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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: MADANG

VOLUME No: 25

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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27/1/70
HQ

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number.....MADANG 3 OF 1969/70.....

Subdistrict.....MADANG.....

District.....MADANG.....

Type of Patrol.....ANNUAL CENSUS.....

Patrol Conducted by P.L. TATTERSON, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled) AMBENOB LOCAL.....

Council and/or) GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.....

Census Division/s)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

AID POST SUPERVISOR - SAKEL.....CONSTABLE 1784 - SIONI.....

CONSTABLE 1/C 1214 - HATEI.....7 AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.....

CONSTABLE 1780 - IAPI.....A.P.O. J. PATONE.....

Duration of Patrol - from 4-8-69.....To 14-11-69.....

No. of Days66 Days (49 nights).....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:.....1963, 64, 67, 68.....

Date.....Duration.....NO REPORTS SUBMITTED.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) ...CONDUCT ANNUAL CENSUS,.....

AREA STUDY, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, FAMILIARISATION.....

WITH AREA.....

.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled19898.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Miss Susan D... ..

Forwarded, please

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

23rd June, 1970.

7-7-53

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL MADANG NO. 3/69-70

Your reference is 67-2-1 of 21st May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. P.L. Tatterson, Assistant District Officer of AMBENOB, GAL-UTU, MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL and part BAGASIN-GIRAUWA Census Divisions.

This is a first class submission. The wealth of well presented, informative material, supported by detailed statistics and concise background data, provides an unvarnished picture of the prevailing dissatisfaction in the AMBENOB Council area.

Mr. Tatterson's frank assessment of the people's existing attitudes, with a finely drawn contrast between coastal and inland residents of the Council area, enhances the report's overall worth. This is good reporting.

Whilst the report reveals a generally unsatisfactory situation, it is refreshing to note Mr. Tatterson's constructive suggestions on the steps needed to remedy the position. Your full covering comments, supplemented by those of the Assistant District Commissioner, confirm that there is much to be done to overcome the problems that have arisen; and I note the action that you have programmed to restore the Council's prestige and build-up the people's faith in its activities. A lot of hard work will be required to implement these measures effectively.

As a basic reference document this massive report will be invaluable to officers working in the Council area. Its scope and content reflect creditably on Mr. Tatterson's industry and application to his duties.

Two matters appear to warrant amendment. In Para. 89 on Page 48 of the Situation Report the figure of \$64,800 does not seem correct; and in Para. 90 at Page 31 of the Area Study the figures of turnover and profit for the Gogol Co-operative do not relate. These may be typographical errors.

The report will be brought to the attention of the Commissioner for Local Government.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. P.L. Tatterson,
c/- Australian School of Pacific Administration,
Middle Head,
MOSMAN. N.S.W.

Note of P.L. (K)

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Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator.

21st May, 1970. 67-2-1

acceptability of a Council by the state of its financial records, or the despatch with which the council conducts its meeting. These two factors, I fear, play too big a role in our gradings or the work being carried out by Councils. This Report has served to bring the problems out in highlight, and has been the means of destroying a certain complacency with which the Administration regarded the Council, and which indeed, the Council regarded its own status in the eyes of the people.

Steps are being taken, and will continue to be taken, to rectify the present unfortunate situation.

An improvement in relations between the Council and the people has before it can re-establish the support of the people.

D. Clifton-Bassett

(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner.

2. Political Education

Enc. In this field endeavours will be stepped up, particularly in the M. L. area. The present situation of these areas is such that the people are not only ignorant of their own rights and responsibilities but also of the progress of the Government. A Special Officer (Political Education) is now working in the M. L. area, and on his return and assessment, a programme will be prepared for close contact patrols.

3. Economic Development

The formula devised by Mr. Johnson that the economic development of an area is in inverse proportion to the unemployment rate, is, in the M. L. area, easily proven. Only through vertical patrolling and encouragement by the Agricultural Department can development be stimulated. The young, ambitious and vigorous be persuaded to stay.

The Great Agricultural Committee will also play a large role in assisting the areas planted to cash crops, and this role will be suggested to the Committee, who will give advice from the Agriculture Department, can encourage planting in areas with lower potential.

4. Cultural Impact

The cult trinity of Yali, Ane and Yano have a considerable following in parts of the area. These activities appear to have little real effect on village life, and rather than attempt a cultural credit the cult leaders, it is more realistic to attempt to rationalise the religious interaction, which may cause collaboration, through a system of village and economic development.

The only bad aspect of the cult trinity is that they are teaching, in that a split in the interests of the village between cult and agriculture. The situation will only be improved if the cult leaders will accept the village issues, unless their activities are restricted.

This is an extremely valuable report, and it is hoped that it will be of use to the Administration.

108
[Handwritten initials]

Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator.

21st May, 1970. 67-2-1

- (6) A drive to make all members aware of Council Rule, to police same, and prosecute breaches.
- (7) Attempt to establish a Ward Committee system, in an endeavour to improve communications between the elected Councillor and the scattered members of his ward.
- (8) In current and future estimates make provision for needed works promised but never undertaken by the Council.
- (9) When Radio Madang is established, institute a weekly Council session to communicate to the people of the area news of Council activities.

An improvement in relationships cannot be expected overnight, and the Council undoubtedly has a hard road to hoe before it can re-establish itself and regain the support of the people.

2. Political Education

In this field endeavours will be stepped up, particularly in the hinterland areas. The present apathy of these people, both towards the Council and to the larger national political scene, can only be overcome by intensive patrolling and discussions with the people. A Specialist Officer (Political Education) is now working in the Ambenob area, and on his return and assessment, a programme will be prepared for close contact patrols.

3. Economic Development

The formula devised by Mr Tatterson that the economic development of an area is in inverse proportion to the absentee rate, is, in the area patrolled, easily proven. Only through continual patrolling and encouragement, by the Agriculture Department, can development be stimulated and the young, ambitious and vigorous be persuaded to stay home.

The Council Agricultural Committee could also play a large role in enlarging the areas planted to cash crops, and this role will be suggested to the Committees, who, on advice from the Agriculture Department, can encourage plantings in areas with known potential.

4. Cults and Unrest

The cult trinity of Yali, Due and Yakob have a considerable following in parts of the area patrolled. These activities appear to have little real effect on village life, and rather than attempt a campaign to discredit the cult leaders, it is more realistic to attempt to extinguish the feelings of frustration, which prompt cargo cult membership, through a dynamic programme of village and economic improvements.

The only bad aspect of the belief or following cult teachings, is that a split in the community occurs, and bickering between cult and anti-cult groups becomes the order of the day. The situation will continue to be watched, but no active steps will be taken to oppose the cult leaders, unless their activities become outside the law.

This is an extremely valuable report, and highlights my contention that one cannot assess the efficiency or

.....



Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-2-1
If calling ask for
Mr. WJK:RS

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Dept. of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
MADANG.

21st May, 1970.

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

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70

Forwarded herewith are copies of the above Patrol Report, and covering comments by the A.D.C. Madang.

The patrol was conducted by Mr P. Tatterson, A.D.O., and was to the areas covered by the Ambenob Council.

My further comments are:

1. Political

(a) Local Government

Mr Tatterson's reported findings of indifference, and indeed, opposition by the people to the Ambenob Council has resulted in a complete re-think of Administrative/Council activities in respect of the area.

Since the submission of the Patrol ^{Report} Council Committees have been actively patrolling, and officers of D.D.A. have stepped up the intensity of contact. Already an improved relationship and an increased awareness is apparent, but it will take more than a few months to rectify the neglect of years.

Mr Tatterson's recommendation regarding a shrinking of Council boundaries and a return to the 1959 grouping, has the support of officers who are familiar with the problems of the Ambenob Council. This suggestion will be discussed with the Council, who it is anticipated, will accept with relief a graceful way out of the present predicament.

Future activities of the Administration and the Council dictated by this report shall be:

- (1) Increased patrolling by Council Committees and Field Officers of this Department.
- (2) Political Education Officers to give concentrated attention to the Ambenob Council area, with the view of improving awareness and knowledge of the functions of the Council, and encouraging participation by the people in Council affairs.
- (3) Discussion with the Council, and eventually the people, re the formation of a low-level Council to include Gal-Utu, Maparap-Transgogol and Begasin village at present in the Ambenob Council, and eventually possible extension to the census groups of the southern Adelbert Ranges.
- (4) Completion and wide dissemination of the Council's Ward Development Programme.
- (5) Intensification of the Council's Tax Collection endeavours in the next financial year.

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vast acreage involved nor their inability to utilise all of it. This area may well provide the resettlement opportunity for PARA, KARE and SARUGA people who have no hope of every having such economic development and/or access unless large scale mining were to take place in the KOSILANTA region (pure speculation).

The above possibility has not been discussed openly with the people or the Council to date. However, I did mention the matter in discussion with Mr. BILAS, M.H.A. in order to gain his opinion. He thereupon announced this (as his own scheme) at a Public Meeting at UTU; and the reaction was apparently enthusiastic. The matter rests; pending your views.

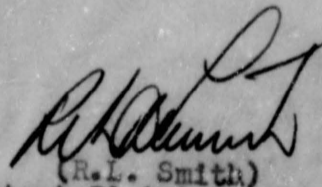
Mr. Tatterson is perfectly right in his view that a complete re-appraisal and planning for economic development and consistency of policy be implemented throughout the area, as a matter of urgency. A "Blue-Print" for development with participation from all development Departments is a must - regardless of any future changes in the area's administrative composition.

This patrol has been of immense value in commencing the re-establishing of a working relationship within the area and understanding more, the complexity of problems involved. The Council's present policy of pouring all resources into long neglected access roads is undoubtedly taking effect, and is the result of having been partly shaken out of its complacent attitude. Outstanding, and beyond all expectations was the completely changed attitude of the KAMBA people at their Taxpayers' Meeting in January. The situation as described in Mr. Tatters on's Report was very real and of great concern. As a result, \$4,000 appeared on the Rural Development Programme for the KAMBA road. The people enthusiastically assisted the survey and the progress of a bulldozer - assisted by voluntary labour.

It is a great pity to me that Mr. Tatterson, after 12 months working in this area as full time Administrative Adviser was selected to attend the present Advanced Local Government Course. As he departed for Australia on 5th February, he was unable to complete the Ward Development Programme. Assistance to the Council in this difficult task will be carried on by his able successor A.D.O. P. Colton.

To my mind, continued frequent patrolling of this area, as recommended by Mr. Tatterson, is on top of the priority list for this Sub-District and will be for an indefinite period. This will require competent officers with the minimum of break in continuity.

Your comments would be appreciated.



(R.L. Smith)
Assistant District Commissioner.

M67-2-1

Division of District
Administration,
Sub District Office,
P.O. Box 339,
MADANG.

9th April, 1970

District Commissioner,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL NO. 3/1969-70 (ANNUAL CENSUS)
(AMBENOB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA)

Please find attached, Report of the above Patrol submitted by Mr. P.L. Tatterson, A.D.O. on 27th January, 1970; comprising the following:-

- a) My Patrol Instructions M67-2-1 of 1/7/69
- b) Situation Report
- c) Area Study
- d) Village Population Registers for the Ambenob, Gal-Utu, Maparap Trans-Gogol and part Bagasin Census Divisions.
- e) Patrol Route and Linguistic Group Maps;

All in accordance with standing instructions.

This mammoth Report, which is best described as a book, is the result of 66 days of extremely solid effort on Mr. Tatterson's part and the first worthwhile Patrol (and Report) through the Ambenob Area in almost 10 years. It fulfills all requirements of Patrol Instructions to my complete satisfaction.

In various correspondence over the past 18 months continued reference has been made to the deplorable neglect of this area e.g. Ambenob Council Estimates, Annual Reports, Election Reports, L.G. Inspection Reports, etc. and comments on these. I would ask you to refer again to Patrol Report 15/68-69 and my comments M67-2-1 of 14th July, 1969 outlining the situation, your comments and those of the Secretary.

During the course of this Patrol, I had occasion to rendezvous with Mr. Tatterson in the field several times to discuss aspects of the Patrol's progress, and after its completion. The result, in Report form is thus a ~~contribution~~ of policy approach on this area.

The Report pulls no punches and was not intended to. It is easy to read, despite its length and gives a clear picture of the complexity of the Ambenob area and its multitude of problems. The first area study for ten years, this is an invaluable reference document. Mr. Tatterson is too fair when he says that the area was completely patrolled in 1967. It is not considered that day visits to groups of up to 10 villages at a central point for Census revision can in any way be effective (no Report written).

I have a few comments to offer:-

Re comments para 12 pages 24 (Situation Report) considerable Tax Prosecutions were in fact carried out in 1968/69 for the first time in years and did restore some measure of respect for the Rule of Law. This is being again done in this present time.

Regarding the discussions re the Rempi Lands (Situation Report P.52 para 102) and P.18 Area Study, please refer my comments on Patrol 1/69-70 (Sumgilbar) of even date. The dissatisfaction over the Catholic Mission Land Holdings is beyond doubt and I fail to

understand the attitude of the Mission over their stand on this issue which can only be detrimental to themselves. A peculiar development has arisen however over the past few weeks. The disenchantment shown by the ARI people (almost 100% catholic) with the Council and Mission is high and this was brought out again during the January Taxpayers' Meetings. However, it was also said that the ARI area had been neglected by the Council in favour of the remainder (predominantly Lutheran). It was indicated that the idea may have been planted by prominent political figures in the area. Two weeks later, rumour from that area indicated that the ARI people were ready to invite the Sumgilbar Council to extend its boundaries to include them and secede from Ambenob - the result one Lutheran, one Catholic. Both Council Presidents are together doing all they can to "kill" this and the situation is being watched. So much for unity.

Mr. Tatterson's observations on the recent resurgence of Cargo Cult activity are interesting and valuable. It is interesting to compare parallel developments in the Astrolabe Bay Area from Mr. Stoddart's Reports. Saidor Reports would be valuable to this Sub-District for comparison. The activities of Mr. WALD will receive close scrutiny. He could well start his own movement as it appears the organisation through the affected Ambenob area is far more diversified than through Astrolabe Bay.

Urbanisation problems in respect of this area have been on the increase. It is hoped that the introduction of Urban Local Government, through taxation will cause idle youth to return home. The solution to the school drop-out problem of course we do not have.

The attitude of the UMUIN group over Ward boundaries is unfortunate. This has been discussed at length in separate correspondence. These groups also not entirely satisfied will have to receive attention from the Council and Constitutional amendments made accordingly. Due to the enormity of reconstituting the Council in 1969, it was inevitable that mistakes would occur - (this should of course, have been done years ago).

However the whole structure of the Ambenob Council should be reviewed and I strongly put forward the recommendation for a split in the area as described by Mr. Tatterson at Page 37 of his Area Study. Frankly, I find it hard to understand why the GIRAGA, GAL-UTU and TRANS-GOGOL areas were tacked on to the Ambenob which has only served to complicate the areas hitherto already complicated problems. Dependent entirely of course upon yours and Headquarters policy, I would like to see a low level Council, based at or near UTU to take in these areas who would be more likely to co-operate together and have no need to feel "inferior" to the more sophisticated coastal people. An officer should also be based there (supervised by this Sub-District Headquarters), to give the area sorely needed intensive contact which cannot be fully achieved from Madang. The centre of the area's cult activity and economic depression, I specifically asked Mr. Tatterson to examine this during his patrol and report accordingly.

The land area involved, although considerable, would contain a population of approximately 4,800 persons. The people of the neighbouring non-Council Census Divisions SARUGA, KARE and PARA, not enthusiastic about Area Administration at this present time, would I believe accept inclusion in such a low-level Council ultimately. This would boost the population by 1,500. The area is not without potential. The development of the Gogol Timber Lease, current interest shown by Mining Exploration Companies (B.H.P. have been granted a Prospecting Authority over much of this country) and the known potential for pastoral development in the virtually unpopulated Trans-Gogol - 200,000 vacant acres all provide interesting opportunities. Although Mr. Tatterson reports that the people in the Trans-Gogol do not wish to dispose of any of their land. I feel that they have no idea of the

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vast acreage involved nor their inability to utilize all of it. This area may well provide the resettlement opportunity for PARA, KARE and SARUGA people who have no hope of ever having such economic development and/or access unless large scale mining were to take place in the KOSILANTA region (pure speculation).

The above possibility has not been discussed openly with the people or the Council to date. However, I did mention the matter in discussion with Mr. BILAS, M.H.A. in order to gain his opinion. He thereupon announced this (as his own scheme) at a Public Meeting at UTU; and the reaction was apparently enthusiastic. The matter rests; pending your views.

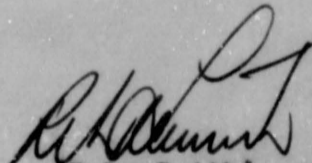
Mr. Tatterson is perfectly right in his view that a complete re-appraisal and planning for economic development and consistency of policy be implemented throughout the area, as a matter of urgency. A "Blue-Print" for development with participation from all development Departments is a must - regardless of any future changes in the area's administrative composition.

This patrol has been of immense value in commencing the re-establishing of a working relationship within the area and understanding more, the complexity of problems involved. The Council's present policy of pouring all resources into long neglected access roads is undoubtedly taking effect, and is the result of having been partly shaken out of its complacent attitude. Outstanding, and beyond all expectations was the completely changed attitude of the KAMBA people at their Taxpayers' Meeting in January. The situation as described in Mr. Tatters on's Report was very real and of great concern. As a result, \$4,000 appeared on the Rural Development Programme for the KAMBA road. The people enthusiastically assisted the survey and the progress of a bulldozer - assisted by voluntary labour.

It is a great pity to me that Mr. Tatterson, after 12 months working in this area as full time Administrative Adviser was selected to attend the present Advanced Local Government Course. As he departed for Australia on 5th February, he was unable to complete the Ward Development Programme. Assistance to the Council in this difficult task will be carried on by his able successor A.D.O. P. Colton.

To my mind, continued frequent patrolling of this area, as recommended by Mr. Tatterson, is on top of the priority list for this Sub-District and will be for an indefinite period. This will require competent officers with the minimum of break in continuity.

Your comments would be appreciated.


(R.L. Smith)
Assistant District Commissioner.

COPY

M.67-2-1

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Sub District Office,
P.O. Box 339,
MADANG.

1st August, 1969.

Mr. P.L. Tatterson,
Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL NO.3/1969-70

(Ambenob Local Government Council Area)

AREA STUDY

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

As previously discussed with you, please be prepared to commence your Annual Census Patrol to the Ambenob, Gal-Utu and Maparap Trans-Gogol Census Divisions on 4th August, 1969.

2. The main purposes of this patrol will be to revise Census for the complete area, Area Study and assistance to the Ambenob Council and the people in preparing basic material for a Ward Development Programme. This task is going to be difficult. The last Census patrol to the Ambenob Census Division was conducted in 1963 and a complete Census Revision of the whole Council area as it is now Constituted, has never been carried out. Due to the lack of records, a Clerical Assistant will be accompanying you to assist with the compilation of Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors records.

- (a) Due to the fact that an Area Study for the whole Council area has not been done since 1956 when the Council was proclaimed, I require you to re-compile and bring up to date all information and statistics as required by the Area Study. Agricultural Assistants will also accompany you for this purpose.
- (b) As you are aware and largely due to the above, there has been a serious break-down of communications and contact between the people, the Council and the Administration at village level - particularly in the more remote and backward Wards. It will be a challenge to you to re-establish the desirable working relationship between the people, the Council and ourselves and this is the most important object of the patrol.
- (c) In order that the Patrol be conducted in a thorough and a leisurely manner as possible, I have estimated a total period of 10 weeks for its duration. The period will be broken in October when Council Elections are due to commence in which you will participate; but I expect that the patrol will be completed by the end of November. I plan to use 3 polling teams for the election and you will be notified when programming for this is complete.

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(d) Please refer to my letter M67-1-1 of 15th July, 1969 to all Field Officers, listing Circulars, Instructions and other references material available to assist in the compilation of Village Population Registers, Census - Tax Roll - Roll of Electors Records, Area Studies, Ward Development Plans etc.

3. Political Education: Ensure that talks on political development are given in each village/Ward visited. Refer to the District Commissioner's 1-2-5 of 5th February, 1969 and the Director's 80-7-0 of 17th January, 1969. Most of the material is available at District Office.

Council pre-election education talks to be given in all Wards. In this instance, emphasis will be on the re-constitution of the Council as a multi-racial unit and all aspects thereof as they affect the people of the area. The reconstruction of Ward boundaries should be clearly explained.

4. For the investigation of land areas with any re-settlement potential - refer to the District Commissioner's Circular 35-7-1 of 27th May, 1969 to all Field Staff. The Maparap Trans-Gogol Census Division may be a possibility.

5. Over the past year, we have been urging the Ambenob people to make more use of their land for cash-crop development - particularly those unused areas adjacent to the Mawan Road. Please re-emphasise this at every opportunity and stress that the Administration will purchase land for leasing and economic development over and above their own requirements.

6. Attend to all other Routine matters as necessary including the hearing and recording of complaints, enquiries and matters brought before you as a Local Court Magistrate. I will make Cadet Patrol Officer G. Swaine available to accompany you as soon as he is available for duty at this office.

Wishing you an enjoyable and successful patrol.

(R.L. Smith)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1

101

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Madang Sub-District,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL NO.3 of 1969/70

Officer Conducting: P.L. Tatterson, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: Ambenob Local Government Council area.
(Ambenob, Gal-Utu, Maparap-Trans Gogol
and part Begasin-Girawa Census Divisions)

Personnel
Accompanying:

Aid Post Supervisor	SAKEL KOLAU
Corporal 1214	MATEI
Constable 1780	IAPI - 4/8 to 7/9
Constable 1784	SIONI 4/8 to 7/9
Agricultural Assistant	KINKON - 4/8 to 20/8
"	" MARTIN - 4/8 to 20/8
"	" MARUI - 4/8 to 20/8
"	" LAKUP - 20/8 to 24/9
"	" ADUBARI - 20/8 to 24/9
Field Worker	BONBON - 4/8 to 20/8
"	" SALON - 20/8 to 24/9
Clerical Assistant	EDWARD - 4/8 to 24/9
Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer	PATONE

Duration of Patrol: 66 days 49 nights
4/8/69 to 24/9/69; 30/9/69, 1/10/69;
20/10/69 to 31/10/69.

Last Patrol to Area: 1963 Department of District Administration.

Objects of Patrol: See patrol instructions.

Map Reference: See attached map.

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INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted in accordance with instructions issued by the Assistant District Commissioner, Madang - M67-2-1 dated 1st August 1969. The main aims of the patrol were to conduct an Area Study covering the Ambenob Local Government Council area and to attempt to establish contact between the Council and the village people. As there has been much criticism in the past from the people concerning Council activities the latter aim was considered of prime importance. The patrol proposed to listen to the complaints and problems of the people and relate these, where possible, to Council policy. Depending on the results of this contact the Councils developmental program will be drawn up.

2. As previous Area Studies had been done covering each individual census divisions this patrol will attempt to conduct a study of the whole Council area as proclaimed in August 1969. Previous area studies were completed in 1959 - the 'ARI' portion of the Ambenob Census Division - and in 1966 - the Begasin portion. This latter survey was carried out as part of the proposal for the establishment of the Usino Local Government Council.

3. The Ambenob Council area was partially patrolled in the years 1963, 1964, 1967 (twice) and 1968. Census statistics compiled in 1967 and 1968 were not submitted.

4. The area covered comprises the Ambenob, Gal-Utu, Maparap-Transgogol and partial Begasin-Girauwa census divisions. The latter area although now under the administration of Usino Patrol Post is to be included in the Ambenob census division. These census divisions cover an estimated area of 750 square miles containing a total population of 19898 people. Of these areas, Ambenob has been under local government since 1956, while the others were included in 1967, with the Begasin-Girauwa villages being included in the Council in 1969.

5. The area patrolled covers a variety of geographical divisions. The area rises rapidly from the coastal plain to the Adelbert Ranges then falls away to the Gogol river basin stretching into the Ramu valley. The low lying areas are swampy during the rainy season which makes progress difficult.

was carried out. People were given...

The rivers of the area are subject to flash flooding which often causes damage to villages.

6. The bulk of the population is found on the coast and along the Gogol river, even though the bulk of the area is within the foothills and mountains. There are vast areas of underpopulated land in the Gogol basin.

7. Vegetation is principally rain forest with small areas of savanna grassland and swamp. In the mountain areas there are large areas of tree ferns. With some 15,000 acres of land at present under coconuts along the coast, this must be considered as a principal vegetation type.

8. The patrol was accompanied by members of the Agricultural Department and Public Health. These officers provided valuable assistance in assessing village conditions, the standard of living and the economic potential of the area. Three police members accompanied the patrol at first, however due to a shortage in Madang two were returned. Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer Patone accompanied the patrol for three weeks to become trained in certain aspects of field work.

9. The peoples of the area vary in degrees of development. The coastal people are near to living in a wholly cash economy while the inland peoples are underdeveloped and cursed with poor facilities and cults. The differences in developmental stages has been a contributing cause of the present situation with the Ambenob Council.

DIARY.

Monday 4th August 1969. 1330 Departed Madang. 1445 Arrived BAITETA. The patrol left the vehicle near the P.N.G.V.R. camp and proceeded on foot to the village. Spent night at BAITETA.

Tuesday 5th August, 1969. Census revision at BAITETA and held talks with assembled villagers concerning health, agriculture, and Local Government. There were no complaints. 1110 Departed BAITETA. 1310 Arrived HIPONDIK.

Walking time 2 hours over good track. Census revision was carried out. People were given talks on health, agriculture

functions of Local Government.

Spent night at HIPONDIK.

Wednesday 6th August 1969.

0845 Departed HIPONDIK

0920 Arrived BUDIP

Steep track to the village but tracks were good. Walking time 35 minutes. Census revision. Talks on results of village inspection and inspection of economic gardens. Discussion held on local government with peoples expressing their views on the Ambenob Council.

Spent night at BUDIP.

Thursday 7th August, 1969.

0840 Departed BUDIP.

1000 Arrived LAPTING.

Waited for falling rain to cease before departing BUDIP as clay ground is difficult to negotiate when wet.

Census revision at LAPTING. Talks held with assembled villagers.

Spent night at LAPTING.

Friday 8th August, 1969.

0800 Departed LAPTING.

0845 Arrived ABAR.

Steep climb from LAPTING then down a good track to ABAR. Census was revised at ABAR and the usual talks were given by patrol members.

1130 Departed ABAR.

1220 Arrived GARIGUT.

Good track to GARIGUT. No rest house available here. Census revision and talks given on economic development and local government.

Spent night at GARIGUT.

Saturday 9th August 1969.

0825 Departed GARIGUT

0900 Arrived HAIMO.

Good track from GARIGUT. HAIMO a run down little village with a church and school in disrepair not helping the appearance of this village.

Census revision and talks given. Large number of absentees was noted. Minor marital complaints heard.

1101 Departed HAIMO

1315 Arrived ALUAK.

Census revision at ALUAK. During talks people complained of lack of road to village.

Discussed Council ward distribution.

Spent night at ALUAK.

Sunday 10th August 1969.

1415 Departed ALUAK

1515 Arrived HAVEN

Rain fell during walk to Haven. En route inspected proposed route of ALUAK road.

Spent night at HAVEN.

Monday 11th August 1969.

Census revision at Haven. Talks on various matters, to which village people responded well, were conducted. Complaints against Council activities were aired.

1020 Departed HAVEN.

1120 Arrived BUDUP.

The bulk of the patrol proceeded along the north coast road to MEBAT while I went to BUDUP.

Census revision at BUDUP. People complained of lack of land and possibility of land courts against the Catholic Mission who hold all this villages traditional land.

By canoe with A.D.C. Smith to MEBAT. Census revision and talks on health, agriculture and local government. Assistant District Commissioner Smith departed for Madang.

Using the MEBAT village vehicle the patrol moved to MABANOB.

1830 Arrived MABINOB

Spent night at MABINOB.

Tuesday 12th August, 1969.

Census revision at MABINOB, talks on health, agriculture and Local Government given to assembled villagers. No complaints.

1100 Departed MABINOB.

1240 Arrived WANGAR

Walking time 1 hr. 40 mins over very good track. Cargo sent direct to GEGIRI while I moved to WANGAR. This was the first time in eight years that our officer had visited WANGAR village.

Census revision at WANGAR. The usual talks were given to this group.

1435 Departed WANGAR

1515 Arrived GEGIRI

Census revision at GEGIRI

Spent night at GEGIRI.

Wednesday 13th August, 1969.

0800 Departed GEGIRI

0830 Arrived MUKURU

Census revision and talks given. Complaints aired concerning Council works projects and tax rates. The patrol was advised to visit HAIDUREM from MUKURU, this was followed and while the bulk of the patrol went on to GUHUP I went to HAIDUREM.

1050 Departed MUKURU

1130 Arrived HAIDUREM

Steep downhill track. According to all reports this was first visit of an officer to this site since 1950.

Census revision and talks given on health, agriculture and Councils. One marriage complaint heard, matter to go to District Court.

1440 Departed HAIDUREM

1540 Arrived BALAN (GUHUP)

Steep climb back to MUKURU but the track is extremely good.

Census revision at BELAN. Talks given to the assembled peoples. A group from BIRIMAI met the patrol and expressed desire to be included with GUHUP in the Council wards. These people were sent back to their village,

Spent night at BALAN (GUHUP).

Thursday 14th August 1969.

0800 Departed BALAN.

0900 Arrived HARPURPI.

Census revision at HARPURPI of both this village and MANEP. The MANEP people were at HARPURPI complaining of Council ward boundaries, so seeing that they were here, they were censused. Talks given to the assembled peoples.

1120 Departed HARPURPI.

1430 Arrived ITAPE.

Good track but very steep in places. Carriers were changed at one of the Gogol tributaries of the Gogol river. The villages of ITAPE and NAKE are now situated on the one site so a census revision was conducted for both villages. The people of BAGUPI were at ITAPE but were sent back to their village for census. Talks to all assembled peoples.

Spent night at ITAPE.

Friday 15th August, 1969.

0815 Departed ITAPE

0845 Arrived BAGUPI

Census revision at BAGUPI

0915 Departed BAGUPI

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0955 Arrived SARUGA.

The people of SILAHALA were at SARUGA to meet the patrol so both groups were censused at SARUGA. A large number of new names recorded as people who have been away working return.

Spent night at SARUGA.

Saturday 16th August, 1969.

0805 Departed SARUGA.

0925 Arrived ITAPE.

Waited at ITAPE for carriers who took 10 minutes longer to get to ITAPE.

1000 Departed ITAPE

1200 Arrived BIRIMAI.

The track was poor as it is rarely used but this is understandable, the track was very steep in places. Carriers took 2 hrs 25 minutes for the trip.

Census revision at BIRIMAI. This village is a credit to the people.

Spent night at BIRIMAI.

Sunday 17th August, 1969.

0805 Departed BIRIMAI.

1130 Arrived BUTELKUD.

The track was bad in places but is rarely used.

Census revision and talks given on health, agriculture and Local Government. Complaints heard over debts and minor assault - solved through arbitration.

Spent night at BUTELKUD.

Monday 18th August, 1969.

0810 Departed BUTELKUD

0845 Arrived KAMBA

Census revision and talks given. This group spoke strongly against the Council.

Part of the patrol moved direct to SILABOB while I moved to KAURIS.

1350 Departed KAMBA

1410 Arrived KAURIS

Census revision at KAURIS and talks were given. The Government car met the patrol at KAURIS and moved us to SILABOB.

1555 Departed KAURIS

1615 Arrived SILABOB

Spent night at SILABOB.

Tuesday 19th August, 1969.

Census revision at SILABOB. Patrol moved by vehicle to NOBANOB while I revised census at MIS.

0915 Departed SILABOB

0930 Arrived MIS

Census revision and talks given to MIS people.

1215 Departed MIS

1240 Arrived NOBANOB

Movement affected by vehicle. Census revision at NOBANOB accompanied by talks on various matters with assembled villagers.

Spent night at NOBANOB.

Wednesday 20th August, 1969.

At Nobanob met Assistant District Commissioner Madang and discussed various matters with him before proceeding.

1130 Departed NOBANOB

1215 Arrived BARAHAIM.

Census revision and talks on matters concerning health and local government. No complaints.

1505 Departed BARAHAIM

1515 Arrived KOROG 2.

Census revision and talks on health, agriculture and local government.

1700 Departed KOROG 2

1720 Arrived KOROG 1.

Census revision and the usual talks were given to the assembled villagers.

1820 Departed KOROG 1

1850 Arrived BARAHAIM.

Spent night at BARAHAIM.

Thursday 21st August, 1969.

0905 Departed BARAHAIM

0925 Arrived FORAN

Census revision conducted accompanied with talks on local government, health and agriculture. No response from the villagers. Village extremely untidy.

1055 Departed FORAN.

1125 Arrived YAHIL.

Census revision. Talks were given on health, agriculture and Councils. Very neat village some 25 mins off the BARAHAIM Road.

1240 Departed YAHIL

1315 Arrived PANIM

Census revision and usual talks given. Village again very untidy.

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1530 Departed PANIM

1610 Arrived MIRKUK

Census revision and talks given to assembled village people. One marital complaint heard. Village very dirty.

1710 Departed PANIM

1745 Arrived BARAHAIM

Spent night at BARAHAIM.

Friday 22nd August, 1969.

0800 Departed BARAHAIM

0900 Arrived URUGEN

The main body of the patrol moved direct to OPI while I moved there via URUGEN.

Census revision at URUGEN and talks on various matters concerning their interests.

Est. 1115 Departed URUGEN

1200 Arrived OPI.

Census revision and talks given.

1315 Departed OPI

1510 Arrived GAL

Road extremely good as compared with what it was during the wet season. Walking time was 1 hr 55 minutes.

Spent night at GAL.

Saturday 23rd August, 1969.

Census revision at GAL Rest House for villages of GAL 1 and GAL 2. Talks were given on agriculture, health and local government.

1120 Departed GAL.

1145 Arrived SANEPI

Census revision and talks given to the people at SANEPI. Tracks were very good.

1300 Departed SANEPI

1335 Arrived MATEPI

Tracks very good but accommodation at MATEPI for police inadequate.

Spent night at MATEPI.

Sunday 24th August, 1969.

Observed at MATEPI

Monday 25th August, 1969.

0800 Departed MATEPI

0905 Arrived AUTABAK

Track to village was good. Census revised and talks given on various matters. Requests from Luluais for compensation for services rendered.

1110 Departed AUTABAK

1210 Arrived ARAR

The patrol took an alternative route to ARAR thus avoiding re-routing to MATEPI. This track was quite good but uncut.

Census revision at ARAR and talks on health and economic development.

1410 Departed ARAR

1440 Arrived MATEPI

Rain commenced upon arrival thus delaying the census revision. A revision of census was conducted here and talks were given prior to heavy rain again falling.

Spent night at MATEPI.

Tuesday 26th August, 1969.

0820 Departed MATEPI

1000 Arrived BARIK

Carriers with table etc. took about 2 hrs for the trip to BARIK.

Census revision and talks were given on health, agriculture and local government. This village has many members living at MAWAN.

1140 Departed BARIK

1235 Arrived MEGINAM.

Carriers took about 1 hour for the trip.

Census revision and the usual talks were given.

1440 Departed MEGINAM.

1515 Arrived WANIF

Census revision at WANIF. Talks were given on the health, agriculture and local government. This village affords very striking views of Madang.

Spent night at WANIF.

Wednesday 27th August, 1969.

0740 Departed WANIF

0800 Arrived LAGAHA

Census revision at LAGAHA revealed that 70% of the population of this village are absent.

1100 Departed LAGAHA

1140 Arrived WANIF

Figures were compiled to LAGAHA

1240 Departed WANIF

1310 Arrived BAIMAK.

There was a very good track to this village with views of the Gogol Valley. This village is also split with

75% of the village absent, most of these absentees being at MAWAN. Talks given on the usual matters.

1445 Departed BAIMAK

1505 Arrived WANIF

Spent night at WANIF.

Thursday 28th August, 1969.

0815 Departed WANIF

1020 Arrived MAWAN

Walked up the Gogol road to GUMALU and revised the census statistics for that village. Having completed that I returned to MAWAN using the Ambenob Council vehicle that was in the area.

At MAWAN camp was established and census was revised for MAWAN and LOWO as these villages are situated on the one site. Talks will be given tomorrow at the Council tax collection assembly.

Spent night at MAWAN.

Friday 29th August, 1969.

0800 Departed MAWAN

0910 Arrived OUPAN

Walked along the timber road to OUPAN and revised census. Village untidy with no toilet facilities so the required instructions were issued.

1040 Departed OUPAN

1120 Arrived MAWAN

1140 Departed MAWAN

1220 Arrived SILAUL

Used the main Mawan to Utu road to get to SILAUL.

Census revised, village neat.

1405 Departed SILAUL

1440 Arrived MAWAN.

Spoke to the assembled peoples of MAWAN, LOWO, GUMALU, OUPAN, SILAUL and BAIMAK. The condition of MAWAN and surrounds was shocking so work was allocated. The people were informed that the Department of Health has decided to close the air post due to neglect.

Villagers from BARIK and BAIMAK who are squatting at MAWAN were told to return to their villages.

Spent night at MAWAN.

Saturday 30th August, 1969.

0930 Departed MAWAN.

1030 Arrived UTU.

75% of the village absent, most of these absentees being at MAWAN. Talks given on the usual matters.

1445 Departed BAIMAK

1515 Arrived WANIF

Spent night at WANIF.

Thursday 28th August, 1969.

0815 Departed WANIF

1020 Arrived MAWAN

Walked up the Gogol road to GUMALU and revised the census statistics for that village. Haying completed that I returned to MAWAN using the Anhenob Council vehicle that was in the area.

At MAWAN camp was established and census was revised for MAWAN and LOWO as these villages are situated on the one site. Talks will be given tomorrow at the Council tax collection assembly.

Spent night at MAWAN.

Friday 29th August, 1969.

0800 Departed MAWAN

0910 Arrived OUPAN

Walked along the timber road to OUPAN and revised census. Village untidy with no toilet facilities so the required instructions were issued.

1040 Departed OUPAN

1120 Arrived MAWAN

1140 Departed MAWAN

1220 Arrived SILAUL

Used the main Mawan to Utu road to get to SILAUL. Census revised, village meet.

1405 Departed SILAUL

1440 Arrived MAWAN.

Spoke to the assembled peoples of MAWAN, LOWO, GUMALU, OUPAN, SILAUL and BAIMAK. The condition of MAWAN and surrounds was shocking so work was allocated. The people were informed that the Department of Health has decided to close the aid post due to neglect.

Villagers from BARIK and BAIMAK who are squatting at MAWAN were told to return to their villages.

Spent night at MAWAN.

Saturday 30th August, 1969.

0930 Departed MAWAN.

1030 Arrived UTU.

The move to UTU was undertaken with the assistance of a Government vehicle. Once the patrol had been deposited at UTU I proceeded to Madang with Assistant District Commissioner Smith.

Spent night MADANG.

Sunday 31st August, 1969.

Observed at Madang

Spent night Madang.

Monday 1st September, 1969.

0800 Departed MADANG

0920 Arrived UTU

Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer was now accompanying the patrol.

1045 Departed UTU

1220 Arrived SILOPI

It was a steep climb to SILOPI and the arrival of the patrol was greeted with basins of cold water made available for one to wash one's face in.

Census revision and talks were given. This was a most pleasant village. The people are at present preparing for a cattle industry.

1430 Departed SILOPI

1530 Arrived ASIKAN

Census revision here for GILOLO and ASIKAN who reside together. Talks were given on health, agriculture and local government.

1650 Departed ASIKAN

1730 Arrived UTU

Spent night at UTU

Tuesday 2nd September 1969.

The patrol paid a courtesy call on the local Catholic Mission.

0810 Departed UTU

0840 Arrived MALOLO

Census revision at MALOLO and the usual talks were given.

0935 Departed MALOLO

1005 Arrived UTU

Census was revised at UTU for both GUTEB and the former as they both reside on the same site, GUTEB being in effect No.2 UTU.

Talks on economic development and health were given to the assembled peoples. Talks were also given on Local Government. There were no complaints.

Spent night at UTU.

Wednesday 3rd September 1969.

0805 Departed UTU
1025 Arrived ORONGA
1115 Departed ORONGA
1425 Arrived AMAIMON

Carriers times: UTU-ORONGA; 3 hours, ORONGA to AMAIMON; 3 hours. Very good track and easy walking accounted for these good times. The rest house at AMAIMON was being rebuilt so the patrol accommodated itself in village housing causing no inconvenience to the people.

Census revision was conducted. Complaints were voiced concerning D.A.S.F. policy or lack thereof.

Spent night at AMAIMON.

Thursday 4th September, 1969.

0850 Departed AMAIMON
1125 Arrived TEBINSARIK.

The availability of carriers at AMAIMON was a problem as it is a small village however reinforcements arrived from Tebinsarik enabling the patrol to move without hindrance. The carriers took 3 hours 20 minutes.

Census revision and talks on health, agriculture and local government.

Spent night at TEBINSARIK.

Friday 5th September, 1969.

0800 Departed TEBINSARIK
1030 Arrived WABUSARIK.

Very good walking track to the village but there were numerous water crossings. Due to a legitimate shortage of available carriers the patrol was required to leave some personnel and cargo at Tebinsarik. Established camp at WABUSARIK and moved on to the next village.

1135 Departed WABUSARIK
1330 Arrived KARAMSARIK

Census conducted by A.P.O. Patone as an exercise. Talks were given on the usual topics. No complaints.

1540 Departed KARAMSARIK
1725 Arrived WABUSARIK

Saturday 6th September, 1969.

Census revision at WABUSARIK. Talks were given on agriculture, health and local government. There were no complaints.

1015 Departed WABUSARIK
1300 Arrived TEBINSARIK
Spent night at TEBINSARIK

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Sunday 7th September, 1969.

0850 Departed TEBINSARIK

1115 Arrived BAISARIK

The track was damp and the carriers found going difficult. Census revision and the usual talks were given. One complaint heard regarding marriage.

1415 Departed BAISARIK

1505 Arrived BEMAL

Spent night at BEMAL

Monday 8th September 1969.

0825 Departed BEMAL

0900 Arrived JOBTO

The track to JOBTO was good and the 35 minutes walk was pleasant. Census was revised. There were a large number of migrations in from WEHEGLO. One complaint settled.

1155 Departed JOBTO

1230 Arrived BEMAL

Census revision at BEMAL, again here there were many migrations in. Talks on general matters met with approval. This village is quite neat. Two minor complaints settled.

Spent night at BEMAL.

Tuesday 9th September, 1969.

Heavy rain delayed the departure of the patrol.

1340 Departed BEMAL.

1640 Arrived JAL.

The track to JAL is not often used and was overgrown and often went through gardens, the wet conditions made walking difficult at times.

Spent night at JAL.

Wednesday 10th September, 1969.

At JAL.

The villages of JAL, GARINAM, SAKWARI, USU and WEHEGLO were assembled at JAL to enable talks on their inclusion into the Ambenob Council to be given. Census revision was conducted for all villages, Mr. Patone conducted the census for SAKWARI.

Talks were given on health, agriculture and local government. The villages were inspected by Mr. Patone. All villages are all over the place and extremely dirty so talks were given on these matters.

Spent night at JAL.

Thursday 11th September, 1969.

0825 Departed JAL

1020 Arrived BEMARI

At BEMARI it was found that the Councillor had assembled all villages at BEMARI for census contrary to my intentions. Rather than cause inconvenience to the people in sending them back to their villages, it was decided to conduct the census here and inspect the villages tomorrow. Census was conducted for WAGUM, SIHAN, and BERIN. Mr. Patone did the census for WAGUMA and BEMARI.

Spent night at BEMARI.

Friday 12th September, 1969.

0900 Departed BEMARI

1000 Arrived BERIN

Village inspected as were economic gardens. Talks were given on health, village hygiene, agricultural development and local government. The village was extremely dirty and disorganised.

1130 Departed BERIN

1230 Arrived WAGUM.

Inspection of village and crops conducted. Talks on the usual subjects given to assembled villagers.

1430 Departed WAGUM

1520 Arrived SIHAN

Inspection conducted and talks given. There were no complaints.

1645 Departed SIHAN

1715 Arrived BEMARI

Talks were then given to the assembled villagers from WAGUMA and BEMARI.

Spent night at BEMARI.

Saturday 13th September, 1969.

0815 Departed BEMARI

0935 Arrived BARUM

Census revision at Barum and talks on economic development, health, council elections and co-operation with the P & C regarding school assistance. Talks with members of the Parents and Citizens Association concerning the need for a meeting to discuss certain problems.

Talks with the local councillors regarding various matters.

Spent night at BARUM.

Sunday 14th September, 1969.

1000 Departed BARUM

1030 Arrived MAIR

Census revision and talks on agriculture, health and local government. There were no complaints.

1215 Departed MAIR

1230 Arrived OUBA

Census revision at the village and talks were given by accompanying officers on health and agricultural development. Further talks were given on local government and Council elections.

1450 Departed OUBA

1535 Arrived BARUM

Balanced figures for both villages.

Spent night at BARUM.

Monday 15th September, 1969.

0825 Departed BARUM

1030 Arrived GOMORU

Prior to departing the land owners of the area near the school signed the Declaration in Relation to Native Land.

Census revision and the usual talks were given. The patrol was then given lunch by the village. This is an impressive place and the people are undertaking large scale economic development - a unique experience in this area.

1400 Departed GOMORU

1515 Arrived OUBA

1540 Arrived BARUM P.T.S.

Attended a special meeting of the Parents and Citizens Association to discuss problems related to the school.

1710 Departed BARUM P.T.S.

1755 Arrived BURU

The cargo had earlier been brought here by Mr. Patone, and camp was already established when I arrived.

Spent night at BURU.

Tuesday 16th September 1969.

0800 Departed BURU

0820 Arrived ATU

Census revision at the new village site. Talks were given on the usual topics. The people expressed that they did not favour new Council ward boundaries placing them in a ward with BARUM. The matter was discussed but not resolved.

1015 Departed ATU

1035 Arrived BURU

Census revision. Talks on health, agriculture and local government to the assembled villagers. No response.

Spent night at BURU.

Wednesday 17th September, 1969.

0800 Departed BURU

0840 Arrived DERIN

The main body of the patrol proceeded direct to TADABU with Mr. Patone.

I revised the census at DERIN and discussed problems related to economic development, health and local government.

1220 Departed DERIN

1300 Arrived TADAEJ

Census revision and the usual talks were given. There were no complaints. Mail arrived from Madang and due to news received Mr. Patone is to return to Madang tomorrow.

Spent night at TADABU.

Thursday 18th September, 1969.

Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer Patone returned to Madang.

0800 Departed TADABU.

0900 Arrived BURUA

While the cargo went direct to GONUA I went to BURUA to conduct census and to give the usual talks. The village is quite pleasant and is to date perhaps the neatest seen in the whole area patrolled. This patrol was the first in six years to actually visit the village.

One complaint to be settled at GONUA.

1140 Departed BURUA

1250 Arrived KUYONBON.

Census revision. Talks were given on health, agriculture and the forthcoming Council elections.

1520 Departed KUYONBON

1535 Arrived GONUA

Extremely good rest house at this village.

Spent night at GONUA.

Friday 19th September, 1969.

Rain delayed the days activities until after lunch. Census was revised and talks were given on the normal topics. There was no response.

Spent night at GONUA.

Saturday 20th September, 1969.

0800 Departed GONUA

1000 Arrived DOGIA

A new track was used avoiding ATO village and was subsequently shorter.

Census revision and this was accompanied by the usual talks.

There was no rest house so a village house, kindly donated, was used.

Spent night at DOGIA.

Sunday 21st September, 1969.

Observed at DOGIA

Spent night DOGIA.

Monday 22nd September, 1969.

The patrol cargo was prepared for movement direct to Malaga.

0820 Departed DOGIA

0840 Arrived BALIMA

Census revision was conducted and talks were given on the usual matters. This was an untidy village.

1025 Departed BALIMA

1045 Arrived DOGIA

1055 Departed DOGIA

1130 Arrived MALAGA.

Camp was established in a disused village house due to the absence of a rest house.

Census was revised and talks were given on agriculture, health and local government.

Spent night at MALAGA.

Tuesday 23rd September, 1969.

0810 Departed MALAGA

0855 Arrived GOGOL FERRY

1000 Arrived UMUIN

The crossing of the Gogol was effected without incident. The meeting at UMUIN was not overwhelming but it was decided to stop despite this.

Messrs. Assistant Patrol Officers Swaine and Patone arrived ex Madang to observe.

The census was commenced under cover due to rain. The following discussions concerning agriculture and health were received without comment. This village is at present opposed to the new Council ward boundaries and has made it known that they won't vote. Talks on this matter took the greater part of the afternoon with no decision being reached.

Patone and Swaine returned to Madang.

Spent night at UMUIN.

Wednesday 24th September 1969.

0745 Departed UMUIN

0745 Arrived

Met Administration vehicle at a river near the village and proceeded to Madang.

Reported at Sub-District Office.

At Madang.

Tuesday 30th September, 1969.

1010 Departed Madang

1030 Arrived BAHOR.

Census revision was conducted and talks were held concerning this people's opposition to the new Council ward boundaries. No solution was reached.

1210 Departed BAHOR

1230 Arrived HUDINI

Census revision was conducted. Talks were held here also concerning Council ward boundaries. The people say now that they will vote.

1400 Departed HUDINI

1415 Arrived YAGAUM.

At YAGAUM I met Mr. Assistant District Commissioner Smith and with him proceeded to AMELE to attend the funeral of former Paramount Luluai GULU.

Returned to Madang.

Wednesday 1st October 1969.

0830 Departed Madang

0930 Arrived BILBIL.

A revision of census was conducted at BILBIL and talks were given on health, agriculture, and the local government elections.

A very untidy village considering the attraction the village ceramic centre has for tourists.

1300 Departed BILBIL

1350 Arrived ORD

Census revised and talks were given. There were no complaints. Here again the village was untidy.

Returned to Madang.

See diary Madang Patrol 6 of 1969/70

Monday 20th October, 1969.

By way of MV HABOB went to KRANKET village to conduct census revision. The census proceeded smoothly with many absentees recorded. A large number of "foreign" natives were recorded during the census. No complaints.

Returned to Madang.

0740 Arrived

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Tuesday 21st October, 1969.

Went to BILIAU village to conduct census, for BILIAU group. There were no complaints.
Returned to Madang.

Wednesday 22nd October, 1969.

0830 Departed Madang
0845 Arrived SIAR
Census revision. Talks given on local government and economic development. There were no complaints.
Returned to Madang.

Thursday 23rd October, 1969.

0815 Departed Madang.
0845 Arrived RIWO.
Census revision conducted for both RIWO and MALMAL villages. There were no complaints.
Returned to Madang.

Friday 24th October, 1969.

Went to SEK village and conducted census revision. Talks were given on local government.
From SEK proceeded to YABOB
1310 Arrived YABOB
Census revision at YABOB
Returned to Madang.

At Madang.

Monday 27th October, 1969.

0815 Departed Madang
0825 Arrived KESUP
Census was revised and talks were given on the usual matters. No complaints.
1315 Arrived YELSO
Census revision here for both YELSO and HIMJ. No complaints. Talks on village cleanliness and government.
Returned to Madang.

At Madang.

Wednesday 29th October, 1969.

0805 Departed Madang
0820 Arrived WAGUK
Census revision conducted. No complaints.
0930 Departed WAGUK
0940 Arrived SO

Census revision. I then went to OHURU for census but it was requested that the census be cancelled due to a death in the village. I then went to AGARU.

Census revision at AGARU. No complaints.
Returned to Madang.

Thursday 30th October, 1969.

0310 Departed Madang

0830 Arrived BANUP

1010 Departed BANUP.

Census revision conducted at BANUP village, no complaints.

1020 Arrived AIYAP

Census revision of AIYAP village, no complaints.

1110 Departed AIYAP

1115 Arrived AIYA

The villages of HAIYA, SALUKU, MILHANAG, and AIYA had assembled at AIYA. Census was conducted for these villages, Minor marital problems brought before the patrol.
Returned to Madang.

Friday 31st October, 1969.

0815 Departed Madang

0905 Arrived MOILSEHU

Both MOILSEHU and SUA were assembled at the one site so census was conducted for both villages. Minor complaints heard.

1100 Departed MOILSEHU

1110 Arrived AMELE

Census revision. No complaints.

1155 Departed AMELE

1200 Arrived SUA

Village situated some 5 minutes off the road. Very pleasant village site. Census revised.

1255 Departed SUA

1300 Arrived OMORU

Census revision. No complaints.

Returned to Madang.

At Madang.

Monday 10th November, 1969.

Duties at Madang concerning cult activities at UTU. To BAITETA to discuss application of prospecting authority for B.H.P. covering part of the Ambench area. From BAITETA proceeded to OHURU.

1330 Arrived OHURU.

Census revision of both SEIN and OHURU villages.
Complaint concerning proposed new Madang-ASUAT road route.
Returned to Madang.

Wednesday 12th November, 1969.

0830 Departed Madang

0915 Arrived DALAM

Census revision. Many minor complaints heard.

1115 Departed DALAM

1125 Arrived BAU

Census revised for this group. It was requested that the now extinct village of DA& be allowed to be reformed as the old clans had increased in strength. The village people are among FULUMU, GUMALU, BAU and BAFULO. Matter to be referred to the Council and discussed.

1245 Departed BAU

1300 Arrived BAFULO

Census revision and informal talks were held with assembled people.

1430 Departed BAFULO

1445 Arrived EFU

Census revision of EFU group conducted. Many petty complaints.

Returned to Madang.

Thursday 13th November, 1969.

0745 Departed Madang

0820 Left Gogol Road

0930 Arrived FULUMU

Good track to the village but steep in places. Contrary to requirements the other villates of BAUK and BAMANAL has assembled at FULUMU. Census revised for the three groups. Complaints heard. These people would be more readily accessible from the WANIF area.

1345 Departed FULUMU

1440 Arrived GOGGL ROAD

1445 Arrived GUMAN

Census revision. This village is scattered throughout its traditional land holdings. Talks were held concerning this problem.

Returned to Madang.

Friday 14th November 1969.

0745 Departed Madang

0810 Arrived AMELE Aid Post

Contrary to what was expected the people of OHU had assembled here so the census was conducted. These people had formerly been told that the patrol would visit the village.

1020 Departed AMELE Aid Post

1145 Arrived DOLONU

Good track to the village. Most impressive view of Madang and Astrolabe Bay from this village. Patrol made very welcome and luncheon was served. Census revised.

1305 Departed DOLONU

1425 Arrived EFU

Moved to UMUN by car and conducted census. Rain fell. No complaints.

Returned to Madang.

END OF DIARY

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SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL:

Local Government.

10. As previously mentioned the main aim of this patrol concerned local government. Due to lack of contact with the people there has been a serious lack of communication between the Council and the villagers. As a consequence the village people have become increasingly critical of the Ambenob Council and often openly oppose Council projects. This patrol did not, however, set out to alter the present situation but aimed to compile details of why this attitude exists, and having done so report its findings to the Council and the Administration who then could formulate policy to handle the matter. It is to be noted at this juncture that the attitude of this officer was changed as a result of talks with the people. The patrol was approached with the attitude that the people were simply being difficult for various reasons, including cult activity - none of which were particularly important. It would now appear that the present situation is without doubt a consequence of Council attitudes and that the people are well within reason in objecting to certain aspects of Council activities. It is therefore strongly suggested that the problem is not one of the people being anti-Council but that the Council has gradually and effectively ignored the needs and desires of the people within its boundaries.

12. The Ambenob Local Government Council was established in 1956 - the first in this district - covering what is now a fraction of the peoples of the present council area. From 1956 to the present the Council has expanded to cover 750 square miles of land around the town of Madang. As a consequence of this expansion the Council has never consolidated itself and covers an administrative area comprising peoples in various stages of development. Coupled with this expansion there has been a decrease in activity by our department resulting in the Council being almost completely responsible for the administration and development of the area - a task which they should not be required to undertake without close Administration contact. The result of this has been that while the Council has been applauded as an extremely effective body - which is a factual assessment of meeting procedure - the conditions in the villages have degenerated to the present situation.

12. The Council has not one set of accurate records to disclose the number of taxpayers and/or voters. Therefore the patrol undertook the compilation of the new village population - tax roll - electoral roll forms on behalf of the Council. The lack of records has seriously hampered Council tax collection, with the Council having poor records of who is where, many people have avoided tax without problem thus they treat Council tax collection as a joke. Naturally without records no prosecutions were undertaken, further supporting the people's views. Tax collections were undertaken in a rather haphazard way with the tribunal visiting areas multiple times and even collecting partial taxes from taxpayers but neglecting to recover the balance. Village people openly admit that they are sufficiently financial to pay tax but don't do so because they can get away with not paying. Apart from making the Council appear rather ridiculous the lack of competent tax collections has other results which will be discussed later.

13. The Council has rather effectively alienated the people through their occupation with disseminating Administration policy and discussion of matters that donot affect the average village dweller. The Council tends to overrule village matters as petty and concentrate their efforts elsewhere in matters that do not provide material benefit where it is most required. This the villagers notice and feel neglected. A major point of resentment are the portfolio members who spend hours discussing problems with the administration but are never seen in the village, at aid posts or at schools where the people have particular problems. The villagers consider that the Council has outgrown them and have become apathetic towards the Council and its schemes.

14. Over the past few financial years this Council expended \$26,190 on the headquarters at Danben whilst undertaking few village projects. It is to be noted that the capital expenditure at Danben has not as yet helped the villagers in their demands for improvements. The people are now rather sick of paying up to \$9 tax so that the Council's Administrative headquarters may be impressive in the eyes of visitors. These people have seen thousands of dollars of their taxes squandered on what they consider to be wasteful projects. These people desire to see their monies used for their benefit, in the village or ward, and are unimpressed if it is spent otherwise no matter how advantageous a project may be to the area as a whole. In the

COULD WORK AND WITHIN REASON SHOULD WORK PROVIDED THAT THE

initial stages of local government these people were informed that this tax would be used in benefitting them, a statement taken to mean village development. They have seen no actual development although they have paid taxes for years and now are rather dissatisfied with the efforts of the Council. As a result of this they talk of not paying taxes or having the tax rate lowered.

15. Another cause of dissatisfaction is the fact that often the Council guarantees a particular project but due to lack of funds it has to be deleted from the works programme. The people see this and feel that they have been encouraged to pay taxes and perhaps provide voluntary labour in vain. It is usual with this Council that an ambitious set of first estimates is followed by a more realistic revised estimate that reduces available expenditure by many thousands of dollars. This is caused by a failure to realise estimated tax revenue consequently the villagers see their projects cancelled due to, as they feel, no fault of theirs. When it is explained to the people that expenditure is related directly to tax revenue and that a loss of tax revenue reduced the number of projects able to be undertaken, their response varies from disbelief to a statement that they paid their tax so why should they suffer other people's faults. The people argue further that if they were informed of why certain expenditures were cancelled they would perhaps fully understand. These village people do not understand Council finance and consider that the Council simply spends money provided by the Administration. This would indicate the lack of communication between the Council and the villagers.

16. The means for the Council to communicate with the people and vice versa is within the individual Councillor, who ideally should be the mouthpiece for either party. Communications have broken down as many Councillors, once elected, do not bother themselves with the problems of their constituents. The people within this Council area respect the idea of the perfect democracy where the elected representative is simply a vehicle for communication between the governing body and themselves. However unattainable that this may be the people expect this system, as during the initial stages of establishment of the Council this was explained to them as the function of the Councillor. With an elected representative living near his constituents in a small electorate this principle could work and within reason should work providing that the

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elected councillors took note of the views of the people. As an example; the proposed ward boundaries for the reconstituted Council were discussed in Council at length and the Councillors were instructed to return to their wards to obtain the views of the people. With one exception all Councillors informed the executive that the boundaries as proposed were acceptable to the people. Whilst on this patrol I received four complaints concerning separate ward boundaries that were not satisfactory to the people. This would indicate that Councillors either do not know or care what the people say.

17. Communications between the Council and the villagers is not to be considered as the sole responsibility of individual Councillors, as the Administration and executive of the Council can also disseminate information. In the past however this load has fallen on the shoulders of the Councillors who often does not fully understand what he is telling the people. The people of this area require two things mainly, that their views be placed before the Council as required and that they be made aware of what the Council is doing and why.

18. The above observations are considered as necessary to underline the situation as it exists at the present, and are generalisations only. It is now intended to look at the problem in more detail.

19. Opposition to or apathy towards the Council is not general throughout the Council area. These attitudes exist in that area of the Council longest under local government. The newer areas of the Council, not fully aware of what it is all about, demand nothing from the Council yet. The ARI area of the Council is perhaps the most "anti" Council at the moment. These people occupy the northern corner of the Council area, in the hinterland region. These people were subjected to an intensive Council education programme in 1958 and as a result expect/much from local government. Two particular matters concern these peoples - roads and taxes.

20. As far back as 10 years ago these people were promised, on behalf of the Administration and the Council, roads which still not have been built. These roads have been estimated for by both abovementioned bodies over the years, the people made further

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promises and required to provide voluntary labour without anything actually being done. The absence of these roads namely those to ALUAK, KAMBA and BAITETA has caused a great deal of ill feeling. As the communication with the people has been undertaken by the Council this ill feeling is directed towards the Council. The peoples of BAITETA and ALUAK are refusing to pay Council tax until they get their roads. They also display no interest in Council activities and are not prepared to entertain any Council views or plans until they ^{get} their road.

21. There are of course outside factors that influence the construction of these roads of which the people are not aware. They hear of the road being built and then after seeing no progress become thoroughly disillusioned with the Council. The attitude becomes one of "we were told to pay our tax so that we could get a road. We paid tax for 10 years and still have no road". The ALUAK road is again proposed for construction this year and to avoid further ill feeling the Council should have this road commenced without delay.

22. The area around KAMBA village contains an aid post, a Government Primary school and 15,000 cocoa trees in a Council cocoa block but the village is three miles from a road. The people of KAMBA were promised a road in 1958 and to date they have none. These people feel as do those of BAITETA and ALUAK but have taken their protest, as it were, further. These people take no active part in Council affairs, they do not pay taxes, attend meetings or vote at elections. They have threatened that if the Council Executive Committee visits the village they do so at the risk of physical opposition. They also inferred that in the future an Advisor to the Council may be forcibly removed from the village. These threats are made with a certain amount of humorous side remarks but there is an underlying seriousness. These people have taken the opposition to the Council a further step to where they are now mildly opposing the Administration. The whole situation at KAMBA stems from the lack of a road.

23. The KAMBA village people have been required to carry supplies to the school and the aid post near the village for many years and are now sick of doing so after having been promised a road. In this case the Council has contributed to the situation with the attitude that if these people won't pay taxes they won't get their road. Consequently there is a lot of

ill feeling on both sides which could erupt into violence by the village people. There is no reason why this road has not been built as the Council has provided funds in the past for its construction. The situation at KAMBA must be considered as being serious and it is considered that the Administration and the Council should take immediate steps to commence this road.

24. Each year this Council conducts statutory taxpayers meetings in each ward where people put forward their views on the tax rate and works programme. It is apparent that the Council has regularly ignored the wishes of the people and undertaken tax increases or works projects contrary to the demands of the taxpayers. This attitude has caused much discontent in the villages. The people of all wards this year opposed tax increases yet the tax rate went up. The futility of the Council's action is apparent when it is considered that although the tax rate has risen over the past seven years actual tax collections have remained at a static level. This would indicate that the taxpayers respond to unpopular tax increases but not paying taxes.

25. The taxpayers of this area are most irate over this matter as they feel that annual meetings should set out a developmental programme based on wishes of the people, to which the Council should adhere to without fail. Many examples were given of specific projects requested but never realised. When expenditure percentages are compared for the individual wards and the Council headquarters a marked imbalance is obvious, which would tend to support the argument of the village people.

26. In 1967 the GAL-UTU Census Division was included in the Council area although many people within the division were against their inclusion. This area is strongly influenced by cults and it was considered that cult activity accounted for the opposition. The people of GAL 1, GAL 2 and SANEPI refused to elect a representative until July 1969 and the member appointed by the Commissioner never attended Council meetings. It would appear that this initial opposition was due to other factors.

27. These people have little respect for those on the coast as during the War the coastal people fled from the Japanese, hiding in caves whilst the GAL people carried supplies from the

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coast into the mountains for coastwatchers and fleeing civilians. After the allies had reoccupied the coast it was this people who were used as labour to reconstruct houses and plant crops for the coastal groups. Once used, they claim, they were sent back to their villages and treated by those on the coast as inferior beings. It just so happened that the coastal people who they had helped and were now degrading them were under Council administration.

28. The second factor occurred a few years ago when a group of these people attempting to earn cash, asked for work of a Customs Officer in Madang as stevedores. They were refused employment with the explanation that stevedoring was the responsibility of those people in the Council and not for those under Village officials. This rankled the Luluais who then decided that if they were to be treated as "bush men" they would act like them and oppose the Council. These may or not be the true reasons for the opposition to the Council but they are those as given by people in the area.

29. These people are now taking an active part in Council affairs and their decision to no longer resist local government would seem to stem from a desire not to offend officers of the Division of District Administration. The village officials of this area are very strong and respect members of the field staff, when they decreed that the Council be opposed the people followed but at the sign that they were annoying field staff with their attitudes they immediately co-operated with the Council. These people are not in the Council so much because they want to be but because they were told it was a good institution by field staff of this department. The field officer is respected as the personification of the Administration's policies in this area and much is attached to what they say. Failure by these people to pay their taxes promptly results not from anti council attitudes but from financial hardship.

30. The inland village people consider that their elected representatives are not afforded the respect due to them from other Councillors. They claim that often items to be discussed by their Councillors are vetoed before they reach the floor of the Council Chambers. The village people feel that their representative is treated as a junior member and as such his views are not worth consideration. To some extent this is

correct as many items for discussion arising from the inland areas are of a minor nature and not pertinent to the Council area as a whole. This situation has further contributed to a feeling of inferiority by the inland Councillors and the people who they represent. This is another example of the Council itself causing a further alienation of the people within its boundaries.

31. Over the past eight years contact between the Council and villagers has almost ceased to exist. At the time of the establishment of the Council extensive patrols were undertaken by the committees responsible for certain aspects of Council activities, however these have lately degenerated to visits to central points where the people are required to assemble. The executive-finance committee of the Council conducts meetings annually at a few central points as possible avoiding walking and associated discomforts in meeting the people in their village. Other committees also appear loath to patrol and usually send out a representative member to investigate village matters.

32. This lack of satisfactory contact with people has resulted in a decline in the living standards throughout most of the Council area. Apart from this the people hear only of Council activities through their representative, who is often unsure of the situation himself. The village people feel that they would like to have leisurely discussions with groups from the Council to discuss their views and problems. It is considered that the annual taxpayers meetings are not sufficient. The village people would welcome visits from the health and agriculture committees who could assist in economic and social developmental activities.

33. Since the local government replaced the Luluai system villages in the MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL, GAL-UTU and part of the Ambenob Census divisions have lost all cohesion and are spread all over the place. It is claimed that the patrols by the Council could influence village peoples to return to central village sites by maintaining regular contact and exerting the authority of the Council. (The effects of village splits will be discussed in length further on).

34. Patrols to be undertaken by Council committees would not need to be extensive and need only concentrate on communications with the people and enforcing Council rules. This Council has at

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the moment many rules in force covering matters from bride price to the proper fencing of pigs. For years the only rule attempted to be enforced is that relating to tax, other rules passed are ignored. In fact rules passed by the Council have become an object of ridicule at village level. Rules relating to preventing diseases in economic crops and village hygiene are never enforced and despite threats by Councillors the people know full well that they may ignore the provisions of these rules without fear of prosecution.

35. Many village leaders call for the Council to enforce its rules as they feel that the rules may contribute to improving the health and economy of the area. Throughout the area patrolled housing is poor, health is unsatisfactory, villages are untidy, truancy is rife and most economic gardens are overgrown with bush. The people see the local government system as a replacement for village officials, with authority on matters concerning village life. Since the termination of village officials the people have seen village discipline break down rather than improve as was promised. Many in fact call for the return of the village officials to enforce the laws as they claim the Council is incompetent in this field.

36. It would appear that the Council has introduced rules to give elected representatives some of the authority of the Luluai without considering how they were to be enforced. Many elected representatives avoid enforcing Council rules as prosecution and subsequent punishment of offenders would make them unpopular. Many Councillors regularly issue written orders but no follow up action is ever taken.

37. It is desirable that the Council enforce its own rules without prosecutions being instigated by Administration officers. In this regard the patrol merely observed the success of Council rules, took no action against offenders, with the idea that the problem be reported to the Council who would take the appropriate action. Council hygiene rules are uniformly disregarded as are rules relating to bride price, birth and death registration and pigs. As the Council passed these rules it is felt that it is now up to them to either attempt to enforce them or repeal them.

38. Another point of dissatisfaction with the Council is, that the executive is comprised almost solely of coastal members. The inland people would like to see the Councillors of their areas given more influence in the Council. It must be realised that the lack of inland Councillors upon the executive is often a result of their unwillingness to undertake extra duties. Perhaps to appease the village people the Council could compile its committees from members of each group within the area but the co-operation of these members would be a condition that would influence the success of such a system.

39. It was noted by the patrol that some people, particularly in the ARI area see the Council as a benevolent establishment that provides roads, hoses, trade stores and water supplies in much the same manner as the Administration - that is requiring no contribution from the recipients. The idea seems to have developed from talks given in 1959 upon this area's inclusion into the Council. The people were told that the Council would provide roads, improve housing etc and now wonders when the Council is going to get around to fulfilling promises made by Administration Officers those many years ago. This attitude arises from ignorance and steps will have to be taken again to re-educate these people.

40. As elections for the newly reconstituted Ambenob Local Government Council were due to be conducted in September and October, the patrol concerned itself with discussions on general political education as well as talks concerning the Council. This Council had reconstituted to include all alienated land and in doing so reduced the number of wards from 37 to 29 which involved much shuffling of villages. The patrol unfortunately found that people in MEBAT, BAISARIK, BIRIMAI, ARU, UMUIN, ORD, BAHOR, HUDINI, WAGUK and 30 villages were not pleased with the new ward arrangements. The four former villages expressed their dislike but the latter six took the matter further by reporting that they would not vote in the elections.

41. This situation came as somewhat of a surprise as during debate on the matter Councillors had reported that most people were in favour of the new wards. The people of the first four mentioned villages based their objections upon the basis of the personality of Councillors of their present wards. When questioned the people claimed that they did not like Councillor "A" and wanted to be with Councillor "B". These attachments had

grown over the last term of office and it is understandable that the people had doubts about the unknown quality of a new Councillor. It was explained to these people that although their arguments were perhaps valid they were not of sufficient seriousness to warrant a reorganisation of wards. This they accepted and the matter was settled.

42. The villages of UMUIN, BAHOR, SO, HUDINI and WAGUK based their argument much along the lines of the others but threatened to carry the matter further by deciding to take no part in the election. The patrol spent some time with these people in an attempt to investigate their complaints and to convince them that to co-operate with the democratic principles would achieve more than this planned protest. This attitude was centred in UMUIN and the other villages were involved through their associations with that village, therefore we will deal with observations made in UMUIN.

43. As mentioned previously at the time the Council discussed new ward boundaries, each Councillor was asked to obtain the views of his constituents. Councillor RIRI returned to the Council saying that the people of his ward - UMUIN, BAHOR, HUDINI and SO - were not in favour of the rearranged wards. Despite this opinion the new ward boundaries were passed with only two abstentions - RIRI and Councillor BAIYO. The UMUIN people argued that as RIRI had indicated to the Council their dissatisfaction the Council should not have gone ahead with the new wards, regardless of the will of the majority. Their argument follows along the line that if the people are to be consulted their wishes must be respected. They further argue that in 1956, when the Council was first proclaimed, ward boundaries were decided upon by the people and not imposed by the Council. The matter then degenerated to a general tirade against the Council.

44. Their reasons for not liking the new wards is that since the Council has been in operation these four villages have been together and a split now was not acceptable. Furthermore their representative Councillor RIRI has proven most able and provided, in their minds, very good representation on the Council as he never failed to communicate the wishes of the people to the Council. Another Councillor may not provide representation to the standard they demand. The future ward which is to include them is split by the Gogol river placing one village on one side and three on the other making internal contact difficult. The people did not

like the ward arrangement. The Council would not submit to their demands so they would not vote.

45. It was argued to the people that if they wished to take the matter further they should do so by nominating a candidate who could then, if elected, raise the matter in Council. To display opposition would not help them obtain sympathy for their cause. The discussions went on for some time with no firm agreement being arrived at. Some villagers stated that they would perhaps vote but could not say for sure. It was thought that whether this group would vote or not depended upon the majority view.

46. Talks held at BAHOR, ORD, KUDINI and SO resulted in an assurance by these people that they would vote. The result of this matter was obtained during the elections conducted in September and October. The villages of BAHOR, ORD, KUDINI, SO, WAGUK all voted, and while some UMUT people attended the poll none voted. It may be assumed that the matter will be brought up in the Council but it is hoped that UMUTIN village does not force the issue by taking unwarranted disruptive action.

47. The above attempts to outline the problems related to local government as observed by this patrol. It will now be attempted to submit considered solutions for your perusal and comment.

48. There is an obvious need in this area for more contact with the village people by both the Council executive and members of our department. The Ambenob Local Government Council area has never been patrolled in its entirety since the 1967 reconstitution and prior to 1967 the last patrol to the area was in 1964. The mechanics of contact employed recently have been to assemble the people of up to ten villages at a so called central point where the Council or Administration representatives speak to the people. As it is to be expected that many people will not or cannot get to the assembly point this method is rather ineffective. It has been during the period from 1964 that the Council has lost efficiency.

49. The fact that this was the first patrol to WANGAR since 1961 and the first to actually visit HAIDUREM village since early in the 1950's is indicative of the loss of contact with the people in this area. It is therefore strongly recommended that patrolling

be increased in this Council area to provide efficient communications between the Administration, Council and the people. It is not suggested that Government patrols visit the area to prosecute on the Council's behalf in an attempt to improve conditions, but rather to merely visit the people informing them of current trends within the area, talking of Council activities and enquiring of their views of certain matters. The problem of enforcing Council rules and policies should be left to the Council executive who also should patrol rather extensively. Administration patrols should undertake a program of re-education of the people towards local government. The last educational project was conducted in 1959 and in view of certain observations more should be done in this field.

50. The Ambenob Council should now ensure that the various committees patrol the Council area advising and taking necessary action in an effort to improve living conditions in the Council area. An extensive program of Council prosecutions of persons not adhering to the rules would not endear these gentlemen to the people so it would be best perhaps to supply contact the village people issuing instructions and later taking Court action if it cannot be avoided. The Council should contact the people at village level to improve understanding and on occasion prosecute to show that the Council is willing to enforce its rules. This matter is of course purely up to the Council but every effort should be made in the light of observations made on this patrol, to convince the Council that the above action could help re-align the people with the Council.

51. It is expected that the Council will soon prepare an orderly development program for the whole area. One of the aims of this patrol was to observe and inform the people of matters that could assist in the planning of a Council Ward Development Program. Nothing constructive was done in regard to this matter as it is expected that the Council would draw up the program, but the patrol did discuss the principle with the villagers who displayed interest. Rather than make rash promises and raise the hopes of the people for rapid development, the matter was approached informally and with the view in mind of gauging the feelings of the villagers. Without exception the people see this as an answer to their problems.

52. It is probable that villagers see the introduction of a Ward Development Program as irrevocably binding the Council to

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undertake development according to the peoples wishes. During the actual establishment of the program the necessary education will be dealt with. This program is due to be prepared in conjunction with annual taxpayers meetings in January, however it is thought that the matter should be followed up as a matter arising from the patrol and the necessary ground work should be started in December to enable ample time to carry out necessary revisions prior to March 1970. Considering the enthusiasm of the village peoples the program should be implemented during the financial year 1970/71.

53. The patrol visited those villages of the Begasin - Girauwa census division that are to be included in the Ambenob Local Government Council. These villages are JAL, SAKWARI, USU, SARINAM and WEHEGELO, previously included in the USINO Local Government Council. Talks were given on local government to the assembled villagers. The people of these villages live in shocking conditions and in all cases one is hard pressed to locate any central village site. The villagers, apart from being semi-nomadic, live all over the area in gardens or on their own personal land. Apart from USU none have any form of economy. In all these people are most unimpressive and are going to be a burden upon villages already within the Council area.

54. Since the establishment of the Ambenob Local Government Council in 1956 the Council has expanded from its original area of 200 square miles containing approximately 8000 persons to cover an area of 750 square miles containing over 23,000 people of all types. In 1959 the ARI area was brought into the Council and in 1967 the GAL-UTU, MAPARAP TRANSGOGOL and BEGASIN villages were absorbed into the Council. The GAL-UTU peoples were generally opposed to local government and have caused much dissension in the Council. Considering the standard of living, economy, political thought and co-operation within these areas included in 1967 it is recommended that no further expansion of this Council be encouraged. These people after two years within the Council still contribute nothing and admit themselves that they would be better off under a village official system.

55. The rate of expansion of this Council has been so rapid that the administrative and executive ability has failed to keep pace, contributing largely to the present state of affairs. The villages in these three census divisions are in appalling

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conditions, houses are scattered throughout the traditional land holdings without regard to a central village site. The standard of housing is poor indeed. The peoples in these bush houses take no active part in village or Council affairs. There is no economic development worthy of mention and discussions revealed no enthusiasm on the part of the people to develop economically without a great amount of encouragement from the Administration. The hygiene of the area is poor with rubbish deposited anywhere, no toilets and pigs and diseases dogs wandering freely in the village. Aid Post Supervisor SAKEL KOLAU, who accompanied the patrol, found in some hamlets aged people covered with sores living communally with village pigs.

56. These village groups are required annually to pay \$1.50 Council tax - an amount in their situation which is hard to find. The tax revenue of this area is very small when compared with the rate of \$9.00 on the coast. This means that their development is to be subsidised by those people paying higher taxes. The coastal groups have enough to complain about without seeing their monies going to improve other areas. Political awareness is virtually non-existent in this area with still many people not sure of the functions of local government. The area is rife with both YALI and YAKOB cult activity, which does not have much affect on conditions in the area, but occupies a great amount of their time.

57. These people are a burden on those who have been under the Council since 1956 or 1959 and are having the effect of slowing the potential development of the Council area. At the moment the Council cannot proceed with a uniform development plan until these new people are somewhere near the stage of development of the others. As this is a rather negative approach that would succeed only in stopping all development, it is recommended that the Council would be better off without these people.

58. It would be to the advantage of the Council if the boundaries were reduced to the stage as at 1960 and the GAL-UTU, MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL and BEGASIN villages were removed into a low level Council, perhaps with the PARA, KARE and SARUGA census divisions. This arrangement would enable the Ambenob Council to continue to develop rapidly, while the low level Council, with Administration assistance, developed these other areas. The plan as envisaged would have the Ambenob Council comprising the Ambenob Census division excluding NAKE, ITAPE, MANBP, BAGUPI

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SARUGA and SILAHALA villages. This would give the Ambenob Council a western boundary thus:-

From 5°00' S. lat. and 145° 38' long E. South to
5°03' S. lat. and 145° 40' long E. south to
5°10' S. lat. and 145° 40' long E. west to
5°15' S. lat. and 145° 35' long E. south west to
5°22' S. lat. and 145° 34' long E. on the boundary
of USINO Local Government Council.

59. It is realised that to split a Council at this stage would appear to be a retrograde step however it is felt that such a break in the Ambenob Council is required to ensure the potential development of this Council.

60. As previously mentioned the patrol undertook the compilation of Census-Tax Roll - Roll of Electors on behalf of the Council. It was hoped that these forms be completed before the elections in September-October however lack of forms - stocks were unavailable from the Government Printer - did not allow this. However at the time of the elections only 23 villages of the 135 in the Council area had not been transferred to the new forms. These will be completed when stocks of Form 1 and 2 are available. Jointly with the compilation of the forms a general census was undertaken. The figures as related to the Council may be of interest; the Council includes a population of 19878 villages people, 9865 are enrolled to vote 5528 of which are male and 4337 female.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS.

61. At the time of the patrol there were 37 elected members of the Ambenob Council however the current reconstitution of the Council reduces the number to 29. The majority of Councillors at present in the Council have been representatives for some years and are rather competent gentlemen. The coastal councillor has had a long contact with local government it is these men who form the executive of the Council. Those councillors from the inland have had less experience but some of them have proven to be definite assets to the Council. It is interesting on a patrol such as this to visit villages to evaluate the influence of respective councillors in their home ward. It is noticable that the majority of councillors leave the handling of village affairs in the hands of village "Committees". The coastal councillors are quite politically aware and one councillor BATO BULTIN of PA'IM was an unsuccessful candidate in the 1968 House of Assembly elections.

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while ANGMAL BILAS M.H.A. was vice President of the Council when elected.

62. In those areas of the Council included in 1967 the elected councillors are predominantly ex village officials. These ex luluais are noticeable because of their apparent authority in the village. Past records show that these ex luluais will do one term of office and be replaced as the people realise that the authority of the village officials is no more. This would indicate that the authority of some of these councillors is dependant upon the fact that previous to the council they were Administration representatives in the village. The trend of having an elected representative who formerly was a village official, places a man aware of the work of the government in the local government.

63. Due to conditions being what they are within the Council area there is much criticism levelled at individual councillors at village level. In the case of KAMBA for example the elected councillor KAUT hardly dare visit the village for fear of physical attack. Yet in these circumstances the unpopular Councillor is invariably re-elected. Those people which are dissatisfied with the performance of the Councillor may be numerically superior will allow the Councillor to be re-elected. Enquiries were made into this matter and it would appear that certain Councillors are re-elected by virtue of their long service. The people consider that he should be allowed to serve for as long as he wishes to continue even though he may be entirely unacceptable to the ratepayers. This then contributes to the general lack of interest on the part of some villages who feel that they cannot be so audacious as to remove a long serving member, therefore with the elections considered a foregone conclusion they take no active part. Thus the situation arises where a candidate is elected not by the will of the majority but through the abstention of the majority from voting.

64. It is apparent that many councillors handle within the village many matters that they consider too petty to be brought before a magistrate. This system has apparently been encouraged and is directly related to the village official system. There are advantages in this custom whereby the Courts are not constantly handling complaints concerning pigs, gardens and marriage however it is considered that some Councillors are handling matters that should go before a magistrate. It is this patrol's duty in one case to investigate a matter where a Councillor after hearing a

complaint in effect ordered one party to pay a fine. It is obvious, through the lack of appeals from these decisions, that the people accept the ultra vires authority of the Councillor. It is expected that on certain matters the Councillor cannot be impartial, which would lead to the assumption that perhaps matters are not brought to his attention because of his village obligations, and perhaps that if they are heard justice is not being done. As one hears regularly of the "power" of the Councillor it is obvious that this situation has arisen through a general lack of understanding by the members of their duties and obligations.

65. Within this Council area there are many men who are quite voluble at public meetings and who are powerful orators, within their village. These people may not be the most co-operative when policy is considered however they are men with logical minds who do not mind what they say. Very few of these men would ever stand as a candidate in an election preferring to remain as partially anonymous critics. It is considered that these people would be of more benefit to the community in the Council where rather than simply pointing out faults they could take action to correct them. Where such people prefer to elect a representative who will not disturb the status quo it would appear that the Council is not comprised of the activists within the area. These people by quietly feeding the rumblings of dissent are in no way contributing to the progressive ideals of the Council. There is no way of including these people within the elected body ^{other} apart than through an election. However, education within the ward may encourage the electors to elect this type of person.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

66. As instructed the patrol conducted talks related to political education. These talks were usually related to discussions on the, at that time, forthcoming Ambenob Council elections. There was very little response. Any political talks usually degenerated into a tirade against the Ambenob Council. In most cases talks were confined to discussions of elections, taxes, democracy and duties of elected members. It is unfortunate that the patrol was required to cover a large area and the people were talked at rather than with. This would indicate the need for shorter intensive patrols concentrating upon education within the village. The people of the ARI, GAL-WFU, MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL and BEGASIN areas have had little contact since 1964 and as a consequence have been left out of political development activities

The villages in these areas are more concerned with the material aspects of development and display little interest in talks on politics. The people who were introduced to local government in 1967 are having problems in adapting to that situation and talks on the theoretical aspects of politics are beyond their comprehension.

67. The first political education program was undertaken in 1963 preparatory to the 1964 House of Assembly elections. Since 1963 the lack of contact throughout this area has resulted in the political education program being in effect stopped. The 1963 program particularly concerned those people who were 21 in 1964 which means that the present 18 to 26 year old group has had little opportunity for political education. This age group comprises a great part of the population and there is an immediate need for more activity in this area. It is somewhat discouraging to see the wide gap in political awareness between those people on the coast and those inland and one cannot help but feel that the majority of these people are being left behind in the rush to self government.

68. As the Ambenob Council elections were due during September and October the patrol concentrated on discussions concerning these elections, new ward boundaries and the reconstitution. Matters requiring comment have been discussed formerly however some general comments upon the elections are considered necessary to indicate the success or otherwise of this program. Detailed comments upon the elections are contained on file M42-2-2 dated 3rd November, 1969. Electoral figures indicated an absentee rate of 50.8% - excluding those unavoidably absent - while only 37.6% of voters offered the opportunity, voted.

69. The following comments are extracted from the above report "The number of persons not voting is increasing and an explanation may be attempted. In this area where cult activities are strong it could be maintained that cultists not in favour of the Council boycotted the poll. Evidence does not indicate this as in Ward 27 - a strong cultists centre - the poll was successful and a cult leader was duly elected. There is nothing to indicate that cultists avoided the poll anywhere in the Council areas as a bloc. When it is realised that KAMBA, DOLONU, UMUIN, FULUMU and LAGAHA villages did not attend the poll en masse, it may be assumed that the high rate of absenteeism is due to disinterest and dissatisfaction. All of the above villages are disenchanting

with the Council for some reason or other and their absenteeism indicates that they are not concerned with what the Council does. It is felt that the high absentee rate is directly connectable to the general feeling of dissatisfaction towards the Council throughout the Ambenob area".

70. Further comments from the above report would indicate that this educational program was mildly successful in relation to the elections however it remains to be seen whether the interest can be maintained. "It is felt that the election aroused a lot of interest among all sectors of the community although the high absentee rate dampens this claim somewhat. Perhaps disappointing was the lack of interest on the part of some plantation and Mission stations.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

71. The Ambenob Local Government Council area is contained within the MABUSO OPEN and MADANG REGIONAL electorates, and is represented by the Ministerial Member for Trade and Industry Mr. ANGMAL BILAS M.H.A. from the former electorate, and Mr. JASON GARRETT M.H.A. for the Madang Regional. Discussions on the relative merits of members of the House are avoided as much as possible but points raised in general discussion are mentioned here as an indication of political thought. The people of this area expect as much from a Member of the House as they do from a Councillor, that is direct personal representation. The people therefore are dissatisfied with their members who they claim are not spending time with their constituents. Until such time that the villagers realise that elected members are required to undertake duties that do not allow sufficient time to visit each village, this complaint will persist. The village peoples claim that they were promised services etc. in election speeches but to date, nothing has yet eventuated. This has caused further concern to the village peoples. The people of this area see little of their members of the House and it is resulting in a general lack of support from the people.

ECONOMIC.

Rural Development.

71. When one considers the area patrolled as a whole it is apparent that there has been little done economically. In isolated areas, the coast and Gogol road, there has been much activity but this is a small percentage of the area. Development has been

concentrated on the more accessible areas at the expense of the underdeveloped villages in the hinterland. This patrol, as previously stated, discussed problems with the village people and made observations but took no concrete action to overcome problems in the hope that solutions may be decided upon in a co-ordinated manner.

73. There are two Agricultural extension stations within the area patrolled being situated at OMORU and MADANG. These two stations cover the area patrolled plus the Sungilbar and Begasin areas. This patrol was accompanied by five agriculture assistants who gave talks on development and conducted a census of economic trees. Over the past few years there has been little contact between officers of the Department of Agriculture and villagers at village level. The last recognised patrol by an Agriculture Officer was conducted in 1962 - since then the area has been visited by Agriculture Assistants and field workers. The Agriculture assistants provide adequate service but are not able to handle problems as they arise, their stock answer to any query is to inform the questioner that he should visit his nearest extension station to see the Agriculture Officer. This attitude is rather annoying as often people are required to walk for 2 or 3 days and this is usually enough to discourage any action on the villager's part.

74. As mentioned above there has been little done in the field of economic development in the hinterland and one of the contributing causes would appear to be the people's ^{un}willigness to work. The people expect the maximum return for the minimum effort. Throughout this area the people are demanding roads to give them access to markets. This demand would be reasonable if some activity had already taken place but the people desire roads before plants begin. No growers are prepared to plant without being assured that they will not have to carry their produce physically to markets. The people of this area cannot be made to realise that roads are provided where production warrants the need rather than as a stimulus to development. Another attitude observed was that many growers consider a small area under economic crops as being sufficient. A grower with one acre under cultivation is inclined to feel that he is as well off as the man with ten acres. This attitude of self satisfaction causes difficulty in encouraging persons to plant more.

75. Excluding villages on the coast some individual villages in the area have been very active with plantings. The people of

GOMURU and USU have both planted large areas of coffee and are working together to market this produce through NAMASU. These two villages have over 7,000 coffee trees bearing at the moment and have undertaken further plantings. USU village recently purchased a motor vehicle with Development Bank assistance. Both of these villages are in the Begasin, on the eastern side of the Gogol River, at least five hours walk from a road. At BURU village, of the 9400 coconut trees planted one man has 7000, other villagers have plots smaller than 100 trees. At MAWAN village the total planted coconuts belong to one man while only he and one other have cocoa. At LOWO only one man has undertaken economic plantings. Total plantings of each individual village are listed in the accompanying area study.

76. In many village areas the economic gardens are not cared for and many are overgrown to the stage where they are impenetratable. At GARAGUT village it was not possible to enter cocoa blocks to conduct a census. Reasons for this lack of attention are given as being due to delays and disputes in the land demarcation system. This is no doubt correct in some cases but there is also a general lack of interest. The Ambenob Council has rules to supervise the cleanliness of gardens however these are never enforced. At one large cocoa block near OPI it was noticed that the plot was seriously infested with "army grubs". This block was not clean and no attempt had been made to rid the area of the pest. The attitude of the villagers in this area is rather peculiar as they desire economic development but are not prepared to plant without roads, plant more than a token number of trees or look after that which is already planted.

76. From observations made during this patrol it is apparent that the absentee rate is directly related to the economic activities of the area. Where there has been some form of development the number of absentees are lesser than where development is slow. For example the villages of LAGAHA has planted 200 coconuts - the extent of their activities in this field - and 68 or 55% of the village people are absent at work. MANEP with no economic activity has an absentee rate of over 50%, HARPURI absentees are 40% as are those of BILBIL and FULUMU. The villages with more development taking place are able to retain their people more ably - DERIN with cattle, cocoa and coconuts has an absentee rate of less than 5%. Similar statistics are to be noted at BUDUP, DOGIA, KUYONBON and other villages.

77. Absenteeism is indeed a problem in some villages and HAIMO, MANEP and SILAHALA are slowly heading towards extinction. The MANEP group has a large number of people at NONDUGL in the highlands who after working for the Catholic Mission have stayed on and then influence further villagers to come to the NONDUGL area. Apart from the special problems this situation is affecting development in the HARFURPI and MANEP area. The lack of available manpower in some areas is effecting development and the lack of activity offers no attraction to the young man to remain in his village. It is felt that increased activity would restrain villagers from heading to the inland areas.

78. This area is at present being adjudicated by the various demarcation committees and this is having its effect on development. In the early years economic activity was undertaken on a community basis with one man providing land easily accessible. This system has since been replaced but these old blocks are still being harvested. The advent of demarcation has caused a wild scramble for land and these blocks are being, not so much disputed, but argued over. Demarcation chairmen are not encouraging people to record land and let others retain usufructory rights of it which has resulted in owners refusing crop owners from entering communal gardens. In many cases the work has stopped on development until the matter is settled. The problem is not being helped by the demarcation committees who all seem to be endowed with suspicious minds, furthermore it is having the effect of discouraging people in the field of economic development.

79. The Ambenob Council area contains various forms of economic activity ranging from the catering for tourists to the sale of cassowaries. The coastal area with extensive areas under cultivation and adequate roads has developed rather rapidly. Each area however has its own particularly suitable activity and it will be attempted to discuss each form of development individually.

1. COCONUTS.

80. A total of 283,309 coconut trees are planted in 4047 acres of which 173,572 trees are in production. Estimated production in the area for 1968/69 was 536 tons of copra. New plantings are not extensive and production is not expected to increase greatly over the next five years.

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2. Cocoa.

81. A total of 233,437 cocoa trees are planted on 293 acres within the area of which 127,090 trees are mature. The production for the year ending September 1969 was 370,469 pounds of wet bean. This amounts to 148,187 pounds of dry bean or 66.1 ton. Immature trees to come into bearing in the future are few and it is reasonable to expect no great increase in the volume of cocoa.

3. Coffee.

82. A total of 25,252 trees are planted on 50.5 acres in the area of which 14,607 trees are mature and could be expected to produce 14 ton annually. Coffee is considered as most suitable for the ARI and GAL-UTU areas but little has been done to encourage plantings.

4. Rice

83. Rice plantings are quite extensive along the Gogol road area and the BEGASIN. Rice is avoided by many as it has been associated with failing Rural Progress Societies in the past. The Department of Agriculture this year purchased 44,897 pounds of rice from this area.

5. Tourism.

84. This industry is particularly concerned with SIAR, YABOB and BILBIL villages. SIAR village provided reef tours in a glass bottomed boat while in the other villages pottery is their main attraction. Tours are organised by local business institutions and the village people derive income from the sale of artifacts, pottery and provision of reef cruises. Over the past twelve months approximately 680 people have visited these villages in organised tours. Figures are not available on the number of privately organised tours. SIAR village has approached tourism in a businesslike manner and the village is obtaining assistance from New Guinea Travel Service and the Administration. The village of SIAR would be the most tidy in the area with lawns throughout and its location is most attractive. YABOB and BILBIL rely on traditional pottery to attract tourists and have a reputation not confined to the boundaries of the Territory. These villages have nevertheless expended the minimum of effort in making the village areas tidy and both are most dilapidated villages.

Effort in providing access to sulphur springs, waterfalls and caves could increase tourist interest in the area.

6. Pottery.

85. Both YABOB and BILBIL villages are traditional pottery workers who provided most of the ceramics to the Madang District villages. With the assistance of United Nations expert of the ceramic arts Mr. J. Petersen, these two villages are now producing both traditional and modern pottery items. The introduction of metals has replaced the need for clay pots and most items are produced solely for the tourist trade. Modern firing methods introduced by Mr. Petersen have made the products more variable and these people now turn out ash trays, dishes, coffee sets and plant holders as well as the original pot. The art form belongs to the women and it is they who are benefitting from the modern industry. It is estimated that 12,000 items are produced annually valued at approximately \$6000, however no accurate figures are available at this stage. The potential of the industry is great and future plans provide for an industry employing over 700 persons with an annual turnover in excess of \$250,000.

7. Cattle.

86. At present only five villages have stock and the industry is very much in its infancy. There are 48 head of cattle obtained from either the Department of Agriculture or the Lutheran Mission at Nagada. The project owners appear quite familiar with cattle care and all cattle run by the patrol were in good condition. Regular inspections by stock assistants ensure that stock is properly cared for. Natural reproduction will provide the means of increasing the size of herds however some owners do have plans for purchasing additional animals. The potential of the cattle industry is great and will be discussed later.

8. Timber

87. The 129,000 acre Gogol timber lease was in April last taken upon a trial basis by two companies - Wewak Timbers and Japanese New Guinea Timbers. Wewak Timbers are at present assessing the potential of the area in providing sawn timber while the Japanese company is conducting a feasibility survey for a pulp industry. The timber lease contains 272 million super feet of millable timber of which 100 million super feet is Quila. A total of \$50,000 was paid to 108 clans for the rights. The Wewak

Timbers company has to date exported timbers valued at \$2600 to Japan, Australia, England, Holland Germany to test market reactions. These exports comprise 78,000 super feet of Quila, 18,000 super feet of sawn timber, and 27,000 super feet of logs for chip testing. The Japanese New Guinea Timber group has to date exported five bags of chips valued at \$5.

88. Both the above companies have been granted a lease for 12 months to assess the potential of the area and in April 1970 each will be required to submit a development program for consideration. Wewak Timbers have already constructed one sawmill with plans for three more. These mills will be expected to convert 10 to 12 million super feet of logs to 5 million super feet of sawn timber annually. The value of the sawn timber is expected to be in excess of \$1 million. In addition it is expected that Wewak Timbers would provide logs for the Japanese operation. The other company has already established a chipper at BINNEN Harbour near Madang and future plans will depend on the success of these trials. It is anticipated that Japanese New Guinea Timbers will attempt to process 1000 tons of logs per day into chips, allowing 250 working days that will mean a production of 250,000 ton of chips valued at \$2 million annually.

89. The benefits to be gained from the lease are not restricted to the two companies involved a road has already been constructed from the Gogol bridge past AUPAN village and this will expand to the BEMAL and BERIN areas perhaps enabling access to be provided to all villages on the southern side of the KOKUM river. Trade stores have been established in the lease area enabling the people to obtain goods nearby. The management of Wewak Timbers has endeavoured to employ its labour from the Timber lease area which contains those economically depressed areas of the MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL and BEGASIN. At present \$216,000 is paid annually in wages and will increase, with the establishment of the three extra sawmills, to \$64,800 per year. If the lease is developed after April next year this area with newly acquired skills and income derived from labour will be the most developed in the Council area.

90. The Administration has already purchased 400 acres in the area and plans to purchase a further 20,000 acres to establish a reforestation plantation. There is further timber available to allow the expansion of the lease by 70,000 acres if necessary.

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9. Village Produce.

91. The Madang Market provides facilities for the sale of fresh garden produce and many within the area avail themselves of this service. In many villages the market provides the only form of income. The village of KARAMASARIK have the most unusual form of economic endeavour, they sell cassowaries. This village is situated in the Gogol Basis where game is plentiful and the capture of cassowaries is quite easy due to the number in the forest. These people capture the chicken and raise them for some months before selling them at \$26 or \$30. The market extends through the Council area to BUNDI, AIOMK and GOROKA. At the time of the patrols visit the village was preparing for a trading group from the GOROKA area.

Processing and Marketing.

92. The principle market outlets in the area are through NAMASU, KUMUL COCOA SOCIETY, Co-operatives and Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, KUMUL Cocoa purchases 100% of the west cocoa produced in the area, NAMASU purchases 50% of pottery, 70% of coffee, 10% of rice and some green copra, the Department of Agriculture purchases 80% of rice produced and 30% of coffee. The co-operatives organisation do not purchase a great amount of produce within the area. The Madang market of course provides facilities for the sale of fresh foods.

93. The problems concerning this aspect of development are related to communications, many people experience difficulties in getting their produce to market which does tend to discourage economic activities. People have to carry crops to roads over some distance, and in the case of copra, the amount able to be handled by one man makes the operation uneconomical. This has resulted in a cry for roads. Both KUMUL cocoa and NAMASU pick up produce at the roadside but rice does have to be moved to Madang for delivery to D.A.S.F. The villagers regularly complained of the lack of profit in selling goods at the Madang Market due to overhead costs. The average seller is required to provide 70 ¢ or more before sale in paying vehicle hire and entrance fees. This cuts profits to the extent where some people just do not bother to attend the market.

94. Some years ago Rural Progress Societies were set up at RIWO, DANBEN, BAITETA, AMELE and MAWAN to process and market rice. Rice machines were purchased and the people were encouraged to

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plant rice. After some years of operation these all failed and today rusting rice mills are to be seen at various places in the area. The main reasons for their failure would appear to be lack of incentive by the growers, prices and lack of dividends. The villagers still have memories of these societies and state they will not plant rice again. To replace the failing cooperatives the KUMUL Cocoa Society was established to purchase, process and market cocoa produced in the area. This project is assisted by officers of the Department of Agriculture and last year purchased over 300,000 pounds of wet cocoa bean. This organisation is now coming under fire from growers in the area due to prices paid and the lack of dividends. The growers are concerned that members are paid 8¢ per pound for cocoa while non-members are paid only 4¢ per pound. The growers are dissatisfied that the Society is making more profit from non members. The members are complaining of the lack of a dividend over the past few years. The Society has over the past years obtained permission from the members to redirect profits to other capital works.

95. There is at the moment little processing at village level apart from rice and coffee. What processing that is undertaken is in small quantity and produces a poor product. There are few copra hot air processing establishments and apart from KUMUL only one man has a cocoa fermentery. Factors referred to in the preceding paragraph will perhaps influence the people to begin marketing and processing at village level and contribute to the failure of co-operative enterprise. The Department of Agriculture is at present encouraging the construction of village copra driers but are meeting with little response. Until such time as the village grower can process good quality products he will have to remain content with small returns.

Village cash crop extension.

96. With the large areas of land available for development in the area there is ample opportunity to expand present plantings. This patrol did attempt to encourage villagers to expand their cash crops however the success of such action remains to be seen. There are approximately 450,000 acres of land available for development in the area. Estimates indicate that only 25% of this land is being used to economic activity. Within the GAL-UTU, MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL and ARI areas there is ample land at present unused that could be planted with cash crops. The impression gained by the patrol was that the people are not interested in expand-

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ing their plantings and that before undertaking additional or any plantings they demand a road. The apathy of this area is not only directed towards Local Government.

97. The area patrolled contains many different geographical features, soils and communication difficulties and each problem tends to restrict crops that may be planted. The mountain area of the ARI contains mainly clay soils and removal of forest from these mountains results in land slides. The rugged terrain further acts as a factor determining forms of cash crops to be planted. These people could be encouraged to concentrate on cottage industries such as vegetables or poultry as the clearing of large areas for coconuts or cacao would result in soil loss. The Gal-UTU area has a communication difficulty due to the distance from roads and the people complain of the difficulty in carrying crops long distances. This area could well do with a lighter crop such as coffee which would provide a good return per pound.

98. Each area has its particular problems and there is a definite need for a survey to be conducted to assess the potential and suitable crop of each area. The general policy of encouraging coconuts and cacao does little to drum up enthusiasm among the growers. There is a need for diversification in cash cropping based on suitability, soils, terrain and response. The area on the eastern and southern sides of the Gogol river is economically poor and the vast areas of flat land would provide great opportunities for limited cattle projects. It is strongly recommended that an assessment of the possibility of a cattle industry in this area be undertaken.

99. A complaint often brought before the patrol was the lack of direction in Agricultural policy. The people are confused by directions that encourage a crop then alter to encourage another whilst they are still concentrating on the first. In this regard there is need for more contact between the people and the officers of D.A.S.F.

100. The people of the area patrolled indicate that they are not prepared to undertake new plantings of cash crops as a community effort. These are individuals who are most active in this field but they are few and far between. There is a need for further encouragement to undertake cash cropping and this will require

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an effort on the part of this Division. Little more can be done than suggest to the people that they plant more crops, but such a program is not assured of success. Forced plantings of crop is contrary to good order, however a scheme whereby villages are surveyed and individuals, (at their own free will), could pledge to undertake the plantings of so many trees may be successful. This would encourage competition and a sense of achievement among the villagers. As a list could be compiled of potential growers follow-up action to encourage the effort would not be difficult.

R settlement.

101. In certain situations there are land shortages within the area. The coastal belt has a severe land shortage due to the encroachment of plantations purchased during the German Administration. These plantations have allowed for little expansion of village cash cropping. A further land problem has occurred through administration policy in the 1950's and 60's that moved villages to more convenient locations or to construct roads. Those villages moved are still living on land belonging to others and with the expansion of cash cropping problems are arising. At MAWAN the villages of LOWO, BARIK and BAIMAK are living on MAWAN land, unable to develop and loath to move back to their traditional land. The villages of BAUK, BAMAHAL, DOLONJ and FULUMU were all at one stage moved onto the Gogol road. These people are beginning to drift back to their own land and such moves were encouraged by the patrol. In an area where ample land is available it is most unsatisfactory that some people, through no fault of their own, are short of land.

102. The patrol as instructed investigated the possibilities of resettlement areas throughout the area. The TRANSGOGOL area contains vast areas of land with very few people utilizing the land. This area covers over 200,000 acres all of which has good soils and is flat. The population of the area would not be able to fully utilize the land and as such each village of the area was approached with the view in mind of assessing the availability of land for resettlement. All villages replied that they wished to develop their own land and had no wish to sell so that others could benefit.

103. In the BAITETA area the Catholic Mission has freehold land covering some 10,000 acres of which at least 8000 acres is undeveloped. In this area two villages are contained within this land and are able to garden on the basis of permissive occupation only.

The villages of BUDUP, HAVEN, ALUAK and REMPI are short of land while they sit at the edge of this vast area. The land is at present under dispute and should the villages obtain this land it would do much to increase development in this area.

SOCIAL.

Education.

104. There are 22 schools in the area patrolled eight of which are operated by the Administration, the others are operated by either the Seventh Day Adventist, Catholic or Lutheran Missions. There are two vocational schools within the area one operated for boys by the administration and one for girls at Alexishafen. In addition children from this area attend schools in Madang, Lae, Goroka and Begasin. Many of the mission schools provide limited educational facilities but nevertheless the area is fairly well off in this field.

105. While at BARUM the patrol took the opportunity to attend a Parents and Citizens Association meeting at BARUM Primary 'T' School. This school is operating under difficulty as there is little co-operation from the people and also during the wet season the school is almost unreachable due to swamp. This school is two hours walk from the Gogol river and there have been problems arising from the carrying of materials from the rivers to the school. The idea of the P & C meeting was to discuss these problems with the village people however the meeting degenerated into a shouting match between the two factions within the village.

106. The people would oppose any move to close the school as they do not wish to see years of effort wasted. Their main complaint is that they are required to carry heavy materials to the school - a task that falls upon a few. Of the ten villages in the area only two do actually assist the school. A recent visit by P.W.D officers who suggested that a helicopter be used to carry materials has resulted in the villagers now demanding that a helicopter be provided by the Council at various times. The P & C of this school has \$100 in the bank but are not utilizing the money to develop the school.

107. The situation at BARUM is to be discussed later and the P & C indicates the problems in the village. The attitude at the meeting was most unhealthy with both factions unwilling to discuss matters. It is most unfortunate that the teachers at the school are caught in the middle of the internal village strife.

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There are problems at this school in so much that the classrooms require attention but these people expect a lot for nothing and until such time as all villagers assist with the maintenance of the school, little will be done.

108. The KAMBA school would be the most depressing in the area as nothing has been done to improve conditions for some years. The school is not close to a road and here again supplies must be carried to the school. The village people here do assist with the school but are upset that nothing has been done and will soon lose interest. With many of these schools the fault in the lack of facilities rests upon the Council who have spent thousands upon the schools on or near roads. In these cases the people have provided most of the facilities and are now demanding assistance.

109. During 1964 apparently it was planned that a school be established at HIPONDIK in the ARI area. This plan fell through although the people still ask that consideration be given to the establishment of a school in the area. There are two Mission schools within a few miles of these villages and at this stage the establishment of an Administration school in the area would place an unnecessary financial burden on the Council.

Health.

110. There are eleven aid posts in the area which provide a reasonable health coverage. The major complaint in this regard received by the patrol was in connection with the lack of activity by Aid Post Orderlies. These men appear to work only when clinic periods are on, spending the remainder of this time doing nothing. The aid posts in the area serve a large number of villages each and the orderlies are required to be in attendance at all times. As the Aid Post Orderlies are finding little work to do it will be suggested to the Council that each be instructed to visit each village near the Aid Post monthly to attend to hygiene and check health. This would occupy the orderlies and provide further services at village level.

111. The eleven aid posts are situated in such a way as to give the maximum coverage of health services to all villages. There are some areas that are not adequately catered for by health services. The GAL, NAKE and KARAMASARIK areas are not really adequately attended to and there would be a need for some additional Aid Posts in the area. The patrol investigated the possibility

of moving either the JAL or BEMAL aid posts to a new area. These two aid posts are within two hours walk of each other and duplicate a service. It may be possible to move one of these establishments to a new site - perhaps move the JAL post to TEBINSARIK. In addition there is need for the establishment of an Aid Post near GAL. It was observed on this patrol that some aid posts are still of non permanent materials and it will be recommended that no expansion take place until existing services are consolidated.

112. In the early 1960's there was an aid post at both BURU and BARUM - 20 minutes apart. The former was closed in favour of the BARUM site. When the patrol visited BURU, TADABU, KUYONBON and DERIN the matter of re-opening this aid post was raised by the people. Living at BURU at present is former A.P.O. TAGOK who left Public Health some years ago due to his unwillingness to accept postings and to remain at his post. TAGOK is recognised as a cultist. The people of these villages asked that TAGOK be allowed to reopen BURU Aid post. At no stage did TAGOK approach the patrol himself and it was obvious that those raising the matter were asked to do so by TAGOK. Apparently the people of BURU have prepared a site for the aid post and are prepared to construct it. It may be possible that they will force the issue which would cause much unrest. The problem stems from the fact that the present A.P.O. at Barum is not a cultist and is therefore unpopular. Having knowledge of TAGOK and the situation regarding cult in this area, it is strongly recommended that under no circumstances should TAGOK be re-employed.

Law and Order.

113. The AMBENOB census division is within the Madang Police Zone, in addition police patrol the GAL-UTU. A representative of the Police Sergeant GIAMA patrols this area monthly speaking with villagers, watching cult trends and conducting inspections. The work of this division is therefore greatly reduced. No court cases were handled by the patrol as most complaints were of a minor nature.

MISSIONS.

114. Three missions are to be found in the area, these being the Lutheran, Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. The former

45

two missions have been established since German times and are well entrenched in the area. The Seventh Day Adventists are more recent arrivals who have only one school at PANIM. Each mission provides services in the fields of health and education throughout the area. The Catholic Mission has its headquarters at Alexishafen with stations at HALOPA, UTU and MAIWARA. The Lutheran Mission is headquartered in Madang with stations at AMELE, ASUAT, YAGAUM, BAITABAG, NAGADA and AMRON. Mission schools are scattered about the villages. This subject will be discussed at length in the Area Study.

Cults and Unrest.

115. The area patrolled has had a long association with cultism and it is from this area that YALI receives most of his support and encouragement. The degree of activity fluctuates but it is correct to assume that at all times that cults are being actively engaged in. At the present two cults are being practised - those of YALI of SAIDOR and YAKOB of REMPI. Both of these men have been active over a number of years and much has been written of their activities. The absence of field contact on our part has however not enabled the observation and effects of cult at village level. This patrol has collected information contained herein from people who were willing to speak on the matter, persons who are actively engaged are not willing to discuss the matter. As the result the value of the information must be considered in the light that it is not "inside information" and perhaps some details are entirely incorrect.

116. Within the village much bickering is engaged in concerning cults, and those who are without the movement identify themselves with the Church or Administration, willingly naming people or engaging in denunciations whilst the patrol is present. It is in this way that an assessment can be made of the extent of cult activity. Of the 135 villages in the area fewer than ten would be entirely without cult affiliation. Within the others the degree of cult activity varies from total acceptance to almost total rejection. The GAL-UTU, BEGASIN, MAWAN, YAGAUM and ARI areas provide the most activity with the villages of BARUM, MAIR, KAMBA, URUGEN, BAIMAK, BARIK, KESUP, SO and UMUIN being particularly prominent. Cult activity is not confined to one group or one village and it is best to consider that the whole Ambenob Council area is affected by cult.

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117. The activities of YALI have been related on numerous occasions by persons more competent to assess the situation than I so remarks on background will be dispensed with. Indications are that YALISM is increasing in activity with much communication between this area and SAIDOR. There seems to be an attempt being made to establish a network of sub leaders at village level each communicating with YALI through DUI of SAIDOR. DUI acts as courier in the area and is a frequent visitor to the Amhenob villages issuing directives from YALI. One cannot help but liken the organisation to the MAFIA with its chain of command and secrecy. The following people are "lo bosses" in the area:-

SAGALABAN	of	BAIMAK
ABEGUL	of	MAWAN
WALOL	of	BARUM
OGG	of	BARUM
TUAUP	of	MAIR
BABAU	of	OUBA
TAGOG	of	BUR

A recent visit by DUI to the MAWAN area concerned the instructions by YALI that SAGALABAN is to be official YALI representative and senior "lo boss".

118. At the moment the movement is engaged in baptismal activities which appears to be directly related to the flower cult. The following people are engaged in baptisms:-

WALOL	of	BARUM
TAGOG	of	BURU
WAKAK	of	GAL 2
NUKI	of	LAGAHA
MOD	of	KESUP
MAGIN	of	ATU
UMI	of	BUROA

These are the "priests" with WALOL being the senior member of the movement. The following are also involved but do no actual baptisms:-

PELUK	of	BURU
AINAN	of	ATU
KAUS	of	DERIN
MALISO	of	TADABU
FANUA	of	MALAGA
BOLOI	of	MALAGA
SUABUL	of	UMUIN - female

As far as can be ascertained the baptisimal system has expanded from the BARUM area to the GAL, DANBEN, BARAHAIM and east coastal areas. The method employed to arrange baptism is not known but two men MOD and NUKI wander around the area by night baptising those who require it. Nowhere in this is the system of baptism more advanced than at BARUM.

119. As previously mentioned WALOL of BARUM is the principle operator of the system. At various villages an occasional family or two have been baptised but at BARUM there are only three men not baptised. The BARUM influence extends to MAIR, OUBA, ATU and BURU and it is in these villages that activity is most noticable. WALOL is a former sid post orderly who was previously stationed at USINO, KARKAR and MADANG. He has a long record of cult activity and did allow this to affect his work resulting in transfers. The transfers took him to areas unreceptive to cult and he left P.H.D. to return to his village. Before coming back to BARUM it is considered that he may have visited SAIDOR to see YALI. WALOL is very powerful in his area and would require watching. This man at the moment is a disciple of YALI but the possibility could always arise where WALOL could have his own cult.

120. The people of BARUM, MAIR, ATU and BURU have all constructed cult houses. With the exception of MAIR these houses are away from the village. These houses are built along the lines of a traditional mens house and are used for cult ceremonies. The cultists have declared Tuesday as the sabbath and on Tuesday nights baptisimal and worshipping activities are conducted. WALOL or MOR do the actual baptising. A table is set up in the house containing a bottle in which are three flowers representing KING YALI, IFAN (MASALAI) and GOD. The name of GOD is still used apparently and it was suggested that this is done so that the Administration and Mission will not consider that they are athiists. Under the bottle is placed a 10 cent coin as a token of the power of the cult. What other arrangements are carried out is not known. WALOL baptises from a shell containing water but what he says or the form of baptism is not known. At BARUM each person pays 50 cents to be baptised while NUKI only charges 10 cents.

121. At BARUM the village people are required to pay WALOL for game or fish killed. The tribute is 10 cents per fish. Because of this the people are not hunting and are disposing of bows and arrows. It is also reported that forms of economic activity are not being indulged in. The amount of food provided for the patrol

did not indicate any shortage in the villages. At both BARUM and BAIMAK the women wear only grass skirts which indicates a reversion to traditional dress and the lack of economic activity may mean a complete return to the traditional way of life. At no stage was there any indication of anti-Mission-Administration or-European feelings.

122. The patrol was asked to investigate the activities of DUI during a recent visit to BAIMAK. He was sent by YALI to see what YAKOB was doing and if he was successful in conjuring up money DUI was to take him to SAIDOR. He saw that YAKOB was not being successful in obtaining money so on behalf of YALI he denounced YAKOB as a ~~liar~~ and instructed the villagers to have nothing more to do with him. This may result in a general rejection of YAKOB in this area.

123. YAKOB first came to notice in 1965 when he was actively killing roosters and making promises in the GAL-UTU area. In 1966 he instigated the "Red Box Cult" which influenced the ARI area particularly. YAKOB is still active in the area but has shifted his influence to the relatively poorly developed MAWAN-GAL area. YAKOB moves through the area rapidly and he has managed to hide most successfully from anyone requiring to contact him. His activities have covered every village from REMPI south east to MAWAN and as his popularity wanes he moves on. In the true sense of the word YAKOB is not so much a cultist but an extortionist.

124. YAKOB will guarantee to provide the people with money after they pay \$2, this too is tied in with some ceremony involving flowers. The people who provided YAKOB with boxes received fuses in return but Time proved that these were made of sand with two coins at each end to give the illusion of being a roll of coins. As the people realise that they are being tricked they reject YAKOB, who then moves to a new area. At the present he is unpopular in the ARI and SARUGA areas and his popularity is on the wane in the area in which he is currently operating. Most village people are beginning to realise that the man cannot make money materialise. As he has been operating now for four years it may be expected that he will eventually change his methods in an attempt to regain support.

125. The most interesting aspects in this cult are in the personality of YAKOB. He is from REMPI village but his mother was from BARIK. At the moment he is living at SANEPI with his wife

of former Councillor SUME. This information is of no value as he moves regularly between BAIMAK, BARIK, SANEPI and LOWO. He would appear to be a man of great sexual appetite having five wives and also being credited with having intercourse with all females of MAWAN. The flower worshipping aspects of the cult are related to sexual activity. The wives of YAKOB are -

KIANA ZOGOI of SARUGA
GUILILIA SUME of SANEPI
MURUPAIN MANIKU of BAIMAK
PAGAB ABEGUL of MAWAN

The fifth is not known but is believed to be from MAWAN. All these women are children of recognised YALI adherents. The woman KIANA is at UTU Catholic Mission and was interviewed. He apparently is a very cruel man to his wives inflicting beatings at times, he is also not very faithful.

126. All reports indicate that YAKOB and YALI are in no way affiliated and as mentioned before YALI has indicated that YAKOB is not to be listened to. What does seem strange is that YAKOB works at present in an area of strong YALI adherence without any opposition. He is a regular visitor to BAIMAK village where SAGALABAN the "lo boss" lives, and seems to be quite well received. All informants were adamant that YAKOB was not in league with YALI.

127. Another cultist in the area is KAUMAIP of BEMAL who suggests that writings appeared in a book he had one night instructing him to enforce certain laws. This man is now old and is considered as a crank by the people of the village but in his day he did have support in the AMELE area. It is possible that some elderly people in the HUDINI, AMELE area are still awaiting for KAUMAIP's teachings to eventuate. Correspondence on this matter is contained on confidential files 51-2-1 of the 11th January 1963 and Natives Affairs Circular Instruction No. 37 of 8th January 1957. Page 2, paragraph 6. KAUMAIP meets every patrol and expounds his theories but takes no part in cult activity at the moment.

128. Cult activity is having no disruptive effect on village life and as such no action is required apart from close watching of the situation. BARUM village alone is being upset over cult activities. In this village the larger group of people are cultists, and have moved from the site near the rest house to a new village site off the road and where the cult house is situated. This move is due to the fact that the rest house area is considered to be the "government" area. Further to this the non cultists

are constantly attempting to stop cult activities which results in constant bickering between the two groups. These feelings always manage to come out at Parents and Citizens meetings which always result in fights to the detriment of the efficient operation of the school. It is unfortunate that those people who are not involved with cult are the prime offenders in stirring up trouble in the village. BAIMAK village is also split with cultists living at the village site and non-cultists living at MAWAN and neither group mixes with the other.

129. The persons in this area who are not involved in cult activities are often rather self righteous and tend to antagonise cultists unnecessarily. There has been cult in this area for many years and there will no doubt be cult for many years to come. Increased contact by officers of this department would do much to lessen the effect of cults, which would take the burden of control off the other villagers of the area. Developmental activities would do much to lessen the effect of YAKOB and in much of the area influenced by YAKOB the people would be receptive to other forms of economic endeavour. The YALI cult with its religious overtones is too well entrenched to be influenced by Administration activity, but this too does not have harmful effects on village life and it is considered that close attention to the situation is the only action possible.

Urbanisation.

130. A social problem of some magnitude in this area is the effect that Town living is having on the village situation. A large number of young people of the area are moving to the town, leaving their parents to prepare gardens, build houses and indulge in traditional activities. As mentioned earlier the absence of much of the labour force is having its effect on the economic development of the area. Many people absent from the villages are not employed but simply wander around avoiding the obligations that the society imposes. The census conducted in conjunction with the patrol revealed a high illegitimacy rate in the area which would appear to be related to villagers visiting Madang. Many young girls visiting the market in Madang engage in casual liaisons and the resultant pregnancies are disturbing to the parents. The young men of the town apparently tour the areas where market visitors sleep most probably upon the encouragement of the females, but the results do disrupt village living. Some local people working in Madang have married men from other areas, and these people are brought to the village and treated as an equal. These night-time incidents do not improve relations between villagers and town dwellers.

131. A further problem is related to the Sepik peoples living near Madang. This is a large group who have established villages and are long residents. These people are often marrying women from the rural areas and taking them to Madang to live. After some time they return to the Sepik leaving their wives and children to fend for themselves. This is happening often around MIS, PANIM, FORAN, YABOB and is causing parents some concern. They receive no bride price payments but are obligated to accommodate the woman involved. It is possible that the woman may be scorned which could force her to leave the village. Many people realise that this is a serious problem but are unable to control the situation as young people no longer are satisfied to listen to what their elders advise. Traditional arranged marriages often are affected by these problems which then forces young men to the town in an attempt to locate a wife.

MISCELLANEOUS.


132. This patrol was the first to have covered the Ambenob Council area as it is presently constituted and was the first attempt at an Area Study since 1959. Patrols into this area have been irregular and have covered odd divisions within the Council boundaries. The last patrol to the BEGASIN was conducted in 1965, the GAL-UTU in 1967, the MAPARAP TRANSGOGOL in 1969 and the AMBENOB in 1967. Many of the above were for special purposes and the trend was to assemble villages at a central site rather than visit each individually. This patrol attempted to visit all villages and did so with the exception of ten. It is felt that comments on the reception of the patrol are in order owing to the nature of the visit to villages.

133. This patrol was the first to visit WANGAR since 1961, HAIDUREM since 1950, and BUROA since 1963. Many villages had not been actually visited for four years and conditions in the villages indicated this. The patrol was well received at all villages and members of the patrol were given ample food on more occasions than it was required. Many villagers provided tea or coffee and meals of fish or poultry. Due to the lack of patrols over recent years rest houses were in short supply but adequate accommodation was provided often requiring families to

move for the night. This patrol did not encourage the construction of new rest houses lest they never be used.

134. The area as patrolled is too large to be effectively covered in a short time and it is recommended that future patrols base their programme upon portions of each area. The ARI area would be adequately covered in ten days as would each of the GAL-UTU, MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL, BEGASIN and the GOGOL road area. This would split the area patrolled into roughly five patrol areas each requiring 2 weeks to be covered. This system would allow for more intensive contact over a restricted area which would enable developmental activities to be encouraged more vigorously.

135. The patrol met with no untoward incidents and was well received at all times. The report contained herein is presented for your consideration and it is hoped that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.


(P.L. TATTERSON)
Assistant District Officer.

(37)

AREA STUDY

AMBENOB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

NOTE: Previous area studies of this area are to be found at file 40-1-2 Part II folio 165 to 175, and folio 61 to 74. A further study conducted in 1959 is not locatable. These three studies concern the BEGASIN, GAL-UTU and ARI areas of the existing Council.

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The area under consideration is located on the central north coast of New Guinea between latitude 5 degrees south and latitude 5 degrees 20 minutes south, longitude 145 degrees 50 minutes east and longitude 145 degrees 20 minutes east.

2. The area contains various geographical features. The relatively narrow coastal plain extends southward to the Gogol river where it opens into the Gogol basin. From the coast the land rises into the eastern extremities of the Adelbert Ranges, these mountains rise to 3,500 feet in this area. In the northern area the mountains continue to rise whilst to the south the mountains fall rapidly to the Gogol River basin. The Gogol basin is approximately 5 miles across and divides the Adelberts and the Begasin Mountains. From the Gogol basin, the area rises to a few hundred feet before falling away to the Ramu Valley. The Gogol area contains vast plains that cover many thousand areas widening to the north west to the extent where the Ramu valley and the Gogol basin are indistinguishable. Around the AMELE a large plateau has formed between the Gogol basin and coastal plain.

3. The climate of the area is variable with all areas being subject to extensive rains in the north west season. The lowlying areas flood and flash floods are common in mountain streams. The two main rivers of the area - the Gogol and Gum rivers drain the area to the west initially and enter the coast to the east. The northwest season brings violent storms and in the mountain areas almost continued overcast. The south east season brings higher temperatures and dry conditions to the low areas, while the mountains remain relatively cool due to sea breezes and receive almost daily precipitation. Rainfall figures are not available due to the lack of meteorological stations in the area, however an estimated 140 inches would fall on the coast and plains annually with the mountains probably receiving in excess of 200 inches.

4. Vegetation is predominately of the rain forest type in all areas. There are small areas of savanna and bamboo forest in the low areas. Along the coastal belt the dominant vegetation type is coconut palm with some 90% of available land being alienated for copra production. In the mountains there are large areas of tree ferns. In the Gogol basin there are large stands of Kwila which provides the basis for a timber industry.

(b) 5. The area surrounds the Madang township extending 20 miles to the north and south and 40 miles to the west. There are roads serving much of the area which improves communications. There are, though, villages that are between 5 to 11 hours from roads and are required to travel a further 25 miles to Madang. Sub-District Office, wharves, airstrips and stores are contained in Madang which for some is two days travel from the village.

(c) 6. This area has had opportunity from extensive contact since 1892. The first contact in the area is credited to Dr. Carl Lauterbach, who travelled 40 miles up the Gogol river in 1890. In 1892 the German New Guinea Kompagnie moved from Finschhafen and established their headquarters at Stephansort or Bogadjim in Astrolabe Bay. The Kompagnie extended its influence inland a small way and up the coast. The Kompagnie established a large station at Bogadjim containing a hospital, offices, a club, and quarters, however some 25 Germans died at Bogadjim and again the headquarters were moved. Sometime after 1897 the Kompagnie moved its headquarters to Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (Madang). In 1899 the Kompagnie withdrew and the Imperial Government took over the Administration of the colony. Contact was restricted to the coast.

7. In 1914 the Australian Administration obtained the German holdings and administered the area from Madang until the Japanese occupation during World War II. The Japanese were apparent in large numbers along the shores of Astrolabe Bay and around AMRON and NOBANOB. The conclusion of this conflict saw the re-establishment of the Australian Administration and the consolidation of influence in the area. The coastal or AMBENOB area has received more attention than the other areas and this is apparent in relative development. The more recent contact in this area has been spasmodic and the last extensive patrol was six years ago.

8. The area has, however, been under administration influence for some years and has benefited in various fields from this contact. The GAL-UTU and MAPARAP-TRANS GOGOL have not responded well to this contact and both areas are still relatively

undeveloped. Economic and political development has not advanced far from the stage it was in the early sixties. On the whole the people are of a progressive nature and are responsive to all forms of progress. There is within the GAL-UTU a certain distrust of the coastal peoples which probably stems from a feeling of inferiority.

9. This area has been the subject of cult activity for many years. In certain areas cultism still flourishes and certain movements are gaining support. The area is noted for the GARIGUT sacrificial killing, the "Red Box" Cult, the activities of KAUMAIP of BEMAL, and its preoccupation with the teachings of YALI. Activities in this area have ranged from the more common adjustment cult to the more religiously based activities. The "Red Box" cult has now almost disappeared as a cult form, although the leader YAKOB of SEMPI is still active in the area. Although he still obtains tribute from villagers his support is rapidly waning. KAUMAIP has now returned to his village where he is treated as a harmless eccentric.

10. The GAL-UTU and BEGASIN areas provide YALI with most of his support. In the 1964 and 1968 House of Assembly elections many of these people chose to vote for YALI in preference to those candidates nominated. The activities of the YALI cultists are supervised by certain "lo basses" and others who are at present engaged in a semi-religious movement. The YALI cult at present provides baptisms to those requiring same and has declared Tuesday as their Sabbath. This activity is wide spread and expanding, however to date no great effects on village life have resulted. These activities do, however, cause mission unrest and intra-village antagonism. This area has been associated with cults for many years and these activities will continue for years to come.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) 11. Village population registers are attached for all divisions visited. Since 1963 there have been several census revisions conducted in this area, however on many occasions figures were not submitted. During 1967 and 1968 many villages were not visited, some were censused twice, and although village books were amended no figures were compiled. The villages on the eastern and south western side of the Gogol river have not been the subject of a census revision since 1964. Due to the fact that no complete previous figures are available and some divisions that have been recently altered, the provisions of the Secretary's Circular Instruction of the 14th October, 1969 have not been complied with, as attempts at reconciliation would

be in vain.

12. As an indication of population trends, figures from past years are listed.

<u>Ambenob</u>			
1961	11340		
1963	12057		
1967	13023	-	not submitted
1969	15965	-	13 new villages

<u>TRANS-GOGOL</u>		<u>GAL-UTU</u>	
1957	945	1956	1762
1958	988	1957	1800
1960	1015	1958	1829
1961	1060	1959	1796
1963	1180	1960	1820
1964	1129	1961	1868
1969	1290	1962	1894
		1964	1951
		1967	2026
		1969	2221

13. Figures indicating the natural increase rate of each division have been compiled, however as the time of the previous census varies even within the division, these figures cannot be considered as accurate. For the AMBENOB census division a natural increase of 3.7% per annum is indicated, however when one excludes the 13 new villages a figure of 3.2% is apparent. A projection of this figure would indicate that by 1990 the Ambenob census division would be populated by 28,200 persons. The natural increase rate for the other divisions cannot be compared with previous census statistics as there are no figures available for revisions conducted during 1967 and 1968.

(b)14. All villages in the area are linked by tracks or roads of varying standard. These will be discussed at length further on in this report.

(c)15. The absentee rate in the area is not high and the following percentage absentees for each census division support this claim; AMBENOB 16.3%, GAL-UTU 28.5%, MAPARAP TRANS-GOGOL 21.0% and BEGASIN GIRAUWA 17.5%. The Ambenob Council area has within its boundaries an absentee rate of 18.7%, of whom 1021 or 5.1% are absent outside the district. However, within the villages the absentee rate ranges from 2% from DERIN to 57% from SILAHALA. There are villages the like of MANEP, OPI, GUMALU, LAGAHA and BAIMAK

where the number of people absent from the village is hampering the development of the village.

16. There are a large number of the people from this area who are living in towns or on plantations but are not employed. These people contribute to the squatter problem and usually ignore all requests to return to the village. The number of absentees would appear to be directly relatable to the degree of economic activity in each village. It is noticeable on a survey such as this that those villages with reasonable areas under cash crops have a lower absentee rate whilst the villages in lesser developed areas lose their labour in large numbers. Many villagers appreciate this fact and are attempting to provide more attraction at village level in order to encourage the young, particularly, to remain in the village.

17. There is need obviously, for those with acquired skills to leave the village in order to utilize this knowledge. In the coastal belt the greater number of people who are absent are at work in or near Madang as skilled or semi-skilled labour.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) 18. This accepted social group within the area is the village, of which there are 135. Many of the people of this area traditionally lived in scattered hamlets nearer their individual land holdings, however the advent of Administration influence has moulded these loosely knit communities into present day recognised villages. The lack of contact by officers has encouraged many people to return to this mode of living which is having a disruptive effect on the village. In parts of the area there are villages that are still consolidating and these are found to be almost constantly moving from one site to another.

19. A form of social grouping is to be found in the cargo cults. Many villages are split between non cult and cultist factions and the various adherents live separately. At both BARUM and BAJMAK this situation is apparent with neither group having much to do with the other. As there has been a general reversion to the localised hamlet throughout the area it is difficult to assess the affect cults have had on other villages. The situation in the villages is upsetting to many as they see this move as a general drift back to old habits. Of the villages in the area less than ten would be established as one residentially cohesive unit, the others are scattered throughout the land holdings.

(b) 20. The functional social unit within the area is the lineage with members engaged in activities that are of mutual benefit. In the traditional coastal village each lineage was established in its own village area. The aspects of traditional obligations ensure that the lineage remains as a functioning unit. The members of the lineage combine in the preparation of gardens, building houses and other activities. The advent of economic activity has encouraged individual activities which exclude other members of the group. This is looked upon by the older people as a breaking down of the traditional establishment.

(c) 21. The language pattern of this area has recently been under study and any observations made by the patrol cannot hope to compare with the work of an expert. A member of the Catholic Church has recently completed a thesis on the languages of the western portion of the Madang District. This thesis is titled "Classificatory and Typological Studies of Languages of Western Madang District New Guinea" and has been produced by (Rev. Father) J.A. Z'GRAGGEN. This work has been printed by the Australian National University Research School of Pacific Studies. Father Z'Graggen has stated that after revision a copy will be made available for the District Library.

22. Father Z'Graggen classifies the languages in this area into two main groups - MABUSO and MIDDLE RAMU. The first group contains within it the GAL-UTU and AMBENCUB census divisions, while the latter includes the MAPARAP-TRANS GOGOL. Father Z'Graggen has attempted to exclude sweeping classifications and uses an extensive dictionary to relate languages. His form of classification takes the name of the largest village within the language group, thus SARIK becomes AMAIMON, AREI is LAPTING etc. etc. Furthermore the all encompassing ARI is split into actual component groups. The benefit of this gentleman's knowledge is not available at the time of writing, so languages as observed by the patrol are marked on the attached map without being identified.

23. It was observed by the patrol that the language pattern is rapidly changing. Languages that once were unique are now expanding into other areas or are disappearing as the language form is influenced from outside. Improved communications and enforced inter village relations brought about by the Council and Administration are tending to break down traditional language barriers. The process of evolution would appear to be leading to one or two languages being used within the area - languages that have developed from within

the area unlike Lutheran Mission GRAGED.

(d) 24. The various social groups within the area would traditionally co-operated only during festivities and war. Within the linguistic group lineages may continue for some specific purpose and the degree of assistance is repayable by the recipient. Each group is confined to its own area and co-operation outside that area is not practised. The various groups become inter-related through marriage and such ties at times involved co-operational obligations. The form of marriage undertaken now is not under the control of the lineage and people marry outside the traditional boundaries. Such arrangements still do not place any obligations on the families involved.

25. There are activities of co-operation that cut across the traditional group which are usually of a temporary nature and do not establish permanent ties. The need for combined volunteer labour, Mission activities and Council projects are examples of this. Cult activity also is not restricted to social boundaries and they do form a common bond between adherents.

(e) 26. Within the area there are people related in one way or other to those outside. The BAITETA group is member of a language group that extends up the north coast, and they maintain close relationships with these people. The YABOB and BILBIL groups have strong trade ties with KARKAR and LONG islands and each group does, to a degree, assist each other. The YABOB and BILBIL people provide pots for the islands who provide pigs and produce. Trade expeditions result in festivities in which both groups of people take part. Other people in the area have ties through language and marriage without the area. Some people have traditional enemies close to the Council boundary but do not antagonise the other groups, they provide safe passage through this area. This area is completely bounded by Council areas and common ideals override traditional differences.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) 27. The majority of this area has been under the administration of local government since the late 1950's, and the persons who appear to be the leaders of the area are the Councillors. The system of communication through the Council emphasises the position of the Councillor as all contact with the people is through the Council members. As under the Lulual system it is attempted to support the position of the Councillor within his ward, however this tends to hamper the

authority of those who are actually the leaders of the community. The effect of the Administration and Council is to provide the area with nominated leaders recognised by authority, but who in many cases have no actual right to lead.

28. The question of leadership has been approached in regard to the area as a whole and those mentioned are men who are or may have an effect on the future of the area. Those men worthy of mention are noted below :-

LIWA KOLAU M.B.E.

29. President Ambenob Local Government Council. Married with eight children; 2 boys, 6 girls. Educated by the Lutheran Mission at Amron and worked for the Mission as a teacher and evangelist for 11 years. At present Liwa is a Pastor of the Lutheran Church. Liwa was elected to the Ambenob Council in 1956 and became President in 1960, a position he retains at present. Liwa was awarded Membership to the Ordinary Order of the British Empire in the 1968 New Year Honours. Visited Australia on an Administration sponsored tour in 1967 and had previously been to Queensland with the Mission in 1963.

30. Liwa Kolau is strongly supporting Administration and Mission ideals in the area, while being extremely active against the effects of cults. The influence of this man is very strong in the HILU area, but by virtue of his position and strength of character his sphere of influence contains the whole Council area. In the Local Government circles he is considered as the most powerful Councillor in the District. Liwa is often used by the Administration and Mission to arbitrate in matters concerning village peoples. Liwa is much disliked by cultists as he represents to them all that they are against. His influence is acquired.

ANGMAI BILAS M.H.A.

31. Ministerial Member for Trade and Industry. From Riwo village. Married with four children; 3 boys and a girl. Angmai Bilas was educated at the Catholic Mission village school and at Tusbab High School. He was trained by the Co-operatives movement and worked with the Pau Society. Elected to the Ambenob Council in 1963, he became Vice-President in 1966. He retired from the Council in 1969. In the 1968 House of Assembly elections Angmai Bilas successfully contested the Mabuso electorate.

32. The influence of Angmai is principally within the Riwo or "BEL" area. The voting power of the BUNDI area ensured his seat in the house. His support in the Ambenob area is not total and the Ministerial duties that he is at present

(29)

engaged in are causing those who did support him to lose interest. He is most concerned with the progress of the area particularly in regard to communications. His leadership qualifications are acquired.

BATO BULTIN

33. Chairman of the Madang Demarcation Committee. Born in Panim village in 1930, married with seven children; 4 boys and 3 girls. Bato was educated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Panim and Port Moresby. Bato has been variously employed as a Mission teacher, Co-operatives Clerk and demarcation chairman. In 1959 was elected to the Ambenob Council. In 1967 he was an acting Lands Titles Commissioner. In 1968 unsuccessfully contested the House of Assembly elections for the Mabusu electorate. Bato is literate in English. He is mainly concerned with land matters which have gained for him a respected position in the area. Bato is a supporter of the Administration and was sent to Australia in 1963 by the Government. Leadership is acquired.

MALAI DABIKOP

34. Born at Mawan village approximately 47 years ago. Malai received an elementary education from the Lutheran Mission and is able to read and write Pidgin English. Elected to the Ambenob Council in 1967. Malai has been prominent in the economic field and owns the largest individual plantings of trees in his area. Leadership is acquired.

YAKOB of REMPI

35. Little is known of the personal details of this man other than ^{that} he is about 40 and is from REMPI. He has at least five wives and numerous children. Yakob first became prominent in relation to the "Red Box" cult of which he was organiser. His area of influence extends through the ARI and GAL-UTU areas. The cult activity has decreased but the influence of Yakob remains. Leadership is acquired.

WALOL of BARUM

36. YALJ cult leader. Walol is married with eight or nine female children. He is aged approximately 50. Walol was formerly employed as ~~an~~ Aid Post Orderly with the Department of Public Health. His cult activities necessitated his transfer to Karkar in 1968 and when offered a transfer to USINO resigned. Walol is most active in baptismal rites associated with Yalism and is recognised as a "priest" of the movement. Walol has influence in the BARUM area particularly but his activities extend into the AMELE area. Not actively anti Administration but a potential source for concern. It

is assumed that given the opportunity Walol could become leader of his own movement. Leadership acquired through cultism.

SEL GULU

37. Chairman Kumul Cocoa Co-operative. Sel is son of former Paramount Luluai GULU of Amele. Born in 1935 he is now married with four daughters and a son. Educated at Suyau and Baitabag Lutheran Mission Schools. Trained as an Agricultural Assistant in Port Moresby for two years prior to taking a position in Madang. Left D.A.S.F. in 1959, served on the Ambenob Council from 1962 to 1965 and was in 1966 elected Chairman of the Madang Cocoa Co-operative (Kumul). Sel is at present back in the Ambenob Council. He is the potential leader and has the ability to follow in his father's footsteps. Leadership abilities acquired and inherited.

38. The above men provide the core of influence in this area, it is notable that all have acquired their leadership qualifications. The traditional leader is no doubt still active but ~~are~~ more concerned with sorcery and village affairs. The younger man is of more forceful nature and approach matters in view of overall development. There are many men in this area who contain leadership qualities but prefer to remain in the background. These men are those who often speak their mind, are considered troublemakers, but who are often correct in their assessments. It is to the detriment of the area that men of potential avoid the means to adequately influence the development of the area - that is, public activities.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) 39. Land rights are inherited through the patrilineal descent group. Land is retained by the family which allocates individual areas for gardening. Although individuals have usufructory rights over some areas, there is no indication of outright individual ownership. The demarcation committees of the area are most active and in some cases most complicated details of inheritance are involved in the allocation of land.

40. There has not been a great deal of activity by individuals in obtaining leases from the Administration. ODAEI KERIM holds a lease over Portion 581 which covers 33 acres. Odaei obtained this lease through the ex-servicemens credit board. The Ambenob Council has sixteen leases of which ten are agricultural leases. These agricultural leases are sub-let to individuals for the planting of cocoa. The Amele Co-operative holds four leases while the Kumul Cocoa Project has one lease.

41. There are individuals who have obtained land from owners by private arrangement however these arrangements are not official leases as such. Many of the villages of the area have provided people from backward areas with land on which to plant cash crops. These people are usually from the Astrolabe Bay area and they are mainly engaged in rice growing. These arrangements last for many years with several individuals taking turns in utilising the land.

(c) 42. Cash cropping in the majority of villages was commenced on a community basis but these communal gardens are now being left in favour of individual plantings. The various Government departments engaged in economic development have encouraged individual activity, and where development is on a large scale this system is used. The problem of communal plantings is that the work load is usually carried by a few. With the advent of demarcation these communal areas are often in dispute as the land is owned by one group while others own the crops upon the land.

43. The individual planter does call upon his social group for assistance at times. This does oblige the individual to repay assistance given. In some villages such as Kauris, Mis and Mawan individuals employ labour to assist them with their gardens. The method of cash cropping has not really altered the traditional system of social obligation towards gardening. Although some complain that cash cropping has become an individual venture there are many planters who utilize the free labour provided by the family group.

F. LITERACY

(a) 44. There are twenty two schools within the area patrolled, eight are operated by the Administration, eight by the Lutheran Mission, one by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and five by the Catholic Mission. These schools are listed below :-

Administration

<u>BARUM PRIMARY T.</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 teachers	1	38	
	3	26	
	4	15	
	5	20	
	6	14	113

<u>BAU PRIMARY T</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Total</u>
7 teachers	Prep	37	
	1	35	
	2	40	
	3	31	
	4	15	
	5	22	
	6	26	206
<u>BEHIR PRIMARY T</u>			
7 teachers	Prep	73	
	1	37	
	2	36	
	3	42	
	4	33	
	5	30	
	6	34	285
<u>BARAHAIM PRIMARY T</u>			
6 teachers	1	43	
	2	32	
	3	19	
	4	19	
	5	33	
	6	29	175
<u>GUM PRIMARY T</u>			
7 teachers	1	69	
	2	37	
	3	37	
	4	38	
	5	35	
	6	39	255
<u>KAMBA PRIMARY T</u>			
5 teachers	1	29	
	2	22	
	3	28	
	4	28	
	6	31	138
<u>SAGALAU PRIMARY T</u>			
10 teachers	Prep	85	
	1	42	
	2	41	
	3	72	
	4	65	
	5	41	
	6	36	382
<u>BAU VOCATIONAL SCHOOL</u>			
3 Instructors	1st Year	64	64

(25)

LUTHERAN MISSIONBAITABAG PRIMARY T

7 teachers

StandardEnrollmentTotal

Prep

34

1

27

2

36

3

31

4

38

5

35

6

36

237

AMELE PRIMARY T

7 teachers

Prep

30

1

32

2

35

3

38

4

29

5

35

6

34

233

BAHOR PRIMARY T

4 teachers

Prep

36

1

21

2

20

3

25

102

GRAGED PRIMARY T

2 teachers

Prep

47

2

43

90

MAWAN PRIMARY T

2 teachers

2

32

3

19

51

NOBONOB PRIMARY T

4 teachers

Prep

34

2

23

3

28

4

38

123

TADUP PRIMARY T

2 teachers

1

37

2

37

74

BEMAL PRIMARY T

2 teachers

Prep

33

1

28

61

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSIONPANIM PRIMARY T

5 teachers

1

22

3

33

4

26

5

26

6

25

132

27

CATHOLIC MISSION

<u>ST. MICHAEL'S PRIMARY T.</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ALEXISHAFEN</u>	Prep	75	
16 teachers	1	70	
	2	76	
	3	62	
	4	85	
	5	68	
	6	60	496
<u>ST. IGNATIUS PRIMARY T</u>			
<u>HALOPA</u>	Prep	16	
3 teachers	1	24	
	3	17	57
<u>ST. PAULS PRIMARY T</u>			
<u>UTU</u>	Prep	38	
7 teachers	1	19	
	2	33	
	3	34	
	4	31	
	5	23	
	6	13	191
<u>GIRLS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL</u>			
<u>ALEXISHAFEN</u>	1st Year	28	28
<u>ST. FIDELIS COLLEGE</u>			
<u>KAP - Secondary</u>	Form 1	32	
10 teachers	2	36	
	3	29	
	4	25	
	5	27	149

Total enrollments: 3642.

45. In addition to the above schools, students from this area attend TUSBAB HIGH, DIVINE WORD SECONDARY, LAE HIGH, AMOROKA HIGH, MADANG TECHNICAL, LAE TECHNICAL, HOLY SPIRIT PRIMARY T, YAGAUM HOSPITAL NURSES SCHOOL and others in Australia. The above figures would indicate that the area is well served by educational facilities. All of the above schools teach in English and contribute to the overall literacy of the area.

(b) 46. Within the AMBENOB area some 75% of the males would be literate. In Pidgin, few females would be literate. The majority of the younger people would be semi-literate in English. In the village of PANIM it is most noticeable that all persons between the ages of 8 and 30 speak reasonable English. In the GAL-UTU the literacy rate

is much lower and would represent some 30% - few, if any, are literate in English. The literacy rate in the MAPARAP TRANS-GOGOL is 10% literate in Pidgin, all of whom are in the younger age group.

(c) 47. There is a large number of students from this area attending secondary institutions throughout the Territory. Students from this area attend schools in LAE, PORT MORESBY, BOGIA, GOROKA and RABAU in addition to higher schools in the area. Actual qualifications of individuals at these schools were not obtainable.

(d) 48. The following people from this area are absent receiving high education or training outside the Territory :

AMAT LOH	of NOBONOB Village	- Butchery School, Aust.
KUBULAN LOS	of KRANKET Village	- Magistrate Training, Aust.
YAKUD MALANGEN	of KRANKET Village	- Lutheran School, Aust.
ALICE NATIRA	of KRANKET Village	- Nurse, Queensland
JOSEPH NATIRA	of KRANKET Village	- Catholic School, Aust.
BEVERLY NATIRA	of KRANKET Village	- Catholic School, Aust.

The area has none of the children at University however some lads are training at LAE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE for engineering degrees.

(e) 49. There are no great opportunities for access to news media in the area. NIU GINI TOKTOK is distributed by the AMBENOB Council in limited numbers but the interest in this publication lies in its smoking capabilities rather than as an information media. Administration publications made available through the Council are in much demand but few of the 19,000 people in the area see these publications. Any communications within the area depend upon word of mouth.

50. Radio WEWAK is received in this area, however the wireless is not a common item. Few of the people inland have radios as the expense is beyond their capabilities. As mentioned in the situation report, communications are a problem in this area and the planned establishment of Radio MADANG would do much to solve this problem. There is every opportunity for this Council to provide each village with a radio at a time when they are desired.

4. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) 51. Generally the standard of living within the area is very low. Again conditions are better on the coast. In the GAL-UTU, TRANS GOGOL, BEGASIN and ARI areas, housing is of a poor standard, sanitation is non-existent, pigs roam freely through the villages, and the people are often dirty. The old type of

house built on the ground is still being built despite action taken in 1963 to forbid this construction. Old people were found in these houses covered with sores and living with pigs. Toilets are provided for patrols and for the benefit of health inspections but are not used as the people still relieve themselves in the bush near the village. Consequently there are many flies in these villages. Figs of all various stages of healthiness are allowed to roam the villages leaving behind droppings and wallows in which mosquitoes breed. The people wear tattered introduced garments that do little to enhance their appearance.

52. The coastal people, on the other hand, take some pride in their villages and appearance. Neat European clothing is worn by all people and it is most noticeable the difference in appearance between coastal types and those from the hinterland. Villages are usually neat and in some villages there is a trend towards residences of permanent materials. SIAR village is beyond doubt the most tidy one would ever wish to see. In this area, however, not much value is placed in sanitation methods as there is obviously a shortage of latrines. The coastal people are healthy looking, solid people while the inland person is smaller with less stamina.

(b) 53. The staple diet varies slightly in the area between ethnic groups. The main differences are in the type and quantity of meat consumed. The staple in the whole area is Taro. Other foods consumed are Yam, Sweet Potato, Pumpkin, Melon, Cucumber, Paw Paw, Banana, Coconut, Coconut milk and the various leaves. Fish is obtained on the coast while inland the rapidly diminishing wild life provides meat on occasion. Black Cockatoo, Kokomo, Pidgeon, Cassowary and Wild Fowl are the main items used for protein. This patrol was provided with eels and fresh water prawns while in the Gogol basin. Avacado pears is eaten at UMUIN between bread.

54. There are many stores in this area that provide sugar, salt, tinned fish, biscuits, tea, coffee and tinned milk. Children are often to be seen eating a packet of sweet biscuits. The cup of tea is a most popular introduced custom and most villagers indulge. The average family would occasionally consume rice and prepared meat or fish - usually after a visit to the Madang Market where cash received from sale of fresh food is quickly converted to consumer goods. The low economic level denies many access to introduced foods. It is noticeable that the tailor made cigarette is most popular.

(21)

H. MISSIONS

(a) 55. There are three missions in the area; the Lutheran, Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. The Seventh Day Adventists are restricted in their activities to PANIM village. The Catholic Mission is able to claim influence in the coastal area north of SIAR, the ARI area as far south as HARPURPI, the immediate area around UTU village and in the NAKE area. The Lutheran Mission is by far the most influential, being firmly established along the coast and hinterland around Madang; the BEGASIN and TRANS GOGOL are strongly attached to the Lutheran Mission. Broadly then the Catholic Mission has influence over the north and north western section and a small pocket at UTU, the Lutheran Mission can claim the rest.

56. There is no antagonism between close villages with differing religious beliefs. At GUNUP one part of the village is Catholic, the other Lutheran, however there is no indication of unrest and both groups manage to live together very well. This tolerance has no doubt developed over the ages as both of the abovementioned Missions have been active in this area since the 19th Century. The only unrest caused between religious groups is that caused by cultists, who openly deride Christians. The activities of cultists with their baptisms and Tuesday sabbath upsets the church goes on end and the situation at times gets very tense. The YALI movement expresses the aim to rid the country of Christians, while the Christian have united in an effort to undermine the effects of cult.

(b) 57. There are many mission establishments in the area and these are listed below with numbers of employees indicated:-

<u>CATHOLIC</u>	<u>Non Indigenious</u>	<u>Indigenious</u>
<u>UTU MISSION</u> (School Aid Post)	3	20
<u>VIDAR PLANTATION</u>		74
<u>DANEP PLANTATION</u>	1	74
<u>ST. FIDELIS - KAP</u> (Secondary School, Seminary)	12	5
<u>ALEXISHAFEN</u> (Plantation, Schools, Hospital)	46	213
<u>SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST</u>		
<u>PANIM</u> (School)	1	4

(70)

<u>LUTHERAN</u>	<u>Non Indigenou</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>
<u>KRANKET</u> (School, Ships)	6	35
<u>BAITABAG</u> (School)	8	20
<u>AMRON</u> (School, Plantation)	2	6
<u>NAGADA</u> (Plantation, Kristan Press)	9	61
<u>AMELE</u> (School)	1	13
<u>YAGAUM and ASUAT</u> (Hospital, School, Hausenide Colony)	16	81
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYED</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>556</u>

58. Mission schools scattered throughout the area are not included above as employment records are included with their respective headquarters.

59. Both the Lutheran and Catholic Missions provide infant welfare services at village level. Patrols from YAGAUM extend as far as the BEGASIN area. From UTM Mission a sisters patrol by horse into the NAKE area and to AMAIMON. There are stations at NAKE and SARUGA which are unmanned.

(c) 60. All missions enjoy good relations with the people of the area. The Lutheran Mission is most influential in the AMELE area, no doubt due to the efforts of Dr. BRAUN of YAGAUM. The Lutheran Mission has educated most of current leaders in the area. Cultists are particularly antagonistic towards the Lutheran Mission.

61. In the area around ALEXISHAFEN there is a certain amount of differences of opinion between the people and the Mission. These problems usually concern land. The Catholic Mission has occupied some 16,000 acres at or near ALEXISHAFEN, land which is needed by the people. This land was obtained by the Germans and there is some doubt as to the rights of the Mission to retain the land. Portion 64 of 11,730 acres was, as the result of a Court decision, returned to the SEMPI people. A mission appeal is yet to be heard. The BUDUP people claim ownership of MALWARA plantation. They are constantly complaining that the mission is using their land, sago or bush timber. To the patrol they criticized the UnChristian attitudes and actions of the Mission towards their land. When asked why they persist with the teachings of the Church, they explained that their complaint was not against the church but the people who worked for it. This situation has existed since 1945 and is having no effect on Mission activities.

(19)

I. NON-INDIGENES

(a)+(b) 62. A total of 12456 acres of land is alienated in this area, when one adds Portion 64 which is still disputed, between the people and Catholic Mission, this total rises to 24,186 acres. The majority of this land lies between Madang and the northern boundary. A further 129,000 acres is under the Gogol Timber lease. Establishments owned by non-indigenous persons are listed hereunder accompanied by employment figures.

MADANG POULTRY FARM	Employs	3	Potential	-
MATUPIT PLANTATION		50		60
SIAR PLANTATION		NIL		-
NAGADA PLANTATION		28		95
MILILAT PLANTATION		80		280
DANEP PLANTATION		75		120
VIDAR PLANTATION		70		-
MAIWARA PLANTATION	See	VIDAR		
AMRON PLANTATION	See	NAGADA		
GAMOI PLANTATION		10		-
KRISTAN PRESS (Printery)		4		25
WEWAK TIMBERS (Sawmill)		75		205
JAPAN-NEW GUINEA TIMBER		NIL		225
MADANG CONTRACTORS QUARRY		10		-
ARA PLANTATION		No figures available		
BILIAU PLANTATION		No figures available		
TOTAL	Employed	405	Potential	1010

63. The potential employment figure has been calculated in some cases by assuming that foreign labour employed be replaced by local labour. JAPAN-NEW GUINEA TIMBER is yet to commence operations while WEWAK TIMBERS are still expanding. SIAR plantation uses contract labour only.

64. Apart from the above enterprises within the area patrolled people of the area are employed in Madang as domestics, labourers, shop assistants, clerks, drivers and artisans. Principle employers within the town are BURNS PHILP, LUTHERAN MISSION SUPPLY and STEAMSHIPS. As records are not kept of home villages of employees, the actual number of persons employed is unavailable.

(c) 65. The plantations of the area do not purchase local produce. The KUMUL Cocoa Scheme handles all cocoa in the area and most individuals process their own copra. Two business organisations have licences to purchase copra locally, they are NAMASU and Mr. and Mrs. Woodham. The NAMASU company purchases rice, coffee and copra but figures for the area of quantities

(18)

purchased are not available. WEWAK TIMBERS are providing training in new skills and the KRISTAN PRESS is teaching some people of the area the arts of Printing. The non-indigenous owned concerns in the area actually contribute very little being more concerned with making a handsome profit.

(d) 66. The non-indigenous persons within this area take little part in community activities. This group displayed no interest in the reconstituted Ambenob Council elections and in one case objected to being included in the Council. Apart from the missions none of these people take an interest in the affairs of the Council, just so long as it does not interfere with them they are satisfied. The local people do not concern themselves with the plantations etc. Each group goes its own way which is obviously satisfactory to both.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) 67. The following roads are located within the area :-

M.38	KANANAM Road	.8 miles	All weather
M.41	RIWO Road	1.5	All weather
M.42,43	NOBANOB Road	3.2	4 wheel vehicle only during wet.
M.45,46	MIS to KAURIS	6.1	All weather
M.48,49	BARAHAIM Road	6.7	All weather
M.51,52	BILBIL Road	5.0	All weather
M.53	YAGAUM LOOP Road	7.0	All weather
M.54	OMURU Road	3.2	All weather
M.55	ASUAR Road	4.6	All weather
	MAWAN - UTU Road	3.0	Dry season only
M.44	SIAR Road	2.2	All weather
M.40	AMRON Road	1.0	All weather
M.39	MALMAL Road	1.1	All weather
M.36	MABANOB Road	2.8	All weather
M.35	BAITETA Road	3.9	4 wheel vehicle during wet
M.25	NORTH COAST Road	20.0	All weather
M.23,24	GOGOL LOGGING ROAD	24.0	All weacher
M.50	BILIAU ACCESS ROAD	1.2	All weather

68. The following roads are at present under construction :-

KAURIS BARAHAIM LOOP	3.0 miles
KAMBA Road	5.0 miles
ALUAK Road	7.0 miles

In addition to the above roads access roads to plantations are as follows :-

(7)

MAIWABA	Access	Approx. 1.0 mile
MILILAT	Access	Approx. 2.5 miles
NAGADA	Access	Approx. 1.5 miles
ALEXISHAFEN	Access	Approx. 1.0 mile
GOGOL TIMBER	Access	Approx. 3.0 miles

69. On the 25th October, 1956 in Gazette Number 49 at pages 494 to 495 the following roads in this area were gazetted as Trunk Roads :-

Madang - Alexishafen section North Coast Road

Madang - Amele through Yagaun

Alexishafen access : from North Coast road to Mission.

The following were gazetted as secondary roads in the same gazette.

AMELE to UTU road approximately 15 miles of each
Mawan - Utu- road and M.23,24.

NOBANOB Road

MADANG to SAIDOR road including sections to BILBIL, M.51 and M.52 and extending to the Gogol river.

70. The total mileage of roads in the area are calculated as follows :

Trunk Roads	33
Secondary Roads	23.2
Others	41.2
Private Access Roads	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	105.4 miles

71. The Ambenob Council maintains 41.0 miles of road under contract with Public Works while remainder of roads are maintained either by the Department of Public Works or privately. All of the above roads, except where otherwise stated, are open to two wheel^{drive} vehicles and are rated as being suitable for speeds between 10 and 35 m.p.h.

72. All villages where not contactable by vehicular road are joined by walking tracks of varying standards. Tracks range from excellent to very poor and many are subject to damage by rain. New tracks were prepared for the patrol in many instances and these were usually quite good. The former route from MATEPI to UTU has been cut by land slides and an alternative route must be used. The essential walking tracks within the area are marked upon the accompanying map. It is estimated that there are 400 miles of walking tracks in this area. All tracks and roads in this area eventually join with the main routes to Madang.

73. As previously indicated there is a general call for roads throughout the area in order to stimulate economic development. There is a need for more roads but it is difficult to allocate priorities as the whole of the hinterland requires improved communications. The MAWAN to UTU and BAITETA roads require extensive improvements to upgrade them to all weather status. It is considered that the need for roads be related directly to actual development in the economic field, however if roads will encourage such development when other efforts fail then the following future roads could be considered :-

KOROG	to	MATEPI	Through GAL
BARUM	to	BEMAL	To join logging road from MAWAN
KAMBA	to	GUHUP	Through BUTELKUD
MALAGA	to	proposed USINO road	
AMELE	to	ONU	Through SUA, possibly extend to DOLONU
UTU	to	AMAIMON	Through OPONGA

(b) 74. Wharfage facilities are available at Alexishafen, Nagada and Madang. Anchorages in the area were used extensively during the War and they are to be found in SEK harbour, Mililat harbour, Nagada harbour and Madang harbour. These facilities are most adequate.

(c) 75. The Madang airstrip provides necessary services for the area. This airstrip is classified under Australian classification E, is 5145 feet long and is able to handle aircraft weighing up to 15,000 pounds fully loaded. There are no other operational airstrips within the area, however during the War the following aerodromes were in use :-

Alexishafen	1	3850 x 280 feet.	Mission built
Alexishafen	11	4200 feet long.	Japanese built
Amele		1500 x 180 feet	
Ekoia		400 feet long	
Wabusarik		1800 feet long	

Madang airstrip is at present adequate for the area, but future development of this area into an international airport would be a great stimulus to development of the area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

76. In an area such as this with years of contact, there are many who are or claim to be skilled artisans. Most of these people claiming to be tradesmen have extensive experience but have no recognised qualifications. A large number of men who have worked for the various missions

are considered as carpenters or painters. Many others have clerical knowledge. There is also a large number of men from this area who are qualified teachers and who are employed by either the Missions or the Administration.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

77. The degree of political awareness varies throughout this area, the coastal belt being more politically minded than the hinterland area. The people of the coast have been actively engaged in local government since 1956 while the others were included in Councils 10 years later. The area as a whole takes part in the Council and House of Assembly elections but, as mentioned elsewhere, have little contact with elected representatives after these elections. The area is conservative in its political attitudes being pro-administration and mission. Attitudes towards Europeans are normal and no resentment appears on the surface.

78. The most prominent political establishment within the area is the Ambenob Council which covers all sectors of the community in the area patrolled. This Council has been established since 1956 and has played the major part in the political development in the area. The Council has provided the area with the present Ministerial Member for Trade and Industry - a former vice-President, and one other member stood unsuccessfully for the MABUSO electorate. The people of the area are more involved with local politics than those of the nation. The Council, although not an efficient body, does provide a forum for the discussion of problems and to air complaints. The Council is being most effective in breaking down traditional barriers and causing the people to think along wider lines. There is within the Council area those who are not in full agreement with the activities of the Council. These people are cultist and people who have not received much benefit from the Council. These groups are currently being surveyed in an attempt to understand their problems.

79. This area is widely influenced by cult activities and these, although not disrupting village life, are having their effect on the political scene. The followers of YALI are at present becoming most anti Christians, which is causing a certain amount of antagonism between the two groups. The degree of friction is not serious but it could develop. At the moment the situation is aggravated by the non-cultists who often engage in tirades against cultists who at present ignore everything that is said. The cultists are not at present affecting village life and co-operate quite well with Administration representatives.

80. Apart from cult activities there are no active beliefs or feelings that could disrupt the area. The coastal belt north of Madang is heavily alienated by private and mission plantations but the people accept this situation. There are complaints of land shortages but these have not as yet manifested themselves as anti-landowners feelings. Even in this area relations between plantations and the people are amicable. There are isolated villages in the area not satisfied with the ward boundaries of the reconstituted Council but here again no great dissatisfaction is apparent except for UMUIN village. The largest combined feeling of resentment is directed towards the Ambenob Council due to its lack in providing facilities in the ARI area - this will be discussed in the relevant section.

81. The Ambenob Council elections were conducted during a break in this patrol and these provided an indication as to the political comprehension of the people. The most apparent condition is that a large group between the age of 18 and 26 have little idea of electoral procedures. This, it is felt, is due to a less intensive political education program after the 1964 elections. The younger people of the area approach elections confidently but are obviously providing the majority of informal votes. There is further need for political education in the area concentrating particularly upon the inland areas of the GAL-UTU, TRANS GOGOL and BEGASIN.

82. There is little knowledge of the House of Assembly in the area as a general lack of communications does not bring matters discussed in the House to the village level. Council Members LIWA KOLAU, BATO BULTIN, HONN PIPOI, and FILIPUS ANGMAI have attended Local Government Council Conferences within the District. The two first mentioned have both been to Australia on Administration sponsored tours. Councillor AHILO of ABAR was in 1969 taken to Port Moresby to attend the meeting of the House of Assembly. This trip was sponsored by J.J. GARRETT Madang Regional Member. Opportunities will be later provided for others to visit the House but this is educating the bare minimum whilst the majority of people remain ignorant of the functions and workings of the House of Assembly.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) 83. The following lists contain the number of economic trees in the area patrolled. These figures were obtained from the Department of Agriculture and from figures obtained during the patrol. The total number of economic trees for the Council area are listed below :-

13

	<u>Coconut</u>	<u>Coffee</u>	<u>Cacao</u>
AMBENOB	265572	19196	176286
BEGASIN-GIRAUWA	793	2480	
GAL-UTU	11255	216	4965
MAPARAP-TRANS GOGOL	4896	860	748
SUB-TOTAL	282516	22752	181999
<u>COUNCIL BLOCKS</u>	-	-	69779
TOTAL	282516	22752	251778

	<u>Coconuts</u>		<u>Cacao</u>		<u>Coffee</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	
ABAR	504		1073				
AGURU	2835	993	1033	134			Rice
AIHA	2033	872	88	744			
AIYAP	3602	2312	981	1294			
ALUAK	738		8374				
AMELE	2470	1668	9951	1321			
ATU	991				34		
BAFULU	2326	2390	388	1740			Rice
BAGUPI	637						
BAHOR	2132	401					
BAITETA	1129						
BALIMA	1536	1536					
BAMAHAL	6493	3028					
BANUP	2926	2986	4192	2169			
BARAHAIM	2378	1576	6367	84			
BARUM	669				296		
BAJ	3545	1757	512	1424			
BAUK							
BILBIL	1517	1626					
BILIAU	2314	993		567			
BIRIMAI	298						
BUDIP	199						
BUDUP	840		89				
BUROA	799						
BURU	9418						
BUTELKUD	548		2378				
DALAM	4485	1672	902	5521			
DERIN	589		170				
DOGIA	2474	1313					
DOLONU							
EFU		1640		2538			Rice
FORAN	1581	1399	1036	1388	669	547	
FULUMU	1430	4561	2391	3640			Rice
GARIGUT	321		1073		315		
GEGIRI	2829		372		75		
GOMORU	988				5298		

(12)

	<u>Coconuts</u>		<u>Cacao</u>		<u>Coffee</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	
GONUA	2398		1372				
GUHUP	429				75		
GUMAN							Rice
HAIIDUREM	703						Rice
HAIMO	865		790				
HAIYA	2803	262	693	1360			
HAPURPI	2670						
HAVEN	465		5180				
HILU	2562	1054		747		34	941 seedling Coconuts
HIPONDIK	158						
HUDINI	1319	1098	137	54			
ITAPI	67						
KAMBA	895	1976	7680	3114			
KAURIS	779	5074	6915	5155			
KESUP	769	487	992	544			
KOROG 1	795	569	515	704			
KOROG 2	1046	2584	7088	2266			
KRANKET	7994	1950		2118	771	77	
KUYONBON	314				187		
LAPTING	223						
MARINOB	2583		342				
MAIR	461		28		997		
MALAGA	4707	1531					
MALMAL	1234	568					
MANEP							113 seedlings ready
MEBAT	2888		1982				
MIRHANAK	2321	1351					
MIRKUK	598	542	1720	656			
MIS	411	4297	3448	643			Rice
MOILSENU	2385	262					
MUKURU	945						
NAKE	215						
NOBANOB	466	871	4109	2166		5443	
ONU	1472	1355		951			
OHURU	2156	945		6687			
OMURU	1841	2408		2143			
OPI							
ORD	8068	12068		276			
OUBA	511		28		997		
PANIM	5261	2432	6868				
RIWO	2970	2986	12004	566			
SA	444	1649					

(11)

	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
SALUKU	1069	3976	242				
SARUGA	159						113 coffee seedlings
SEIN	973	2252		2721			
SEK	1292	886		108			
SIAR			320		2649		
SILABOB	1135	1657	6209	1604	149		
SILAHALA	24						
SO	2034	557					
SUA	1236	933					
TADABU	459				518		
UMUIN	8645	4093					
UMUN	66	170	750	2507			
URUGEN	578	626	2004	207			
WAGUK	941	1937	358	131			
WAGUM	231				70		
WANGAR	1993		2783				
YABOB	6075	1716					
YAHIL							
YELSO	243	939	1298	69			
	<u>164784</u>	<u>100788</u>	<u>116225</u>	<u>60061</u>	<u>13095</u>	<u>6101</u>	

BEGASIN-GIRAUWA

GARINAM	541			998		
JAL	131			11		
SAKWARI						
USU	121			1481		
WEHEGLO	793			2480		

GAL-JTU

ASIKAN		204				
ARAR	100					
AUTABAK	100					
BAIMAK	229	1542				
BARIK		109				
GAL 1	200					
GAL 2	102					
GILOLO						
GUMALU	141	1654				
GUTEB	84					
LAGAHA	200					
LOWO	149		122			
MALOLO						
MATEPI	223		136		216	

	<u>Coconuts</u>		<u>Cacao</u>		<u>Coffee</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	
MAWAN	143	1176					
MEGINAM	147						
SANEPI	46						
SILAU	677	194					
SILOPI	121						
UTU	349	3202	2094	2613			
WANIF	163						
	<u>3174</u>	<u>8081</u>	<u>2352</u>	<u>2613</u>	<u>216</u>		
<u>MAPARAP-TRANS GOGOL</u>							
AMAIMON	92						
BAISARIK	374						
BEMAL	1302	748					
BEMARI	100						
BEAIN	180	100	344			544	
JOBTO	471				51		
KARAMSARIK	50						
OUPAN	102	20		30			
SIHAN	999		344	30	205		
TEBINSARIK	193						
WABUSARIK	105						
WAGUMA	60				70		
	<u>4027</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>544</u>	

84. In addition to the above village holdings there are seven Council owned areas that contain CACAO trees. These blocks are sublet by the Council to people either from within or outside the area as an effort to foster economic development. Figures for these blocks are as follows :

SILIBCB	Block	Mature	6209	Immature	614
OHURU	Block		4955		-
DALAM	Block		5423		-
BARAHAIM	Block		6367		84
AMELE	Block		11652		
KAURIS	Block		6915		5155
PAU	Block		6224		1972
OPZ	Block		<u>11389</u>		<u>2820</u>
	TOTAL :		59134		10645

(b) 85. Production figures for the above crops are as follows :

Copra	: 536 tens	\$ 64320-00
Coffee	: 276 lbs.	36-00
Cocoa	: 370469 lbs. wet bean	28820-16
Rice	: 44897 lbs.	1795-88

The figure given for coffee is misleading as it is only that coffee produced and marketed through the Department

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of Agriculture. Most coffee is sold through NAMASU who unfortunately cannot provide production figures for the area covered by this patrol as all produce is recorded as one. However, when considering the number of bearing trees a further \$4,016 is estimated as revenue from this source. This represents a production of 30,896 lbs.

86. Production figures given above, in the case of rice, coffee and copra covers the 1968/69 financial year, figures for cocoa cover the period October 1968 to September, 1969.

(c) 87. Calculation reveals that the following production figures could be attained in the area if all mature trees were to produce the average crop, under good management.

Copra	: 831 tons	c.f. 1969	-	536 ton
Coffee	: 32234 lbs.	c.f. 1969	-	31000 Est. lbs.
Cocoa	: 477060 lbs. wet	c.f. 1969	-	370469 lbs. wet

This figure in regard to copra production is misleading as census figures include village coconuts that are not intended for production of copra. In other cases the distance from markets renders any copra production futile.

(d) 88. There are no exclusive market garden enterprises however the sale of fish, garden produce is indulged in three days weekly at the Madang Market. An estimate of revenue from these weekly sorties to the Market can only be based on the number of persons attending and a guess. It is therefore estimated that some \$21,705 is obtained annually by the people who attend the market. It is estimated that the people of YABOB and BILBIL villages reap \$6,000 annually from the sale of items of pottery.

(e) 89. It is difficult to calculate the total wages earnings of the area as many people are absent at various jobs in which rates of pay vary greatly. However, when considering those employed on plantations, within the Madang town, by the Council, within the timber lease and as casual labour a figure of approximately \$360,000 is apparent. People of the area operating the 30 odd passenger vehicles and the 110 trade stores would contribute a further \$3,600 as both these enterprises are not particularly profitable. Tourism at SIAP and YABOB would provide an income of approximately \$500.

(f) 90. Only two co-operatives remain functioning in this area, they are the GOGOL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY situated near DALAM and the MADANG COCOA CO-OPERATIVE (KUMUL) situated at AMELE and SILIBOB. The Gogol Co-operative is a concern that is rapidly heading towards liquidation whilst the other is most

prosperous. The Gegal Co-operative last year had a turnover of \$7,000 and realised a profit of \$486,000 which was reduced to \$37.43 after expenses. The Kumul Society has an annual turnover of \$45,000 and this year distributed \$1138 to shareholders for the period March 1967 to March 1969. The Kumul Society has 282 shareholders.

91. Co-operatives in this area have been forced into liquidation by private industry and the co-operative store is no longer greatly patronised. The introduction of a rice project that failed some years ago has made people wary of so called Rural Progress Societies. The Kumul scheme is at the present operating most successfully, however members and producers are dissatisfied with certain aspects of the Society's activities. Producers not being familiar with the fluctuating world market complain of prices that are lowered more often than increased. They feel that a higher price should be paid consistently. Members at the moment receive 8 cents per pound while non-members receive 4 cents. The lack of a dividend over the past few years has upset some members, however a dividend paid late in 1969 may change the general opinion. Kumul provides a very good service in the absence of any other market, however once individual producers undertake processing the days of the Society will be numbered. Kumul is assisted by both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Agriculture.

(g) 92. In an area such as this, one could expect some outstanding entrepreneurs, however, this is not the case. Most people have undertaken development on a limited scale. Some that come to attention are listed below:

BECABES BEL of RIWO

This man has taken over the sub lease on the PAU Council Cocoa block and hopes to obtain a Development Bank loan to develop the area. This block could eventually contain 16,000 bearing trees. This project is at the moment in its infancy and labour is obtained within the family group.

KAUT MALOK of KAURIS

This primary producer produces cocoa and employs labour from the WANUMA area.

KIUP of KESUP

KIUP has formed quite a good mixed enterprise. He has a trade store, two passenger vehicles and a coconut plantation. This business is beginning to prosper.

MAL-AH of HUDINI

This man has trade stores, a vehicle and cash crops. At one stage MAL was working in a partnership with

⑦

a Mr. Newman of Madang. The business is largely family operated.

(h) 93. It was necessary to approach the Commonwealth Bank for this information, however the Bank was unable to provide even a total figure due to the scope of this survey. It is known that during the 1960's a total of \$50,000 was paid in the MAPARAP TRANSGOGOL for the Gogol timber rights. The bulk of this money is still held in village accounts.

(i) 94. When one peruses figures of tax revenue for the Ambenob Council it would appear that much difficulty is experienced in paying taxes, however income figures indicate that this is not so. The Ambenob Council annually collects some \$19,000 in tax revenue which is \$11,000 below what it should obtain. There is no people in the area who are financially poor but there are many who prefer not to pay tax. The tax rates imposed in the GAL-UTU and TRANS GOGOL area allow for a lower income. This Council is required to undertake an extensive program of Court action in order to realise the estimated tax revenue.

(j) 95. The area, it is estimated, receives from all sources an income of \$491,931 which reveals an average per capita income of \$25. These figures do not give a good indication of the economy of the whole area as the greater proportion of income is derived by the coastal groups. It is suggested that the per capita income along the coast would reach almost \$40 while the inland groups could be more realistically assessed at about \$5. When it is realised that the income is mainly obtained by adult males it is considered that overall adult male income exceeds \$75 per annum.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) 96. The area patrolled covers approximately 480,000 acres of which 178,000 are under some form of cash cropping on developmental activity. Other areas are being used for village subsistence gardens. It remains that over 200,000 acres is still to be utilized. Without increasing activity the economy of the area will expand when present plantings reach maturity. There are many village areas that have no cash crops and there is need for expansion in these areas. Ample land is available of which most is arable in one form or other. The mountain areas contain poor soils but crops of various sorts would thrive. The coastal strip is almost fully productive but on the other lowlying areas there is opportunities for enterprise in cocoa, coffee, cattle, rice, cacao, and timber.

97. The Department of Agriculture estimates that by 1972/73 some 686 tons of copra could be produced in the area

When one calculates production from all present plantings at maturity the following figures are revealed :-

Cocoa	:	950,276 lbs. wet bean	in 1978
Coffee	:	45,500 lbs.	in 1976
Copra	:	1,620 ton	in 1980

98. In addition to the above the future is hoped to produce employment for 700 in pottery industry with an annual turnover of \$250,000. The timber project is estimated to produce 5 million super feet of sawn timber valued at \$1,000,000 per year and 250,000 tons of Timber for pulping valued at \$2 million annually. This lease could expand by 60,000 acres.

(b) 99. The area within the mountains could become active in providing ~~the~~ vegetables to the settlements in the area as the climate is satisfactory. Apart from this possibility activity in producing foods for sale is not expected to increase and indeed may decrease as more and more people find more attractions in prepared foods.

(c) 100. There is ample opportunity for an increase in wage earnings in this area if local labour were to replace foreign labour at present employed. There is no great demand by the people of the area to work as labourers, they would prefer to be self employed. In the GAL-UTU and MAPARAP TRANSGOGOL areas there is ample chance for wage earnings to increase as the activity on the timber lease increases. The present wages paid should increase to in excess of \$64,000 annually. Policy of Wewak Timbers will ensure that this money be retained in the area.

(d) 101. This area has great potential for the development of a cattle industry. The vast areas along the Gogol River provide excellent conditions. As yet there are only 48 head in the area and little development is taking place. Existing activities provide adequate income. Rather than introduce new crops it is required that activity be expanded.

(e) 102. This patrol encouraged increased activity in the economic field at all times. The results of this will not be known but little improvement is expected. These people demand roads before undertaking plantings. Unless this attitude is altered the situation will remain static. In some areas the access to roads is indeed a problem, however, the people are not able to understand that roads are provided where activity has commenced. These people desire the maximum return for the minimum of effort. There is more interest in trade stores and passenger vehicles than in agrarian activity.

103. There is need for an extensive

(5)

developmental program in the GAL-UTU, BEGASIN and TRANS GOGOL areas. This development cannot be expected to commence on the incentive of the peoples of this area, it will be necessary for the Administration to provide encouragement. Increased activity by the Department of Agriculture would be of mutual benefit. Educational patrols by this Division could do much to encourage increased economic activity.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

104. A detailed study of the problems associated with local Government contained in the relevant section of the situation report. The coastal area and that along the Gogol valley have been included in the Ambenob Council since 1956, the boundaries were expanded in 1958 to include the ARI area, in 1967 to include the GAL-UTU and MAPARAP TRANS GOGOL, and again in 1969 to include all alienated land and the JAL villages. Over the 13 years of operation the Council has developed into very strong unit that has most successfully alienated the people of the area.

105. A large proportion of the area is completely dissatisfied with the Council for generally ignoring the needs of the people. Over the past few years the majority of Council expenditure has been in the field of administration with community development suffering. The people of the area have repeatedly asked for roads and other works without success. This has caused dissatisfaction among the villages, some of which refuse to take part in Council activities or pay taxes. The village of KAMBA has taken the attitude that they are no longer interested in the Council and are causing some concern. It is to be realised that the fault lies mainly with the Council and not with the people. The people of the area have been paying increased taxes over the years whilst seeing nothing for their money.

106. The Council recently expanded its boundaries to include new areas while at the same time the number of wards was reduced from 37 to 29. This involved for some sitting members the loss of a ward to represent. There were some villages, notably BAISARIK, MANEP, BIRIMAI, ATU and UMUIN, who objected to the new ward boundaries. All villages except UMUIN eventually accepted the situation. UMUIN village refused to vote at the elections and has withdrawn from Council activities. The attitude of one or two villages among over 120 has no great influence on the work of the Council but it is an uncomfortable situation as it could develop.

(14)

107. It must be stated that most villages are favourably impressed with local government but the people do at times expect much from the Council. At the present this Council is experiencing difficulty in collecting taxes which consequently affects the works program. There is room for improvements in Council village relations, a matter that rests upon the shoulders of the Council. This Council has undertaken many futile projects to the disadvantage of expenditure at village level. The Council, with the assistance of this Department, is attempting to rectify this situation. (Additional references to this section are to be found on file 42-2-2 in the 1969 election report dated 18th November and covering memorandum; the annual report of the Ambenob Council for 1968/69 from the President of the Council; and the accompanying situation report.)

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

108. The area as a whole respects and considers the advice and assistance given by officers of the Administration. The area has had limited contact at village level with Government Officers since 1963. This Department has been the most active but other Departments are often content to contain activity to areas or roads. In every village of the area the Administration is considered as the ultimate authority and provider. Many people consider that the Council is a Government agency but although they are dissatisfied with the Council this attitude does not reflect upon the Administration.

109. The areas of the GAL-UTU and TRANS GOGOL having only recently been included into the Council are still acting as if under the village official system. They respect the Administration and depend upon the Administration for guidance and encouragement.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

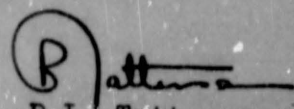
110. Rest houses are provided throughout the GAL, BEGASIN, and TRANS GOGOL areas however the patrol was required in other areas to use village houses requiring the movement of a co-operative family, sleep in trade stores, and on one occasion to sleep in a half finished permanent house without walls. Other villages had no accommodation at all. This situation is in no way disruptive to members of the patrol. It arises from the lack of patrolling over the last six years which has resulted in the destruction of rest houses. No encouragement was given to construct new rest houses. The Ambenob Council has two permanent rest houses at AMELE and NOBONOB.

3

113. Trade stores provide limited service facilities in the area but more availability of goods is to be found in the Madang town area. Workshops, hotels and other services are situated in Madang and are readily accessible to the area. There are some 30 passenger vehicles available for hire in the area and these provide regular transport to the town. The proximity of the area to Madang alleviates the need for many services.

is excluded from the HECASIS-...
of the HAWF Sub-District and...
... Division of the HAWF...

CARIBAN
JAN
KAWARI
LUS
WETHELO


P.L. Tatterson
Assistant District Officer

The spelling of the names of the...
villages... alteration as indicated...
BARAKAN KANAKAN ...
SILPI ...

Att.

APPENDIX


ALTERATIONS REQUIRED IN VILLAGE DIRECTORY

1. Due to the reconstitution of the Ambenob Local Government Council, the following villages are to be excluded from the BEGASIN-GIRAUWA Census Division of the RAMU Sub-District and included in the AMBENOB Census Division of the MADANG Sub-District :-

GARINAM
JAL
SAKWARI
USU
WEHEGELO

2. The spelling of the names of the following villages requires alteration as indicated :-

BARAMAIM	-	BARAHAIM	AMBENOB CENSUS DIVISION
SILIPI	-	SILOPI	GAL UTU CENSUS DIVISION.


P.L. Tatterson
Assistant District Officer.