to the Administration. This they at present do through the Councillors via the Council or by direct approach to the Administration representative.

69. The financial aspect of the workings of the Council is only just being grasped, which is very surprising and pleasing as these people know very little economics except sales and purchases at the village level. It appears that most understand that the tax collection must be carried out annually and the tax collected is returned to the people in the form of services and projects. The fact that no projects have been completed in the Kumun Census Division is not particularly worrying to these people. \$1,700 was spent in 1967-68 on maintaining the Kaboibus road and this coupled with the projects completed in other areas is sufficiently gratifying to these people.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

70. There are no places of accommodation, nor services or facilities supplied in this area.

G. Hamilton
G. Hamilton
Patrol Officer.

SITUATION REPORT

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POLITICAL

The Kumun Census Division has been under Local Government for 9 years and in that time and since that time it has undergone a change in hierarchy structure from Luluai, Tultul etc. to the present Councillor, and within the next few months he will be assisted by a Ward Committee from each village in his electorate. The Councillor is not the natural customary leader in the village but his powers are gradually expanding. He is regarded by the people as a mouthpiece for their thoughts and any grievances they wish him to bring out at the general meetings. At certain times and places he is regarded as being the intermediary between the Administration and the people and for the most part this enhances his standing as a leader. This especially in matters of development where the people's reactions on some matter are to be judged.

2. The Yangoru Local Government Council is now beginning to be thought of ^{not} as an institution to which the people must pay tax and if they are lucky that year receive some return in services or projects to their area, but as a body which can bring a certain amount of pressure to bear against individual communities within the Council area or state the feelings of the people for or against some proposal being put forth by either the Administration or private enterprise. It is realized that the Council is also a developmental body and although it cannot complete projects in every Census Division each year, at this stage of its active life, it will endeavour to assist these areas in dire need of some assistance.

3. Through being able to attend local government meetings and assemblies the people are beginning to comprehend the mechanics and systems of local government. However, the same degree of comprehension as regards the mechanics of the House of Assembly is not apparent. Their main idea of the House is that it is a meeting of elected members who approve laws and rules which affect the whole of the Territory. They have a lesser understanding as regards the financial side, e.g. the Budget and its provisions, taxation, etc.

4. The member for this electorate, Ambunti-Yangoru, is from Ambunti and he has not been able to make sufficient visits to this area as he himself would like and the people would like. He made on short trip to the Kumun area before the May sitting of the House which boosted the confidence of the people in him. Most people in the last general elections voted for the candidate from their own area but the fact that to them, "an outsider" a person from an entirely different area makes little difference. They appear to understand that he is similar to the Councillor in that he is their "mouthpiece".

5. The system of preferential voting is gradually becoming understood in this area. They were able to identify candidates and mark their preferences accordingly (by secret whisper) during the 1968 House of Assembly elections. However, in Local Government elections their main thought is to mark a first preference only. This idea has arisen from preselection of candidates, selection well before the elections take place. Nearly always two candidates are nominated, whether this is camouflaging the preselection or not is not quite known. Preselection in Council elections is usually done on a village basis and if there are three villages in the one Ward there will be 3 and sometimes 6 candidates. Naturally enough the village

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with the largest number of electors will be successful. This invariable occurs.

ECONOMIC

6. This area like the whole of the Yangoru area is well behind ALL other areas within the Maprik Sub District. The Yangoru area was the first to have a rice mill in the East Sepik, but due to a number of factors not the least being apathy to work, the mill is now non-existent and all rice is taken to Bainyik when transport is available.
7. The Kumun area appears to be suffering similar symptoms as regards coffee as those other Yangoru villages as regards rice. Coffee trees are now maturing and each year brings a larger harvest and income than previous years. However, the people are becoming disheartened mainly because they have paid their membership to the Yekere Rural Progress Society which only buys their coffee on rare occasions and at the times it does buy their coffee the prices are lower than previous years.
8. This is basically what happened with rice. Growers were promised \$5 per bag of unprocessed rice. When the rice was purchased for some reason the prices promised could not be met. Similar is now happening with coffee. The Society is purchasing village coffee at between 10c - 12c per lb where formerly prices were 15c. Part of the conditions of this price dropping can be attributed to improper processing of the coffee beans. The beans are not being dried to the degree they should be and this gives (a) less beans per lb, and (b) increases the work of the buyer who must then dry the beans further and consequently suffer loss in weight from evaporation.
9. However, this increased work and small loss in weight should not require such a drastic act in prices, of in some cases 33% from 15c to 10c.
10. Further complaints received against the Society was their inability to keep appointments. The Society has been known to set dates to purchase coffee at various produce points but for unknown reasons does not arrive on these days.
11. A definite need for not only this area but for the whole of the Yangoru area is a Rural Development Officer with abilities and knowledge to instruct and assist these people in better procedures of processing and marketing of their cash crops. It would indeed be undesirable for this area to return to its former uncommercial status which could very well happen if steps are not taken immediately. The Kumun people are not as readily to become despondent as in other areas but failure to continue a cash economy, in this case coffee, will have a marked effect on this area's development.
12. A cash crop which should have been encouraged some years ago but which is still not encouraged, is cacao. There are only 1,999 cacao trees in Kwaian and Kumun villages and this represents the total for the whole of the Yangoru. The fermenting and marketing of this cacao is done by an ex-Councillor MAKO, who received experience in this during engagement on plantations in the New Guinea Islands area. Mako purchases the beans at 15c per lb and ferments, bags and sells the cacao in Wewak himself. As far as is known he has received little assistance from D.A.S.F. and the area no assistance in extending this cash crop, through it is thought, to a glut on the world market. Cacao at present is receiving some of the highest prices ever paid and although the future is unforeseeable no reason can be

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seen why cacao plantings cannot be extended with the same fervour that D.A.S.F. is putting into coffee extension.

13. Plantings of teak and kamarere could be increased in areas adjacent to roads and vehicular tracks. This Census Division has steep ridges and narrow gullies and only in selected areas could timber be commercially successful. This is one commercial enterprise which is not favourably received by the people as they cannot see a quick return (i.e. within 5-7 years). For returns to be received from timber growers one must wait upwards of 30 years and few are willing to wait this long, preferring the quicker returns from coffee.

14. What this area now requires to bolster the lowering morale of cash economy growers is a Rural Development Officer who can show the people the improved techniques for obtaining better results and increased returns from cash crops. This area has been without the guidance of a Rural Development Officer for over 5 years and with coffee trees now maturing his presence is required more than previously. He would also be available to assist the society in price control and purchasing of coffee etc. A large share of the blame must be accepted by the people who for many years had the guidance and assistance of Rural Development Officers but failed to utilize the suggestions and instructions made by them.

SOCIAL

15. Only one Catholic Mission school services this area however more students attend the Catholic Mission school at Yangoru than at Wilaru (Bukinara), 18 male students attend the Administration school at Yangoru. Both the Administration and Catholic Mission schools at Yangoru have all grades from Preparatory to Standard 6. The Wilaru Catholic Mission school however has only Preparatory, Standard 1, 2, 3. It is staffed by 4 male indigenous teachers under the guidance of the Missionary in Charge Fr. Morman.

16. One Aid Post at Kumbuhun services that section of the Census Division however with the Kabcibus road an all weather walking road and the Hospital at Yangoru being 30 minutes walk away there is no great need for another Aid Post in this area at this stage. Fairly regular patrols are carried out by the Aid Post Orderly around the Kumbuhun and adjacent areas. Very little sickness was seen and few cases of the skin disease "grille" were noticed.

17. Law and Order presents little problem with this area being so close to the Administration Patrol Post. Police Patrols move through the area fairly regularly checking on complaints etc. The main criminal complaint is assault with these people becoming very quicktempered. Civil cases of debt, unpaid bride price or return of bride price are very common however settlement in these instances are extremely difficult for as soon as money is brought into the village by one person it is immediately distributed amongst his relatives and over a period of years with little check being made on which relative received how much; return of such money e.g. dissolution of a marriage, is left to the recipient who is always reluctant to part with money.

18. No services are provided by the Administration except for the Aid Post at Kumbuhun and the regular visits of field staff of all departments.

19. The Catholic Mission at Wilaru services the area with a school as mentioned previously and a trade store which stocks a wide variety of goods. It employs 4 teachers and a storekeeper. On request of the growers Fr. Morman purchases coffee which he bags and transports to Wewak. A men's club is also active in sport and

development. The idea was conceived by Fr. Morman and the club is at present constructing a permanent materials house and meeting room. No other sports or welfare clubs are in existence although Kwaian, Kumun and Windjuan villages field soccer and softball teams to play the Wilaru Men's Club on alternate weekends.

MISCELLANEOUS

20. The people of the Kumun Census Division have promised assistance on a self help basis in upgrading the Yangoru - Kaboibus road when funds are made available. Outside villages have agreed to assist adjoining villages in manual labour, etc. entirely on a voluntary basis. Only one claim for compensation was received and this being at Himburu by a villager who claims no War Damage Compensation was ever paid to him and he cannot afford to lose any more trees. All other people waived compensation claims provided the road could be upgraded to a standard where very little future maintenance is required.

21. An area of land was inspected upon the request of the people of Kumun village. It was approximately 20 acres situated adjacent to a small stream approximately 10 minutes walk from Kumun village. The land was formerly used by the Catholic Mission in the late 1950's and a school was constructed which has since been demolished.

22. The people of Kumun have made an offer to the Government for outright purchase if the Administration so requires. Initially the people envisaged damming the stream to form a lake as a tourist attraction and at the same time stocking the lake with suitable fish. To make any suitable tourist attraction a great amount of work would be needed to dam the shallow river. At present the number of tourists visiting this area is not enough to warrant this outlay by the people in money and effort.

23. The land is flat for most of its area and is surrounded by ridges on all sides which at first appears ideal for cattle grazing or plantings of cash crops, coffee or cacao. With cattle being the more successful and more encouraged primary industry this land may be more suitable for this purpose especially with a non perennial stream flowing through it.

24. A later suggestion by the landowners was for the land to be made available to the Administration for an extension of the Administration Station at Yangoru. This being brought about by the unavailability of extra land for leasing adjoining the present Administration centre. Unless one department considered transferring to this land in the event of the Administration purchasing the land this latter suggestion would be uneconomical as all departments have been established at Yangoru.

25. If the Administration should consider leasing or purchasing this land it is felt it should have some aim for its use in mind prior to leasing so that no delay is experienced in developing it. This would have an extremely detrimental affect on other landowners who are waiting to see the outcome of this offer before they decide on any course. With the offers of land to the Administration being practically non-existent at this time of the Territory's development, an offer such as this should not be overlooked but it is also felt that if some use may be made of the land by the landowners they should be encouraged and a visit by a Rural Development Officer to this land with the idea of assessing its possibilities would be practical and would display an interest by the Administration in the people's offer.

26. Overall this Census Division is keeping pace with the rest of the Yangoru area but it will need revitalizing with particular emphasis on self help if it is to be brought out of its present doldrums. With offers of land and voluntary labour on roads the time may now be right.

A. Hamblett

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Yangoru No. 2 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by G.S. Watts. Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled FURTHER DETAILS INSIDE.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From/...../19..... to/...../19.....

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

' / / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 12.

Reference: 67-1-6
Division

16

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

27th October, 1969.



T. phone
gram
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KOMEDOBU, PAPUA.

102 No. 5
204 1369
9 6 1969

YANGORU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/70 -
INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE PASTORAL
AREAS FOR PURCHASE - MR. G.S. WATTS
PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of above report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Watts by myself on memorandum 35-2-0 dated 9th September, 1969.
- (c) Copy of Yangoru memorandum 67-3-12 dated 29th September, 1969, from Mr. Watts, and
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. I have the following comments to make with regard to this report (reference is to page and paragraph numbers of report).

Introduction (page 1, para. 4)

Mr. Watts has used his initiative in expanding on the problems of the area visited in relation to their development and has made some good points.

Situation Report (page 2, para. 12)

I will be most interested in seeing one of the baskets made in the area and I assume one will be forwarded to me in due course. This is a small cottage industry which could be promoted in the District and undoubtedly there is a ready market for baskets in the Wewak township.

Social (a) Missions (page 2, para. 13)

More specific information is required on the expressed dissatisfaction of the people with the Catholic Mission before I will even consider what should be done. Vague references to dissatisfaction without full documentation is valueless in a report.

Carriers (page 4 paras. 19-22)

Both Mr. Watts and the people are under a misapprehension as regards Carriers and roads in the area. People are not continually imposed on to supply Carriers for patrol and the 10 cents per hour payable to Carriers is more than reasonable when one considers that they are not asked to carry excessive loads. The sum of 10 cents per hour payable is equivalent to \$4.00 per week and this, for a casual labourer, is not unreasonable.

The criticism of the people, supported in the report by Mr. Watts, that vehicles should be used instead of carriers

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where there are vehicular roads is unrealistic. Roads are constructed to areas where there is an economic development potential and should be considered at all times as development roads; not patrol roads. If the people, in the area patrolled, engaged in worthwhile developmental projects they would soon find that the roads would be used continually to transport their produce to marketing centres, thus justifying the original construction of the road. Laziness, and a lack of interest in the development of an area, should not be supported as an excuse for the use of vehicles on patrol. Many senior officers have walked along formed roads on patrol and this is accepted as being quite normal.

The East Sepik District;

3. Apart from the above remarks I must say that Mr. Watts has applied himself diligently to the task given him on this patrol and some worthwhile information is contained in the report. As things stand at the moment there is every likelihood that the Administration will be able to purchase land for pastoral uses in the area and, if this is so, then it will certainly be a boost to the economy of the area.

4. A good report.

Enclosed please find four copies of the above report.

2. I am forwarding it directly to *E. G. Hicks* instructions for this patrol originated from your office.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

3. I would be pleased if you could forward the report to the Assistant District Commissioner, WEWAK, MAPRIK, and copy to the Officer in Charge, YANGORU.

Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

Officer-in-Charge,
YANGORU.

Mr. Watts
Patrol Officer,
YANGORU.

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

4. The District Commissioner, WEWAK, has been advised of the above report and claims for camping allowance for the patrol and myself.

Officer-in-Charge,

(14)

87-3-12

Division
XXXXXXXX
Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
East Sepik District
29th September, 1969

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,


MAPRIK

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION PASTORAL
LAND-SOUTHERN YANGORU AREA AND
YANGORU PATROL NO.2 OF 1969/70

Enclosed please find four copies of the above report.

2. I am forwarding it directly to you as the instructions for this patrol originated from your office.

3. I would be pleased if you could have the attached map sun-printed, returning one copy to the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, and one to the Officer in Charge, Yangoru.


G.S. Watts.
Patrol Officer

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK

Attached please find claims for camping allowance for Mr. S. Kumou and myself.

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
YANGORU

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Reference: 35-2-0

District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

9th September, 1969.

Mr. G.S. Watts,
Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION PASTORAL LAND
SOUTHERN YANGORU AREA

On Wednesday you will proceed to Yangoru by vehicle and upon arrival you will make preparations for a patrol to the abovementioned area commencing the following day. During the first day of the patrol you will be accompanied by the District Officer (Lands) Mr. Wetzel.

The purpose of this patrol will be to investigate the possibility of acquiring about 60,000 acres of mixed forest and grasslands in the area bounded roughly by the following villages :-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| WITUPE | BIMA |
| KUPMABIT | MARIPMOR |
| MAKAMBU | |

It is to be pointed out that the Administration wishes to acquire this area through outright purchase for cattle development. This is anticipated to take the form of one or two nucleus estates in conjunction with smaller (say 500 acre) blocks to be made available to local people desirous of starting their own cattle projects. The short and long term economic benefits that would accrue to the people in the vicinity of such development are to be pointed out to the land owners. Mr. Wetzel will discuss this with you in detail during the first day of the patrol.

The price to be paid per acre will probably be in the vicinity of \$2.50 but under no circumstances is this to be discussed with the land owners at this stage. They are to be approached in order to ascertain their willingness to sell and a firm yes or no answer is to be obtained.

It is hoped that you will have covered the area within a week and a sketch map showing those areas available must be to hand at Yangoru no later than Friday the 19th September, 1969. This map must also show the home villages where the owners of each contiguous or separate parcel of land can be located.

If time permits you will also investigate the area further south of MAKAMBU extending approximately 5 miles to east and west of the ATILEM River as far south as the approximate parallel of 4° south latitude).

You will realise that the people will not obtain a reasonable picture of the land required from vague descriptions given while sitting on a chair in a rest house. You

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will therefore have to cover the area extensively on foot, relate your map to identifiable natural features and point these out from reasonably accessible nearby location. This will ensure that both you and the land owners are considering the same locality and approximate boundaries.

If possible three police from Yangoru will accompany you on this patrol to assist in notifying people of your arrival at any particular camping point at least a day before you actually arrive there. They will also advise the people in advance of the purpose of your patrol.

Upon your return to Yangoru you will immediately advise the District Officer (Lands) and in the meantime make yourself useful as required by Mr. Hamilton pending my further instructions.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
YANGORU.

11

REPORT NUMBER: YANGORU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/70(SPECIAL)

SUB-DISTRICT ; MAPRIK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

COUNCIL AREA: PART SAUSSIA AND YANGORU COUNCIL AREAS

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: G.S.WATTS

DESIGNATION: PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED : PART WEWAK INLAND (5), YANGORU (7),
And SEPIK (8) Census Divisions.
(WITUPE NO.2, KWORO, KUMBIWINGEI,
MAKAMBU, PANGEIMBIT, BALMO, WAIRAMAN,
KAMARAGU, KINIAMBU, HARIPMOR, BIMA,
PERINGA, TIMBUNAMGUA, KWALIANGWA,
SOTANGAI, NIUMINDOGUM, BARARAT,
and RABUNDOGUM Villages.)

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: S.KUMOU, Trainee Field
Assistant.
1 R.PN.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: DATE OUT - 11/9/69
DATE IN - 23/9/69
NUMBER OF DAYS - 13.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL INTO AREA:
NOT A REGULAR PATROL AREA.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: INVESTIGATE PROPOSED PASTORAL LAND
PURCHASE.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED : NOT AVAILABLE.

MAP REFERENCE: WEWAK-1:250,000 SA 54-16

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED.

(10)

PATROL DIARY

YANGORU PATROL NO.2 OF 1969/70

Thursday 11th September

1000 departed Yangoru with Mr. Hamilton by vehicle- Arrived WITUPE 2 1100- Some land owners had not arrived from nearby hamlets so Mr. Hamilton returned to Yangoru.

Meeting with land owners held.

Walked to hilly grassland to show land owners roughly how much land the Government wanted to purchase.

Returned to Witupe No.2 and slept.

Friday 12th September

Departed Witupe No. 2 0750 for KWORO -1 hour 10 mins. walk. KWORO to KUMBIWINGEI 1 hour 20 mins. walk on good road suitable for 4wheel drive vehicles.

Held meeting with land owners.

Walked to new bridge site - land owners indicated land that they were prepared to sell.

Returned to KUMBIWINGEI - further talks with villagers

Slept KWMBIWINGEI.

Saturday 13th September

Departed KUMBIWINGEI 0815 for MAKAMBU- 1 hour 5 mins. walk. Held meeting with land owners.

Departed MAKAMBU 1035 for PANGEIMBIT.-55 mins. walk- Held meeting with land owners- undecided because land is also owned by other villages.

Departed PANGEIMBIT 1430 for BALMO - 1 hour 30mins walk. Discussed reason for patrol with villagers.

Slept BALMO.

Sunday 14th September

Held meeting with land owners.

Departed Balmo for WAIRAMAN at 1045 - 1 hour 10 mins walk. Discussions with Councillor and Committeeman.

Remainder of day rested and slept WAIRAMAN.

Monday 15th September

Held meeting with land owners and villagers.

Departed WAIRAMAN 0925 for KAMARAGU - 1 hour 20 mins walk - funeral in village - waited for land owners from BIMA to arrive - they did not - so held meeting

Inspected land that people willing to sell and marked out landing site for helicopter.

Slept Kamaragu.

Tuesday 16th September

Departed KAMARAGU 0955 for Kiniambu - 1 hour 50 mins walk. Held meeting with villagers, land owners would not agree with KAMARAGU to sell land adjoining.

Inspected landing area (mission airstrip).

Helicopter arrived 1600 with Mr. Wetzel, Mr. Newton and Mr. Wirth. Informed that most of the area patrolled was unsuitable.

Departed by helicopter to inspect area thought to be suitable around BIMA and KUBALIA.- Then to YANGORU.

Spent night at Yangoru.

Wednesday 17th September

Helicopter arrived 0930 - accompanied Messrs. Wetzel, Hamilton, and Bentley inspected land bounded by SOTANGAI,

KINIAMBU, HARIPMOR, PERINGA, SIMANGAUI, and TIMBUNANGUA.

Returned to Yangoru and prepared for continuation of patrol. Departed Yangoru 1130 by vehicle - arrived KINIAMBU 1300 and brought patrol gear to HARIPMOR.

Discussions with some villagers then held meeting with land owners. Inspected landing pad which was unsuitable. Slept at HARIPMOR.

Thursday 18th September

Departed HARIPMOR 0850 for BIMA - 2 hours 45 mins. walk. Told villagers of purpose of patrol.

Departed BIMA No 1 for BIMA No 2 - 50 mins walk - talked with land owners - willing to sell land.

Returned to BIMA NQ1 - Slept.

Friday 19th September

Held meeting with land owners and villagers - very heavy rain which cleared about 1500 - inspected land on track to BARARAT - could not go on to BIMA No. 2 as there was no rest house. Slept BIMA.

Saturday ~~20th~~ 20th September

Departed BIMA for PERINGA 0755 via BIMA No. 2 (KOROMANGI) 1 hour 35 mins walk. Met Mr. Wetzel and Mr. Wirth who had just arrived by helicopter. Transferred patrol gear to KWALIANGWA where Mr. Wetzel discussed proposed land purchase with villagers. ~~Held meeting~~ Helicopter departed 1200. Waited for people from KINGAUI, SIMANGAUI and TIMBUNANGUA to arrive then held meeting with land owners. Slept at KWALIANWA.

Sunday 21st September

Marked out area for landing pad.

Departed KWALIANGWA for SOTANGAI 0850 - 30 mins walk track bad in two swampy sections. Held meeting with villagers from SOTANGAI, WAIRAMAN, and BALMO.

Departed SOTANGAI 1055 and returned to KWALIANGWA.

Departed KWALIANGWA for TIMBUNANGUA 1325 - 50 mins walk - Walked to village boundary (northern), indicated area Administration wished to purchase. Held meeting at night with land owners and villagers.

Slept at TIMBUNANGUA.

Monday 22nd September

Departed TIMBUNANGUA 0800 for PERINGA - 1 hour 5 mins walk - Held meeting with land owners - not willing to sell any land.

Departed PERINGA 1130 for NIUMINDOGUM - 1 hour 30 mins walk. Heavy rain.

Departed NIUMINDOGUM 1530 for BARARAT - 1 hour walk Slept BARARAT.

Tuesday 23rd September

Departed BARARAT 0915 after crossing flooded river near village. Arrived at RABUNDOGUM 1030 - 1 hour 15 mins walk. Sent Mr. Kumau to KUBALIA to have waiting vehicle sent to pick up patrol.

Talked with villagers about proposed land purchase. Departed RABUNDOGUM 4200 by vehicle for KUBALIA.

Met Mr. Wetzel and Mr. Maroney at KUBALIA.

Returned to Yangoru by vehicle 1330.

PATROL COMPLETED

(6)

SITUATION REPORT

YANGORU PATROL NO.2 OF 1969/70

Political

(a) Local Government.

1. The majority of the villages visited on this patrol were on the extremities of the Yangoru and Saussia Local Government areas. The further the patrol was from the Councils Chambers the less the people seemed to be interested and have confidence in their respective Councils.

2. This is possibly caused by the fact that Council development programmes tend to radiate from the centres of administration, which are in this case Yangoru and Kubalia, to areas where access is reasonably easy. The patrol was mainly interested in land work, however at the time of the patrol did I notice one Council project.

3. The most pressing need of the area voiced by the people was the improvement of their water supplies. They also maintained that the Tax Rates were too high. The fact that the people found it difficult to pay their taxes was incorporated in my talks to them on the benefits that they would derive from development, in the forms of extra sources of income.

4.(b) Local Government Councillors

On the patrol one particular Councillor stood out from the rest as influential and progressive in his thinking - ULANGUNWAN of SOTANGAI.

5. He too had been thinking of starting a cattle project amongst his people and they had already purchased six rolls of barbed wire for fencing. His enthusiasm was quite refreshing, considering that for most of the patrol it had always been "What will the Council/Government do to help us?", whereas he stated that he had seen how well cattle had done in the Timunke area, and there was no reason why the same could not be repeated in his area.

Economic

(a) General Rural Development.

6. As stated previously in the introduction the development in this area is not very great. The general roads that are in existence are very rarely used because ;

- i. There is no development in the area to ^{attract} vehicles to use the roads.

ii. The roads have gradually been let fall into disrepair by the villagers. As no vehicles use them it is pointless to maintain them as vehicular roads.

7. Many of the walking tracks used on the patrol were poorly maintained and overgrown with grass. Some routes used had not been used by Administration Officers for many years and therefore had been abandoned by the villagers. As little prior warning of the patrol's itinerary was given the neglect of the tracks probably excusable.

8. Housing and village areas too were not well maintained, particularly rest houses and latrines. At BIMA I fell into a latrine when the rotten timber flooring collapsed. Luckily, I did not touch bottom as the pit was very deep - but only dislocated a finger!

9. No action was taken to enforce the maintenance of village areas and roads as it was felt that this may create ill feeling towards the patrol thus interfering with the main purpose of the patrol.

10. I visited trade stores at WITUPE No.2, PANGEIMBIT, TIMBUNANGUA, and KINIAMBU. The A.O.G. Mission store was the only one with a reasonable range of goods, regular supplies being brought in by air.

11. The Catholic Mission uses air strips situated at BIMA, KWALIANGWA and KINIAMBU however at the time of the patrol none of these were well maintained. When asked why they did not cut the grass on the airstrips, the people replied that they were tired of doing it because the strips were only used occasionally.

12. A basket-ware industry is in its embryonic stages at Wairaman where a man showed me a small basket that he wished to sell. The man said that he learnt to make them in the Angoram area and that he would try to sell some in Wewak and other towns to see if there was a market for them.

Social

(a) Missions

13. At a meeting at KWALIANGWA the people mentioned, in passing, their dissatisfaction with the Catholic Mission. It appears that the Mission built a school and some other permanent materials buildings at KWALIANGWA with promises of education and development. It now seems that the mission has changed its mind about the place, after the people worked to build an airstrip. Unfortunately I have not found out any more about this matter as the Priest at Turingi was at Wewak when the patrol passed through.

(b) Reception of Patrol

14. Although the villages were only given short notice of the patrol's movements it was well received by most villages. However, one village, PERINGA was most unfriendly towards the patrol. Judging by comments made by people from BIMA and TIMBUNANGUA villages the PERINGA's have a reputation for

being unco-operative. Two hours were spent talking some of the villagers but I could not find out the reason their unfriendliness.

15. I would have liked to have spent a night in the village to find out more but the patrol was already running behind schedule so I moved on to BARARAT.

16. Considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining carriers at PERINGA. Eventually, several men from BIMA and NIUMINDOGUM along with some of the more helpful from Peringa were recruited.

Miscellaneous

(a) Proposed Land Purchase for Cattle Projects

17. When the people were told that the Administration wanted to purchase large areas of for cattle development the following general reactions were noted.

i. That the people were more interested in non-indigenous development, in the form of individual European or company ownership, than in local people taking up holdings.

The reason for this attitude was that non-indigenous development would bring plenty of work opportunities for local villagers whereas indigenous land holding would be worked by family units, leaving very little opportunity for monetary reward.

If the project 'does get off the ground' two possible applicants for leases could be the Councillor from SOTANGAI and an Hospital Orderly of RABUNDOGUM who was on leave from NUKU. Both showed interest in the plans and made tentative enquiries.

ii. That the land owners did not want the considerable delay that usually follows a land investigation before the land is finally purchased.

It was explained to the people that this investigation was only an initial one and that when it was decided what land was suitable for purchase they would be informed and a full investigation would be carried out.

iii. That the land owners would be prepared to sell more land when initial development took place. This, I think, stems from the fact that in the past the Administration has purchased land which has been left idle for years and not been improved or developed, as originally stated to the people.

(b) Carriers

18. At all the villages where carriers were required the patrol encountered considerable reluctance on the part of the people to carry the patrol's Equipment.

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19. There seem to be two reasons for this.

i. The carriers regard the hourly rate of pay as being insufficient considering that often expected to carry during the hottest part of the day across open kunai grassland. I feel their claim is justified.

ii. Often Carriers are used between villages with good vehicular roads. To the carriers, and myself, this seems ridiculous as their villages have spent a lot of time building these roads, anticipating that they would be used, only to find that they are still expected to act as carriers.

20. I think there are several ways that these problems can be overcome. Firstly, the hourly rate of pay for the carriers could be increased to 15/- per carrier as is the case in some parts of Papua. Or, the old rate could be adhered to and the carriers paid for the return walk to the village where they were recruited.

21. Secondly, vehicles should be used as often as is possible where there are good roads. In Yangoru, at the present time, this is almost impossible because of the chronic shortage of Administration vehicles.

22. Patrols will have to increasingly rely on the co-operation of the villagers if the increased patrolling now being done by our Division is to be carried out successfully. In view of this I feel that something should be done to improve relations between the patrols and the people.

G.S.Watts.
PATROL OFFICER

(2)

APPENDIX 1

SUITABLE HELICOPTER LANDING SITES

1. WITUPE No.2 - old airstrip North of village.
2. KWORO - sufficient open space in village.
3. KOSIMBI - nearby airstrip.
4. KUMBIWINGEI - cleared area of kunai grass near village.
5. PANGTUMBIT - A.O.G. Mission airstrip to East of village.
6. BALMO - cleared area of kunai grass near village
7. WAIRAMAN - -ditto-
8. KWALIANGWA- Airstrip to East of village.
9. KAMARAGU - Cleared area on road North from village.
10. KINIAMBU - AIRSTRIP near village
11. HARIPMOR - cleared area of kunai grass near village.
12. BIMA No.1 - AIRSTRIP near village
13. Bima No.2 - area of kunai grass near village.
14. PERINGA - cleared area West of village
15. BARARAT - clearing at junction of tracks leading to KUBALIA and NIUMINDOGUM, South -West of village.
16. TIMBUNANGUA - clearing at northern end of village and cleared area of kunai grass north of village.

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU PATROL NO.2 OF 1969/70

INTRODUCTION

1. The above patrol was carried out from 11th to 23rd September following the District Commissioner's instruction 35-2-0 of 9th September, a copy of which is attached.
2. For convenience the patrol has been numberd in the Yangoru Patrol Report series although the patrol entered the Kubalia Patrol Area.
3. The purpose of the patrol was to determine the peoples willing ness to sell large areas of grasslands and forest in the area bounded by WITUPE, KUPMABIT, MAKAMBU, BIMA and HARIPMOR Villages. Following a helicopter survey this area was later ammended, to include an aera bounded by PERINGA, BARARAT, TIMBUNANGUA, SIMANGAUI, and KWALIANGWA Villages , by the District Officer (Lands). Attached is a sketch map showing roughly the areas of land found to be available for purchase. Also, see Appendix 1 for suitable landing sites for helicopter.
4. Meetings were held at all villages the patrol visited. And as well as informing the people of the Administration's desire to purchase large areas of land for cattle development, the following points were emphasised.
 - (a) The present lack of development in the area.
 - (b) The inability of the people themselves to initiate large scale development , of the type envisaged, without help and capital form outside sources.
 - (c) In the past Officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries and District Administration have tried to encourage the growing of cash crops such as rice and coffee. These efforts have not been very successful for various reasons.
 - (d) The poor communications in the area. The roads that are open to vehicles are very rarely used because there is no development to attract vehicles into the area.
 - (e) That the Administration will help those areas that show some interest in economic development. In their case interest could be taken to mean willing ness to sell land for which they have no present use for but at the same time would not interfere with thier traditional way of life drastically.
5. It was explained to the villagers and land owners that the Administration's idea was to lease out several large blocks , the number depending on the size of the land available, to individuals or companies

(7)

with large capital backing to establish the initial cattle herds. In the same vicinity as the larger blocks there would be smaller leases for locally owned cattle projects.

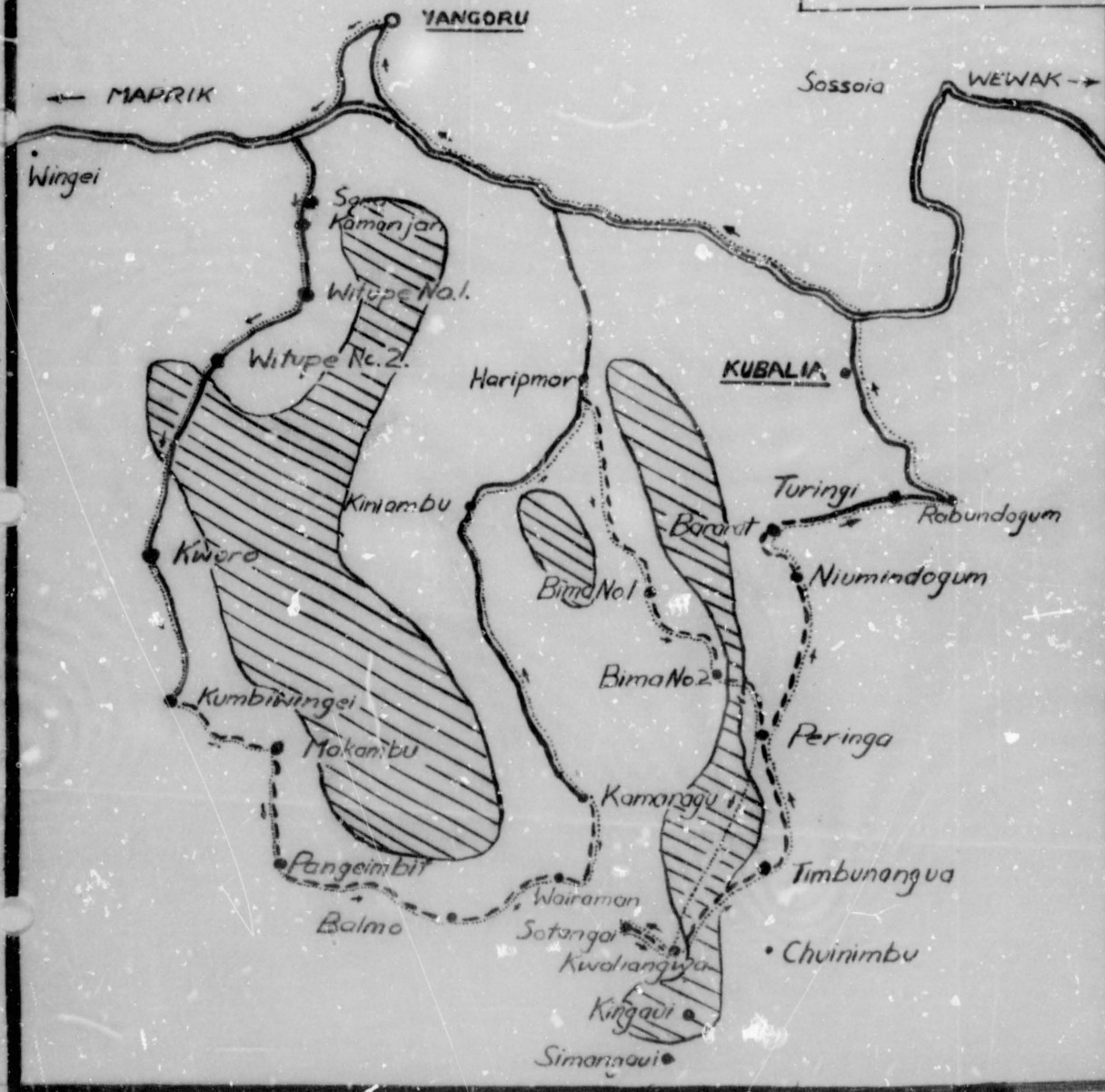
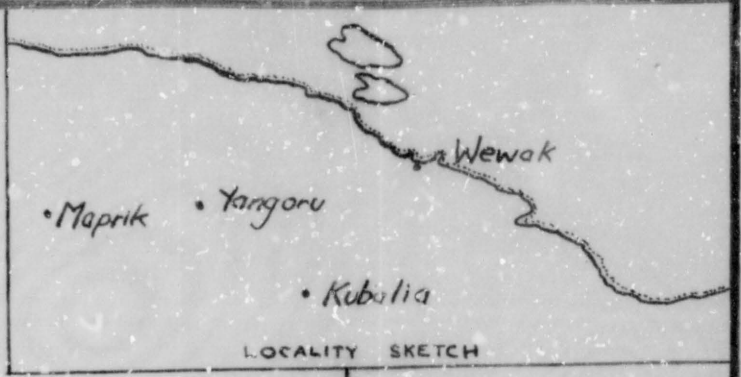
6. The difficulties that can sometimes be encountered when cattle projects are established on communally owned land by indigines were also discussed at the meetings

7. Three police could not be obtained at Yangoru as this would have left the station detachment depleted. The one member of the R.P.N.G. Constabulary that did accompany the patrol had to be sent back to Yangoru on 18th September because a heavy dose of influenza prevented him from carrying out his duties efficiently.

8. Most of the patrol time in villages was spent discussing the proposed land purchase and patiently explaining matters that would affect the villagers directly. Walking time between villages was utilised to point out and clarify boundaries of land. This was not a very accurate method of determining the land that was available however with the limited time and the unsuitable map I had no choice.

9. Since the patrol was completed a map showing areas of grassland, forest and villages was found in the office, however this is of little use now.

G.S. Watts.
PATROL OFFICER



Map to accompany
YANGORU PATROL REPORT
NO. 2 OF 1969/70

Legend

Main road.

Jeep track.

Walking track.

Patrol route.

Approx land areas available.

Drawn by. G.S. WAITS

Date. 9/69

Scale
 1:250,000

MILES



H.G.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 3-1069/70 Yangoru

Patrol Conducted by C.A. Buttner, ADO

Area Patrolled Yangoru, Suiafaga, Wingei, Kibonasa, Hunun, etc.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Mr. Samisambi

Duration—From 14/5/1970 to 25/5/1970

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? AD

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1969

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Sanitisation - foot finding - assess the native situation

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24 6 / 1970

E. J. Hills
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Popul

MIGRA
In
F

GFB:KP

67-8-33

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.
15th July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. YANGORU 3/69-70

Your reference 67-1-6 of 23rd June, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Situation Report by Mr. C.A. Buttner, Assistant District Officer of parts YANGORU, KUMUN, NINDEPOLYE, KABOIBUS and WINGEI Census Divisions.

The covering comments are noted. This was obviously a very worthwhile patrol. Mr. Buttner's well written and highly informative report provides an excellent insight into existing attitudes, and his proposals on the action needed to remove or alleviate existing areas of discontent are extremely well considered. It is clear that the presence of Mr. Nauwi Saunambi, M.B.A., contributed much to the overall success of the patrol.

Please have Mr. Buttner submit a patrol map in due course.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. C.A. Buttner,
Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
East Sepik District.

67-8-83

(11)

67-1-6

Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

23rd June, 1970.

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

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 3
OF 1969/70 : MR. C.A. BUTTNER

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report together with your comments contained in covering memorandum 67-3-11 of 18th June.

It is considered that the visits by Mr. Buttner, accompanied by the Member of the House of Assembly for the Ambunti/Yangoru electorate was most useful, not only from the aspect of the member visiting his constituency, but also from the administrative aspect which has enabled Mr. Buttner to write a most interesting report on the thought trends of the people in their meetings with Mr. Sauinambi.

Apart from the continuation of political education, it becomes more obvious each day how necessary it is for the people to be constantly informed of the mechanics and subsequent operation of their own council; it is suggested that a date be fixed for the Councillors to meet at Yangoru for a two day course on political education and their role as Councillor to the people they represent. Perhaps this could be undertaken two days prior to the next Council Meeting. Most patrol reports from all Sub-Districts mention the fact that people complain that their Councillors are not keeping them informed on council activities. This aspect then should be the main subject in any proposed course for the Councillors, i.e., their duties and obligations to the people they represent.

In all future patrol instructions, please have your officers conduct a survey on the role of Radio Wewak, i.e., their preferences for music, general talks, general information and political education, and whether political education is being absorbed at village level.

Mr. Buttner has submitted a most informative report and very neat in presentation.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDORU.

For your information and records please.

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

10

the price of three cents to the grower allows for little profit to the Sepik Producers' Co-operative Association and the Association is considering lowering the price to two and one half cents a pound.

The Claim that buyers are not paying the correct price to growers is well known to the association and it is making every effort to cope with the problem. Mr. Buttner's suggestion will be passed on to the Society for consideration.

3. This report gives a clear picture of the areas visited and is well presented. I believe that having Mr. Sauinambi with the patrol was unvaluable as he would have had the opportunity of explaining the functions of the House of Assembly to a wide audience. No map was sent in with the report. The Officer-in-charge will be asked to forward one to you direct.

J. Young-Whitford
J. Young-Whitford
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
YANGORU

67-3-11

JYW/cl

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK

18th July, 1970

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70

MR. C.A. BUTTNER

Attached please find four copies of the above report
submitted by C. A. Buttner, Assistant District Office.

2. I have the following comments to make with regard to the
report (page and paragraph numbers are the same as the report): -

Political (Page 1, Para L-5)

The population of the Yangoru Patrol area in
1968/69 exceeded eighteen thousand and it is antici-
pated that in 1969/70 the total will be nearly twenty
thousand.

Under the circumstances it is quite realistic
for the Yangoru people to make demands for their own
representation in the House of Assembly rather than
rely on the M.H.A. from Ambunti, Mr. Sauinambi, to do
it for them. The Ambunti-Yangoru electorate is a vast
tract of mostly uninhabited areas, particularly the
Sepik Plains area, and it is virtually impossible for
Mr. Sauinambi to cover the area with any degree of
efficiency from the point of view of transportation.
I consider that every effort should be made to alter
the electoral boundaries before the 1972 House of Assembly
elections so that Yangoru can be realistically represented
in the House.

Council Tax (Page 4, Para 10)

The Senior Local Government Officer at Wewak
should enquire into the complaint about the tax being too
high. The Council should take cognizance of the wishes
of the taxpayers where possible and the tax meetings held
in wards prior to the making of the tax rule should indicate
to the Councillors what this rate should be.

Economic (Page 6, Para 17/19)

Prices for coffee are slightly higher in Maprik
than in Wewak but this increase is necessary to cope with
increased transport costs. As far as rice is concerned

(7)

Yangoru Patrol No.3. 1969/1970.

PATROL JOURNAL.

- Thursday 14.5.70. To Kirapia accompanied by MHA Nauwi Sauinambi. Held public meeting then returned to Yangoru for a public meeting with Administration employees.
- Friday 15.5.70. To Kaboibus in morning for public meeting then to Bukinara, returning to Yangoru 1730hrs.
- Saturday Sunday Observed.
- Monday 18.5.70. To Kumun in morning then to Hambelyi for public meetings returning to Yangoru 1830hrs.
- Tuesday 19.5.70. To Wingei in morning with MHA Nauwi thence to Warabung. Returned Yangoru 1800hrs.
- Wednesday 20.5.70. To Holik and Kwagwi villages for public meetings returning to Yangoru 1700 hours.
- Thursday 21.5.70. To Yekimbolye with MHA Nauwi for public meeting. Returned Yangoru 1500 hours.
- Friday 22.5.70. To Negri with MHA Nauwi for public meeting. Inspected road. Returned to Yangoru 1500 hrs.
- Saturday Sunday Observed.
- Monday 25.5.70. Discussions with MHA Nauwi on results of patrol and public discussions. Station inspection and brief discussion on station requirements.

END OF PATROL.

(8)

YANGORU PATROL No.3 1969/70.

SITUATION REPORT.

Objects of the patrol were to have the local member for the House of Assembly move among the people, to hear their complaints and inform them of activities in the House; familiarisation patrol for the Officer-in-Charge, Yangoru Mr. C.A. Buttner.

2. An invitation in writing was sent to the member for the Yangoru-Ambunti Open Electorate, Mr. Nauwi Sauinambi, which he accepted on his return from Australia. Arrangements for transport by road were made and with the exception of the Journey from Pagwi/Ambunti all movement was by motor vehicle. Sub-district Office, Maprik, cooperated in the movement of the member to and from Yangoru.

3. Mr. Sauinambi arrived at Yangoru on 12th May, and attended the General Meeting of the Yangoru Local Government Council on 13th May. Thereafter, he accompanied the patrol on all visits to villages.

POLITICAL.

4. At all bar one of the centres visited, the people spoke openly for and requested that Yangoru be made a separate Open electorate. Reasons for the request were: (i) past members who had been from Ambunti had not visited the Yangoru people; (ii) up to now the present member had made only one visit - this was not entirely true for all areas since he had visited some centres twice previously- (iii) a "sour grapes" attitude at local nominations being beaten twice previously in elections (iv) a feeling that a Yangoru Open electorate would somehow help to bring about unprecedented economic development.

5. At all centres this request was answered by the Member who told them he had no desire to see Yangoru chained permanently to Ambunti and in any event the successful candidate in any election was decided on the vote of the people. Mr. Sauinambi also stated he had raised the matter with the select Committee for Constitutional development and the Electoral Boundaries committee supporting the Yangoru claims. No mention was made by the member that the elections for 1974 would probably be for a combined Yangoru/Ambunti Electorate.

6. At all centres, spokesmen stated the people did not want Self Government or Independence. When asked what these terms meant, the people always said 'Mi-no save'. The patrol went to great pains to explain to the people in simple terms the meaning of the two terms and also the system under which the House of Assembly is currently working. It was felt they would have to know what the present system entails before they could make any legitimate comparison with Self Government or Independence. After explanations and questions, Mr. Sauinambi went on to explain what he had seen while in Fiji and Australia recently. Here, the member exhorted the people to work harder, forget their old tribal squabbles and develop harmonious race relations with all people. During the discussions it was emphasised by myself that preference for any one particular form of Government was an individual matter and people who wished to say anything for one form or another should attend the next meeting of the Select Committee for Constitutional Development at Maprik in October. Mr. Sauinambi, without saying directly that he was opposed to self-government now, suggested to the people that since their society had not reached the state of development he had seen in Fiji, perhaps Papua/New Guinea should not now ask for self Government. It was obvious the visit to Fiji has impressed and greatly influenced Mr. Nauwi Sauinambi's thinking. Future patrols in the area will also continue to explain the workings of the present system as well as Self Government and Independence. This patrol has uncovered a pitiful lack of knowledge of the present system of government and what is meant by Self-Government etc..

7. Further, more detailed questioning, both during the formal discussions and after, revealed that many people believed the coming of self-government would see a walkout/expulsion of the European population, especially the Public Servants. Most people did not want this and therefore stated they did not want self government. It was explained to the people that whether or not the European people ~~remained~~ remained would be a matter for the Government of the day to decide in conjunction with the people concerned. Despite this, there is a strong feeling among the people that the Europeans must stay. I suspect there is a feeling that the government of the day might be influenced by what these people regard as the "sophisticated, educated" coastal people, who they believe want self government. They do not want to be sold short.

8. At all stages of the patrol, the Member, Mr. Sauinambi was encouraged to participate as much as possible in discussion and answering questions. In many cases he ably answered up to half the questions put to the patrol. Scope of the questions ranged from matters arising in the House of Assembly to high school fees to village water pumps. Mr. Sauinambi has demonstrated he is quite capable of answering most, if not all queries raised, in a forthright manner. His answers do not compromise the Administration or himself as a member of the House. His approach is direct. If he does not know the answer he will ask first, and if beyond the knowledge of those present he is prepared to say so and defer the question until such time as he can give an answer. Also, where he feels certain people are at fault he is prepared to say so. In particular, he was very critical of the Councillors in handling the passing of the tax rate for 1970/71 (refer later section). In short, Mr. Sauinambi appears capable of fairly representing all the people in his electorate and has demonstrated a true "politicians" sense of timing and judgement in dealing with questions.

9. As mentioned earlier, political education on the specific topics of self government and Independence was carried out. Just prior to the commencement of the patrol, the Select Committee for Constitutional Development visited the Sub-District at Maprik. A crash course on the items to be covered by the committee was held at this office with small groups of Councillors. One Councillor, YAVAI of Kirapia Village, was outspoken in his request for self-government. Many local people were upset when they heard what he had said at Maprik. The implications of self-government and Independence were explained to Councillor Yavai at these earlier meetings and as a result of later discussions after the meeting at Maprik, I am satisfied Yavai knew precisely what he was asking for. His thinking on self-government has no overtones of racism and related wholly to what he believes the members of the House of Assembly are now capable of doing, particularly in relation to the preparation of the Territory budget which he feels should be controlled entirely by the House without referring the matter to the Governor General for assent. Mr. Yavai's remarks to myself and Mr. Sauinambi while at Kirapia also bear out the above points. Much of the resentment of the local people can be traced to the fact that (i) they did not understand what self-government meant; (ii) they believed there would be a walkout of public servants as a result. This they don't want to happen.

10. At all centres visited, the village people were bitterly opposed ~~the~~^{to} the \$6.00 tax rate (Yangoru area only: Sepik area \$5.00) which has been passed by the Council and approved by the Regional Local Government Office. All the people claim the Councillors have been running the council affairs without any thought whatever to improving standards in the villages or the lot of the villager. The greatest resentment is over tax rates. Common statements are: "We told our councillors not to increase the tax rate. We wanted it to remain at \$5 for the time being:"(ii)"It is alright for the Councillors to pay six dollars tax. They get money every month from the Council. They have no problem. What do we get? Nothing!"

11. Unfortunately for the lot of the Councillors, the above accusations appear to be true. The feeling is too widespread to be the outbursts of a few loafers. The councillors for their part have said other councillors outvoted them in an effort to save face. The fact remains that ~~28~~ 28 of the 36 Councillors present voted for the new tax rates with one member abstaining. As things stand 50% of the total number of Councillors have supported the new rates (45 councillors allowed by Proclamation).

12. Much of the Council expenditure in the past has gone into providing permanent materials Council Chambers and semi-permanent accommodation for employees, along with a few permanent materials aid-posts. It will be up to the Council now, to provide something tangible for the villagers. If this can be done (~~xxxx~~ I propose bringing the matter to the notice of the Portfolio Councillors particularly and through them to the other members) I feel that the present resentment can be overcome. If the people can get something for their money they say they will be happy.

13. One avenue for getting money back into the villages which the council could profitably explore, is the hiring of local vehicles, small though they are, on road maintenance and upgrading projects, and the payment for hand labour every second day; the first being the people's contribution toward the project. Such a programme has the added advantage of removing the Council from its reliance to date on the large contractors with their fleets of trucks who tend in any case to follow the larger money PWD contracts. These suggestions will be fully investigated with particular reference to this year's coming Council Works programme.

14. While on the subject of Council Works Programmes, there is a need for the Council to consider more fully and in more detail, its prospects for finding revenue and likelihood of completing projects. The present year has produced some good examples of estimates for revenue without due consideration of how practical this is. The monthly returns bear this out. Also, I believe the Council should look more closely at its projects to determine more what is possible with local resources, rather than what everyone would like to see. There is a vast difference between the two and for the moment I feel the later class, particularly in regard to the upgrading of roads, most improbable.

15. As an example of the above approach to projects, I quote the Koboibus Road 1969/70 project and the Ambasoli Road 1970/71 project. At this moment all that can be seen on the Koboibus Road for a joint Council/Administration expenditure of over \$10,000 is approximately 3½ mile of gravelled road. Vehicles are unable to use this section during the wetter times because the approaches at either end are untrafficable and impassable. In fact, there is a very nice "island" of 3½ mile of gravel. Most of the work on this project was done by machinery. This type of construction is expensive although quick. Admittedly the section of road completed is capable of carrying fully laden 5 ton trucks, but at the moment I would question the requirements for such a road in that particular area. It is more likely the road will be required to carry only fully laden Toyota Land Cruisers. Clearly, a different approach is required if the Council is to complete that section of the Ambasoli Road as estimated, with its ~~current~~ current estimate on costing. The people will have to take a more active role in developing facilities for themselves if they insist on completion of the project as planned and the present tax rates.

16. Almost all centres asked for Yangoru to be upgraded to Sub-District status. The people were informed by Mr. Sauinambi that the Administration was considering the matter and he promised to take the matter up again when he next goes to Port Moresby. (The current sitting of the House). Some of the reasons given, population workload etc. may be valid. I could not help feeling, however, that the majority of people expected to see business enterprises blossoming forth immediately the area becomes a sub-district. Because of this the people were told that development would come only through their own hard work and not by the stroke of a pen in Port Moresby.

ECONOMIC.

17. The majority of people are preoccupied with the present level of prices for coffee and rice. Some claims, unsubstantiated to date, are that growers around Maprik and Wewak are getting 2-3 cents per pound more than growers at Yangoru. If this is correct, it is high time the SPCA reviewed the situation with a view to having common prices or explained the reason behind the difference. Admittedly, a number of people want prices which are far beyond a price which would allow the association to sell the produce and still make a profit for shareholders. I do not think this should automatically discredit all of the claims by the growers. Their case in all probability and fairness required investigation. Other growers are concerned that they should have some additional benefit if they are members of a society. This I believe is now under control and the association presumably will buy members produce at a higher price.

18. Another complaint levelled at the Societies is irregular buying. After a brief investigation, I feel this is a justifiable complaint. If the people are producing they should be entitled to regular opportunities to sell their produce. This will be particularly important during the next few months when much of the coffee now on the trees, matures.

19. The people also made further unsubstantiated claims that they believed some of the ~~growers~~^{buyers} were "pocketing" part of the purchase price. There would not appear to be any ready solution to this problem. One possibility I feel the SPCA could investigate, is the positioning of a special scale over the normal face of the scales. The new face would indicate the price to be paid and not the weight. The onus would then be on the buyer to check the scale face to ensure he was properly paid. This presumably would also remove association employees from allegations of corruption. The system could cope with price fluctuations simply by attaching a new face to the scale corresponding to the new price to be paid.

20. Grants for village work from the Rural Development Fund have already been discussed. They are the Kaboibus and Ambasoli Roads. No other projects for assistance have been submitted. It is worth noting that the people themselves regard the construction of all weather road networks in the area as the first priority. The Council will be fully committed to carrying out and completing its road projects this coming year. People in the Yekimbolye area have requested consideration for a road to Torabi in the Gau Council area. This will need investigation first.

SOCIAL.

21. At some of the centres visited, women took part in the public discussions. In some instances, they were critical of the men and their activities. In particular, they resented the men "borrowing" and not repaying money to help pay for Local Government tax. With no official women's clubs in the area it is interesting to see the women taking a more active role in village life.

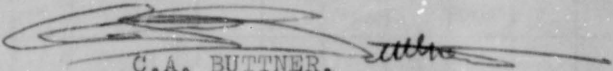
22. At several centres, older men made requests for measures to prevent the younger men leaving the villages and seeking work in the towns (Wewak, Lae, Rabaul). Administration policy was explained to the people. Unfortunately, it is not the answer they are wanting. One can only assume that the gradual "emancipation" of the women and the drift of younger men to the towns is causing a breakdown in the traditional way of life and a challenge to the older village men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The majority of centres, without prompting, came out and spoke in favour of the presence of Mining Companies in the area. The general situation has also been helped by the Member who seized the opportunity to describe activities of the company in the Ambunti area. The people were very impressed. Of particular importance to the Yangoru area is PA. 167 in the Mt. Turu region. The people from the Turu area also were in favour of mining companies, and just prior to the departure of the Officer-in-Charge, on patrol, a deputation of village headmen reported to the office representing Kambenyaka, Sima, and Wamaina villages. They are all in favour. No advice has been received from the villagers of Ambukanja or Wurumuru. The villages of Ambukanja and Marambanja, Haunts of Matias Yeliwan (the cult leader responsible for removal of the control trig. station on Mt. Turu) are outside the area of the authority. The people of these villages however have land rights within the prospecting area. To date the situation is quite satisfactory. It will be closely watched from September onwards, when Matias will return from gaol if granted full remission on his sentence of 9 months.

24. The patrol has been extremely valuable from the point of getting the Member moving among his constituents and providing everyone with an opportunity for free and frank discussion on all questions. It has also been most valuable as a familiarisation patrol for myself and a good chance to learn first hand reactions to the new tax rate and to hear of the people's problems as they see them.

25. I feel that the presence of the MHA Mr. Saunambi has helped greatly on this patrol and I believe the people may have "opened up" a little more in his presence than might have been the case had I conducted the patrol solo. I am grateful to Mr. Saunambi for the assistance he gave in answering questions about the House and the first hand knowledge which he has imparted to the people. I have given Mr. Saunambi an open invitation to call into the area at any time without prior notice and look forward to more regular visits by him to the area. I am sure this is also what the local people are also hoping.


C.A. BUTTNER.

Assistant District Officer.

Officer in Charge - Yajgoru Patrol Post



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Sub-District. MAPRIK
 District of... East Sepik Report No. YANGORU NO. 4
 Council Area. YANGORU
 Patrol Conducted by... G.S. WATTS PATROL OFFICER
 Area Patrolled... WINGEI NO. 2 VILLAGE WINGEI CENSUS DIVISION
 Patrol Accompanied by ~~Europeans~~ S. KUMOU TRAINEE FIELD OFFICER

Natives.....

Duration—From 22/6/1970 to 26/6/1970

Number of Days..... 5 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... Patrol No 3. 1967/68
20 days

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

Population of Area patrolled. 321
Map Reference..... WEWAK 1:250,000

Objects of Patrol... Land Investigation

Village Population Register not enclosed.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/8/1970.

E. J. Hoops
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount Returned to Store

Popul

GFB:KV

67-8-94

Division of District Administration,
KONEMORE. PAPUA.
21st August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. YANGORU 4/69-70

Your reference 67-1-6 of 5/8/70.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr. G.S. Watts, Patrol Officer, of part Wingei Census Division.

The covering comments on this short report are noted with
interest. I trust that Mr. Watts now has a better appreciation
of his role in the political education campaign.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. G.S. Watts,
Patrol Post,
YANGORU.
East Sepik Bistrict.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-94

Telegrams
Telex
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-6

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.

5th August, 1970.

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

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 69/70

Thank you for the abovementioned report together with your covering comments contained in memorandum 67-3-11 of 31st July 1970.

Reference your remarks on the investigation report re the land purchase, please interview Mr. Watts and Mr. Buttner and ensure that they fully understand the need for no difficulties whatsoever to arise from this proposed purchase.

You do not elaborate as to what portion of the report required correction. However, apart from any technical corrections, again it is imperative that the indigenous owners fully understand the terms of the purchase.

I think it would be prudent for you to discuss with Mr. Buttner and the Councillors from the Greater Maprik Council area and the Yangoru Council area the matter of over-priced artefacts as outlined in paragraphs 13, 14 of the report. If Mr. Watts' remarks are accurate this is doing a lot of damage to their future chances of establishing a steady market for tourists and it is suggested that some equitable balance re prices be maintained.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUI.

For your information & records please

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

67-3-11

JAW/cl

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK

31st July, 1970

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK

YANGORU PATROL 4 - 1969/70

Enclosed is the original and two copies of the report (Situation on the above patrol. Comments by the Officer-in-Charge Yangoru are also enclosed.

2. The Investigation Report on the Land purchase has been submitted but was returned to Yangoru for correction. If Mr. Watts' comments are correct (para. 5) then we can expect some difficulty from this purchase.

3. I have spoken at some length to Mr. Watts at Yangoru, on the matters he raises in para's 10 and 11 and I believe he now has some understanding of our role in political education. He will also be attending Mr. Blackburns course to be held in Maprik in early August and I expect him to acquire some knowledge of what is expected of him in relation to political education. At the time I told Mr. Watts that I did not believe what he had written and that I considered him to be taking a very lazy approach to his duties.

4. The report covers all matters raised in Mr. Watts' instructions however, the overall effect of the report is marred by the several cynicism's which are not skillfully used. Mr. Watts should be more careful of this in future reports.

5. Once again No Patrol Map has been submitted - this will be forwarded direct to you from Yangoru.

6. Camping Allowance Claims for Mr. Watts and Mr. Kumou are attached.

J. A. Wiltshire
Assistant District Commissioner

Encl.



67-1-6

Division of District Administration,
District Office,
NEWAK. East Sepik District.

5th August, 1970.

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

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E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

For your information and records please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-3-14

YANGORU.

17th July, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT - YANGORU No.4
1969-70

Attached is the Situation report submitted by Mr. G.S.Watts, Patrol Officer, covering the five days spent in the field finalising the purchase of land at Wingei for the Department of Forests.

Mr. Watts has also investigated the supposed carvings in the Wingei area as requested by you. The present position is still as advised in my minute 7-1-1 to you of 22nd June.

Mr. Watts is currently preparing a patrol map and this will be sent as soon as completed.

Patrol report para.4: I have instructed Mr. Watts to pay particular attention to the training of junior staff, on any future patrols. In particular, where a lack of knowledge is apparent, I require information on what training and corrective measures were taken; not merely a list of what couldn't be done.

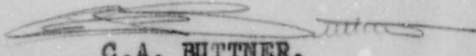
Patrol Report paras. 10 & 11: I do not agree with or accept Mr. Watts' comments. I have discussed the matter of political education with him and will be looking to an improvement in the quantity of political education done as well as an improvement in his personal approach to the job. I have made a copy of the political education handbook, available to Mr. Watts as a personal issue and he has now acknowledged receipt of this.

The economic situation as reported by Mr. Watts is appreciated. This coming financial year, the Yangoru Council will be attempting to put more into the villages throughout the whole area, than has been accomplished in the past. It is hoped this will bring about a more healthy attitude towards work and the operation of the Council.

Produce prices were discussed with these people some two months ago. They have been told the price paid by the SPCA is set by that association and any increase in price can only be brought about by increased pressure from the local delegates. This particular aspect of the work of the association needs more attention particularly by the co-operative Officers in Maprik. Far too few people appreciate how the association works and just what its responsibilities are.

Cocoa plantings are increasing in the area, This was in response to what the people considered a far too low price for coffee. It remains to be seen what effect the recently approved buying price increase of 2cents per lb. will have on the people.

The main object of the patrol was to finalise a long outstanding land investigation. This has now been completed, and is attached together with camping allowance claim for payment. Please have the District Officer, Lands, Wewak return sunprinted copies of the survey plan to yourself and this office.


C.A. BUTTNER.
Officer - in - Charge.

67-2-3

Department of the Administrator,
Division
~~XXXXXXXX~~
YANGORU.
E.S.D.


18th June, 1970.

Mr. G.S. Watts,
Patrol Officer,
YANGORU.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.
YANGORU No.4-69/70

Please prepare immediately to carry out a patrol to the Wingei Census Division.

2. You are to carry out a land investigation of approximately 46 acres required for a Forestry extension centre: Instruction number ES 125.
3. On completion of the patrol, please submit a Situation Report. This need only be brief, and relate only to the investigation.
4. The instruction requests an investigation for purchase. It may be necessary to pay particular attention to the question of population pressure and arable land holdings of some of the land owning groups in the area. Your eventual recommendations for purchase or lease can be explained fully in the situation report.


C.A. BUTTNER.
Assistant District Officer.



Telegrams
Telephone
Car Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
YANGORU East Sepik District.

14th July, 1970

The Officer-in-Charge,
YANGORU

YANGORU PATROL NO. 4 OF 1969/70

SITUATION REPORT

Introduction

1. This patrol was conducted essentially to complete a land investigation for the purchase of about 46 acres of land for a forestry extension near WINGEI. Attached is a copy of your patrol instructions.
2. I noted your amending minute to the above instruction and further comment regarding the undertaking of political education discussions appears below.
3. I also investigated the presence of an historically important carving which is said to be in the area. The only thing that was brought forward was a mask (see attached photo) which the owner wants \$10. for. However on 10th July when I went to Wingei to put in land purchase cement pegs I was informed that the villagers were holding some very old carvings that at one stage were stolen from them and sold to a Catholic Mission priest who in turn sold them to someone in Australia. After a complaint by the villagers these carvings were traced and returned to the owners. No mention was made by the owners of giving these pieces to the Museum.
4. On this patrol Mr. Kumou accompanied me once again for training in compiling of the investigation report. I accompanied him whilst the boundaries were re-established and re-surveyed. From his field notes I compiled a plan that had an accuracy of 1:900 and 1:1000. I feel that his survey work is very good however he still requires more experience in the narrative section. He has already had experience in this type of work with the KUNAUKI investigation. I noticed that he does not understand nor can he explain the purpose of the executives and agents. He also should pay closer attention to spelling of names consistently in the schedules of owners and improvements.
5. The land owners state resolutely that they were promised \$9,000 for the land by the Forestry Department when the project was initiated. It seems to me that while the Administration is trying to combat squatting by local people it is being undermined by its own officers - in this case of the Department of Forests. When I finished the investigation there seemed to be some confusion as to whether they were promised \$9,000 or \$900 but the fact remains that quite a problem now exists because the land was not purchased first for Forestry before being improved upon.
6. It seems that the owners of this land wish to buy some cattle and a tractor so I suppose \$9,000 would help defray the cost of these!

Political

7. As stated above I noted your ammendment to carry out political education discussions however before receiving these instructions I had asked the villagers to come to the camp in the evening so that any problems could be discussed, but as the camp was a long way from the village they did not want to. Instead I spoke with a few of the land owners from time to time on the actual investigation.

8. A tape recording could probably made of their opinions and this would reflect those of 90% of the people in the area. They are worried that the Australians are going to leave the country taking with them their wealth and knowledge.

9. Nothing much deeper than this could be ascertained as time and conditions did not permit full discussion.

10. As far as political education is concerned I feel that if the Secretary wants this to be a continuing process then field officers should be given some tools to work with. What has happened to the manual that we were supposed to get in November, 1969.

11. I feel it is pointless even trying to attempt political education when we are not properly trained nor equipped to do such a job. After all Public Servants are expected to refrain from political activities.

Economic.

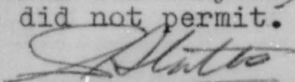
12. The Wingei people are very aware of the fact that they are short of good timber and over the last few years have planted up large areas of teak and kamarere trees with the assistance of the Department of Forests. They intend to market this timber in the future and it is hard to understand why, after all the aid that they have had from the Administration, they want such an exorbitant price for their land. Paternalism obviously does not pay!

13. This trend of setting exorbitant prices does not only apply to land. I tried to purchase a gallon of petrol from the nearby trade-store and was asked to pay \$1.00 for it, eventually paying 50c which is still above the price controlled rate. Some months ago I lost the wheel of my car in the area and offered a reward of \$2.00. When it was found they expected me to pay them \$8.00. They are offering for sale carvings of very shoddy nature for \$100. I have seen better carvings on the Sepik River that would fetch about \$20.

14. Development in the area is quite reasonable with a road from the Sepik Highway to KUNJINGINI serving the area. WINGEI 2 has a PMV truck which runs regularly to Wewak. Unfortunately the rough road running into the village loosens parts of the vehicle causing breakdowns - but their villagers don't seem interested in improving their own road. They want the Administration to. It was explained that this would be up to their own Councillor making a request through the Yangoru Council.

15. Some coffee gardens in the area have not come up to expectations and the owners state that they will replace them with cocoa plantings. The reasons for the coffee failing seems to be either lack of sufficient shade or poor soil. However this is only an uneducated guess. They state they have seen the Agricultural Officer about this matter.

16. As the patrol was only brief I have not gone into great detail as time did not permit. For your attention.


G.S. Watts Patrol Officer

YANGORU PATROL NO.4 OF 1969/70

PATROL DIARY

Monday 22nd June, 1970

Departed Yangoru 930 arriving Wingei 2 1030.
Set up camp at Kambiamo.
Rain - remainder of day talking with villagers.
Slept Kambiamo.

Tuesday 23rd June

Rain - briefed Mr Kumuu.
To **BENGRAGUM** to inspect land holdings and village boundaries.
1100 returned. Compiling report.
1530 to Yangoru returned 1700
Slept Kambiamo.

Wednesday 24th June

Calculating new bearings for boundaries from old map.
1000 with Mr. Kumou cutting boundaries and surveying with
owners.
1400 checking report. Talking with villagers.
Slept Kanbiamo.

Thursday 25th June

Discussions with villagers and accompanying survey to check
slopes etc. To Wingei mission - spoke with Mr. Marlow and
returned to land 1130.
Further discussions with people and accompanied Mr. Kumou to
complete traverse.
Slept Kanbiamo.

Friday 26th June

Briefed Mr. Kumou re improvements.
0800 to Maprik to have bike repaired - began typing report.
1400 departed and arrived Wingei 1430 - final talks with land
owners. Vehicle arrived, photographed mask and returned
Yangoru 1630

