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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT

700067-14-6

Report number: 1 of 72/73
 District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS
 Patrol conducted by: M. J. BRERETON
 Area patrolled: WAPU CENSUS DIVISION
 Duration of patrol: 26.7.72 to 30.8.72
 Last D.D.A. patrol: APRIL/MAY 1971
 Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: 1. CENSUS AREA STUDY
 2. INITIAL CENSUS UNCONTACTED GROUPS
 3. GENERAL ADMIN. & FAMILIARISATION
 Station: KONDIAH
 Subdistrict: WABAG
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: MR. U. NEIMANIS A.P.O.
 PATROL INTERP. NAURI TONG
 NEARINARI - MEDICAL OFF.
 3 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.
 Number of days: 36
 Total population of area: 2,292
 Council area: NON COUNCIL
 House of Assembly Electorate: KONDIAH/BAIVER DAK

The District Commissioner,
 W.H. District,
 MT HAGEN

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 5 To 17, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, (✓)

The Report and my comments, (✓)

Area study, (✓)

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1-5, (✓)

Patrol map, (✓)

VILLAGE POPULATION REC.

DATE: 11/10/72

Assistant District Commissioner

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

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, (✓)

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1-5 (✓)

that (✓)

VPR. (✓)

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report

Above average ✓

Average

Below average

Robert
 District Commissioner

Date: 3/1/1973

Area Study filed and

JWK:SU

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KORORU

67-10-6

14th February, 1973

The District Commissioner
Western Highlands District
P.O. Box 17
MOUNT HAGEN

KOMPILO PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

Reference your minute of 3rd January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of the MHL Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study recapitulation, as submitted by Mr. H.J. Brereton, Assistant District Officer.

The Situation Reports contain useful information particularly for action at District level. They have been referred to the various Headquarters Officers concerned with such matters for their information and comments if necessary.

The Area study is a comprehensive document which contains valuable information particularly for future patrols into the Census Division. A patrol to contact the MHL group should be mounted as soon as circumstances permit.

Mr. Brereton is to be congratulated for ^{an} excellent piece of field work particularly for the initial census of the Palau group and the initial contact and census of the MHL. It is a pity that circumstances prevented him from contacting the MHL group.

Surplus documentation, including the A.S.'s comments on the patrol to the G.H.C. KOMPILO, is attached.

C.G.J.
C.G. LITTLE
a/Secretary J



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone

Our Reference: Kompian Patrol
If calling ask for No. 1 of 1972/73

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub District Office,
WABAG, W.H.D.

2nd October, 1972.

Deputy District Commissioner,
Enga Division,
WABAG.

COMMENTS - AREA STUDY WAPI CENSUS DIVISION

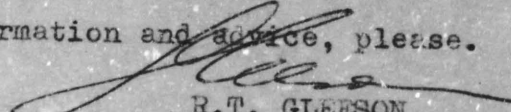
The Area Study is a valuable document and Mr. Brereton is to be commended for his efforts. The highlight of this patrol appears to be the initial contact of the Mia Mia Clan. "Appears to be" is used, because patrols may have been through this area some years ago, and/or these people could have been contacted by patrols from the Jimi and possibly Simbai Stations in previous patrols and little more has been done to assist them because the population was small and scattered and this may be the reason for their poor state of health and apparently not being censused.

It appears that further investigation needs to be carried out on patrol reports from Jimi and Simbai before any declarations of initial contact are released.

Mention was made in Kompian Patrol report No. 2 of 53/59 of a small population over the Yuat but the patrolling Officer did not cross the Yuat River. Also, after perusing old Kompian Patrol Reports from 1957, no mention of the Miamia or Penala Clans has been made, so they could possibly be newly contacted.

The alleged murder reported by Mr. Brereton is the subject of separate correspondence. In view of the alleged murder and the apparent existence of a clan called Luiya it is recommended that a patrol be sent into this area again in future. However, it appears advisable to consult the Jimi and possibly the Simbai patrol reports first to clarify the position in relation to initial contact.

For your information and advice, please.


R.T. GLEESON
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
KOMPAM.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference Kompian Patrol
If calling ask for No. 1
Mr. _____

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

5th June, 1972.

Mr. M.J. Brereton,
Assistant District Officer,
Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KOMELAM.


PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please prepare to conduct a patrol to the
Wapi Census Division.

The objects of your patrol will be:-

1. Initial Area Study of the Wapi Census Division.
2. Political Education. Try to keep to the level of knowledge of the people.
3. Cross the Yuat River and patrol the area on the east side as there could be people living there.
4. Settle any complaints.

Good luck.


R.T. GLEESON
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Deputy District Commissioner,
Enga Division,
WABAG.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

46

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KOMPIAM. W.H.D.

5th September, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

AREA STUDY - WAPI CENSUS DIVISION
KOMPIAM ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.

A. INTRODUCTION

a) The Wapi census division lies to the Nth/North East of Komiap and takes in an area of some 320 square miles. The actual boundaries are ill-defined. However, they could generally be taken as the LAI/GAI river in the South, the YUAT river to the East, the TARUA river and thence the MARAMUNI river from the junction of the TARUA and MARAMUNI rivers to the North, and to the West, a high range extending roughly north/south between the GAI and TARUA rivers and some two miles East of LAPALAMA. (Refer patrol map).

According to District Boundaries as indicated in Territory maps, the area described would take in some of the upper Sepik (East) District. However, the people living in the vicinity of EREM and ANGIAMANINK, although technically within the East Sepik boundaries, are ethnically of the same groups as those at KURUAR and OLIMOLA. Their migration to their present domiciles have been in very recent years. In addition, there are a number of people living across the YUAT and possibly in the TABIBUGA administrative area who are socially part of the WAPI clans. They share a common language with the PINAI speakers of the MONDAMP and APEROK areas and there has been some intermarriage in recent years. It is my opinion that they are probably of the same origins. (Refer also, section C).

The country is rugged and broken being part of the water-shed to both the MARAMUNI and YUAT rivers. Steep sided and deep gullies having been formed by their tributaries. From OPERARAP to the KURUAR area, rivers are flowing generally eastward to the YUAT, while from OLIMOLA, north-east to the high range between ANGIAMANINK to EREM, the water flow is north-west to the TARUA and MARAMUNI rivers.

Rainfall is heavy in the wet-season between November and the end of May, probably around the 150" mark, with a marked dry season between June and October. Vegetation is predominantly rain forest with some considerable areas of grass-land along the YUAT gorge and generally south of MONDAMP. The climate ranges from typically highland conditions throughout the larger portion of the division to extremely hot coastal conditions along the YUAT river which would probably only be 1500' or so above sea-level. Apparently, conditions during the wet-season are particularly unpleasant and boggy.

No altimeter was available to the patrol and estimates would be purely guesswork, therefore highly inaccurate. (45)

b) Except for the Australian Baptist Missionary Society airstrip at YENKIS, an authorized landing area restricted to Mission operations, (refer section J (c)) access to all points within the WAPI is by foot-track only.

From KOMPIAM, which is linked by road to both Wabag and Wapenaxanda, and thence to District Headquarters at Mt. Hagen, there is road access to the SAU river below LAPALAMA. From LAPALAMA, access is by foot-track, proceeding first to OPERARAP or by aircraft to YENKIS.

EREM has been visited on occasion from ANGORAM per motorized canoe, a journey which apparently requires one overnight stop en-route. I would imagine from the rapids seen, that opportunities for canoeing that far up stream would be very limited. Whilst the patrol was at EREM a canoe was paddled to EREM from a village about 8 hours walking downstream.

Travelling times by road are, Mt. Hagen to Wabag, 3 hours, Wabag to KOMPIAM, 2 hours, Kompiam to SAU river 1 1/2 hours and then 5 1/2 hours walk to OPERARAP. By air, 20-25 minutes ex Mt. Hagen to Kompiam then 15 minutes by Mission (M.A.F.) aircraft to YENKIS. (Strip known to pilots and D.C.A. as YENKISA.) Flying time from LAPALAMA to YENKIS is apparently also about 15 minutes to allow for climbing.

According to a representative of the INSELL Mining Exploration Company which operated in the WAPI area for 18 months or so, float-planes can and have landed upstream from EREM and further downstream at the MARAMUNI/YUAT junction. M.A.F. operate a float plane out of LAE.

c) First Administration contact appears to have been made in 1958/59 as indicated by initial census records and general comments in the village books. However, first European contact appears to have been made pre-war and under unfortunate circumstances.

Local stories tell of the visit, pre-war of a party presumed by earlier officers to be the "Schmidt" party which indulged in raping of local women and shooting of any opposition. Sketchy records had been made in the village book for the YARIP clans but the full story is now somewhat confused. Apparently four YARIP tribesmen were shot dead and one wounded when an attack was made on a European's party in retaliation for their crimes. One native member of the European's party was killed in the affray. This party continued on to Wabag, via KOMPIAM killing many people on route especially in the KOMPIAM and MERIAMANDA areas.

On initial Administration contact, the officers concerned described the people as "timid" but there were no instances of hostility reported. Initial contacts were made over a period of years as the groups during that period were fragmented and patrols having had to walk from KOMPIAM, were hampered by lack of food for their large carrier lines. This patrol recorded 43 new names and estimates that there are at least another 75 people to be contacted. (Refer also section C).

The people now are friendly and generally co-operative but have still had very limited contact due to the infrequency of patrols to this large area. The total area of the Kompiam Administrative area according to the village directory is 900 square miles, quite a patrol commitment for a one man patrol post. Accordingly, there is little appreciation of political

and social advancement in other parts of the Territory. (Refer also sections L. and O.).

The area is particularly quiet and suffers from no major tribal disturbances. Serious crimes, such as murders, are very rare. People of the area are able to settle their own problems amicably and very rarely resort to seeking assistance from Administration officers. This does not, however, mean that they are anti-administration. There was no evidence seen of harmful cults or movements.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION and TRENDS.

a) Village population registers have been compiled and attached. New TAX/CENSUS/ROLL OF ELECTIONS forms were compiled for the total population contacted and are considered accurate. No reconciliation has been attempted. Apart from the fact that the last prepared V.P.R.'s could not be located at KOMPIAM, it was clear from the state of the records that a proper census had not been carried out on the last census patrol. Apparently the system used was "not seen - not recorded" and absentees, apart from actual workers or students, were not recorded on the V.P.R.'s. As a result, the last known total for the area was only 1799 and the present total of 2292 persons is irreconcilable with that figure, and an overall increase of 106.

It is quite evident from the statistics that health in the EREM, ANGIAMANINK and OLIMOLA areas was particularly poor and a submission is to be made to Public Health Department to appoint at least a part time Aid Post Orderly to a suitable area. Action has been taken to convince the people that there is a real danger of their particular clans dying out and that they will have to co-operate to receive better services. (Refer also section C (a)).

Due to the absence of a list of pregnant women from the last census, a neo-natal mortality rate has not been prepared. A list of pregnancies has been recorded for use of a future patrol.

b) There are no villages as geographical units, however, all rest houses and their areas are linked by foot track. All foot tracks are not marked on the patrol map to avoid confusion, but major, and the most suitable walking tracks, are so marked. Walking times are also given. (Refer also section J and patrol map).

c) A total of 66 adult persons are employed outside the district and of those at least 95% would be employed under the H.L.S. This represents a little less than 10% of the total available workforce and is not considered excessive. Due to the few avenues open to these people for education and the earning of a cash wage, employment under the Highland Labour Scheme must be regarded as a valuable training ground. Some recruitment is apparently being done direct from the East Sepik District.

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C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

a) Three major social groups make up the WAPI population, there being the ENGA, LEMBENA and PINAI groups. This division is made on the criteria of separate and distinctly different language patterns. A further break up into the component social groups of each is as follows.

<u>LANGUAGE GROUP</u>	<u>SITUATION</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>SUB CLAN</u> (Lineage)
1. ENGA (Some speak Pinai)	1. YENKIS	1. BURAI	1. WAIRO 2. BURAI
		2. KUMOR	1. ANDELE 2. KUMOR
	2. PAIMANDA	1. MAIN	1. MAIN
	3. INDINAKA	1. KEIMONI	1. KEIMONI
		2. WANJIPAIN	1. WANJIPAIN
	4. KAFUMANDA	1. YUAI	1. YAPARIN 2. YUMI
	5. WARAMBUL	1. KAMEGIN	1. KAMEGIN
		2. TSININ	1. PEIAN 2. SAKAN
		3. PUNIPAN	1. PUNIPAN
	6. OPERARAP	1. LAGAN	1. MAGOLE
2. LEMBENA (Some speak ENGA)	{ 7. KURUAN	1. YARIP	1. YARIP (1)
		1. YARIP	1. YARIP (2)
	9. ANGIAMANINK	1. KURUMP	1. KURUMP
		2. GWOIA	1. GWOI
	10. EREM	1. KENEA	1. KENEA
	11. MANUAK	1. MULIM	1. MULIM
		2. LEMBENA	1. LEMBENA
	12. MONDAMP	1. IBAROK	1. IBAROK
N.B. Some people at Mondamp speak Pinai.			
3. PINAI	12. MONDAMP	1. UMULAI	1. UMULAI
		(Ex. Bulubau) 2. PENALE	1. PENALE
		(Ex East Yuat Initial Census this patrol.)	
	13. APEROK	1. GUMUNAI	1. TILIMP 2. GUMUNAI
		2. MIAMIA	1. MIAMIA
		(Ex. East Yuat Initial Census this patrol.)	

b) The functional social unit in everyday life is the extended family which undertakes housebuilding, garden clearing, fencing, and other common tasks as a group effort. After establishment of a member of that extended family, the simple family takes over but with the encumbent obligation to assist other members of the family. Bride price and other ceremonial payments are generally undertaken by a lineage. In the case of the PENALE and MIAMIA groups their numbers are such that the simple family has few relatives to call on for assistance, but the obligations are the same. (CH)

c) As pointed out in part (a) of this section, there are three distinct languages spoken within the WAPI. Although this could not be verified, comments in the village directory *Books* suggest that the PINAI language is derived mainly from Sepik dialects of the Upper Yuat area. A few men from this area were seen at EREM and were known as PENALE. They conversed with Wapi people at EREM in the LEMBENA language. Body decorations used by the PINAI speakers of the PENALE and MIAMIA clans were Sepik in style with the shell nosepieces, Cowrie and Tambu shell headbands, common to the HEWA area north of the LAGAIP river. These people (HEWA) are known to have trade connections with Sepik people. To strengthen the argument, PENALE, MIAMIA and LEMBENA people prepare and eat sago as a supplement to their staple diet of sweet potato and taro, a practice uncommon to ENGA and other highland people.

The Enga dialect used, is that common to the Lower Sau area of KOMPIAM and Baiyer River.

A word list has been compiled which may prove to be of assistance to future patrols, especially when contact is made with the uncensused, and indeed uncontacted, by Administration patrols, LUIYA group of the EAST YUAT. (Refer also section (e)). These words can also be checked with any Sepik staff at a later date to check for any similarities giving a clue to origins.

ENGLISH	ENGA	LEMBENA	PINAI
1. Man	Agali	Kalilim	Nambayamoli
2. Woman	Enda	Windandeilyam	Yamaiyabo
3. Male child	An	Omondeilyam	Ogulyamora
4. Female child	Wanak	Windondeilyam	Yamaguyobo
5. Name	Kenk	Gengengela	Meimeila
6. Father's name	Takank	Ta'enk	Aba
7. I or me	Namba	Namba	Niga
8. You	Imba	Nimbala	Naga
9. Men's house	Agalianda	Andapingina	Yabe'ulon
10. Women's house	Endant	Andapingina	Yabe'ulon
11. Food	Mapu	Aina	Koi'i
12. Sweet potato	Mapu	Aina	Koi'i
13. Taro	Ma	Ma	Nubu
14. Pit pit	Min	Gina	Elesi
15. Banana	Sei	Kaia	I'di
16. Sago	Known only as Sago.	Ai	Kiama
17. Meat	Tundumapink	Noli	Mamu
18. Pig	Takai Sau Area Yauwali Mena		Yana
19. Bush - (Timbered)	Kakarai	Otete	Pusiduino
20. Grassland	Andokam	Kamapol	Yapematau
21. Tree	Ita	Ista	Muna
22. Sago Palm	No Enga Name	Alpakoman	Kiama
23. Kunai (For Roofing)	Yenk	Walai	Etamo
24. Bamboo	Kema	Penge	Nge
25. Vines (Native rope)	Kent	Ende	Hi
26. Cane (Kanda)	Kio	Buli	Keiwa
27. Water (Drinking In - Sau Area and Streams)	Ipa Endagi	Ipa	Gu

ENGLISH	ENGA	LEMBENA	PINAI
28. Knife (Steel)	Kunjuwa	Pepu	Pepu *
29. Axe (Steel)	Tumbink	Tumbiowa	Tumbiowa *
30. Mirror	Mareio	Ipamalewa	Gigigele
31. Beads	Mundum	Mora	Sesepaiya
32. Face Paint	Kara	Kare	Helya
33. Morning	Yongam	Yongalam	Dobore
34. Afternoon	Aleaku	Waupalam	Kainyopo
35. Mid Day	Korak	Naitak	N umapiopo
36. Night	Kuk	Waukare	Sonowei
37. Go	Pu	Wa	Duwa
38. Come	Aip	Ya	Y a
39. One	Mendei	Wamendei	Yoro
40. Two	Iap	Lamana	Yadilime
41. Three	Tep	Teimana	Niguya
42. Four	Kirument	Teimandeilamin	Maba'alime -
			Yomondei
43. Five	Yunk	Kambundeilamin	Maboiyomondei

* Steel knives and axes were traded directly from people of the LEMBENA groups and the names were adopted from that language.

d) Relationships between the various major groups are regulated by the languages. As a result, there is a closer relationship between the LEMBENA and ENGA groups as several LEMBENA people can speak ENGA. On the other hand, however, there is very little social intercourse between the PINAI and ENGA groups. It appears to be, an ENGA trait that they either find it difficult to learn other languages or they refuse to do so. This holds true in the Laiagam area where the ENGA people cannot converse freely with the Forgera or Kandep people in their own language and yet both the Kandeps' and Forgeras' in many cases can speak ENGA.

Very few PINAI speakers can converse in ENGA and interpreters are difficult to find. For the information of future patrols, our ENGA/LEMBENA interpreter was NAPI MANDAUWEM of KURUAR and our ENGA/PINAI interpreters were BASMAN and ENTA MINAU of IBAROK line, MONDAMP. Luluai LOMELA of OLIMOLA is also a useful ENGA/LEMBENA interpreter.

The only ENGA speakers to have close relationships with the LEMBENA groups are the clans BURAI and KUMOR from YENKIS. Intermarriage is common and a trade in store goods and money from YENKIS has been established in exchange for tree oil and feathers from the LEMBENA area. Joint participation in the local type pig exchanges also occurs between these groups.

PINAI speakers have little to do with either the LEMBENA or the ENGA groups but there is some intermarriage and participation in pig exchanges. Friendly terms prevail between the groups and regardless of obvious differences all three could be classed as WAPI people with very little likelihood of any alliance of 2 groups against the other. The same applies with the sub-clans or lineages making up the three major groups and no evidence was seen of hostility between them. The two groups GWOIA and KURUMP however, of ANGIAMANINK, do appear to be a separatist group but it is felt that the Luluai is the problem child. His clans are dying off rapidly, 10 deaths to 4 births during the past year, but he appears afraid of losing his status and refused to consider moving nearer to medical services. Further comments on this situation will be made in a separate Situation Report.

e) ENGA people of the WAPI are closely associated with ENGA groups of the Lower Sau census division, in particular of the RURISAU and IPAMAUNDA areas. This is true in all customary activities such as marriage, pig exchanges, and trade. The LAGAN clan at OPERARAP is in fact part of the LAGAN clan of IPAMAUNDA, paying Council tax and working under Councillors and Committees. A submission for their exclusion from the WAPI census division will be made in a Situation Report. (39)

Although there has been a decline in intermarriage etc. between the LEMBENA groups, who are now identifying themselves as WAPI'S, and the WALE/TARUA and MARAMUNI groups, their strongest ties still probably lie in this direction. A complete change will probably take place over the next few years with increased attention and better access to and from KOMPIAM.

Intermarriage between the PINAI speakers of the West YUAT and those of the East YUAT is on the increase and the patrol 1 was informed by the PENALE and MIAMIA groups that they would now establish gardens on the West side of the YUAT and associate themselves with MONDAMP and APEROK rest houses respectively. Members of these clans in particular the PENALE'S were in particularly poor health and physical state due to YAWS and Malaria and were highly appreciative of medical treatment given by the patrol medical orderly. They now wish to remain near medical services. The MIAMIA group concealed the identity of a further group, the LUIYA from the patrol, possibly due to a murder which happened some time ago. A full report will be forwarded as a Situation Report. However, apparently relations between these groups is generally good. The LUIYA are PINAI speakers and are said to number about 75 persons in all. No other details are known about them as yet.

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D. LEADERSHIP.

a and b)

<u>NAME and ADDRESS</u>	<u>HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED</u>	<u>APPROX. AGE</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u> (Current & Previous)	<u>CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WAU YANDA YENKIS	Acquired	48	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	Father influential but died when WAU very young. WAU has acquired wealth through his own efforts and is now respected as leader of BURAI clan. Influence in BURAI clan only. Under mission influence and to be Baptised shortly. Respected mainly for his informed opinions.
AN TIYOKOP YENKIS	Hereditary	38	nil	Present Luluai. No previous employment.	4 months Sorcery Approx. 1967.	Previously appointed "Boss-boi" and progressed to Luluai after satisfactory service. Luluai for clans BURAI and KUMOK. Known as an orator and for honesty. Appears influential Pro Admin and Mission.

NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED	APPROX. AGE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current & Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
LENE WAMBI YENKIS	Potential	29	Attended "Bible School" (Pastor Training) at Baiver River.	Present Pastor for Yenkis. No previous emp.	nil	Literate in Pidgin and the vernacular (Enga, his area) also understands LEMBENA but cannot speak it yet. Has been away from area for 5 years expected that he will become influential as a result of his training and experience with Europeans.
LOMEIA WALIAP OLIMOLA	Hereditary	39	nil	Present Luluai for KURUAR and OLIMOLA (Yarip Lines)	nil	Previously appointed "Boss- boi" and progressed to Luluai. Some criticism of his activities as Luluai appeared in the village books. Was accused of pay- ing lip-service only to Kompam personal while being deeply involved with Maramuni people. Still spends a lot of time in Maramuni and entitled an Aid Post Orderly from Maramuni to Olimola to assist when several people died. Shows initiative and concern for his people. Influence in Yarip Lines only.

NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED	APPROX. AGE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current & Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
SEIAM IWO KURUAR	Hereditary	34	nil	Present "Boss- boy".	nil	Influence in Kenea clan only and lives in Kuruar. Pro Admin and progressive. Could be of particular assistance in having Kenea Clan at Ermm return to Kuruar area to be near medical services. Definite potential as leader of Kuruar area.
TAIA IMONGO ANGIAMANINK	Hereditary	38	nil	Present Luluai previous "Boss- boy".	2 months I.H.L. L/C Kompam concealing people at cens- us 113? N.A.R.'s.	Appears to have fair influence ^{ev} over Kurump and Gwoia Lines but of little value as Luluai. Gave minimal assistance to patrol and accomodation his area was particularly poor. Extremely lazy himself. His clans are dying out at ANGIAMANINK but he will not listen to any suggest- ion to move. He has land availabl le near KURUAR. People are inclined to follow his leader- ship blindly. A particularly unhealthy lot. Appears he is afraid that he will lose his status as Luluai if he rejoins the other Lembena Clans.
KAINGILT YOPIAN ANGIAMANINK	Hereditary	36	nil	"Boss-boy" Line KURUMP.	nil	Influence in KURUMP Clan only. Pro Admin and more energetic than TAIA.

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NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED	APPROX. AGE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current & Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
NONGO TAPALIMAGALI ANGIAMANINK	Hereditary	36	nil	"Boss-boi" Line Gwoia.	nil	Influence in Gwoia Line only. Helpful and energetic. Suggest he or Kaingili be appointed Tultul for Angiamanink. Could help in taking some power from Taia to the good of the people.
WADINK MEKO EREM	Hereditary	37	nil	Present Luluai.	nil	Influence in Kenea Clan only. Pro Admin and possibly more impressive when in good health. Appears he may have some influence over people at Angiamanink through intermarriage. Agreed to shift camp for health reasons and stated that he would try to have Angiamanink groups join him.
KEPA GAIN MANUAK	Hereditary	38	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	Known as orator and man of wealth. Influence over Mulim and Lembena groups. Not an outstanding character.
KOMONDO OGOMIN MANUAK	Hereditary	35	nil	Luluai	nil	Influence over both Mulim and Lembena Clans. Quite co-operative and respected for his office and his wealth in pigs and oratory capacity.
YAUŁ OGOMIN MANUAK	Hereditary	39	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	Probably has more influence than Komonda as his older brother, but without benefit of badge.

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NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED	APPROX. AGE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current and Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
WARAKAU ENE MANUAK	Acquired	30	nil	Appointed "Boss- boy" by early patrols.	nil	Not named as "Big-man" by Clan members but assumed role as spoke- sman during visit of patrol. Main influence in Kenea Clan but appears more enlightened than the Luluai. Definitely has potential and stood out amongst the rest as being better dressed and more confident.
LAIN MEGU MONDAMP	Hereditary	37	nil	Present Luluai no previous employment.	nil	Influence over Ibarok, Umulai and Penale Clans. Inherited leadership enhanced by appointment as Luluai co-operative but not particularly active. Maintains a good camp and assisted Police well in construction of bridge across Yuat.
KONDAI PUNANGA APEROK	Hereditary	28	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	Father known as fight leader and man of wealth. limited influence as yet due to age. Influence in Tilimp 3/clan of Gumunai Clan.
MEI WONGUL APEROK	Hereditary	47	nil	Present Luluai	In disgrace at present for failing to report a murder. Action to be taken, undecided as yet.	First impressions were quite favour- able as MEI obviously is the leader of the Gumunai Clan. Assisted patrol by bringing uncensured Miamia Clan to patrol. It is expected that his brie- ef stay in Kompam will help him understand his responsibilities and he will become a very worthwhile Luluai.

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NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or ACQUIRED	APPROX. AGE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current and Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
YAKEM KAPIAN PAIMANDA	Hereditary	53	nil	"Boss-hoi" appointed by early patrol.	nil	An elderly man and held in great respect but will become less of a leader in short space of time. Influence in Main Clan only, Known mainly for his prowess as orator and an authority on customary matters.
RO LALYO PAIMANDA	Hereditary	31	nil	Present Luluai	nil	His father was a contemporary of Yakem and an influential man. Ro will probably become the most influential man in the Main Line when Yakem passes on. Shows confidence and makes good Luluai.
KANDARAU LEWE INDINAKA	Hereditary	33	nil	Present Tultul	nil	Kandarau appears to have more influence than his Luluai, father was a fight leader and orator. Influence over KEIMONI and WANJIPAIN Lines.
KABAKEO TIMAGAN INDINAKA	Acquired	37	nil	Present Luluai	3 months adultery.	Appointed Luluai by earlier patrol but not recognized as hereditary leader. Father was of no particular standing in village. Kabakeo known only as hard worker.
WARINA YAM WARAMBUL	Hereditary	45	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	Known for his wealth and as orator. Supposedly an old fight leader. Influence in Tsinin and Punipan Lines.
NALUPIN ENDEPAN WARAMBUL	Hereditary	47	nil	Present Luluai	nil	Retains influence over Tsinin and Punipan Lines but a bit too old to be active. Appears Pro Admin with at least progressive ideas but his Tultul is the executive.

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NAME & ADDRESS	HEREDITARY or <u>ACQUIRED</u>	APPROX. <u>AGE</u>	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT (Current and Previous)	CONVICTIONS	REMARKS
WAIMIOK PUNANGA WARAMBUL	Hereditary	36	nil	Present Tultul	nil	Active and progressive has influence in both Warambul Lines. Refer also comments on Nalupin. Should be cultivated to succeed Nalupin.
LAKAU KAKON KAPUMANDA	Hereditary	55	nil	Sub Farmer	nil	An old leader and authority on customary matters. Influence within Line Yuai only. Little potential as future leader but would be a handy consultant.
WAKO YUPALE KAPUMANDA	Hereditary	38	nil	Present Luluai	nil	Wealthy man, forceful orator. In all a lively character. Instigated discussion on road to Sam area.
GOEM TOKAN KAPUMANDA	Hereditary	39	nil	Present Tultul	nil	Similar type of man to Wako. Confidant and lively. Appears to do a good job as Tultul.
MUMBALA KINAMBUL OPERARAP	Hereditary	42	nil	Ex Councillor, now Sub Farmer.	nil	Previously Councillor for Ipamauanda area. A natural leader but too busy with his own activities to be of much help to Admin. Has several wives and although replaced as councillor still has the authority in the Lagam Clan.
SANDALU GISELI OPERARAP	Hereditary	37	nil	Councillor	nil	A fairly weak character and apparent "Front-man" for Mumbala. Pleasant but definitely not forceful character.
NAGANDIO PANGALAS OPERARAP	Potential	30	nil known	Sub Farmer	nil	Very little known about this man. Apparently he has a close association with the Baptist Church at Lapalam and was singled out by a previous officer as having a "good brain".

c) There are no significant changes in the leadership pattern as yet but a change to the young and better informed people is anticipated. People in the WAPI are keen to have their children educated and according to the Baptist Mission they make good students.

E. LAND TENURE and USE.

a) The Patrilineal system of inheritance is common throughout the WAPI. However, in the LEMBENA and PINAI areas land ownership is of relatively minor importance due to the large amounts of land available and the small population. In the ENGA speaking areas of the WAPI, ownership is vested in the elders of the Clan. At present there are no major land ownership problems but arguments arise mainly over hunting and fishing rights. EEL are common in WAPI streams and swamps and are highly valued as food. Fishing rights over their streams and swamps are jealously guarded.

Closer to the SAU river area, problems have arisen between the SAU and WAPI Engas over ownership of vast areas of bushland, but the main issue is hunting rights. At present the Sau Enga people have shot-guns, the WAPI do not. With the lively and lucrative trade in bird plumage and possum skins within the whole Enga area, this provides a live cause for resentment. However, the Kompam people are known for their mildness not being near so volatile as their Wabag and Wapenamanda neighbours and these problems can usually be easily settled locally. Land shortage is not really a problem.

b) Not applicable.

c) Not applicable. According to Department of Agriculture there would only be some 200 coffee trees within the WAPI. Most of these were seen in the YRNKIS area and are on land which has been applied for by the Baptist Mission. The coffee is planted and maintained by the people as a contribution to their church fund. Due to a staff shortage, D.A.S.F. have no plans for the WAPI area as yet apart from improving subsistence methods and crops to improve the local diet.

F. LITERACY

a) There are no grade schools in the WAPI area. Thirty boys from the area are at present attending the Baptist Mission boarding school at LAPALAMA. Mission run literacy classes operate at YENKIS and KURUAR. Yenkis has both an adult literacy class and a childrens literacy class with very basic training in both the vernacular and pidgin. At KURUAR the literacy class is for children. Attendance is voluntary and no numbers of students were available.

b) No more than 1%.

c) Only one WAPI student has so far completed primary education, he is now undertaking training as an Aid Post Orderly at Baiyer River.

d) Nil.

e) Four radio receivers only were seen in the WAPI, each being owned by Mission trained Aid Post Orderlies. Very little interest was shown apart from in musical programmes.

No papers, periodicals or other literature was noticed and interest in any case would be slight with the low level of literacy in the area.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- a) Two types of houses are common to the region.

ENGA STYLE.

Houses are of a type common to the neighbouring Enga areas. Separate houses are constructed for men and women, the latter usually living together with the younger children. Basically the houses of both men and women are the same, however, the womens' house has internal partitioning to facilitate pig accommodation and is therefore usually bigger. Construction is by cavity wall of split bush timber approx. 4' in height, stuffed with pit-pit (wild sugar) or KUN AI grass for insulation, and covered by bark tied horizontally around the wall. The roof of the house is covered with KUNAI ideally, or pit-pit. Small saplings are used as a framework for the peculiar shaped roof which slopes upward towards the rear of the house starting at approx. 4' high as a gable rising to about 7' to 8' at the highest part, and then sloping down steeply to 4' at the rear and assuming a semi-circular shape. The plan is actually square at the front and about 8' wide diverging outwards until about 14' at the widest point where the gable style roof ends and then is finished as a semi-circle.

The mens house is divided into 2 or 3 rooms, a partition separating the rear end of the house from the front and the rear possibly divided again down the middle. The front room has a slab bench around the walls to serve as sleeping accommodation. A fire is maintained in a pit fireplace in the centre of the room and towards the door, used mainly for warmth.

Womens houses are invariably partitioned into 3 areas. Entering the house through the low doorway requires stooping for persons of less than average height. The front division is the room containing the pit-fire used for cooking and serves as a communal room for men, women and children to eat or engage in their normal forms of social intercourse including sing-sings. The central portion is partitioned off into bails for the family pigs. A rear room, the smallest of the three, has a raised floor and is used by the women and children as a bedroom. It is also common for people to sleep alongside the fire in the living room which often leads to severe burn cases particularly amongst the children who roll into the fire whilst asleep.

All houses have earthen floors covered with banana leaves or leaves of the cane vine and littered with food scraps, which, coupled with the type of building materials used, are usually heavily infested with all types of insects which assume almost plague proportions when a house is left vacant for sometime. Fleas in particular are a nuisance.

PINAI - LEMBENA STYLE.

Houses are rectangular in plan and somewhat larger than the Enga style. Both men and women sleep in the same house. Construction is by split bush timber wall studs with an outer covering of split palm (LIMBOM) lined horizontally and bound in place by local vines and cane. The roof is constructed in a "gable" style using small saplings and a covering of sago palm leaves.

Each house is partitioned off into two rooms, the larger being the rear or womens room having a separate entrance as well as the main entrance. The womens section has bails for pigs. Floor coverings and sleeping accommodation are similar to those

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used in Enga houses. One large pit fire occupies the centre space in the mens room whereas the women may have several small fires. The typical LEMBENA house is approx. 35' long and approx. 15' wide. PINAI houses are a little smaller.

Both ENGA and LEMBENA/PINAI houses are built at ground level, and the height in both requires stooping for persons of less than average height due to suspended shelving used for firewood, food items etc.

Although not a general rule it was found that in a lot of cases LEMBENA/PINAI houses were grouped together and not widely scattered as are Enga houses. Gardens were quite often far away from the houses a practice uncommon amongst Engas.

Some sanitation in the form of pit-latrines was seen in places under strong Mission influence, but as a rule, rarely used. People are generally fussy however about such things as drinking water. Health education is a slow process.

Few people wear European style clothing. Traditional dress for men is the woven rope waistband with leaves at rear and locally made fibre cloth in front. Most now have store bought material lengths to go with this. Even the newly censused MIAMIA and PENALE groups had material which they had obtained through trade with other PINAI groups.

Women wear the traditional Enga style "pul-pul" consisting of a woven fibre waistband with dried reed stems in front and rear leaving the hips and thighs bare. Few women have the string type "pul-pul" of the Baiyer River and Mt. Hagen women. PENALE and MIAMIA women wear a fuller type skirt made of fine dry grass fibres but seem to prefer the reed skirts as worn by the other women of the WAPI, and are being taught how to make them. Roots of the reeds used in dressmaking have been given to the PENALE women for trans-planting in the East YUAT area.

Use of European artefacts inside the house is rare and consists mainly of pots and pans, small kitchen knives, empty bottles and the like. Almost every man has both a bush-knife and an axe including the MIAMIA and PENALE who obtained theirs by trade. Spades have been distributed by previous patrols and some of the smaller variety have been bought from YENKIS or on the very occasional trip to LAPALAMA.

b) There is no appreciable variance in the diet of the three separate linguistic groups. Sweet potato is the staple, supplemented by Taro which is considered a more nutritional but less palatable food. Bananas are of particular importance and are used mainly as a food "for the track" due to the ease in carrying and preparation. They are filling and can be cooked over an open fire in minutes. For greens, "PITPIT" and "AIBIGA" are favoured in addition to other wild fern leaves etc. Sugar is scarce.

Introduced foodstuffs include, pawpaws, pineapples, corn, lemons and tomatoes. Seeds were supplied by early patrols and by the Baptist Mission workers. Fruit and tomatoes are of good quality and are welcomed as a supplement to patrol food. Pig meat and eels supply the meat portion of the diet but are usually only consumed on ceremonial occasions.

Stands of SAGO occur even in the higher areas of the WAPI although of course are more prevalent in the lower regions along the YUAT. Sago is merely a supplement to the diet and its method of preparation known only to the LEMBENA and PINAI groups.

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Canned foodstuffs do not feature in the diet of the average family but can be purchased from the Baptist Mission store at YENKIS.

c) Apart from the Baptist Mission churches at various rest house centres throughout the WAPI, there are no Community Centres as such. Sport is being encouraged by the Mission at YENKIS which so far has the only available playing area, albeit pretty rough. Interest is being shown by the younger members of the community.

(25)

H. MISSIONS.

a) The only Mission operative in the area is the Australian Baptist Missionary society with Administration coming under its LAPALAMA mission. All groups within the WAPI identify themselves with the Baptist Mission but there is possibly a small Lutheran faction at OLIMOLA, which is occasionally visited by Lutheran Mission workers from the MARAMUNI area.

Under the present circumstances, there is no cause for conflict or tension occasioned by adherence to different churches, and certainly no evidence to suggest any problems at this stage. It has, however, been suggested that the previous Missionary-in-charge at LAPALAMA in no way encouraged evangelism by other Missions in the WAPI field, and now that he is gone, increased activity by other missions may result. This may lead to a change in attitudes amongst people who have come under the influence of one particular doctrine only over a long period of time. The Baptist Mission have been working in the WAPI area since 1964.

b) Services maintained by the Baptist Mission include 4 aid posts, all staffed, at YENKIS, MANUAK, KAPUMANDA and APEROK. Under a direction from the Medical Officer in charge at Baiyer River, an inpatient charge is made at each of these aid posts. The present rates are YENKIS and KAPUMANDA 50¢ for each inpatient and at KURUAR and APEROK, 20¢. Apparently people have been able to pay and the only complaints came from the people at WARAMBUL who previously received free treatment from the Administration aid post at that place. The aid post has now been un-staffed for some time. In addition, Maternal and Child Health clinics are maintained by the M.C.H. staff at LAPALAMA in 6 weekly visits to YENKIS, INDINAKA and WARAMBUL. There is no charge for out-patient treatment. An aid post orderly from LAPALAMA also makes a visit to the KURUAR area once every 6 weeks. Since the mission station at YENKIS has no radio contact with LAPALAMA, the chance of medical emergencies being flown out by M.A.F. is fairly remote as flights to YENKIS are normally infrequent.

Refer section F (a) for information regarding Mission run literacy classes.

Baptist Mission pastors reside at YENKIS, KABAIBAL (near KURUAR), KAPUMANDA, MANUAK, APEROK, INDINAKA and WARAMBUL. Native material churches have been provided by the people in each of these places in addition to assisting in maintenance of the pastors gardens and residence.

In all, 14 people of which two are WAPI's are permanently employed by the mission in the area. The only trade store in the WAPI is run by the Baptist Mission and situated at YENKIS. Takings during the last financial year totalled \$3,300.

Refer section J (c) for details re the airstrip at YENKIS. The mission have indicated that they would encourage back-loading of any produce from the area on their charters.

c) The attitude towards the Baptist Mission is one of co-operation. Although there is little likelihood of a greater religious impact than that in other areas, the people realize that the mission is able to bring them some of the services which the Administration is hard pressed to provide at this stage. No particular trends were evident.

(24)

I. NON INDIGENES.

- a) NIL
- b) N/A
- c) K/A
- d) NIL

23

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

- a) Refer section B (b) and map for information regarding walking tracks.

There is a definite need for a road into the WAPI area. Discussions with people of the rest house areas close to LAPALAMA indicate a certain amount of enthusiasm towards such an undertaking. From the census figures, it appears that a work force of at least 200 men would be available which could be divided into 4 x 50 man work teams. Working on a one week on, 3 weeks off basis, would allow for distances between the various communities and a road-head, lessen the chances of a food supply problem, and so stave off disenchantment with a project requiring sustained hard work.

I believe the project of a road from YENKIS or INDINAKA both central points, to be feasible, but a survey is the first requirement. To this end, a submission is to be made on a separate Situation Report requesting staff to carry out the survey. As indicated on the map, the area is wholly without road access. Should a survey show the idea to be feasible an R.D.F. submission would be made to assist in construction and inject more cash into the local economy.

- b) N/A

- c) One only airstrip at YENKIS. The airstrip is a category D authorized landing area approx. 1700' in length and with an approx. 12-14% slope to the south or approach end. The surface is packed red earth with some grass at the approach end. Three herringbone drains have been located at the top end, so far, to assist erosion control. D.C.A. restrictions include a maximum all-up weight of 12,500 lbs and operations by Summer Institute of Linguistics, Missionary Aviation Fellowship and Lutheran Mission aircraft. Charter companies can operate only under express approval by the Baptist Mission to D.C.A. Loads of up to 1200lbs can be taken in by M.A.F. turbo-charged 206 Cessnas. Due to the situation, there is little scope for improvement to the YENKIS airstrip.

LAPALAMA, which is adjacent to the division also has an airstrip. (Refer section A (b)) Details are as follows. Category "D" authorized landing area, 2,100' length, 12 1/4% slope to west or approach end. Restrictions are as for YENKIS airstrip. Height above sea level, 3,650'.

A number of areas were seen which could possibly be developed in to new airstrips, particularly in the grasslands bordering the YUAT river. At this stage, however, there is no apparent need for further airstrips.

- d) Apparently the YUAT river is navigable to canoes both man-powered and outboard powered to at least as far upstream as EREM. Rumour has it that a jet-boat has operated as far upstream as the furthest point reached by this patrol. (Refer patrol map) However, rapids were seen which would make navigation hazardous and I believe small craft which do attempt it, have to be carried in places. Certainly navigation would be impossible in the wet season due to strong currents and much debris. I would estimate the current to be at least 6-8m.p.h. even in the dry season. Jet boats would appear to be the only proposition. Mr. A.R. Allen, previous A.D.C. Mt. Hagen has travelled by canoe down the YUAT from Baiyer River to Angoram and would be able to supply further information. I believe the only difficulties he encountered were in this WAPI region. Appendix "A" has not been

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completed due to the lack of complete information. Officers from ANGORAM, who have used the river, would possibly be able to supply the details as required but no navigation of the river is done by staff from this Patrol Post.

(21)

K. TECHNICAL and CLERICAL SKILLS.

NIL.

Two men have completed training as Aip Post Orderlies but there are no tradesman at all within the division.

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L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Politically, the WAPI people would probably be the least aware of all groups in the Enga Division, of the rapid changes occurring in the Territory today.

It is, however, a peaceful area with little unrest and a respect for the old traditions which allow for the amiable settlement of most minor local problems. Such peaceful co-existence between members of three different language groups within the one area must surely be a rarity in Papua New Guinea.

Fighting and pay-back killings are said to have ceased with the coming of Europeans but old enmities die hard, and I consider that the WAPI has probably been a quiet area for some time longer.

The traditional pattern of leadership has, as previously mentioned, remained unchanged. The law and order situation is good. Missions have experienced good co-operation, and although have not achieved any spectacular results, have definitely fostered the already close associations between the different groups. Here there is no fear of movement within the WAPI area.

Relationships with non-indigenes in general have been excellent as in the case of INSELL mining representatives who were in the area for 18 months and received good co-operation. The only complaint against foreign-natives has been in relation to shooting of game and birds in WAPI territory. The WAPI people have no shotguns. According to comments in village books, Administration personnel have generally speaking received every co-operation even though at first the WAPI's were treated with caution no doubt due to the incident described in section A (c).

As described in sections C (d) and (e) relationships between the various component social groups and those adjacent to the census division are good and there are no serious social problems to give cause for resentment or major unrest.

Refer section O for comments on Local Government.

There was absolutely no comprehension of the functions and methods of the present form of Government. Talks were given at each census point and simplified to a high degree but the understanding was slight. Although having voted at two House of Assembly elections, none knew the function of an M.H.A.. Local Government was a mystery to most but the theme adopted was the similarity between councils and Central Government in regard to both financial and judicial functions, but highly simplified. At least there was a glimmer of understanding. An attempt was made to express upon them the proximity of self-government and independence. However, the time available, even in a relatively leisurely patrol such as this, and the powers of concentration of the audience, precluded the possibility of making a lasting impression. Follow up action as briefly mentioned under section O is to be made the subject of separate correspondence.

Briefly, although there is a satisfactory political scene locally, there is no appreciation by the WAPI people of their part in relation to the whole when considering the Territory political situation.

(19)

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

a) Not applicable. Refer also section E (c).

b) N/A

c) N/A

d) NIL

e) Cash earnings from wage labour are almost negligible. The only employer other than on a casual basis is the Baptist Mission which have only 2 WAPI men on the staff. The total of wages paid to workers within the WAPI is \$1400 per annum and therefore the two WAPI men would probably share about \$200 of this. Earnings by persons employed under the H.L.S. would also not be high as the people claim that returning labourers bring very little home in cash, mainly in goods. Working on an average of say 60 men p.a. returning from the coast with an average of \$20 cash per head, the total is \$1200 per annum. Patrols have previously employed carriers from outside the WAPI census division and earnings therefore have been limited to perhaps \$200 p.a. for supply of a few carriers and around the same figure for supply of fresh food and firewood. This patrol however, employed WAPI carriers only and a total of \$700 was paid out in carrier wages and purchase of food. The House of Assembly election patrol earlier this year paid out nearly \$600 for carriers etc. but with most going to carriers from the SAU area.

Other cash earnings come from sale of tree oil, bird plumage and animal skins but the figure would not be high as cash plays only a small part in the trade. An estimate of \$300 is allowed.

Approximate total cash earnings per annum.

1. Employment by Baptist Mission	200.00
2. Patrol Expenses " "	300.00
3. Highland Labour Scheme	1200.00
4. Administration Patrols - Allowing for two major patrols p.a.- e.g. one census patrol, D.D.A. and a patrol every two years by either P.H.D. or D.A.S.F.	1400.00
5. Trade in oil and Bird Plumage and animal furs.	300.00
6. Miscellaneous e.g. Bride Price etc.	300.00
	<u>\$3700.00</u>

f) NO

g) NO

h) Eight Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts are registered with the Baptist Mission agency at LAPALAMA. A total of balances is unobtainable but the average balance is estimated at \$2.00. No accounts were found listed in the Kompiam agency. Possibly a few returning H.L.S. labourers have bank accounts and an allowance of 25 bank accounts with an average balance of \$2.00 is made.

i) No tax is at present being paid by WAPI people apart from those residing at OPERARAP and having land and cash crops in the SAU area. A submission is to be made however to have these Enga people included in the census figures for IPAMAUANDA.

(Refer also section C (e)) They apparently have no problem in meeting their tax commitment of \$6.00 per male to the Kompian Council. 18

Other residents of the WAPI claim that they would be unable to meet any Council tax commitments (Refer also section O) this being their main fear as far as Councils are concerned. This appears to be borne out by the calculation of their cash earnings or at least shown that any tax figures set would have to be far lower than that for the SAU area.

j) Estimated per capita income.

Earnings from cash wage and other sources. (Section (e))

3700.00

Interest on Savings accounts

2.00

Total 3702.00

Population 2292

Per capita income = $\frac{3702}{2292}$

= \$1.61.

This figure is considered evenly realistic but does not include earnings from employment with the INSELL Mining Co. which operated in the area for 18 months. Unfortunately, this company has now ceased operations in the area and no representative was available to supply a figure of wages paid during the period. In any case, this figure added to the total cash earnings would not give a realistic per capita income figure. An additional \$30.00 was also paid out in compensation owing by the company but this too would only confuse the issue. INSELL retain the prospecting authority over the area but have no plans at present of returning. The above will explain the high taking figure for the Baptist Mission trade store at LENKIS for the last financial year.

k) Refer section H (b), limited back-loading facilities on infrequent Baptist Mission charters.

(17)

H. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

a) The WAPI census division takes in an area of 310 square miles at least. The population density is therefore 7.4 persons per square mile. Although rugged in part, most of the WAPI could be considered arable and with its almost ideal growing climate could be a very important producing area, with access. Even allowing 50 acres per family for subsistence purposes, there still remains over 150,000 acres of land, most of which could be considered arable.

b) Not at this stage without access, but there is ample potential.

c) There is very little scope for increased wage earning within the District itself and certainly none at Patrol Post level. The community could certainly provide such additional labour but probably to the detriment of local development.

d) A timber industry could possibly be established in the lower reaches of the YUAT upstream from the MARAMUNI junction but only if it was feasible and economical to raft timber downstream to ANGORAM.

Most people indicated a desire to increase their cash earnings and to develop their area, but an assessment of their reaction to change and hard work cannot be made at this stage. People of the WAPI have not yet been involved in any major project apart from the YENKIS airstrip and according to the previous Missionary-in-charge LAPALAMA he had some considerable trouble in finding suitable labour for the task.

A more accurate assessment can be made later should a road building project get under way.

Grassland along the YUAT gorge could possibly have potential as cattle grazing land, especially with its proximity to the Jimi Cattle Company. However, access is the problem.

(16)

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Of the 2,292 people in the WAPI census division only 135, those of the LAGAN clan, come under Council influence. Their residence in the WAPI area has been used as a "tax dodge" and it was clear from the census records that most actually reside in the LOWER SAU census division and only come to OPERARAP for census purposes. Apparently fear of paying Council tax does not now bother them and for various reasons they wish to have their names recorded at IPAMAUANDA in future. Those having gardens in the OPERARAP area will still reside there when they wish to. (Refer also section C (e))

Of the rest, there is no apprehension towards councils apart from payment of taxes. All agree that development must come first so that the payment of tax will not be a burden. The point is well taken in light of the economy of the area but participation appears to be the only solution to their lack of comprehension of the central governments increased tempo of activities. They are also aware a council can assist them in gaining valuable and sorely needed social improvements such as better health and educational facilities.

To improve the understanding, two possibilities have been considered and in fact discussed with various groups of the more sophisticated Enga faction of the YENKIS area.

1. Organized and regular meetings or adult educational classes at Kompiam with a selected group of influential WAPI leaders.
2. Actual participation in the Kompiam council on a non-contributory basis.

The latter was by no means proposed as a definite action but at least its discussion occasioned interest and brought forth a definite reaction. It was considered that should such a course of action be taken, it would be an Administration ruse to ensnare the WAPI people in the Kompiam council tax collections.

The attitude, therefore, appears to be that councils are acceptable, the benefits are worthwhile but at present there is no money to pay for them.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Refer section L.

There is no definite attitude towards central government. The term is not understood. The impression gained is, that to such a group, the central government is made up of senior European officers who direct the work of the patrol officer in the field. Localization and the idea of people of their own race governing the country seems to find little credence in their minds. There is, however, no apprehension one way or the other. The flat statement "European officers must look after us" is the only reaction. I feel this is a catch-phrase only of people who believe that should Europeans leave, so will the material things which have now assumed importance in their eyes, and that anarchy of the old order will prevail. They do not believe that such a thing would be allowed to happen, and should not, therefore, be worried about.

(14)

Q. Apart from rest houses, which are used by both Administration and non-administration personnel, there are no other accommodation facilities with the exception of a native material house at YENKIS for use of Baptist Mission staff. A small amount of camping equipment is left at this house at all times. Rest houses are indicated on the patrol map.

For your information, please.

[Signature]
M. J. BREKTON.

Assistant District Officer

LIST OF VISIBLE AND DEFINITE PREGNANCIES WAPI CENSUS DIVISION.

(13)

<u>NO.</u>	<u>CLAN NAME</u> <u>PLACE</u>	<u>WOMAN'S</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>FATHER'S</u> <u>NAME</u>	<u>FOLIO</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>LINE</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>LIVE</u> <u>BIRTH</u>	<u>STILL</u> <u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DIED</u> <u>WITHIN</u> <u>ONE</u> <u>MONTH</u>
1.	<u>YENKIS.</u> Eurai	1. Pabuweam 2. Sabun 3. Awan 4. Naneiam	Kewai Kamundai Tsenam Lambalu	5 8 17 37	15 2 4 3			
	Kumor	1. Yulin 2. Liondom 3. Elam	Yandan Samanara Kunk	2 11 14	14 21 13			
2.	<u>KURUAR.</u> Yarip (1)	1. Elalom 2. Kokaim	Howard Penank	7 12	15 16			
3.	<u>OLIMOLA.</u> Yarip (2)	1. Nane 2. Gemaluan 3. Yarint 4. Yambunan	Kwipa Anda Lita Wemp	4 8 8 11	11 6 15 2			
4.	<u>ANGYAMAWINK.</u> Kurump) Gwola)	Nil.						
5.	<u>EREM.</u> Kenea	Nil.						
6.	<u>MANUAK.</u> Mulim	1. Mambuana 2. Tam 3. Paraium	Yeinali Andagan Kasapare	2 5 7	2 2 16			
	Lembena	Nil.						
7.	<u>MONDAMP.</u> Ibarok	1. Kaluan 2. Kamaim	Wambi Alumank	2 7	9 2			
	Umulai	1. Koyei	Euli	1	14			
8.	<u>APEROK.</u> Gumunai	1. Niaume 2. Kandam	Napie Kundinyam	7 17	18 9			
9.	<u>PAIMANDA.</u> Main	1. Makap 2. Elawan 3. Nebara	Detui Lagau Mai'awan	1 2 6	5 3 2			
10.	<u>INDINAKA.</u> Wanjipain	1. Romurenda 2. Nembon 3. Usia 4. Oponenda 5. Kaigum 6. Tandam 7. Kondom 8. Kumai'iem	Tanda Warau Kagali Kumai Lewaip Wakem Toian Kengiala	6 12 14 15 19 23 25 26	10 19 15 5 19 21 21 12			
	Keimoni	Nil.						
11.	<u>WARAMBUL.</u> Tsinin Punipan	1. Kaum 1. Kilap 2. Tingibok 3. Popos 4. Napiam	Nep Yailyo Tei Wagilau Merap	11 1 4 8 17	10 2 18 2 12			
	Kamegin	Nil.						
12.	<u>KAPUMANDA.</u> Yuai	Nil.						
13.	<u>OPERARAP.</u> Lagan	1. Palanguan	Pitipai					

New clans, PENALE and MIAMIA, no pregnancies seen.

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROL TO LUIYA AREA.

It is suggested that a future patrol intending to make contact with the LUIYA clan should proceed direct to APEROK in the first instance. Carriers can be recruited at APEROK who will be quite prepared to cross the YUAT. From APEROK to the YUAT would be an easy 1 day walk. Rather than proceed to the point where this patrol crossed by means of a raft, a future patrol should proceed to the cane suspension bridge site near the MIN creek which at the time of this patrol was completely out of action, one side having been swept away.

Luluai Mei has been brought to Kompian and is to be severely reprimanded for failing to report the murder and for concealing facts about the LUIYA clan. Rather than attempt to prosecute him or take away his badge of authority, I hope to persuade him to rebuild the cane suspension bridge at MIN creek so that a patrol can proceed swiftly across the YUAT. From there, it would be no more than two days to the LUIYA area (Refer patrol map) and probably less.

Should a patrol have to cross the river by means of the suspension bridge at MONDAMP, which was the original intention of this patrol, rations and time for an extra 2 to 3 days would be required. Crossing by raft would not be possible in other than the dry season.

For your information, please.


M.J. BREKTON.

Officer in Charge.

(2)

INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROL TO LUIYA AREA.

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For your information, please.


M.J. BREKTON.

Officer in Charge.

(1)

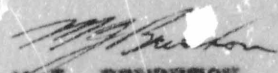
INFORMATION FOR FUTURE PATROL TO LUIYA AREA.

It is suggested that a future patrol intending to make contact with the LUIYA clan should proceed direct to APEROK in the first instance. Carriers can be recruited at APEROK who will be quite prepared to cross the YUAT. From APEROK to the YUAT would be an easy $\frac{1}{2}$ day walk. Rather than proceed to the point where this patrol crossed by means of a raft, a future patrol should proceed to the cane suspension bridge site near the MIN creek which at the time of this patrol was completely out of action, one side having been swept away.

Lulwai Mei has been brought to Kompian and is to be severely reprimanded for failing to report the murder and for concealing facts about the LUIYA clan. Rather than attempt to prosecute him or take away his badge of authority, I hope to persuade him to rebuild the cane suspension bridge at MIN creek so that a patrol can proceed swiftly across the YUAT. From there, it would be no more than two days to the LUIYA area (Refer patrol map) and probably less.

Should a patrol have to cross the river by means of the suspension bridge at MORDAMP, which was the original intention of this patrol, rations and time for an extra 2 to 3 days would be required. Crossing by raft would not be possible in other than the dry season.

For your information, please.


M.J. BREBTON.

Officer in Charge.



YDA 67.14.50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **KONETAM No. 2 of 1972/73**
Subdistrict..... **WABAG**
District..... **WESTERN HIGHLANDS**
Type of Patrol..... **SPECIAL**
Patrol Conducted by..... **Tooro Athi Patrol Officer**
Area Patrolled..... **Part WAPI Census Division**
(Council and/or..... **NIL**
Census Division/s.)..... **WAPI**
Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....
Interpreter (Patrol) Balus Pupi..... **Constable Mekeng**
DABOL (DPA Laborer)..... **Constable Timal**
..... **Constable Teropi**
..... **Lipita Paiyen Aid Post ORDERLY**
Duration of Patrol—from **13** / **1** to **31** / **1** / **73**
No. of Days..... **nineteen (19)**
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... **1 of 1972/73**
Date..... **26.7.72 to 30.8.72** Duration..... **36 days**
Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **Investigate alleged murder Luyia and Miamia clans**
..... **Contact and establish friendly relations with LUYIA Clan**
..... **(refer patrol instructions attached)**
Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **2,351**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

16/5/1973

R. Bell
District Commissioner.

The District Commissioner
Western Highlands District
P.O. Box 17
MOUNT HAGEN

9th July, 1973.
67-24-90
L.C. Gavin
a/d.s.o.

KOMPIAN PATROL NO. 2/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 16th May, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Report arising out of the above patrol of part of WAPI Census Division, as submitted by Mr. T. AINI, Patrol Officer.

This should be regarded as a Patrol Report only and therefore termination at District Headquarters.

Copy of Report is returned for your records.

H.P. Ryan
H.P. RYAN
a/Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference: **Patrol No. 2 of 1972/73**

If calling ask for

Mr. **Teoro Aihl**

Dept. of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
KOMPIAM.....WEGA Division
Western Highlands District.

Asst. District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
WABAG.....W.H.D.

KOMPIAM PATROL NO. 2 of 1972/73 **PART WAPI CENSUS DIVISION**

Attached herewith please find original and ^{four} ~~two~~ copies of the above report. The conduct of the members of the R.P.N.G.C have been noted and will be entered in their respective Records of Service. Interpreter (Patrol) Balus Fupi is an exceptionally good interpreter.

Details of the patrol are set out hereunder:-

Report No:	Kompian No. 2 of 1972/73
District:	Western Highlands
Sub District:	Wabag
Area Patrolled:	Part Wapi Census Division
Patrol Conducted By:	Teoro Aihl Patrol Officer
Council Area:	Kompian (Wapi not included)
House of Assembly Electorate:	Kompian Baiyer Open & Western Highlands Regional.
Personnel Accompanying:	Constable Makang Lipita Paiyen
	Constable Zambi Aid Post Orderly
	Constable Teropi
	Interpreter (patrol) Balus Fupi and
	Dabol (DDA laborer)
Duration of Patrol:	13/1/73 to 31/1/73 19 nights
Last DDA patrol:	1 of 72/73
Last OLC Patrol:	N11
Objects of the Patrol:	Contact all members of Layia Giam and investigate an alleged murder. (refer patrol instructions attached)
Total Population:	2,351
Map Reference:	Army Ramu & Wabag 1:250,00
Patrol Map:	Attached
Paper	

Pla is had to be used in some occasions as the pro forma for situation reports are not available in sufficient numbers to complete the report, at Kompian. T.O.s for the month of January are attached for your information. Could photo atat copies of the map be made for all copies of the report. At least six copies are required.

Contingencies for camping allowance are attached for your signature. For your information, comments and distribution please.

T. Aihl

T. Aihl
Patrol Officer

Att. VFRs
Distribution: original & one copy DDA Headquarters Konedobu
One copy D.C Mt Hagen
One copy DDC Wabag
One copy ADC Wabag
One copy Ramu Kompian
One copy Personal



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telephone
On Reference
If calling ask for
No.

Kompian Patrol No. 2 of 72/73

In Reply
Please Quote
No.

Division of District Administration
Sub-District Office,
WABAG. W.F.D.
13th December, 1972

Mr. To'Ore, Aihl, P.O.,
Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
KOMPIAM

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS WAPI CENSUS DIVISION

Please prepare to conduct a patrol to WAPI
Census Division commencing during the first week in January, 1973.

The objects of your patrol will be :-
Cross the YUAT River via APEROK West House and contact
all members of the MIAMIA Clan.

1. Cross the YUAT River via APEROK West House and contact all members of the MIAMIA Clan.
2. Contact and interview all witnesses who may know anything about the alleged murder of one female, namely SILAM of MIAMIA CLAN.
3. Inspect the site of the alleged murder, take pictures and draw diagrams of the scene.
4. Inspect the burial site of the deceased woman.
5. Contact all members of the LUIYA Clan and establish friendly relations with them.
6. Then gradually and discreetly advise them the Government has heard about the alleged murder of the woman named SILAM and that you want to interview some suspects.
7. When you are satisfied that you are prepared to charge the defendant then do so and give the Statutory Caution.
8. Before you take the suspects into custody, and bring them back with you, you must thoroughly explain the Government's attitude to wards murders and advise the wela clan that you are obliged to take them to Wabag with you.
9. Remember that these people have had little contact with the Government and you must employ PATIENCE at all times.

TOTALS 3 2 21 6 2 1 19 2 5 1 4 1 17 29

10.

Complete a census of the LUIYA clan and submit with your Patrol Report.

PREPARATION

1.

You will require tents and flys, and enough rations and food to last one month.

2.

Thoroughly study the Patrol Report and map compiled by Mr. M.J. Brereton A.D.O. in KOMPIAM PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

3.

Thoroughly study the legal opinion from the Secretary for Law attached to these instructions.

4.

You are requested to discuss the patrol personally with A.D.C. Wabag prior to departure.

Good luck.

Sgnd. R.T. GLENNON

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. D.C.
W.H.D.
MT. HAGEN

c.c. D.D.C.
ENGA DIVISION,
WABAG.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT - WABAG SUBDISTRICT.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KOMPIAM PATROL POST

(Folio No. 1.)

CENSUS DIVISION.....WAPI

Birth Rate = 5 per 100

Death Rate = per 100

Year...1972/73 Month.....JANUARY 1973

Natural Increase = per 100

	NAME OF HOUSE CLAN	Day of Month	DEATHS						BIRTHS	MIGRATIONS				
			Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-45 Years	46 and over		IN	OUT			
			M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F		M F	M F			
1	LUIYA	21.1.73												
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
TOTALS														

	NAME OF CLAN	Day of Month	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT				STUDENTS			
			Inside District		District Outside		inside the District		Outside the District		Government		Mission	
			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	LUTYA	21.1.73												
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
TOTALS														

	NAME OF VILLAGE CLAN	Day of Month	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS								TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES		GRAND TOTAL	Average size of Family						
			Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-10 Years		11-15 Years		16-45 Years				46 and over		Child		Adult	
			M		F		M		F		M				F		M		F	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	LUTYA	21.1.73																		
2			3	2	2	1	6	2	4	1	19	12	2	5	15	6	21	17	59	
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				
14																				
15																				
TOTALS			3	2	2	1	6	2	4	1	19	12	2	5	15	6	21	17	59	

YAWS WANKAIN OLSEM LEPROSY

PHD PATROL No. 1A - 1973

WAPI C/Division

Name	Sex/Age	Clan	T.E	Treatment	Description
Pianyan	F/C13	Miamia	19.1.73	Proc. Inj 4cc	Bad
Engo	M/A19	Luiya	20.1.73	"	"
Segae	M/a29	"	"	"	"
Open	M/A 20	"	"	"	"
Kimidai	M/A20	"	"	"	"
Seburi	M/a20	"	"	"	"
Kurumis	F/C 4/12	"	"	Proc Inj 2cc	"
Arunu	F/C5/12	"	"	"	"
Aune	F/A32	"	"	"	"
Saba	F/C8	"	"	"	"
Imbina	M/35/12	"	"	"	"
Indina	F/A30	"	"	"	"
Jaina	M/a 37	Miamia	23/1/73	"	"

Post
Aid Supervisor Report

Sgd Lipita Paiyen
Aid Pest Supervisor

List of Visible and Definite Pregnancies (LUYIA CLAN)

WAPI CENSUS DIVISION

Number	Woman's Name	Father's Name	Polio No.	Line No.	Live Birth	Still Birth	Dead within 2 months
1	YANRA	SONCEAN	1	13			
2	ANANBI	KUMBUOKO	5	15			
3	SISAPPA	NIAGAU	92	14			

J. L.

P. Aihl
Patrol Officer

DDA 07.14.31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Kompian No 3 of 1972/73.

Patrol Conducted by D.M. Iltscheff APO

Area Patrolled Upper and Lower San Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Const Bello, Interpreter Dabol.

Duration—From 19/2/1973 to 27/2/1973

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Varied with area. Ranged from July, 1970 to January, 1973.

Medical/19.....

Map Reference New Guinea 1:250,000 series: SB54-8 and SB55-5.

Objects of Patrol To ascertain the wishes of the people as regards the tax rate for 1973/74.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/4/1973

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

The District Commissioner
Western Highlands District
P.O. Box 17
MOUNT HAGEN

June 20th 1973
57-14-31
T.J. Downes
District Officer

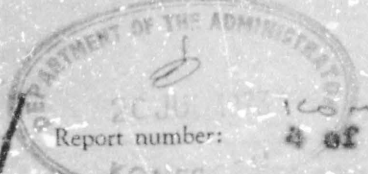
KOMPLAM PATROL NO. 3 - 72/73

Reference your Minute of 7th April 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket
arising out of the above patrol of Upper and Lower San Census
Divisions, submitted by Mr. D.M. Iltscheff, Assistant Patrol
Officer.

M.P. Ryan
a/Secretary

DDH 67-14-60



PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4 of 72/73
District: Western Highlands
Patrol conducted by: P.F. Inyeta
Area patrolled: Male-Tarua
Duration of patrol: 30.3.73 - 5.4.73
Last D.D.A. patrol: Feb/Mar '72
Last O.L.G. patrol: -
Map reference: Male-Tarua patrol No. 4 of 61/62

Objects of patrol: Annual Census Revision, Registration, Political
Station: Kompiem
Subdistrict: Mabog
Designation: Assistant District Officer,
Personnel account: 2 members R.P.R.G.
Number of days: 6
Total population of area: 2,705.
Council area: Hon-Council
House of Assembly Electorate: Kompiem-Mabog

The District Commissioner,
J. H. H. H. H. District,
MT. HAGEN.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
Patrol Instructions, ()
The Report and my comments, ()
Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Reports No's 1-- ()
Patrol map, ()

DATE: 6/6/1973

Assistant District Commissioner

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

Mr. S. S. S. S.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()
Updating of area study, ()
Situation Report No's. 1-- ()
()
()

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

Date: 28/6/1973

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Kaga District
WARAG

20th August, 1973.
67-14-60
A.G. Grwin
a/D.D.C.

KOMPIAM PATROL NO. 4/1972-73

Reference Minute from the District Commissioner, Mt. Kaga, of 28th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of WALE-TIEMA Census Division, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. P.F. LUPTON, Assistant District Officer.

Please advise Mr. LUPTON that in compiling future Area Studies each subject heading should be commenced on a separate page.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

010
67.1.1

Chief Minister &
Development Administration.

Patrol Post,
Kempian,
Western Highlands District.

7th May, 1973.

District Commissioner,
P.O. Box 17,
MOHAR NAGH

AREA STUDY - PART VALE/TARUA CENSUS DIVISION.

The purpose of this patrol was annual Census revision and Area Study in the non-Council villages, familiarisation of this part of the Kempian Administrative area, and Political Education with particular emphasis on evaluating attitudes in the non-Council villages towards local Government.

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The entire Vale-Tarua Census Division consists of an area of land of approximately 550 sq. miles, lying north of the Upper San and wedged between the Haremuani, Ambani and Wapi Census Divisions. The uninhabited northern portion of the Division borders the East Sepik District. The Tarua-Haremuani Divide reaches to about 10,000 ft. and is an impressive natural boundary between the two areas. The Tarua and Vale are the two rivers feeding the area. The former gushes out of the Haremuani river in the North-west, and joins the latter in the South of the Census Division and eventually flows into the Gai River.

The topography of the area has been classified as consisting mainly of the NOOK land system, i.e. mountains which have been strongly dissected into branching rounded spurs, with a dense dendritic to sub-parallel drainage pattern (refer C.S.I.R.O

2.

Land Research Series No. 15). No rainfall/temperature readings are accessible in respect of the area. However a fairly accurate assumption would have the rainfall in the vicinity of 120 inches per annum.

(b) Access to the Division from the Kompian Government station necessitates a 20 mile vehicle trip to Lalalan, and thence following well defined walking tracks. The vehicular distance from Wabag to Lalalan is 26 miles. From the Wabag side a walking track exists, emanating from IOMBO in the Ambun Valley and proceeding to RAKAMANDA in the Tarua valley, a track of 17 hours. Obviously the best method of access is by vehicular road to Lalalan in the first instance, from either Wabag or Kompian.

(c) The duration of Administration contact has been relatively short. The Kompian Government Station was established in 1956, and D.D.A Patrol Reports since that date have revealed that initial contact with the Walo-Tarus people took place during 1958. Prior to 1956 I would suggest that the people did have some contact with western civilisation, but of an infrequent and brief nature. A few miners operating in the Wapi and San areas may have penetrated the area as early as 1954.

The Australian Baptist Mission Society occupied the present site of the Kompian Government Station before 1956, but initially they left the Walo-Tarus untouched, being content to direct their evangelical effort in the Upper and Lower San areas.

Contact of a permanent nature with western civilisation has too be accredited to the Lutheran and Catholic Missionaries. The Divine Word Missionaries operating out of stations in the Ambun Valley, penetrated the area in 1960. The business of contact and interesting people in Christianity continued through the medium of patrolling up until 1960, when the Divine Word Mission established a permanent station at RAKAMANDA. The Lutherans were equally as active and they established a permanent station at LALALAN in 1961.

Since 1958 Administration contact has, on the average, been an annual affair, and even as sporadic as biannual. The last D.D.A Patrol, apart from the House of Assembly Election Patrol was in February '72. The Department of Agriculture patrolling commenced in 1969 and is of a similarly irregular nature. The area is still largely administered through the Laluai/Tultul system, except for several clans in the Tarua valley area, and a small clan group in the Walo river area. The RAKAMANDA and LALALAN No. 2 clans are proclaimed in the Wabag Council area.

3.

while three of the PIKIPIT and one of the SANGURES clans have joined the Koupian Council. I will comment further on this anomalous Council situation under the appropriate heading.

Administration influence can be described as being complete. The direct control exerted through the Lalusi/Taitai system enables the Administration and the Mission to continue to propagate favourable attitudes among the people towards roadworks, and any other Administration sponsored activity. Furthermore, the firm attachment by the people to the traditional forms of existence, and the absence of economic development in the area, combine to forestall any change to this situation in the foreseeable future.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS.

(a) A census was carried out, however only of the non-Council clans in the Division. The last Census revision was carried out in February-March '71. The census of the 25 non-Council clans revealed a total population of 2,705. The 8 Council clans were not included in the census, in accordance with a recent instruction directing this task to the respective Councils. Population density is 8.1 per sq. mile, making the area the second lowest in the whole of the KUSA Division.

(b) A total of 43 persons were recorded as being absent outside the District. This group represents Agreement workers employed under the Highland Labour scheme, and a few persons who have managed to retain employment with the Bougainville Copper Project. Including the 43 persons employed outside the District, total absenteeism amounted to 134, or a little less than 5 per centum of the total population. The additional 91 absentees refers to children absent at school in the Mabag Sub-District, and adult persons employed within the District.

The outward flow of labour is not high and during the past three years has experienced a conspicuous decrease. In 1970 a total of 106 persons were recorded as being employed outside the District. So over a period of only three years the outward flow of labour has decreased by 45%. This drastic reduction is attributable to the increasing difficulty of unskilled labour finding employment, especially since S.C.P requirements tapered off, and a reluctance to accept Agreement employment on coastal plantations. The Highland Labour scheme has been working itself into disfavour for some

.....4/

time, and I feel the present level of the outward flow of labour has reached optimum point.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The non-Council area of the Division comprises 8 component social groups or head clans, viz, DABOLI, KUKUN, LAGAN, TAGARIP, KUNALIN, NEWALI, KURAIIP and WABIN. The DABOLI sub-clans of LYANDAPAI, I-JI and YAPAE are resident at ARAGULI in the lower Wale river area. The TAGARIP sub-clans of KIGURA and PARALI are also resident at ARAGULI, while the TAGEO sub-clan is located at nearby SANGURAS. The LAGAN sub-clans of PAIMANDAN, MAIWE and PIPIA are also to be found in the ARAGULI area, making the latter place the centre of the largest concentration of people in the area. The AIYEL sub-clan of the KUKUN is to be found at PIRIPIT. The KUNALIN sub-clan of TANGUP, together with the NEWALI sub-clans of ANDAIT, ANGON, NALI and TERDE are to be found at KEMAH, while the LIDIPIN and KANARK sub-clans are at KAHAS. The KURAIIP clan and its sub-clans of MAYALI, NARE, PIEN and POREALIN are resident at Lalalam. The WABIN sub-clans of PIRI and PONGEIAN are at KAHAMANDA.

A fair percentage of the Wale-Tarus Enga claim to be descendant from the Enga in the adjacent Ambun valley, with whom frequent contact exists. There is no doubt that the KAMURAN clan in the Tarus valley originated from the Ambun, indeed the sub-clans of PEYOWA, KANGURALI, AIYURIN and WAIMERA have been affiliated to the Wabag Council since its inception. However the Enga in the Wale river area seem to owe more allegiance to the Sam Enga. The KUKUN and YOGARIN clans form part of the Kompian Council, and the KURAIIP and NEWALI clans, while not part of the Council, claim descentance from the Sam Enga. There is no distinguishable difference between the Wale-Tarus and Central Enga, in house styles or gardening methods.

(b) The functional social unit is the lineage, and it is to this institution that the individual is most actively pre-occupied. The various sub-clans consist of a number of lineages, and it is this division of the sub-clan that the individuals' obligations in the fields of subsistence agriculture, erecting dwelling houses, hunting and gathering, are centred.

(c) The language of the area is known as ENGA, and the spoken form varies little from that of the Central Enga. Doubtless variations in pronunciation exist for such things as birds, trees etc, but overall the variations are not distinct enough to render the

the language a separate dialect of central Enga.

(d) Traditionally the Wale-Tarus Enga were a compact isolated group, with little contact (the San and Ashun excepted), with either of the other two adjacent groups, viz. the Wapi and the Maramani. During the pre-contact era tribal fighting was centred among themselves. The tarua and Wale clans were constantly at each others throats, the Ashun influence in the Tarua and the San influence in the Wale being the root cause. The Wapi was too far away for the Wale-Tarus people too be aware of their existence. Some inter-marriage took place with the Maramani, but such unions were of an infrequent nature. At present relationships between the Wale and Tarua Enga may be described as amicable.

The individuals obligation to the clan was of utmost relevance during the pre-contact era. During this era some alliances existed between various clans, for the purpose of maintaining numerical strength during tribal warfare, and hence ensuring the expansion of clan land boundaries. However since the missioners became active in the area and the advent of regular Administration contact, warfare on a clan scale is something of the past. The people are disposed to amicable co-existence, as also are the neighbouring San Enga. Population density is low, so the likelihood of tension between clans as a result of land pressure is completely negated.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) It is difficult to pinpoint leaders, either real or potential, in a tight, firmly traditional and communally minded society as is evident in the Wale-Tarus Enga, and indeed throughout the whole Enga. The acquisition of traditional valuables is still the means whereby an individual acquires respect and status from his fellow clansmen. This traditional pattern of leadership, despite the fact that it is immutable, does have some benefit in the luluai/tultul system of village administration. Appointees in the luluai system were generally those persons who had attained considerable respect within the traditional framework, and were only answerable to the Kiap which gave the administration more control over village affairs than the Local Government Council system affords. The people of the Wale-Tarus have learnt to understand and respect the luluai system. Furthermore, the absence of economic development, the almost total state of illiteracy and political obscurity, combine to nullify any significant change in the clan own luluai system.

E. LAND TENURE & USE.

The system of land tenure and use is based on patrilineal

inheritance, and refers to areas of land held by the various clans at the cessation of clan warfare. Each sub-clan component of a clan claims ownership rights to tracts of land within the clan land boundaries. Each male member of the sub-clan, by virtue of patrilineal descent, is entitled to occupy land, for the basic purpose of sustenance. The allocation of land to clan members for the basic necessities of subsistence agriculture and erecting a house, is by no means a haphazard business. Clan and sub-clan boundaries are clearly defined, and land is allocated within the various patrilineages with rigid adherence to recognised boundaries.

Due to the low population density, land is plentiful and unlike other areas of the Enga, individuals are seen to own large areas of land. This allows them to produce Kankam (MAPU) in swidden type gardens, as opposed to the use of mounds, common in areas where a distinct shortage of land is felt.

The large areas of bush and uninhabited land in the Division, is recognised as 'common ground', and access for the purposes of hunting and gathering by any clan member is not prohibited.

Other than for the production of subsistence crops, land has little further use to the people of the area. Cash cropping was introduced as early as 1963, due largely to the efforts of D.S.A. patrols. Coffee was the crop originally introduced, and about 800 trees have been established in various centres. However, due to the lack of supervision the people have neglected their plantings, and consequently the coffee represents no source of income for the people. Plantings are established on the basis of individual initiative, with no communal effort being applied.

The people have no understanding of the concepts of leasehold tenure or tenure conversion. While land is plentiful, and as the development of a viable cash economy is in its infancy, there will not be any desire among the people to convert their land from customary to individual ownership.

F. LITERACY.

There are no registered schools, of either Administration or Mission sponsorship, operative in the Division. The Lutheran Mission established a small church school at Lalalam in 1969, mainly with the aim of infusing the fundamentals of christianity and teaching the Lingua Franca. The latter aim was certainly a worthwhile exercise, but unfortunately there seems little hope of the school continuing to operate in an orderly

manner during 1973 and thereafter, due to the departure of the resident European missionaries, Mr. & Mrs. Joel Ingebritson.

Despite the absence of a registered school within the Division, some parents have sought enrolment for their children in other areas of the Wabag Sub-District. The attached appendix discloses that 30 children are attending Primary school, one at secondary level and one student is enrolled at a tertiary institution. The majority of the Primary students are domiciled at the Lapalan Baptist Mission school, while a few are enrolled at the Kompiam and Wabag Administration Primary schools.

The village census revision revealed that some 296 children are within the 6-10 years age group. The extent of literacy among these school-age children is a dismal 9%, which is considerably below the overall Highlands Region average of 25% of school-age children attending primary school. All the clan leaders and officials argued strongly for the need of primary schools, suggesting that Lafalan and Kenan are the most logical sites for their establishment. There will be complete agreement in the mind of everyone, on the establishment of at least one primary school being an important priority for the social development of the Division. However, the probability of a school becoming a fact depends entirely on the speed by which the people obtain a sponsor, or more specifically achieving proclamation into the Kompiam Local Government Council.

As is too be expected literacy among adults is practically negligible. I would assess those persons whom have worked outside the area and are able to communicate in the lingua franca, to number 1% of the adult population. Over the last 10 years one would have expected the level of semi-literacy in the lingua franca too have steadily increased, too have reached at least 50% of the adult males. I make this assumption on the basis of adults who have worked on coastal plantations in connexion with the Highland Labour scheme. However, it is incredible to observe just what little value a 2 year stint on the coast produces, in enabling agreement workers to learn and communicate in the lingua franca.

In addition to the 20 Primary school students and one secondary student, one person is currently studying to be a teacher. The area is devoid of any other person who has received what might be termed higher education.

The value of radio receivers in improving the level of literacy is also slight. A direct enquiry in the villages revealed that only five persons own radio receivers.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

During the 15 year period since contact was established with the area, the traditional customs of the people in relation to the forms of clothing, house styles and sanitation habits, have undergone little change. Manufactured implements such as axes, shovels, bush knives, saucepans, shotguns, coloured beads and calico, are the most sought after European artifacts. There is no desire among the people to improve housing by the use of permanent materials, or expend the little money they receive on anything else other than the aforementioned materials.

The traditional designed and constructed form of house is oval-shaped, with a roof slanting gradually along its full length. Construction materials consist of kunai grass for the roof covering, and bush timber frames on an earthen base to support the split timber walls. Occasionally woven pitpit is used as a floor cover inside the house, but not as a general rule. Clothing for males comprises strands of 'male' wrapped around the waist, to support the 'tangis' leaves covering the anis, and to support the calico covering the pubic area. The women still adhere to the use of the 'pulpul' covering for both anis and pubic areas.

The dietary pattern of the people is centred entirely around the consumption of MAPU, or sweet potato. Other food crops which are usually too be found in other areas of the Enga such as; tomatoes, English potatoes and corn, are not in evidence in the Wale-Tarua. The sweet potato basis of the diet is occasionally supplemented by the consumption of sugar cane, tare and pitpit and also wild game (bush hens, pigeons & Hornbills). Attempts have been made to introduce peanuts and soyabean, in an effort to raise the protein level of the area. However these attempts have been largely thwarted by the limited seed supply. In any event most people are content with the Pandanus nuts. Some cabbage and corn is seen growing around the Tarua valley area, and this is the result of the Ambum influence in that area. Canned foodstuffs and rice are in demand, and like wild game are considered luxury items. However despite the availability of these items from the 7 stores in the area, consumption has not reached a significant level due to the low per capita income.

The General health, sanitation and the overall medical services operating in the area, were found to be unsatisfactory. The Administration has established 3 Aid Posts in the area, and if these units were supplied, supervised and staffed in an orderly manner, they would constitute an adequate medical service for the whole of the Division.

The Aid Post at LAIALAM is currently unstaffed and unstocked. The ARAGULI Aid Post has been destroyed by fire, and little effort has been exerted to rebuild. The KEMAN Aid Post on the other hand is fully operative, due on the main to the interest of the resident Catholic Priest. The Aid post in these three centres, assuming they were fully operative medical units, are geographically sited as to facilitate access to medical attention for all the native residents of the division. Accordingly, I do not propose that any further medical units be established.

in the Division, have neither a school nor conduct

H. MISSIONS.

There are three Mission organisations operative in the area, viz, the Australian Baptist Mission, New Guinea Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod), and the Divine Word Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. The latter Mission has infiltrated the clan structure with the greatest success, while the influence of the other two missions and their number of baptised adherents, seems to be evenly divided. The break-up of mission influence is as follows: LAIALAM is fully Lutheran, and is the base of operations for that mission in the area. KEMAN and KAIAMANDA and ARAGULI are fully Catholic. The former place is the site of the Catholic station where Fr. Leo S.V.D is the resident Priest in Charge. SANGURES is mostly Lutheran, but the NIK sub-clan has adopted the Baptists and there is a sprinkling of Catholics as well. THE PITREPIT and KAIMAS sub-clans claim to be fully Baptist. On a sub-clan break-up in the non-Council villages 15 sub-clans profess identity to the Catholic church, 5 to the Lutherans and 4 to the Baptists.

Since the early sixties when the three mission societies became interested in the Wale-Tarua, intra-relationships have been free of tension. The three groups did not embark on a calculated course to convert people to Christianity, as so often took place in coastal districts. Village people were not baptised en masse and immediately considered fervent adherents, as if a competition existed for souls. Very few of the people who have become influenced by the Catholic effort are Baptised. The Lutherans have conducted their effort of similar lines, being content to establish a presence, and gradually propagate Christianity through the children by medium of a church school. I have never seen a more amiable relationship than the one existing between Rev. Joel Ingebritsen (Lutheran) and Fr. Leo (Catholic). The Baptists can be described as a fringe group, with marginal influence. Their influence is concentrated in the Upper and Lower Sau areas, and only National staff have been

was decided to extend the road beyond Laialam, they would be responsible for the actual work.

The existing 8 mile Birip-Laialam road is for...10/ part in a state of disrepair. This is the result of the

used in their effort.

In addition to their small church school at Lalalam, the Lutherans have been active in the field of maternal and child health. Mrs. Paula Ingebritson conducted regular patrols to the KEMAN and ARAGULI areas, but as this mission has now become localised, both the school and the health patrolling will cease to be operational.

The Catholics, although commanding the most influence in the Division, have neither a school nor conduct Health clinics.

I. NON-INDIGENES.

There is no expatriate investment or development in the area surveyed. Both the Lutheran and Catholic missions, although they cannot be classified as private enterprise, operate small trade stores, but quite obviously these places provide no employment opportunities to village people.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads: An 8 mile feeder road has been constructed with the assistance of Rural Development funds, between Lalalam and the main Kompiam-Wabag access road. At present the road is below Rural Development standard, and due to the precipitous nature of the terrain is subject to rapid deterioration during periods of rain. No vehicular access has been established beyond Lalalam, however it is planned to extend the road in a westward direction to KEMAN, and Northwards to ARAGULI. No other roadworks is considered practicable or indeed necessary, as both KEMAN and ARAGULI are geographically located as to provide access to all the village people.

Despite the fact that no cash subsidy has been sought from the Administration's Rural Development Fund to extend the road beyond Lalalam, large sections of the Lalalam-Keman road have been cut at the instigation and supervision of the Catholic mission. Mr Daubenspek surveyed this leg during 1971, and the sections completed to date have closely followed that survey. I would estimate that a further 3 months work would be required to complete the cutting of this road. The Lalalam-Araguli road, although not yet surveyed, presents no engineering difficulties and is approximately the same distance between Lalalam-Keman, i.e., 12 miles. I spoke to the various groups concerned with the roadwork, viz, Catholic Mission, and the ARAGULI and KEMAN clans, and I obtained an assurance that if it was decided to extend the road beyond Lalalam, they would be responsible for the actual work.

The existing 8 mile Birip-Lalalam road is for the most part in a state of disrepair. This is the result of the

road receiving little use and the subsequent irregular nature of maintenance work. The bridge over the Sau river collapsed recently, however a contract has been let to effect a replacement.

AIR: There are no airstrips located in the Division, nor is it contemplated that a strip be built. Communication services will consist of extending the present Laialam feeder road.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are no categories of tradesman, either skilled or semi-skilled residing in the area.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The stage of political development is discouraging to say the least. Due to the factors of isolation, fragmented social system and the absence of economic development, the people have had little hope of political advancement. The people are aware of the existence of such institutions as the House of Assembly and Local Government, but they see no real connexion between these institutions and life at the village level. The population under the Luluai/tultul system is 2,705, 89% of the total population of the whole of the Wale-Tarua Census Division. The remaining 11% are either in the Wabag or Kompam Councils. The Laialam No. 2 and Rakamanda people in the Tarua valley are in the Wabag Council, while 5 clans from the Pitipit/Sangures area are in the Kompam Council. This is an ironical situation, in that the only road in the Division terminates at Laialam No. 1, and this village and these villages in close proximity such as Koman and Araguli, are not in either Council.

Since early 1971 various Officers-in-Charge Kompam have attempted to extend the Kompam Council organisation to include all the clans still administered under the Luluai/tultul system. The inclusion of these clans was felt necessary as the 8-mile feeder road to Laialam No. 1 was opened in 1971, and the Department of Agriculture, since its initial patrol in November 1970, was interested in improving cash and subsistence agriculture. Initially the people were apprehensive and non-committal to the suggestion of joining the Kompam Council. They felt their cash economy and resultant per capita incomes too low to be subject to an annual tax liability. I again advanced the proposal of the people coming into a Council organisation, the reactions were mixed but on the whole favourable. The thought of a Council oppressing village people through the medium of taxation, is still an argument voiced in some quarters. However the consensus

among village officials was that coming into the Council was an appropriate move, in order to avoid being left 'out-on-a-limb' after self-government. The people are very concerned about their lack of development, and they harbour a fear of being forgotten about, and their present economic and political obscurity evolving into complete alienation after self-government, if they do not achieve some unity with the remainder of the Kompiam administrative area, within the limited time available.

The Kompiam Council, at its Full meeting held on the 9th May, discussed the proposal to include the Vale-Tarua in its organisation, and resolved to send the Administrative Adviser, President and one other member to the area and conduct a survey with the view of subsequently making a submission to proclaimate the area in the Council.

The low level of economic development in the area will naturally preclude the fixing of a high tax rate. However it will not be in the interests of the Council or the taxpayers to level a tax rate lower than \$1. An amount lower than \$1 would be uneconomical, and the 1,000 or so taxpayers in the area would receive little benefit. Furthermore a tax rate of \$1 could not be termed oppressive. In addition to the \$1,000 contributed by the people, the Kompiam Council would be in a position to substantially supplement this amount with the aid of Rural Development monies, and undertake such projects as extending the Laialan road to both Kusan and Araguli. The latter projects will establish a firm basis for Rural Development officers introducing a cash economy and improving subsistence agriculture.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Coffee is the only economic crop to have received any encouragement, and was originally introduced to the area in 1963 by D.D.A. patrols. It is estimated a total of 800 trees were planted, however by 1971 this estimate was reduced to 500 trees. Obviously such a small number of trees represents no source of income to the people. The Department of Agriculture patrolling since 1970 has attempted to rejuvenate interest in this form of cash agriculture, by village demonstrations and establishing trial plots, but their efforts have been largely wasted due to a distinct lack of interest on behalf of the villagers.

The most significant source of income of the people is from wage labour earned outside the District. Since

the early sixties, many adult males have accepted Agreement employment on coastal plantations. Today villagers are not so eager to accept contract employment, however until a viable cash crop is introduced wage labour from the Highland Labour scheme is the most significant source of income.

There are 7 trade store operative in the area, however the respective owners can hardly be described as outstanding Entrepreneurs. All these stores operate at a loss, or at best break even. The low turnover of stock and the associated communication difficulty, completely negates any chance of the owner making a substantial profit.

An attempt was made to elicit the number and balances of savings accounts in the area, however unsuccessfully. I would estimate a total figure for the area to be \$3,000, and the overall per capita income to be \$3.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

The possibility of introducing a cash crop and improving subsistence agriculture, depends entirely on whether a road system can be established. At present two proposals exist, i.e. extending the present Birip-Laialam road to Kanan and Araguli, or alternatively constructing a road from Kiogai in the Lower Sau to Laialam via Pitipit, Kainas and Araguli.

Although the production of coffee has never been the cash crop given a concentrated push at the village level, it is however in consideration of soils, altitude, and availability of markets, the most suitable crop. The extension effort in this field by the Department of Agriculture since their initial patrol in 1970, can only be described as marginal. However I have been informed that the world market situation for coffee is improving, and that sub-District Agricultural staff aim to increase coffee production in the Kopian Administrative area and including the Wale-Tarua.

The most suitable alternative to coffee as an income earner is beef cattle, and is also the economic venture most likely to succeed at the village level. Little care needs to be exercised by the village owner over his stock, and the planting of a suitable feed in an area of 20 acres presents no real problem. Furthermore, adequate finance is available on minimum security from the Papua New Guinea Development Bank, and Rural Development Officers are able to process applications and regularly supervise the respective projects. Two cattle projects have been established at Laialam

14.

which are under constant Agriculture auspices, and the relative success of these two projects will induce further applications from other areas in the Vale.

Onillie trials have been conducted in the area, in conjunction with those in the Upper and Lower San. The crop is certainly a feasible proposition, but again supervision and access to markets is a problem.

The possibilities rest firmly with coffee and cattle. The cattle industry is firmly established in the Lower San, with some 32 projects currently in operation. In years to come and with continued Agriculture supervision, I can foresee a similar situation existing in the Vale. Assurances were forthcoming from the people that they would construct roads under sponsorship of the Kapsian Council, so the establishment of vehicular access combined with Agriculture expertise and supervision, are the two natural foundations for the expansion of the economy.

P.F. LUTON
Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Diary

30.3.73 Departed Kompiam 0930 by vehicle. Arrived Birip 1010. Proceeded in advance of equipment and personnel on motorbike to Lalalan. Arrived latter place 1200. Patrol party arrived on foot at 1400. Conducted census of Lalalan groups this day and remained overnight. Secondary Territory

31.3.73 Departed Lalalan at 0700 for Keman. Arrived latter place 1030. Commenced census Keman and Kaiamanda groups 1400. Total walking time Lalalan Keman 3 hours. Overnight Keman.

1.4.73 Finalized census of Keman and Kaiamanda groups. Departed Keman at 1300, arrived Lalalan 1600. Overnight Lalalan.

2.4.73 Departed Lalalan 0730. Arrived Sangures 0830. Completed census of Sangures groups and proceeded on to Araguli, arriving 1400. Village people assembled from Kaimu, Pitipit and Araguli. Overnight Araguli.

3.4.73 Commenced census of all groups and discussion with people re Local Government. Overnight Araguli.

4.4.73 Departed Araguli 0730. Arrived Lalalan 1100. Several courts from previous visit were scheduled and heard this day. Further discussions with village people re Kompiam Council. Overnight Lalalan.

5.4.73 Returned Kompiam.

End of Patrol.

LITERACY

Children attending Primary, Secondary & Tertiary
Institutions.

Village	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Laialam	4	-	-	4
Koman	4	1	1	6
Kriamanda	-	-	-	-
Araguli	-	-	-	-
Kaisas	2	-	-	2
Sanguree	-	-	-	-
Pitipit	20*	-	-	20
Totals:	30	1	1	32

* These children are enrolled at the Iapalana Baptist
Primary school.



POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1946/20, 100.—5.72.

Govt. Print.—1946/20, 700,—3.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3.4.73	Aiyel	27	18	36	33	-	-	5	-	119
2.4.73	Babel - Rup	16	16	18	20	-	-	2	-	72
2.4.73	Babel-Yandapai	10	13	17	17	-	-	-	-	57
2.4.73	Babel-Yapan	19	15	21	16	-	-	4	-	75
1.4.73	Banalin Tan- galy	12	14	25	18	-	-	5	-	72
3.73	Burap-Batali	32	33	21	29	-	-	7	-	122
3.73	Burap-Por lalin	28	26	29	35	-	-	11	3	152
2.4.73	Lagan-Palme	28	22	19	28	-	-	8	-	97
3.4.73	Lagan-Palme Gan	37	24	34	26	-	-	3	-	126
3.4.73	Lagan-Pipia	56	68	67	62	2	-	15	-	270
3.4.73	Lidipin	19	18	39	24	1	-	2	-	105
30.3.73	Puro	29	28	31	31	-	-	4	-	123
4.73	Nowali-andait	31	45	52	52	-	2	5	1	238
4.73	Nowali-anjor	19	9	17	11	-	-	4	-	60
1.4.73	Nowali-Bali	29	27	24	26	-	-	6	-	112
1.4.73	Nowali-Tende	15	17	14	15	-	-	-	-	61
3.4.73	Nowali-Tenank	22	19	27	29	1	-	2	-	100
30.3.73	Sira	40	42	37	34	-	-	5	-	158
3.4.73	Tagirap-Kiga ra	22	15	25	18	-	-	3	-	83
3.4.73	Tagirap-Pala li	23	21	24	26	-	-	6	5	105
4.73	Tagirap-Tageo	63	52	59	72	-	-	13	1	260
1.4.73	Wasin-Pibi	53	16	32	27	-	-	-	-	108
1.4.73	Wasin-pogolan	16	23	23	22	-	-	-	-	84
								Total		2705

PATROL REPORT

Report number: **Kompian** No 5 of 72/73

Objects of patrol: **General Administration.**

District: Western Highlands (Enga)

Station: Kompian

Patrol conducted by: D.M. Iltzscheff APO

Subdistrict: **Wabag**

Area patrolled: Upper Sau, Lower Sau,
Wale-Tarua Census Divisions

Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.

Duration of patrol: 21/5/73 to 8/6/73

Personnel accompanying Const. Bal, APO Maialin

Last D.D.A. patrol: April, 1973.

Number of days: 15 days.

Last O.L.G. patrol: February, 1973.

Total population of area: Approx. 9,000.

Map reference PNG 1:250,000 series

Council area **Kompian & Non-Council**

SB 54-8 & SB55-5

House of Assembly Electorate: **Kompiani Baiyer Open**

The District Commissioner,

W. HIGGINS District.

MT / Hagen

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,

Patrol Instructions.

The Report and my comments.

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Reports No's 1—

Patrol map,

DATE: NOV 6 1973

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,

Updating of area study,

Situation Report No's. 1—

COVERING COMMENTS

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.

Date 31 / 10 / 19 73.

~~Above average~~

Average

~~Below average~~

District Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-19-7
Date: 21-11-73

The District Commissioner
Soga District.....
WABAG.....M.F.D.....
.....

RE:.....NOMIN.....PATROL NO.....5.....OF 1972/73..
CONDUCTED BY MR.....D.M. ILTSCHIEFF.....
TO.....UPPER AND LOWER SAV AND WALE-TANUA.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- . Situation Report No. 1.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed
to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information
and any action required.
- . ~~Assessments, recommendations, and compilation.~~

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.19.7



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:
TELEPHONE:

District Headquarters,
P.O. Box 17,
MOUNT HAGEN, W.H.D. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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

Date: 31st October, 1973
Our Reference: WHD 1137
Action Officer: J.N. Dunkerley
Designation: District Officer

Your Reference:
Date:

KOMPIAM PATROL REPORT No. 5/1972-73

I attach two copies of Situation Report No. 1 pertaining to the above Patrol.

The Report was delayed at Wabag and this Office.

Unfortunately, Mr. Iltscheff did not include a Situation Report on the possible inclusion of the Wale Tarua people in the Kompiam Council. The matter is apparently being handled by the D.I.G.O., Wabag. Omissions such as this are a failing in this type of reporting.

The Report is generally satisfactory, if a little cryptic.

The matter of a survey of the road over the Lai River will need to be taken up at Wabag.

The District copy of this Report is being forwarded to Wabag. Would you please forward your comments to that Office.

L. J. DOOLAN
L. J. DOOLAN
District Commissioner

c.c. District Commissioner, Wabag.

(3)

District Office,
WABAG.

24th August, 1973.
67-5-1

H.J. Redmond

a/Deputy District Commissioner

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
P.O. Box 17,
MT. HAGEN.

KOMPIAM PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1972/73. - MR. D.M. ILTSCHIEFF -
A.P.O. TO SAU AND WALE/TARUA DIVISIONS.

... Two copies of the above Patrol Report together with Situation
Report are forwarded herewith.

The Report was held up at the D.L.G.O.'s office.

No further comments are necessary.

H.J. REDMOND
a/Deputy District Commissioner.

(2)

Sub-District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

27th June, 1973

The Deputy District Commissioner,
District Office,
WABAG. W.H.D.

G7-1-1
H.J. REIMOND
A.D.C.

KUMPIAN PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1972/73
MR. D.M. ILTSCHOFF IS-ONE AND WALS/TARUA DIVISIONS

Herewith please find the required number of copies of the report of the above patrol.

The following comments are offered:-

I have inspected progress achieved to date on the road to NAKANDA which is a Rural Improvement Programme Project. Grades are steep and the road ledge is narrow and it will be some years before the road settles down and becomes useable. I can find no mention in my files as to the ultimate intended scope of this project. It appears that this road is ultimately intended to open up resettlement areas and a through road to Mt. Hagen. If this is the case a proper route should already have been decided upon by surveyors etc., and I strongly support Mr. ILTSCHOFF's comments at para 5 regarding this. Could you take this matter up, please?

In my view the WALS-TARUA people should be brought into the KUMPIAN Council as soon as possible as continued political isolation will only result in the further non development of their area.

It is a pity that Mr. ILTSCHOFF did not get a more concrete expression of the peoples desires than he did. Experience in other areas indicate that merely getting the O.K. from a few officials can be a ready excuse for rejection of Local Government should disenchantment with the system later occur.

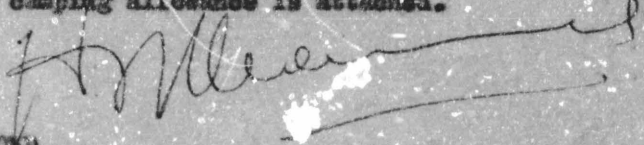
However, in this area the degree of acceptance maybe sufficient and I recommend that the D.L.G.O. take the matter further with the aim of bringing the WALS-TARUA people into the KUMPIAN Council.

I agree with Mr. ILTSCHOFF's recommendations concerning the proposed road between KIOGAI and ARAGULI. The people have more than enough on their plate at the moment with the KUMPIAN/KIOGAI and NAKANDA Roads. When these projects are satisfactorily completed we can begin to look at new projects.

The KOMPANI Council will have to ensure that it provides services to its constituents in rural areas. This should always be its prime aim and if attained continually should ensure the allegiance of the people.

Mr. ILTSCHENT is obviously attaining a valuable knowledge of the KOMPANI area and his services are becoming valuable.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.



H.J. ROBINSON
Assistant District Commissioner.