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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MORUBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 18

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1969 - 1970

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PORT MORESBY - 1991

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67-6-130. ✓

PATROL REPORT No 10-1969-70.

BY

S. S. CUTLACK.

*Comment RPP 17/6/71.
Area Study copy.*

WAU

MOROSE DISTRICT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAU No. 10 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by S.S. CUTLACK

Area Patrolled BIARU VALLEY C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Part Accompanied by P.O. K. Sandell.

Natives 2 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 29/5/1970 to 29/6/1970 (inclusive)

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/7/1969.

Medical/...../1966.

Map Reference Map Attached

Objects of Patrol Annual Census Revision, Area Study, Situation Report,
General Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Mr. S. J. ...

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
.....
.....

populat

MIGRATION
In
M F M

PATROL NO.	WAU NO. 10 of 1969/70.
SUB - DISTRICT.	W A U.
DISTRICT.	MOROBE.
COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL.	NON COUNCIL.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	S.S.CUTLACK.
DESIGNATION.	ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.
AREA PATROLLED.	BIARU VALLEY.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.	2 members of R.P.N.G.C.
DURATION OF PATROL.	32 DAYS.
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	AREA STUDY, SITUATION REPORT, ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED.	1293.
MAP REFERENCE.	MAP ATTACHED.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED.	ENCLOSED.

67.2.3

Division of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

1st March, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT No. 10 - 1969/70.

Forwarded herewith please find the original and a copy of a report by Mr. S. Cutlack, Assistant Patrol Officer. The report is of a patrol to the Biaru Valley Census Division. The Division lies south of Wau. The population recorded is 1293. Economically and politically the area is undeveloped.

Politically the people remain outside the boundaries of Local Government Councils. There are two reasons for this,

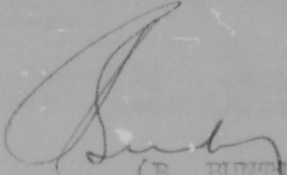
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Low level communication with the Administration is good but it is extraordinarily difficult to achieve a perception of the more advanced political machinery.

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Mr. Cutlack has mentioned the political feeling held that the Government has never done much to help the people economically. Unfortunately under the circumstances of location, population and rainfall, nothing more can be done on a rational economic level.

Mr. Cutlack has submitted an informative and well prepared report and I commend him to you for his application. The report is submitted with map, appendices and photographs.


(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner.

67-1-4

PPB:BM

Sub - District Office,
W.A.U.

Morobe District.

25th January, 1971.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

WAU PATROL NO. 10 OF 1969/70---
BIARU VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION

Three copies of the above patrol report, submitted by Mr. S.S. Cutlack, Assistant Patrol Officer, are forwarded herewith.

The information submitted, together with maps, photos, and appendices is informative. Unfortunately, Mr. Cutlack has not submitted a separate Situation Report. Also the "Attitude Towards Central Government" section and the "Accommodation, Services, Facilities" section of the Area Study have not been mentioned. The former section is partly covered under "The Stage of Political Development" section. The latter section is not applicable to this area.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The airstrip site at TANKU appears to be the most feasible. The people in the BIARU valley sell coffee through the Sai - Watut Society, and it would be of benefit if a buying point could be established at TANKU.

The Society would probably be able to assist with provision of hand tools and wheelbarrows, provided the local people were prepared to put in the necessary work to construct an airstrip. A helicopter survey of the proposed site will be undertaken shortly in company with the Rural Development Officer, WAU.

The airstrip site in the BIARU valley will require closer consideration. As stated in the report, the nearest centre of population is 1½ hours walking time away. Because these people are a different language group, they are not affiliated in any way with the Sai-Watut Society. Purchase of coffee would have to be handled by the Dept. of Agriculture in the first instance. If the volume of coffee, and the economics of an airstrip warrant, it may be possible to amalgamate this area into the W.A.B. Coffee Society which covers the BIARU villages. There is no doubt that an airstrip in the BIARU area is the only means by which the people will be able to progress economically.

The BIARU valley will also be covered by a helicopter survey in the near future, by the Rural Development Officer and an officer of our Department.

The chances of road communications from WAU with the two valleys is remote at this stage. However, such depends on the route finally chosen for an inter-territory road.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The question of introducing cattle into the KUDJERU area has previously been raised. Unless some agreement is reached between the BIARU and the BIARUAI people on the land ownership, any resettlement or economic development schemes will be impossible. A better appreciation of the suitability of the area for cattle will be gained following the R.A.S.F. helicopter surveys.

A road from KALCINIK to WINIMA and thence on to the KUDJERU area is included in the rural development programme. Unless the road becomes a reality and provides direct contact with the KUDJERU area, it is unlikely that the Department of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries will be in a position to effectively assist and supervise any cattle projects.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It would appear that the BIARU people are not keen on joining the WARAI Local Government Council at this stage. Your 67-2-3 of 17th March and 67-2-15 of 13th January 1970 refer. They are obviously concerned at the extra burden which taxation would place on their present low income.

Previous reports have suggested that a roadlink from the BIARU valley to GARAINA is more of a possibility than a link with SAU. It is likely that the people would accept inclusion in the Warai Council area if there was a possibility of communications and transport between their villages and Garaina.

Perhaps you could advise what road-building programmes are under way in the Garaina area which may have some bearing on the Biaru valley villages.

HEALTH - AID POST.

The aid post at TAUBA is still unmanned. I am sure the staff situation in P.A.D. is such that no orderly service is available. I think it is essential that these people receive some health services. Could the matter be taken up again with the Regional Health Officer.

FUTURE PATROLS

It is evident that the two groups of villages comprising this census division, situated as they are in two distinct valleys, have very little in common. The problems of mounting a patrol into this census division are increasing as carriers become scarcer. The BIARUAI people, who normally provide carriers for the outward journey, are most reluctant to engage in this exercise. Because of the relatively long duration of a patrol to the area, considerable supplies need to be carried on the outward journey, thus aggravating the carrier situation.

In addition, the census division warrants only minimal attention from the population and economic viewpoint. Added to this is the staff situation, and the need to concentrate on areas of greater economic potential.

It is my recommendation that this census division be divided into two divisions, the BIARU valley C/D and the BLOA valley C/D, and that it be covered as two separate and distinct patrols in future.

You will note that this patrol was completed at the end of June 1970. The report was submitted by Mr Cutlack a few days prior to his departure on leave which was December 19th.

(3)

Mr Cutlack's reasons for the delay in completing the report are that the above patrol was followed immediately by census patrol to the BIANGAI, then work on the Watut river bridge. This was followed by preparation and construction of the Wau Sub-District exhibit for the Morobe Agricultural Show, and then completion of the abutments for the Watut bridge. Despite the amount of outside work in which Mr Cutlack was engaged prior to his leave, the delay in submission of this report was for too long. I have stressed to Mr Cutlack the need to submit patrol reports promptly.

With regard to the instructions issued to Mr Sandell, no separate report was submitted by this officer prior to his departure on leave. As you know Mr Sandell resigned whilst on leave.

P. F. ~~GREENFIELD~~

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL NO.

WAU NO. 10 of 1969/70.

SUB - DISTRICT.

W A U.

DISTRICT.

MOROBE.

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL.

NON COUNCIL.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

S.S. CUTLACK.

DESIGNATION.

ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED.

BIARU VALLEY.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL.

2 members of R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL.

32 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

AREA STUDY, SITUATION REPORT,
ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION, GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA
PATROLLED.

1293.

MAP REFERENCE.

MAP ATTACHED.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER
ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED.

ENCLOSED.

PATROL DIARY.

Page 2.

29th May 1970. 1500 Departed Wau by vehicle for road head.
1600 Left road head at Kaisinik Creek for
Warabung rest house.
1645 arrived Warabung. Insufficient carriers,
cargo relayed in by six Biawen men.
2130 All cargo in. Overnight.

30th May 1970. At Warabung awaiting carriers. Overnight.

31st May 1970. At Warabung recruiting carriers, Ahima,
Ilauru and Biawen. Overnight.

1st June 1970. 0730 Departed Warabung No.1 for Warabung No.2.
1320 Reached summit of dividing range.
1430 Arrived Warabung No.2 campsite. Elapsed
time, 7 hours. Actual walking time 6 1/2 hours.
1600 First carriers arrived. All carriers in by
1700. Track in fair condition - broken and
overgrown in places. Overnight under canvas.

2nd June 1970. 0730 Carriers departed for Wudjini.
0800 Left, following carriers.
1000 Reached Biaru/Biangai C/D boundary.
1435 Summit of main range, tracks descends.
1525 Emerged from forest onto kunai ridge at top
of Biaru Valley.
1620 Arrived Wudjini. Time elapsed 8hrs.20mins.
Actual walking time 6hrs.50mins.
1800 Police Constable arrived with news of
desertion by some carriers.
2030 First carriers arrived. Overnight Wudjini.

3rd June 1970. 0600 Biaru carriers dispatched to bring in
abandoned cargo.
1340 Six carriers arrived.
1700 All cargo and carriers in. Overnight.

4th June 1970. 1000 Commenced census revision of Daudoro and
Wudjini. Completed census by 1330.
Discussions with village people in the
afternoon to gather information for Area Study.
Overnight.

5th June 1970. 0800 Departed for Ilavu.
0900 Arrived Ilavu (new village site on main track
to Tauris). Patrol boxes sent on to Tauris,
in charge of Police Constable.
0915 Commenced census revision - completed by
1015. Talks held with people until 1225, then
departed for Tauris.
1300 Arrived Tauris. Easy walking, track in good
condition. Afternoon spent on bookwork.
Overnight.

6th June 1970. 1000 Commenced census revision for Tauris and the
hamlet Kemtaka.
1400 Completed census.
1630 Began discussions with people to gather
information for Area Study. Evening talks
given on Local Government and Political
Education. Overnight.

7th June 1970. Sunday observed.
0900 Carriers arrived after attending church.
0920 Departed Tauris for Tori.
1250 Arrived Tori. Road in poor condition -
overgrown and broken in many sections.
Elapsed time 3hrs. Actual walking time 2hrs.

7th June cont.	1430	All carriers in. Overnight Tori.
8th June 1970.	0815 1200	Commenced census of Tori and Gorua people. Completed census revision. Bookwork in afternoon. Overnight Tori.
9th June 1970.	0630 0845 1200 1445	Left Tori with one policeman to visit Gorua village. Patrol Officer K. Sandell conducted Local Government Survey. Left to return to Wau. Arrived Gorua. Actual walking time 2hrs. Inspected village which is in a valley on southern bank of Eti river. Talks with villagers present. Departed to return to Tori. Arrived Tori. Overnight.
10th June 1970.	0600 0725 0930 0945 1010 1040 1045	Broke camp and packed boxes - awaiting carriers. Departed Tori for Tauris. Detoured from main track to visit the hamlet of Kembakaka. Arrived Kembakaka - inspected village and had brief talks with people. Left Kembakaka and rejoined the patrol. Arrived Tauris. All cargo in. Afternoon spent on bookwork and talks with villagers. Overnight Tauris.
11th June 1970.	0705	Left Tauris to inspect possible airstrip site near old Nago village - 1hr.15mins walking time from Tauris. Made measurement and climbed to nearby ridge to view whole area. Returned to Tauris - arriving at 1500hrs. Overnight Tauris.
12th June 1970.	0700 1030 1100	Departed Tauris to visit Kasingari village at top of the valley, and old Ilavu. Arrived Ilavu 0750 - talk with Tultul and proceeded towards Kasingari. Arrived Kasingari - inspected village and talked with people Left to return to Tauris - arriving at 1230. talks with people in afternoon about proposed air strip. Overnight Tauris.
13th June 1970.	0630 0715 1745	Carriers arrived. Departed Tauris for Kudjeru valley following a direct route approximately NW from Tauris very rough track only recently cleared for the patrol. Police constable and myself caught in very heavy rain at campsite - decided to push on to Kudjeru - in tracking patrol to camp for the night. Arrived Kudjeru temporary rest house. Overnight.
14th June 1970.	 0700 1240	Sunday. Met with police constable sent from Wau to replace one of patrol police instructed to return to station. First carrier in. All carriers in by 1700. Actual walking time from Tauris 9hrs.45mins. Time elapsed 10hrs.30mins. Carriers took about 8hrs. to reach first camp, then another 6hrs. to the Kudjeru.
15th June 1970.	0545 0700 0910	Constable HIBI left to return to Wau. Departed Kudjeru for Mloa Valley. Reached first summit, about 8,500ft in heavy moss forest. Reached summit called waterdry (7,900ft) at 1045 - track descends following the ridge.

15th June cont.	1125	Reached shelter known as Haus Koroka. Rested - decided to proceed as adequate shelter for patrol was not available here.
	1310	Proceeded - descending steeply for 1hr.
	1505	Arrived Haus Kapa. Actual walking time 7 hours.
	1645	First carriers in. All cargo in by 1730. Track very rough until it meets old Bulldog Road. Overnight under canvas.
16th June 1970	0745	Departed Haus Kapa for Anandea following a good track along the route of old Bulldog/Wau Road.
	0900	Carrier badly cut on leg - applied first aid and sent for help to get him to village.
	0920	Proceeded again, injured man being carried.
	0945	Arrived Anandea. Walking time 1hr.20mins.
	1500	A.P.O. from Tekadu arrived - injured carrier treated. Overnight Anandea.
17th June 1970.	0930	Commenced census revision.
	1215	Completed census. Talks to gather Area Study data in afternoon. Overnight Anandea.
18th June 1970	0700	Carriers from Tekadu arrived.
	0735	Departed for Tekadu.
	0945	Arrived Tekadu. Walking time 2hrs. Arranged to do census next day as many people absent further down valley. Overnight Tekadu.
19th June 1970.	0915	Census began - completed by 1130.
	1300	Left rest house with party of villagers to inspect coffee gardens and other part of the village. Took rough measurements of suggested airstrip site - too small.
	1500	Returned to Tekadu. Discussions to gather information for Area Study in evening. Overnight Tekadu.
20th June 1970.		Very heavy rain. Decided to delay departure until next day. Bookwork and compiling new census sheets. Overnight Tekadu.
21st June 1970.		Sunday.
	0800	Departed Tekadu for Yenawi - 40mins. easy walk along the old vehicular road. Discussions with the people in the afternoon. Overnight Yenawi.
22nd June 1970.	0830	Commenced census - completed by 1130.
	1205	Departed for Wanbapaiya - still following the old road most of the way.
	1345	Arrived at the recently constructed rest house just below village. Overnight.
23rd June 1970.	0815	Commenced census - completed by 0930. Inspected new coffee gardens, and held talks with the people. Overnight.
24th June 1970.	0725	Departed Wanbapaiya for Tekadu.
	0945	Arrived Tekadu. Walking time 2hrs.30mins.
	1030	All carriers in. Afternoon made chain and compass survey of flat area in vicinity of Aid Post and Rest House. Overnight Tekadu.

25th June 1970.	0745	Departed Tehadu for Haus Kapa via Anandea
	0900	Rested at Anandea (2) to hear a complaint and to inspect recently installed coffee machine.
	0920	Proceeded to Anandea rest house arriving at 1000. Bought food for return trip over the mountains.
	1050	Left for Haus Kapa.
26th June 1970.	1210	Arrived Haus Kapa erected tents and set up camp. All cargo in by 1300. Overnight Haus Kapa.
	0600	Left Haus Kapa at first light with 2 boxes only and 6 carriers) to make Kudjeru valley by nightfall. Rest of patrol in charge of police corporal to camp in temporary shelter Haus Koroka.
	0825	Reached Hause Koroka.
	0920	First Summit (Water Dry)
27th June 1970.	1040	Arrived last summit and descended towards Kudjeru Valley.
	1240	Arrived at campsite. Walking time 5hrs.50mins. Time elapsed 3hrs.30mins. Carriers arrived at 1450. Time 8hrs.40mins. Overnight Kudjeru.
	0930	Rest of patrol began arriving. All cargo in by 1100. Selected site for new temporary rest house and began cutting timber for construction. Overnight Kudjeru.
	0800	Commenced work on erecting new resthouse. Frame work of walls and roof completed by 1600. Overnight.
29th June 1970.	0500	Rose and began packing boxes for early start.
	0630	Departed Kudjeru for Warabung No.1 - Misngai C/D
	0745	Reached top of main ridge - gradual climb up Lunai spur.
	0835	Passed through clearing known as "Banis Monkey".
	1020	Arrived Minima. Rested and had discussions with Laluai. Few people present in surrounding villages having gone to Wau for Court Hearing. Decided to continue through to Wau this day.
	1055	Arrived Warabung rest house. All cargo in by 1200. Fed and fed carriers.
	1300	Departed Warabung for roadhead.
	1340	Arrived Kaininik Creek roadhead - awaiting transport.
	1445	Departed by vehicle for Wau.
	1530	Arrived Wau. Patrol completed.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

RPK/JW

67-6-130

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

17th May, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

MAU - PATROL NO. 10 of 1969/70.

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 1st March, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study Report by Mr. A.S. Cutlack, Assistant Patrol Officer to the Biaru Valley Census Division.

The report submitted with appendices, photos etc is very informative, however, the officer's efforts have been marred by the unfortunate circumstances which eventuated the delay of this report.

Officers in the field should be advised of the necessity, in fact a must that Situation Reports be given priority in report writing - reference Departmental Standing Instructions as revised to date Chapter IV Part III.

A good report by a keen and observant officer.

(T. W. ELLIS).
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-130

27

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67.2.3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote
No.



Department of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
IAE.

1st March, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBUBU.

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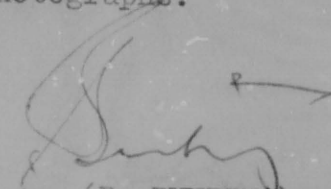
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Mr. Cutlack has mentioned the political feeling held that the Government has never done much to help the people economically. Unfortunately under the circumstances of location, population and rainfall, nothing more can be done on a rational economic level.

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a/District Commissioner.

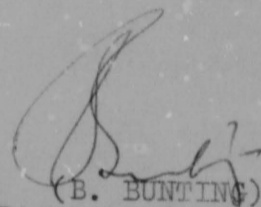
26

1st March, 1971.

c.c. A.D.C.
Sub-District Office,
WAU.

Your 67.1.4 dated 25th January, 1971 refers.

1. I am particularly anxious that you find a commercial airfield site in the Biaru Division, preferably the Mloa Valley. The deminsions of the site should be, preferably, 2,000 ft x 150 ft. Please keep this matter in mind for the next patrol to the Biaru.
2. The District Medical Officer has been asked to advise the position of staff for the Tauris aid post.
3. There is no reason why the Biaru and the Mloa Valley cannot be considered as separate patrol areas.
4. The responsibility for having patrol reports submitted on time is yours. Please ensure that there is no such time lag in the submission of further reports.
5. Claim for camping allowance has been passed to Treasury for payment.



(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner.

67.2.3

Division of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
IAF.

c.c. A. J. C. WAK

1st March, 1971.

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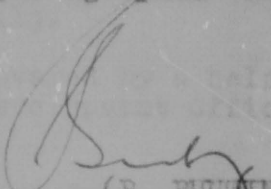
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s/District Commissioner.

24

1st March, 1971.

c.c. A.D.C.
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5. Claim for camping allowance has been passed to Treasury for payment.

*ref. conversation with
Bunter / Seaford / Black
on 29/2/71. Please have
men paid and and have
D. I. (Adams) in post -*

Bunter
(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner.

67-1-4

PFB:BM

Sub - District Office,
W A U.

Morobe District.

25th January 1971.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

WAU PATROL NO. 10 OF 1969/70---
BIARU VALLEY CENSUS DIVISION

Three copies of the above patrol report, submitted by Mr. S.B. Outlack, Assistant Patrol Officer, are forwarded herewith.

The information submitted, together with maps, photos, and appendices is informative. Unfortunately, Mr. Outlack has not submitted a separate Situation Report. Also the "Attitude Towards Central Government" section and the "Accommodation, Services, Facilities" section of the Area Study have not been mentioned. The former section is partly covered under "The Stage of Political Development" section. The latter section is not applicable to this area.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ECONOMY OF THE AREA

The airstrip site at TEKADU appears to be the most feasible. The people in the ELOA valley sell coffee through the Sai - Watut Society, and it would be of benefit if a buying point could be established at TEKADU.

The Society would probably be able to assist with provision of hand tools and wheelbarrows, provided the local people were prepared to put in the necessary work to construct an airstrip. A helicopter survey of the proposed site will be undertaken shortly in company with the Rural Development Officer, Wau.

The airstrip site in the BIARU valley will require closer consideration. As stated in the report, the nearest centre of population is 1½ hours walking time away. Because these people are a different language group, they are not affiliated in any way with the Sai-Watut Society. Purchase of coffee would have to be handled by the Dept. of Agriculture in the first instance. If the volume of coffee, and the economic benefits of an airstrip warrant, it may be possible to amalgamate the BIARU area into the W.K.B. Coffee Society which covers the other villages. There is no doubt that an airstrip in the BIARU area is the only means by which the people will be able to progress economically.

The BIARU valley will also be covered by a helicopter survey in the near future, by the Rural Development Officer and an officer of our Department.

The chances of road communications from Wau with the two valleys is remote at this stage. However, much depends on the route finally chosen for an inter-territory road.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The question of introducing cattle into the KUDJERU area has previously been raised. Unless some agreement is reached between the BIARU and the BIANGAI people on the land ownership, any resettlement or economic development schemes will be impossible. A better appreciation of the suitability of the area for cattle will be gained following the D.A.S.F. helicopter surveys.

A road from KALBINIK to WINIMA and thence on to the KUDJERU area is included in the rural development programme. Unless the road becomes a reality and provides direct contact with the KUDJERU area, it is unlikely that the Department of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries will be in a position to effectively assist and supervise any cattle projects.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It would appear that the BIARU people are not keen on joining the WARIA Local Government Council at this stage. Your 67-2-3 of 17th March and 67-2-15 of 13th January 1970 refer. They are obviously concerned at the extra burden which taxation would place on their present low income.

Previous reports have suggested that a roadlink from the BIARU valley to GARAINA is more of a possibility than a link with Wau. It is likely that the people would accept inclusion in the Waria Council area if there was a possibility of communications and transport between their villages and Garaina.

Perhaps you could advise what road-building programmes are under way in the Garaina area which may have some bearing on the BiarU valley villages.

HEALTH - AIDS POSTS.

The aid post at TAURIS is still unmanned. I believe the staff situation in F.R.D. is such that no orderly is available. I think it is essential that these people receive some health services. Could the matter be taken up again with the Regional Health Officer.

FUTURE PATROLS

It is evident that the two groups of villages comprising this census division, situated as they are in two distinct valleys, have very little in common. The problems of mounting a patrol into this census division are increasing as carriers become scarcer. The BIANGAI people, who normally provide carriers for the outward journey, are most reluctant to engage in this exercise. Because of the relatively long duration of a patrol to the area, considerable supplies need to be carried on the outward journey, thus aggravating the carrier situation.

In addition, the census division warrants only minimal attention from the population and economic viewpoint. Added to this is the staff situation, and the need to concentrate on areas of greater economic potential.

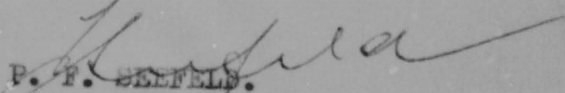
It is my recommendation that this census division be divided into two divisions, the BIARU valley C/D and the ELOA valley C/D, and that it be covered as two separate and distinct patrols in future.

You will note that this patrol was completed at the end of June 1970. The report was submitted by Mr Cutlack a few days prior to his departure on leave which was December 19th.

(3)

Mr Cutlack's reasons for the delay in completing the report are that the above patrol was followed immediately by census patrol to the BIANGAI, then work on the Watut river bridge. This was followed by preparation and construction of the Wau Sub-District exhibit for the Morobe Agricultural Show, and then completion of the abutments for the Watut bridge. Despite the amount of outside work in which Mr Cutlack was engaged prior to his leave, the delay in submission of this report was for too long. I have stressed to Mr Cutlack the need to submit patrol reports promptly.

With regard to the instructions issued to Mr Sandell, no separate report was submitted by this officer prior to his departure on leave. As you know Mr Sandell resigned whilst on leave.


P. F. SEEFELD.

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY.

(20)

29th May 1970. 1500 Departed Wau by vehicle for road head.
1600 Left road head at Kaisinik Creek for Warabung rest house.
1645 arrived Warabung. insufficient carriers, cargo relayed in by six Biawen men.
2130 All cargo in. Overnight.

30th May 1970. At Warabung awaiting carriers. Overnight.

31st May 1970. At Warabung recruiting carriers, Winima, Ilauru and Biawen. Overnight.

1st June 1970. 0730 Departed Warabung No.1 for Warabung No.2.
1320 Reached summit of dividing range.
1430 Arrived Warabung No.2 campsite. Elapsed time, 7 hours. Actual walking time 6½ hours.
1600 First carriers arrived. All carriers in by 1700. Track in fair condition - broken and overgrown in places. Overnight under canvas.

2nd June 1970. 0730 Carriers departed for Wudjini.
0800 Left, following carriers.
1000 Reached Biaru/Biangai C/D boundary.
1435 Summit of main range, tracks descends.
1525 Emerged from forest onto kunai ridge at top of Biaru Valley.
1620 Arrived Wudjini. Time elapsed 8hrs.20mins. Actual walking time 6hrs.50mins.
1800 Police Constable arrived with news of desertion by some carriers.
2030 First carriers arrived. Overnight Wudjini.

3rd June 1970. 0600 Biaru carriers dispatched to bring in abandoned cargo.
1340 Six carriers arrived.
1700 All cargo and carriers in. Overnight.

4th June 1970. 1000 Commenced census revision of Daudoro and Wudjini. Completed census by 1330. Discussions with village people in the afternoon to gather information for Area Study. Overnight.

5th June 1970. 0800 Departed for Ilavu.
0900 Arrived Ilavu (new village site on main track to Tauris). Patrol boxes sent on to Tauris, incharge of Police Constable.
0915 Commenced census revision - completed by 1015. Talks held with people until 1225, then departed for Tauris.
1300 Arrived Tauris. Easy walking, track in good condition. Afternoon spent on bookwork. Overnight.

6th June 1970. 1000 Commenced census revision for Tauris and the hamlet Kembaka.
1400 Completed census.
1630 Began discussions with people to gather information for Area Study. Evening talks given on Local Government and Political Education. Overnight.

7th June 1970. Sunday observed.
0900 Carriers arrived after attending church.
0920 Departed Tauris for Tori.
1250 Arrived Tori. Road in poor condition - overgrown and broken in many sections. Elapsed time 3½hrs. Actual walking time 2½hrs.

7th June cont. 1430 All carriers in. Overnight Tori. (19)

8th June 1970. 0815 Commenced census of Tori and Gorua people.
1200 Compiled census revision. Bookwork in
afternoon. Overnight Tori.

9th June 1970. 0630 Left Tori with one policeman to visit Gorua
village. Patrol Officer K.Sandell conducted
Local Government Survey. Left to return to
Wau.
0845 Arrived Gorua. Actual walking time 2hrs.
Inspected village which is in a valley on
southern bank of Eti River. Talks with
villagers present.
1200 Departed to return to Tori.
1445 Arrived Tori. Overnight.

10th June 1970. 0600 Broke camp and packed boxes - awaiting carriers.
0725 Departed Tori for Tauris.
0930 Detoured from main track to visit the hamlet
of Kembakaka.
0945 Arrived Kembaka - inspected village and had
brief talks with people.
1010 Left Kembaka and rejoined the patrol.
1040 Arrived Tauris.
1045 All cargo in. Afternoon spent on bookwork
and talks with villagers. Overnight Tauris.

11th June 1970. 0705 Left Tauris to inspect possible airstrip site
near old Nago village - 1hr.15mins walking
time from Tauris. Made measurement and
climbed to nearby ridge to view whole area.
Returned to Tauris - arriving at 1500hrs.
Overnight Tauris.

12th June 1970. 0700 Departed Tauris to visit Kasingari village
at top of the valley, and old Ilavu.
Arrived Ilavu 0750 - talk with Tultul and
proceeded towards Kasingari.
1030 Arrived Kasingari - inspected village and
talked with people
1100 Left to return to Tauris - arriving at 1230.
talks with people in afternoon about proposed
air strip. Overnight Tauris.

13th June 1970. 0630 Carriers arrived.
0715 Departed Tauris for Kudjeru valley following
a direct route approximately NW from Tauris
very rough track only recently cleared for
the patrol. Police constable and myself
caught in very heavy rain at campsite -
decided to push on to Kudjeru - instructing
patrol to camp for the night.
1745 Arrived Kudjeru temporary rest house. Overnight.

14th June 1970. Sunday.
0700 Met with police constable sent from Wau to
replace one of patrol police instructed to
return to station.
1240 First carrier in. All carriers in by 1700.
Actual walking time from Tauris 9hrs.45mins.
Time elapsed 10hrs.30mins. Carriers took about
8hrs. to reach first camp, then another 6hrs.
to the Kudjeru.

15th June 1970. 0545 Constable PIKUI left to return to Wau.
0700 Departed Kudjeru for Eloa Valley.
0910 Reached first summit, about 8,500ft in heavy
moss forest. Reached summit called Waterdry
(7,900ft) at 1045 - track descends following
the ridge.

(18)

15th June cont.	1125	Reached shelter known as Haus Koroka. Rested - decided to proceed as adequate shelter for patrol was not available here.
	1310	Proceeded - descending steeply for 1hr.
	1505	Arrived Haus Kapa. Actual walking time 7 hours.
	1645	First carriers in. All cargo in by 1730. Track very rough until it meets old Bulldog Road. Overnight under canvas.
16th June 1970	0745	Departed Haus Kapa for Anandea following a good track along the route of old Bulldog/Wau Road.
	0900	Carrier badly cut on leg - applied first aid and sent for help to get him to village.
	0920	Proceeded again, injured man being carried.
	0945	Arrived Anandea. Walking time 1hr.20mins.
	1500	A.P.O. from Tekadu arrived - injured carrier treated. Overnight Anandea.
17th June 1970.	0930	Commenced census revision.
	1215	Completed census. Talks to gather Area Study data in afternoon. Overnight Anandea.
18th June 1970	0700	Carriers from Tekadu arrived.
	0735	Departed for Tekadu.
	0945	Arrived Tekadu. Walking time 2hrs. Arranged to do census next day as many people absent further down valley. Overnight Tekadu.
19th June 1970.	0915	Census began - completed by 1130.
	1300	Left rest house with party of villagers to inspect coffee gardens and other part of the village. Took rough measurements of suggested airstrip site - too small
	1500	Returned to Tekadu. Discussions to gather information for Area Study in evening. Overnight Tekadu.
20th June 1970.		Very heavy rain. Decided to delay departure until next day. Bookwork and compiling new census sheets. Overnight Tekadu.
21st June 1970.	0800	Sunday. Departed Tekadu for Yenawi - 40mins. easy walk along the old vehicular road. Discussions with the people in the afternoon. Overnight Yenawi.
22nd June 1970.	0830	Commenced census - completed by 1130.
	1205	Departed for Wanbapaiya - still following the old road most of the way.
	1345	Arrived at the recently constructed rest house just below village. Overnight.
23rd June 1970.	0815	Commenced census - completed by 0930. Inspected new coffee gardens, and held talks with the people. Overnight.
24th June 1970.	0725	Departed Wanbapaiya for Tekadu.
	0945	Arrived Tekadu. Walking time 2hrs.30mins.
	1030	All carriers in. Afternoon made chain and compass survey of flat area in vicinity of Aid Post and Rest House. Overnight Tekadu.

25th June 1970. 0745 Departed Tekadu for Haus Kapa via Anandea (17)
 0900 Rested at Anandea (2) to hear a complaint and to inspect recently installed coffee machine.
 0920 Proceeded to Anandea rest house arriving at 1000. Bought food for return trip over the mountains.
 1050 Left for Haus Kapa.
 1210 Arrived Haus Kapa erected tents and set up camp. All cargo in by 1300. Overnight Haus Kapa.

26th June 1970. 0600 Left Haus Kapa at first light with 2 boxes only and 6 carriers) to make Kudjeru valley by nightfall. Rest of patrol in charge of police corporal to camp in temporary shelter Haus Koroka.
 0825 Reached Haus Koroka.
 0920 First Summit (Water Dry)
 1040 Arrived last summit and descended towards Kudjeru Valley.
 1240 Arrived at campsite. Walking time 5hrs.50mins. Time elapsed 6hrs.30mins. Carriers arrived at 1450. Time 8hrs.40mins. Overnight Kudjeru.

27th June 1970. 0930 Rest of patrol began arriving. All cargo in by 1100. Selected site for new temporary rest house and began cutting timber for construction. Overnight Kudjeru.

28th June 1970. 0800 Commenced work on erecting new resthouse. Frame work of walls and roof completed by 1600. Overnight.

29th June 1970. 0500 Rose and began packing boxes for early start.
 0630 Departed Kudjeru for Warabung No.1 - Biangai C/D
 0745 Reached top of main ridge - gradual climb up Kunai spur.
 0835 Passed through clearing known as "Banis Donkey".
 1020 Arrived Winima. Rested and had discussions with Luluai. Few people present in surrounding villages having gone to Wau for Court Hearing. Decided to continue through to Wau this day.
 1055 Arrived Warabung rest house. All cargo in by 1200. Paid and fed carriers.
 1300 Departed Warabung for roadhead.
 1340 Arrived Kaisinik Creek roadhead - awaiting transport.
 1445 Departed by vehicle for Wau.
 1530 Arrived Wau. Patrol completed.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The Biaru Valley Census Division (21) is an area of approximately 536 square miles situated to the South of the Sub - District headquarters of Wau. It is a sparsely populated tract of rugged mountainous country bounded by the Garaina Administrative area to the West and extending Southwards to the Papuan border. The only inhabited areas are the valleys of the Biaru and Eloa Rivers. (16)

The floor of the valley of the Biaru River varies in elevation from about 6,900 ft. in the upper valley to 5,900 ft. in the lower part and is nowhere wider than 500 ft. There are few areas of even moderately flat ground and in the South the river cascades through a narrow gorge between sheer limestone rocks before flowing onto the coastal plains of Papua as the Oreba River which eventually drains into the Lakekamu. The sides of the main valley and its larger creeks consist of grasslands, while the tops of the ridges and the enclosing mountain ranges, which rise to 10,000 ft., are heavily timbered.

In contrast the Eloa (Aiavi) Valley or Biaru No. 2, as it is sometimes called, is covered with heavy timber and thick bush throughout, with no grassland at all. The elevation of the valley is lower than that of the Biaru, being about 4,200 ft. at the top and below 1,000 ft. in its lower reaches where it flows out onto a flood plain before the river joins the Tivari.

The main ranges enclosing this valley rise to over 10,000 ft. in the North and the East.

The annual average rainfall of the whole area is within 100-150 inches.

The only access to this Census Division is by way of poorly maintained walking tracks. Both the centres of population are two full days walk from Wau, which is the closest town. There are no vehicular roads nor aerodromes within the census division.

The people of the Biaru River Valley were first contacted by Lutheran Missionaries from the Waria area in the early 1930's. Administration patrols from Morobe followed soon afterwards and the first village officials were appointed by a patrol officer named Roberts. There have been regular Administration patrols into the area ever since, and despite the remoteness, good contact can be maintained between patrols as people are always travelling back and forth to Wau where many Biaru men find employment.

The Eloa Valley has a much shorter history of contact and Administrative influence. There was great activity throughout the length of the Valley during the second world war when the Bulldog/Wau road was being constructed (March-Sep 1943). During this period all the local natives disappeared into the hills and did not show themselves until after the army construction crews had left the area.

The first census of these people, was conducted as late as the 1950's, following initial patrols which penetrated the valley from the Indivi Valley to the westward. As in the Biaru Valley regular patrols from Wau maintain good contact and a line of communication is always available through people travelling between the villages and Wau to market their coffee.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration has always been one of co-operation. There has never been any indication of cargo or other cult activity in this Census Division.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Village population register forms are attached on Appendix 1.

In both the Biaru and the Eloa Valleys all the villages are confined to the actual river valleys and are linked by a main walking track. In the case of the Eloa Villages the track follows the route of the old Bulldog/Wau vehicular road and is a good, wide, well graded track throughout the length of the valley.

Due to the good employment opportunities available in the industrialised Wau/Bulolo area and the complete lack of any means for wage earning in the Biaru, there is a high degree of absenteeism viz. 28.7% average for the villages of the Biaru Valley proper. This figure includes both workers and students of both sexes, adults and juveniles. The majority of absent workers are employed in the Wau/Bulolo area. Within the Eloa Valley there is a far lesser degree of absenteeism - the average percentage figures being only 7% with most of these finding employment with D.A.S.F. Wau.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Within the Biaru Valley Census Division there are two distinct component social groups inhabiting the only two centres of population. The people of the Biaru River Valley known as Biarus are of entirely different cultural and ethnic origin than the Eloa people, and living as they do in areas which are two full days walk apart, these two groups of people have very little to do with each other.

The language spoken by the Biarus is called by them "Unak" and is closely related to that which is spoken in the Waria Valley and in the vicinity of the Ono River - the two water courses immediately to the East of the Biaru - and is mutually understandable except for some slight difference in pronunciation. The Summer Institute of Linguistics have called this tongue "Weri" and state that it is spoken by approximately 2,000 people.

Within the Eloa Valley the people speak "Kapau", (Summer Institute of Linguistics classification), a language which is spoken by 19,000 people and is closely related to the Watut and Menyanya dialects.

There is no relationship between these two groups of people whose centres of population are separated by high mountain ranges and two days walk through uninhabited, rugged country. In the days before Government control, these two peoples only encountered each other in order to fight. There is still very little contact between them and one of the few occasions when people from one area do penetrate the territory of the other group is on accompanying an Administration patrol as carriers. There is no antagonism between the two groups, they just have nothing in common, except their respective isolation, and as yet have had no reason to fraternize or affiliate to date. That is not to say that in the future, should there be sufficient reason, the two groups would not co-operate on any project which would be of mutual benefit.

The Biarus, having a common language with the people of the Waria area, do have certain traditional ties with these people. They recognize a common ancestor and engage in intermarriage to a limited degree. Despite these relationships the Biaru people are unanimous in their rejection of a recent proposal to incorporate them into the Waria Local Government Council area.

They are quite adamant about remaining under Administration from Wau. The Biaru people also intermarry with the Biangai people to the North and actually have more ties with these people through inheritance following intermarriage than they have with the Warias who speak a common language. The reason for this would probably stem from the traffic made through the Biangai territory when traveling to and from Wau, which is the Administration headquarters for both Census Divisions. The inhabitants of the Biaru Valley within themselves, can be roughly divided into two groups - those of the Upper Valley and those of the Lower Valley. Many people of the lower villages of Tori, Gorua and Ulum have recently migrated South to Kokoro in the Kukipi Sub - District, where an airstrip is nearing completion. There is great pressure brought to bear by those immigrants for the other people of the Biaru to join them and assist in the construction of this airstrip. The lower villages are more vulnerable to such pressures, being, firstly, more closely related to the people already settled in Kokoro, and secondly, have more to gain by moving, as the lower valley is that much farther from Wau - the nearest centre of any economic activity. The people of the upper valley villages, Wudjini, Daudoro, Ilavu and Tauris have resisted these pressures to migrate to Kokoro and would much rather remain where they are, hoping to find some means of communication with Wau, leading to beneficial economic development.

The Eloa people have close ties with the people of the Indiwi and Kapau-Kabu Census Divisions from whence they migrated. This migration from the westwards into the Eloa Valley is still taking place at the present time. The patrol encountered a group of people in the upper valley, who are the advance guard, preparing and planting gardens for some intending migrants from the Kapau River. The reason given for such migration is lack of suitable gardening land in their own area, and a willingness on the part of the Eloa people to have their valley moved into. The Eloa people have very strong feelings of cohesion within their language groups, which is very large and they identify with the people from as far away as Menyama. All the coffee grown in the Eloa Valley is carried to Wau then transported by car to the Watut and sold through the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society.

LEADERSHIP.

Leadership within the Biaru Valley would seem to be partly hereditary and partly acquired. There is no one man sufficiently influential that his leadership extends beyond his own village. The position of the village officials in the leadership pattern depends on their own personal status within their groups, not upon being appointed a Government official. There is no definite trend evident in a shift of leadership from the traditional leaders to the younger, better educated men, mainly because few people in this Census Division have attended more than Mission Bible Schools. The men who have worked away for several years in Wau/Bulolo or other towns in the Territory are able to extend some influence in decision making due to their superior knowledge of European ways and their relative sophistication in dealing with a monetary economic system. Appendix 2 lists the names and any available information about persons regarded as leaders in their own villages.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

Land inheritance in the Biaru Valley occurs through both the male and female parents and property of a deceased person is equally divided between the children regardless of sex. Each village has a definite area of land comprising garden land and bushlands which are traditional hunting grounds. The boundaries between such village holdings are the natural boundaries, such as creeks or ridges. It is most important to these people that

It is most important to these people that an individual does have heirs who can inherit his land and other possessions; and children are often given away to brothers, sisters or cousins to ensure that no one reaches old age without someone to care for him and inherit his possessions upon death.

In the Eloa Valley land inheritance is through the male line only, each son inheriting a portion of his father's land and possessions. As in the Biaru, young children are given away to relatives to ensure a sufficiency of heirs.

Within the whole Census Division there is no Administration owned land and thus no lease holders within the area under survey. There are, however, certain people from the Biaru Valley, now more or less permanently residing in Wau, who hold leases to Administration land in the form of re-settlement blocks near the town of Wau. The people of the Biaru have given serious thought to tenure conversion and have offered a section of land near the Kudjeru Valley to the Department of Forests. A survey of the commercial tree types occurring within the Biaru was made by Forestry in July 1969, but no further action has been taken, partly due to unsuitability of the species occurring and partly due to land disputes in the area. The Biangai people lay claim to parts of the Kudjeru Valley thus inhibiting any attempt at development in this area.

The only cash crop occurring in this Census Division is coffee which is planted in both individual and communal lots. There are no instances of communal effort being applied to individually owned land.

LITERACY.

The only school in this census division at the moment is a Lutheran Mission Bible School at Tauris in the Biaru Valley. There was previously a similar school at Wudjini which closed in 1965-66. The school at Tauris teaches 54 pupils from the closer villages and holds classes between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12 noon, five days a week. Lessons are conducted in Pidgin and the Mission language of "Kotte", instruction being in reading, writing, Bible Study, social studies and simple arithmetic.

There are no Administration schools in the Census Division, but there are 10 absent child students at Wau Primary "T" School and 3 absent adult students at Administration High Schools in Lae. There are no students away from the area within the Territory or in Australia receiving higher education.

Persons able to read Pidgin would show interest in any Pidgin newspaper which found its way into the area, but few would go out of their way to obtain such a newspaper and due to the remoteness few newspapers except those old issues bought for smoking purposes appear in the Biaru. There are on an average two radios in each village - often these sets are without batteries for long periods. The most popular programmes seem to be the Pidgin news and Island music.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Throughout the Census Division housing is of the coastal type - raised off the ground. Floors are split black palm, walls of bark or pandanus leaves and sometimes hand shaped pine planks - roof, pandanus leaves or bamboo leaves. It is interesting to note that war surplus galvanised iron has been used, left from war days, to roof most communal building in the Eloa villages.

Sanitation varies from adequate to poor. Most houses had reasonable toilets and rubbish pits.

Pigs roaming freely about the village was the most noticeable lapse from good hygiene practise. (12)

Within the Biaru Valley most people of both sexes wear European style clothing and are usually reasonably clean and tidy. This is not so in the Eloa Valley where most of the women and the men dress in the traditional manner, bark skirts etc. worn with bead ornaments.

Throughout the Census Division the European artifacts most commonly seen were kitchen utensils and tools - such as hammers, axes, saws and bush knives. Torches are used as well as a few Kerosene lamps and perhaps two radios per village.

The staple diet is Kaukau, Yams and/or Taro cooked with green vegetables - likika or choko vine tips. Meat is eaten on special occasions or when hunting has been successful - each village having several shotguns which are used to hunt small game.

The Lower Eloa River, in the vicinity of the new settlement of Wampapiaya abounds in fish, which the people spear with sharpened steel rods.

Canned food is not used to any extent although the two small trade stores in the Biaru carry limited stocks of tinned meat and fish.

There are no community centres in the area under survey nor any Red Cross, Boy Scouts or other organised youth groups.

There is very little flat ground which could be utilized for playing fields and no organized sport takes place. Some of the villages have rough basket ball courts where children and some young adults were seen to play in the evenings, but there was never any attempt at a serious match and no inter-village competitions take place.

MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission is the only Christian Mission operating in the Biaru Valley. The Garaina Circuit provides a pastor and a bible school teacher, both stationed at Tauris, which is the only village where regular church services are held. No other Missions have attempted to extend their influence into this area.

The Lutheran Mission has also established a following in the Eloa Valley which comes under the Mumeng Circuit. In this area however, the Baptist Mission from Wau has managed to gain a foothold in the villages of Anandea and Tekadu. The result of this "competition for souls" has been a complete breakaway by the Baptist fractions, so that both these villages now consist of two separate parts. There does not seem to be any obvious tension or conflict between the two groups, but it is unfortunate that there should be such a split in the villages, making it more complicated and difficult for communications and joint actions on any community project.

There are no personnel provided by either Mission in the Eloa Valley at present. There used to be a bible school at Anandea but the teacher was removed some years ago and there are no plans to get the school operating again.

The general attitude of the people to the Christian Missions is one of acceptance, hoping that perhaps alignment may lead to more educational or social services in their area.

NON-INDIGENES.

This section is not applicable as there are no non-indigenes living in the area nor any commercial enterprises operated by such people.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads. The Biaru Valley Census Division is totally without road access and the two centres of population are connected to the Biangai Census Division and thus to Wau by poorly maintained walking tracks over rugged mountainous terrain.

The complete lack of road access is the main cause of lack of development in the area. The fact that all the coffee grown in the area must be carried for two days over very difficult tracks has caused the people of the Biaru Valley to lose interest in picking their coffee and at the present time very little coffee comes out of the Biaru. The Eloa people do still market their coffee but the very difficult task of carrying it so far must make it seem hardly worthwhile.

The villages of the Eloa Valley are linked by the old Bulldog/Wau war time road. All the bridges have long since disintegrated and in places the road is blocked by rock falls or groundslips, but in general, there still remains a good, even, wide walking track. The section of the road from the Eloa headwaters over the main dividing range to Edie Creek is not used for traffic to and from Wau, and thus is completely overgrown and all but impassable. About eight miles from Edie Creek there is a very large rock face where the road was dynamited in order to close it in the latter stages of the war. Up to this point the old road can be followed in a four wheel drive vehicle, and within the valley itself, such a vehicle could negotiate most sections between the river crossings. The fact that it would only serve a small population would seem to make the re-opening of this old road quite uneconomical.

The walking tracks linking the villages and connecting the two centres of population are shown on the patrol map attached as Appendix 3.

(b) Air. There are no operational aerodromes in the area under survey. There was an army airfield situated in the Kudjeru Valley during the war, but as this area is quite uninhabited and one days walk from any populated areas, there has never been any reason to re-open the field.

A preliminary inspection was made of a proposed landing field in the Biaru Valley. The site is situated in the valley of one of the small streams which flow into the Biaru River, near the old village of Nago. The area is reasonably level and the ground, once cleared would be suitable from the point of view of drainage. Approximate measurements were made and the people were asked to clear the perimeter of the level area and the approaches so that at a future date a proper chain and compass survey could be made to ascertain the true area available.

The Biaru people are anxious to find some means of communication with Wau in order to develop the economy of their valley which they feel is lagging behind other adjacent areas. From the preliminary investigation made it appears that the suggested area once cleared, could be adequate for an Authorised Landing Area for one way operations by light aircraft. Details of the survey made are given in Appendix 4.

An airstrip site was also investigated in the Eloa Valley. This site is at the present site of Tekadu village, and due to the fact that most of the area is clear of heavy timber a more thorough survey was possible. A pace and compass survey was made and there appears to be sufficient length and width of suitable ground available to construct a landing area for light aircraft. See Appendix 4 for survey details and sketch plan. (10)

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Throughout the entire area studied, there are no people trained in technical or clerical skills. Some of the men in the Biaru Valley have acquired some knowledge of carpentry or plumbing, from being employed in these trades as assistants, but none have received any formal instruction; ~~but~~ Within the Biaru Valley, people felt that the Government had never really done much to help them advance economically. At the same time they do realise that their small population, in conjunction with the remoteness of the region is the reason ~~why~~ the for lack of development.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The attitude towards the Administration expressed by the people of this region has always been one of acceptance and co-operation. There is no obvious resentment either towards the Government or towards non-indigenes in general.

There are no Local Government Councils in the area being surveyed, but the Census Divisions adjoining the Biaru Valley Division have Councils viz. the Waria Local Government Council and the Watut Local Government Council. The people have a general idea of the way in which a Council functions and seem to comprehend the machinery of elections, taxation and expenditure of revenue, but both social groups within the area feel that they are not ready for a Council yet. They express the wish to more fully develop a monetary economic system before considering forming a Council of their own or joining an existing Local Government Council. A recent survey of Local Government Councils, conducted in conjunction with part of this patrol found that the Biaru Valley people were quite unanimous in rejecting a proposal to join the neighbouring Waria Local Government Council. They are, however, quite interested in forming a Health Committee, as they have recently formed in the Bimangai Census Division, and look upon this undertaking as an experimental step towards Local Government.

The two distinct societies within this Census Division are not fragmented within themselves, quite the reverse being the case, especially in the case of the Eloa people, who exhibit a very strong cohesion.

The comprehension of the machinery of the National Government is only very elementary within this Census Division and the patrol took every opportunity to explain the basic processes of the system and to answer any particular questions raised. No people from this area have been away to Local Government or Co-operative Conferences or as observers to the House of Assembly. Some few men from the Eloa Valley have however, attended a meeting of the Watut Local Government Council just through happening to be in the area selling coffee when a monthly meeting took place.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

The only economic crop grown in the area is coffee (ARABICA Variety). Latest census figures from D.A.S.F. Wau for villages within the Census Division are available as Appendix 5. The production of coffee in the Biaru Valley has declined steadily over the past few years. The reason being a lack of interest on the part of the people to pick and process a crop which is hard to market. They feel that the small cash return is not worth the amount of work required to carry the coffee for two days over ~~the~~ country which is difficult to the nearest market in Wau. Due to the mountainous terrain much rain is usually encountered en route and the coffee usually has to be redried before being sold. Most coffee gardens inspected in the Biaru were in a state of neglect, the trees being choked with weeds and with cherries drying on the plant. It would seem that the only coffee coming out of this area at present is small batches which are picked, processed and carried to market by individuals requiring some cash for a particular purchase. The production figure which should be associated with the number of mature trees in the Biaru Valley according to D.A.S.F. Wau is 13,400 lbs. per year. ⑨

The position in the Eloa Valley is not the same. Here generally, the people's attitude is quite different, and although they have just as far to carry their crop over country which is just as difficult, they do bring their coffee to market. All gardens seen in the Eloa Valley were well kept and there was evidence of continual processing being carried out in most villages. The expected annual production figure for the Eloa Valley is 19,000 lbs. It is very hard to calculate the actual amount of coffee which is brought from the Eloa as the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society, where this coffee is marketed keeps no record of locality of production.

There is no commercial market gardening carried out in this Census Division due to the great distance from any market, and the complete lack of any form of transport other than human portorage.

Cash earnings, within the Biaru Valley Census Division from wage labour is nil, as there are no employers operating in the area.

There are no co-operatives functioning in the area surveyed nor are there any other Marketing Societies. As mentioned above, the Eloa people all market their coffee through the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society, simply because they are of the same language group as the Watut people.

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.

There is no tax payable in this Census Division as it does not embrace any Council Area.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Possibilities of expanding the (stagnant) economy of the area are completely dependant upon the establishment of some form of communication and transport with the outside markets. With this in mind, the patrol investigated two likely sites for the construction of airstrips. The first site inspected was in the Biaru Valley, conveniently central to serve all the villages in the valley. As the proposed area is heavily timbered, it was impossible in the time available to make more than a few preliminary measurements. The people were instructed to clear the boundaries of the available flat area, and to cut clearings from which approach angles could be measured. They were told that a future patrol would then be able to do a thorough survey and indicate the suitability of the site, or not.

The other possible landing area site inspected was in the Eloa Valley at the village of Tekadu. The part of the village embracing the Government Rest House and the Aid Post is on a small, level plateau between the Eloa River and a creek known as Berbero. There is only a small amount of timber here as most of the area is old garden land, and it was possible to make a proper pace and compass survey of the area. From the dimensions obtained and the approach angles measured in the field, it would appear that this area could be utilized as a landing area suitable for one way operations for light aircraft. In this case, the people were told to wait until further confirmation came from Wau before giving serious thought to making this area into a landing field.

Details of both these surveys are given in Appendix 4 of this report. During any discussions with the people about airstrip construction, care was taken not to commit the Administration in any way, to any course of action, and it was pointed out that the costs involved in flying out produce must be fully investigated before deciding to go ahead and construct an airstrip.

Market gardening and/or other cash crops could be introduced into the area once a satisfactory means of getting produce to market was established, as the area does not lack arable land.

The possibility of exploiting forestry products was investigated in a survey of the area made by the Department of Forests, Wau from 16/6/69 to 3/7/69. Several marketable species of Rattan Cane were discovered growing in the high altitude forest areas, but it was recognized that, in order to harvest this product commercially an initial education programme in processing would have to be arranged. Further market prospects in the Far East needed investigation and road or air ^{transport} would have to be established before this commodity could be profitably exploited.

Any project which would provide an efficient means of communication with a market for their produce would be readily received by either of the two groups of people in this Census Division. I believe that this would be so, even should such a project involve hard work on the part of the village people, as they fully realise that providing such an outlet is the key to economic development of the area, and the only way to increase their cash earnings.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(7)

A similar attitude towards Local Government was found in both the Biaru and the Eloa areas of this Census Division. The people have seen and heard how the establishment of a Council has brought many benefits to other areas, and thus appreciate that the establishment of a Council would be a step forward for them. They are also fully aware that in order to operate, a Council needs revenue, thus must collect tax which, as yet, most of these people have no means of raising.

The Local Government Survey conducted in conjunction with the early part of this patrol has established beyond doubt that the Biaru Valley people did not wish to form a Council yet, nor were they interested in being brought into the neighbouring Waria Local Government Council area. The people of every village in the area expressed a desire to first find some means of obtaining a reasonable cash income before thinking about Local Government.

The attitude towards Local Government within the Eloa Valley was here gauged as being more one of indifference. These people do not seem to have given any thought to Local Government as related to adopting the system themselves and no direct enquiries were made. As part of normal political education talks, the concept of Local Government was discussed and explained where necessary, using the example of the Watut Local Government Council for illustration. No desire to form a Council, or join with the existing neighbouring Council in the Upper Watut was expressed by any of these people during such talks.

AID POSTS AT TEKADU AND TAURIS.

At about the time the patrol left Wau, the Aid Post Orderly from Tekadu (Joseph Papu) was supposed to be returning to Tekadu village with a new A.P.O. Joseph was to be transferred to the new Aid Post near Tauris in the Biaru Valley and he was to have introduced the new orderly to the people and settle him in before taking up his new position in the Biaru. On arriving at Tekadu, it was found that the new orderly was not there - according to Joseph he had taken himself off to Lae, and it was some time before it was established that he has resigned from the service. Joseph was instructed to remain at Tekadu postponing his departure for the Biaru until further word is received from P.H.D. Wau. A replacement for the orderly who absconded has not yet been found, so the Biaru people are still without any medical attention. This is nothing new to them, but what is more serious is the fact that the newly built aid post at Tauris, which is already partially stocked with medicines, drugs and equipment remains unattended thus exposing this stock to misuse. The superintendent of the Wau Hospital has made several appeals to the Regional Medical Officer for an orderly to staff this aid post.

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROLS.

This patrol was the first to visit the area since the Biaru settlement at Kokoro was placed under the Administration of Malalaua Sub - District. Formerly, patrols from Wau had entered the Biaru Valley from the top via Warabung No.2 Camp, followed the valley down to Gurua, then visited Kokoro before travelling westwards to enter the Eloa Valley from the lower end. The old Bulldog road was then followed up this valley and the return walk to Wau was made by way of the Kudjeru Valley.

(6)
On this occasion, it being no longer necessary to visit Kokoro, the patrol, crossed from the Biaru Valley to the Eloa by way of a seldom used road (track) which leads direct from Tauris to the Kudjeru Valley.

As this is still rather a circuitous way of getting to the Eloa from the Biaru, enquiries were made to find a more direct route. There exists an old track which used to be used by the Eloa raiding parties in the days before Government control, leading from near Yenawi on the Eloa side directly over the ranges to the vicinity of Ulum.

The people of the lower villages in the Biaru and those from the corresponding position in the Eloa Valley have been asked to combine and re-open this track, as well as build a new rest house near the Korpera River halfway between the two valleys.

Should this route not prove to be too difficult from the point of view of terrain, then it would save a whole day's walk in crossing from one valley to the other.

Another step taken during this patrol was to instigate the building of a better standard temporary rest house in the Kudjeru Valley. The previously used shelter was of the roof only type and merely contributed to the discomfort of an already difficult patrol. Patrols into this area will always have to carry tents, however, as it is hard to maintain and prevent ^{misuse of} such temporary rest houses, situated in isolation as they are.

Stephen S. Cutlack

S.S. CUTLACK.
Assistant Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 2.

(5)

(1) BIARU VALLEY. Wudjini/Daudoro. MAPI-I-IP the Luluai seems to be a respected and influential leader. KOARIP-KAUAS acted as spokesman during discussions with villagers and was obviously a "big man" of the village.

Ilavu. KAWAS-ARU the son of the Luluai who is elderly. By reputation the most influential figure in the village.

Tauris. SIP KORU-EM a former Luluai who was removed from office in 1953 following a conviction for causing the death of a child by negligence. Speaks no pidgin but obviously still has a lot of sway in the village and during discussions his voice was always heard. KAI-A the Luluai a respected village official if not a very forceful character. Has ability as a "diplomatic go between".

Tori. No outstanding leaders noticed. The village officials were certainly not apparent as leaders.

Gorua. KUMIN-IBULIP the Luluai, seems to be the most influential of the men who were present.

(2) ELOA VALLEY. Anandae. TANI-AITANATU, definitely the most influential man in the main village. He was the Lutheran Mission "boss boi" and still runs the village. YEIMAINETO-INGAMAKITU the Luluai and his son PEIANETO-YEIMAINETO are the leaders in the other part of the village which is aligned with Baptist Mission.

Tekadu. The Luluai WAIANIYU-NAKAIYU speaks no pidgin but operates as an effective village official.

Yenwi. No obvious strong leader. The Luluai seems to be quite ineffective.

Wambapiaya. KONGO-KOBAYANKO is the name of the man put forward to be appointed as village, when the settlement becomes large enough for such an appointment to be made.

APPENDIX 4.

PRELIMINARY SURVEYS OF PROPOSED NEW AIRFIELDS.

(1) BIARU VALLEY. This site is 1½ hrs. walk from Tauris close to one of the former locations of the old village of NAKO (Nago). The general aspect is NW/SE, varying to WNW/ESE and there is a perfectly clear approach from the Southern end by way of the valley of the adjacent creek (Mungam). The whole area is relatively flat and almost level (maximum slope approximately 2°), but covered in thick bush as well as some heavy timber.

The approximate maximum dimensions of the usable area are, length 1800 ft. and width 350 ft.

The altitude of the site is approximately 5,000 A.B.S.

The Biaru people of the upper villages have agreed to clear the boundaries as well as several transverse lines so that at a future date a proper chain and compass survey can be made. They were also asked to clear an area suitable for making a helicopter landing.

(2) ELOA VALLEY. This site is situated adjacent to and including the present site of the Aid Post/Rest House area of TEKADU. The area is relatively flat and level (approx. 1° slope) and is not heavily timbered being mainly old garden land.

A clear approach is available from the South up the valley of the Eloa River.

The elevation of the site is approximately 2,000 ft. A.B.S.

APPENDIX 5.

COFFEE CENSUS FIGURES. 1970.

(1) BIARU VALLEY. Number of Trees.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>MATURE.</u>	<u>IMMATURE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Daudoro.	2125	268	2622
Wudjini.	1515	32	1547
Ilavu.	1816		1816
Tauris/Kembaka.	1158	74	1232
	<u>6614</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>6988</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES - 6988.

NOTE. Trees not cared for are not included in this figure.

TORI also has badly neglected coffee gardens.

(2) ELCA VALLEY. Number of Trees.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>MATURE.</u>	<u>IMMATURE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Anandae.	7604	1972	9576
Tekadu.	9200	286	9486
Yenawi.	2434	1027	3461
Wambapaiya.	38	309	347
			<u>TOTAL. 19276</u>

NOTE. WAMBAPAIYA is a recently settled village, immigration is still underway from the KAPAU area.