

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 15

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1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67-6-6

11/68-69

PATROL REPORT No 1-69/70

~ BY ~

MR. K.G.T. SANDELL

WAU

27 Mr. Booth 7/5

Area St. day. 8/10 ✓

MOROBE DISTRICT

B 2/10

J. I. B. Arkin Coplan

B 8/9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

11/68-69

District of MOROBE Report No. WAU Patrol No. 1/69-70

Patrol Conducted by K.G.T. SANDELL Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 2 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 P.H.D. Orderly.

Duration—From 24 / 6 / 1969 to 14 / 7 / 1969

Number of Days 21 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1 / 1969

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol Area Study, Situation Report. proposed Sapanda-Otibanda cattle project by Watut L.G.C., road feasibility for Aseki-Slate Creek road, general administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Area Study filed

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Forwarded
11/7/69*

67/4/6
(21)

popul

Child Birth	MIGRA	
	In	
	M	F

67-1-1

SG:OG

Sub - District Office,
W A U.
Morobe District.

30th April 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

file 26

NUMBERING OF WAU PATROL REPORTS.

Your 67-1-0. 67-6-6 of 20th March 1970 refers.

Amended number of Mr. Sandell's patrol of the
Upper Watut Census Division 24th June 1969 to 14th July
1969 is Wau Patrol No. 11 of 1968-69.

K. G. T. Sandell

K.G.T. SANDELL.
Officer in Charge.

c.c. District Commissioner, L A E.

67-1-0
67-6-6

GFB/JT.

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOUJU, Papua.

20th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Morebe District,
LAE.

NUMBERING OF WAU PATROL
REPORTS

Your 67-2-3 of 17th March, 1970, and
Wau memorandum 67-1-1 of 10th February, 1970,
refer.

Thank you for this information. Appropriate adjustments have been made, but what is the amended number for Mr. Sandell's patrol of Upper Watut. This report covered the period 24th June, 1969, to 14th July, 1969, and it was submitted as Wau No. 1/69-70. Please advise.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAFUA.

67-6-6

2nd October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

11/68-69

PATROL WAU NO. 1/69-70.

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 27th August, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, P.O., to Upper Watut Census Division.

3. This is a sound report of the present position in the Upper Watut. Mr. Sandell has done well.

4. The detailed comments by Mr. Greaney highlight the principal points of the report.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
WAU
Morobe District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.6.6

2f

Telegrams

Telephone

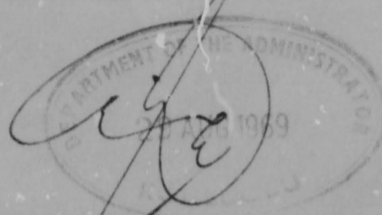
Our Reference 67-2-3

If calling ask for

Mr.

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

27th August, 1969.



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

11/69 - 69

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1969/70

The original and duplicate of a report on a patrol to the Upper Watut Census Division, together with map and comprehensive comments from the Assistant District Commissioner Wau, are enclosed.

Mr. Sandell, Patrol Officer, has provided a useful assessment of the present situation in the Upper Watut Census Division and his Area Study comprises a good summary of the existing status quo.

Aspects of the social and economic situation have been passed on to the Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture.

B. Bunting

(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner

67-1-1

HKG:OG

Sub - District Office,
W A U.
Morobe District.

18th August 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

11/68-69
PATROL NO 1 - 1969/70 - WAU.
UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.

The above report of a patrol to the WATUT conducted by Mr. K. Sandell, Patrol Officer is attached plus accompanying map etc.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Sandell became ill on patrol and had therefore to abruptly terminate the patrol. He is now quite well again but I do intend that he remain on office duties for the next two to three months. His illness delayed the submission of this report.

Comments are:-

Page 1. Para 5A.

On completion of a proposed D.D.A. residence at BULOLO, the Council Adviser will live there and devote approximately 30 - 35% of his time to general administrative duties connected with the YAMAP-HOTE-MUSIM Census Divisions and the settler problems in the BULOLO area. Interest is not great in Council activities in the WATUT. I note Mr. Sandell appears to contradict his remarks here with those contained in para. 6A. page 3. My general impression is that interest is minimal in Local Government.

Page 3. Para 2D.

Mr. Sandell neglects to mention that Mr. ANANI derives a great deal of his authority from his past (and ? present) prowess as a sorcerer of some standing. He is basically a force for good in the development of the area and is seemingly very pro-administration. I am however inclined to think that there may be more in Mr. ANANI than meets the eye.

Page 4. Para. 2F.

I consider that may very well be a need for the establishment of an administration Primary "T" School in the Census Division as on my recent patrol through the area I noted a great number of children of school age present in the villages. Perhaps the Education Department could assess the needs of the area.

Page 6. Para 2J.

A road feasibility survey to link the WATUT-ASEKI areas has recently been completed (vide WAU Patrol Report 2 of 69/70) and it is anticipated that within two to three years the WATUT villagers should have completed construction. This will benefit the area tremendously.

Page 7. Para 2L.

The degree to which the local people participate in political and social development is to my mind, a function of the time factor, the degree of education of the people, and the ability of field staff to explain patiently the changing situation; One cannot expect too much too soon. In transition, one must expect people to be more concerned with traditional norms and values even if only in a role of protecting these against the intrusion of foreign and apparently valueless patterns of living.

Page 8. Para 2M.

I understand that D.A.S.F. is not actively encouraging new coffee plantings owing to the depressed price. My view is that this is partially correct, but tropical primary products are notoriously subject to severe price fluctuations. There is clearly a need to diversify sources of income, but these are not readily available in many areas. I am hopeful that the expansion of the cattle industry as a result of the WATUT Local Government Council's project at OTIBANDA/SAPANDA will help the economy. Tenure to land is a big problem in the WATUT and is hampering economic development.

Page 9. Para 4N.

The matter of the investigation of the land area for the cattle project will be undertaken as soon as possible with a view to the WATUT Local Government Council securing a lease over the area. This will overcome the land problem mentioned earlier.

Page 9. Para 5N.

I believe that a sustained depressed price for an existing cash crop will foster tremendous interests in new avenues of income determination.

GENERAL.

Mr. Sandell has again submitted a sound report of what appears to be a well conducted patrol. The numbering of paragraphs aids easy reference, but again the report is marred by poor sentence construction and phrasing; A failure to punctuate correctly and mis-spelling e.g. EKISTS, PASSED (PAST), CAPENTRY etc. which adversely reflect on the report.

In general, I am quite satisfied with the state of affairs in the area patrolled and am pleased with the two main projects shortly to be implemented in the area to accelerate development.

R.K. GREANEY.
Deputy District Commissioner.

PATROL No.

11/69-6
WAW No. 1/59-70

(21)

SUB-DISTRICT.

WAW

DISTRICT.

MOROBE

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA.

COUNCIL

PATROL CONDUCTED BY.

K.G.T. SANDELL

DESIGNATION.

PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED.

UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL.

2 members R.P.N.G.C.
1 P.H.D. Orderly.

DURATION OF PATROL.

24/6/69 to 14/7/69 21 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

Area Study, Situation Report,
proposed Sapanda-Otibanda cattle
project by Watut L.G.C., road
feasibility for Aseki-Slate Creek
Road, general administration.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA
PATROLLED.

4023

MAP REFERENCE.

Map Attached

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER
ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED.

Enclosed

PATROL DIARY.

10

24th June, 1969.

Departed Wau 2.00pm for Bulolo, collected policeman and departed for Watut Base. Overnight Watut Base.

25th June, 1969.

No sight of the Andarora carriers, arranged for Manki and Yauwipu Villages to be censused at base camp tomorrow, read over passed and recent records of projects by the Council in the area. Overnight Watut Base.

26th June, 1969.

Manki and Yauwipu villages were lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene lectures given, general discussion. Overnight Watut Base.

27th June, 1969.

To Latep village, both Latep and Leklu villages lined here, good response to census revision and general discussions. Health and hygiene lectures given. Returned to Watut Base in late afternoon. Overnight Watut Base.

28th June, 1969.

Visited the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society in morning, returned to Watut Base and rest of the afternoon observed. Overnight Watut Base.

29th June, 1969.

Sunday observed. Overnight Watut Base.

30th June, 1969.

Awaited arrival of Andarora carriers, prepared patrol equipment and departed for Andarora 1055hrs., track good rested at the New Tribes Mission, continued and arrived Andarora 1250hrs., carriers 1315hrs. Carriers paid, set up camp, inspected Aid Post, discussions with Andarora and Paraowa councillors. Overnight Andarora.

1st July, 1969.

Andarora lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion for area study, afternoon worked on compiling new census/tax register. Overnight Andarora.

2nd July, 1969.

Departed Andarora 0830hrs. for Paraowa, track not clean, arrived Paraowa 1030hrs. Carriers paid and set up camp. Afternoon Paraowa lined and census revision carried out, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion. Overnight Paraowa.

3rd July, 1969.

Paraowa to Gumi, 3 hours 30minutes, track on the Paraowa side of range in shocking condition, Gumi side in excellent repair a credited to the village. Afternoon Gumi lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion. Overnight Gumi.

4th July, 1969.

Gumi to Hawate, 2 hours 30 minutes. Trade store belonging to KEAWENO/OBANANGO inspected en route to Hawate, carriers arrived 3 hours 30 minutes walking time. Afternoon Hawate and Iki'awa villages lined and census revision conducted for both, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given and general discussions. Minor land dispute settled. Overnight Hawate.

5th July, 1969.

Hawate to Menyi via Iki'awa, track in good condition, arrived Menyi actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes. Both Menyi and Imakanata lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given, general discussions, no complaints. Overnight Menyi.

6th July, 1969.

Menyi to Kioto in early morning, 1 hour 30 minutes, track in excellent condition. Rest of day observed being Sunday. Overnight Kioto.

7th July, 1969.

Morning lined and census revision conducted for Kioto, medical inspection, health and hygiene lectures given, general discussion. Afternoon departed for Agaganda in dazzling rain, via Iki'awa and Paraowa, actual walking time 3 hours 15 minutes. Overnight Agaganda.

8th July, 1969.

Agaganda lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion, 'split' in village discussed. Afternoon departed for Sapanda, track in good condition, actual walking time 2 hours 15 minutes. Overnight Sapanda.

2nd July, 1969.

Departed Andarora 0830hrs. for Paraowa, track not clean, arrived Paraowa 1030hrs. Carriers paid and set up camp. Afternoon Paraowa lined and census revision carried out, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion. Overnight Paraowa.

3rd July, 1969.

Paraowa to Gumi, 3 hours 30minutes, track on the Paraowa side of range in shocking condition, Gumi side in excellent repair a credited to the village. Afternoon Gumi lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion. Overnight Gumi.

4th July, 1969.

Gumi to Hawate, 2 hours 30 minutes. Trade store belonging to KEAWENO/OBANANGO inspected en route to Hawate, carriers arrived 3 hours 30 minutes walking time. Afternoon Hawate and Iki'awa villages lined and census revision conducted for both, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given and general discussions. Minor land dispute settled. Overnight Hawate.

5th July, 1969.

Hawate to Menyi via Iki'awa, track in good condition, arrived Menyi actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes. Both Menyi and Imakanata lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given, general discussions, no complaints. Overnight Menyi.

6th July, 1969.

Menyi to Kieto in early morning, 1 hour 30 minutes, track in excellent condition. Rest of day observed being Sunday. Overnight Kieto.

7th July, 1969.

Morning lined and census revision conducted for Kieto, medical inspection, health and hygiene lectures given, general discussion. Afternoon departed for Agaganda in dizzying rain, via Iki'awa and Paraowa, actual walking time 3 hours 15 minutes. Overnight Agaganda.

8th July, 1969.

Agaganda lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given, general discussion, 'split' in village discussed. Afternoon departed for Sapanda, track in good condition, actual walking time 2 hours 15 minutes. Overnight Sapanda.

9th July, 1969.

Sapanda lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection carried out, health and hygiene lectures given, general discussions. Spoke on the proposed cattle project in the Sapanda-Otibanda area. Overnight Sapanda.

10th July, 1969.

Morning departed for Kaumanga, track in excellent condition, actual walking time 1 hour 40 minutes, afternoon lined and census revised for Kaumanga and Wandini, medical inspection, health and hygiene lectures, general discussions. Overnight Kaumanga.

11th July, 1969.

Kaumanga to Yokua, 40 minutes, track good. Yokua and Waiganda lined at Yokua and census revised, medical inspection, health and hygiene talks given, general discussions into late afternoon., Overnight Yokua.

12th July, 1969.

Yokua to Totomia, track good, actual walking time 30 minutes, afternoon lined and census revised, medical inspection, health and hygiene lectures, general discussions. No complaints. Overnight Totomia.

13th July, 1969.

Totomia to Naute Hamlet, 35 minutes along Forestry road, Naute hamlet to Naute, 2 hours, track good, rest of day observed. Overnight Naute.

14th July, 1969.

Morning Naute lined and census revision conducted, medical inspection, health and hygiene lectures, general discussions, arranged carriers and departed for the roadhead, 2 hours walk, carriers 2 hours 45 minutes. To Watut Base by vehicle, to Bulolo hospital in evening with possible Scrub typhus.

End of Patrol.

AREA STUDY - UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.A INTRODUCTION.

- A1. The Upper Watut Census Division lies north of the sub-district headquarters at Wau, being bounded by the Aseki administrative area in the west, the Langimar Census Division of the Menyanya Sub-District in the far north and the Mumeng Sub-District in the north-east. The population of the area is located in the main in the Watut River valley with the remaining in the Slate Creek valley. The villages of Latep and Leklu are to be found close to the junction of the Watut River and Bulolo River, whilst Dengalu lies east of Bulolo township. The division covers approximately 207 squares miles with the topography ranging from dense rain forest country in the upper regions at about 6000 feet above sea level, to grass covered areas in the floor of the valley at approximately 2000 feet above sea level.
- A2. The soil type in the low undulating grasslands is of poor fertility, being sandy clay soil and as such will only support the form of vegetation upon it, kunai grass. Along the banks of the major water courses areas of reasonable soil is found, this being alluvial loam. This capable of supporting subsistence farming, the main coffee and food gardens are located on the heavy timbered mountain sides out of the valley floor.
- A3. Although figures are not available for rainfall in the census division it is estimated that the average fall would be between 58 to 60 inches per year. The rainfall is heavier during the months of December to March, the heaviest falls are in the higher regions however again records are not available.
- A4. Access to the area is well provided for with a vehicular road from Bulolo to Slate Creek and many smaller logging roads throughout the census division. A road exists between Golden Pines Sawmill to Slate Creek and beyond to Naute hamlet and Totomia and further out to the logging areas on the range behind Totomia.
- A5. Mining took place in the area by Europeans in the pre war years, the census division then being controlled from Bulolo, until the base camp was established at Otibanda in 1949. The base camp was later abandon and is now administered from Wau. The Watut Local Government Council chambers are at Slate Creek, with a Patrol Officer stationed here as council adviser. Attitude of the people towards the Administration is good, however the interest is mainly channelled into the production of coffee and not a great deal of work carried out on social and political development.

B POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- B1. Population Register forms are attached to the report for the entire census division as Appendix I and the map attached as Appendix II indicates which villages are linked by bridle paths and vehicular roads.
- B2. The average percentage of absenteeism within the area is only a little greater than 8.1%, this is only for adult males absent from the village, the majority of these are employed within the district, only 69 adult males are absent outside the district, the majority being unmarried. Most of those absent but inside the district are either employed locally at Bulolo or Wau with some at Lae. Absenteeism from the village is mainly made up of men who are gold mining within the area or at Edie Creek and the Bulolo River, the goldminer usually has his family with him on the lease where accommodation (generally speaking native material) is easily available.
- B3. Absenteeism within the census division is not to any great extent when the total population figure of 4023 is considered. This maybe credited to the development of cash cropping in the area and the formation of the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society.

C SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- C1. The number of distinct component social groupings maybe divided as such:
 The original group in the Watut area was the Newilai clan which is common to Latep and Leklu villages which were forced off their land holdings by the other social groups. As such this explains the position of their present village sites and land holdings, which are close to the junction of the Watut and Bulolo Rivers near the Wau-Lae road and Golden Pines Sawmill. The social group in Dengalu is originally from the Mumeng area and is completely separate from those in the Watut. The clans of Narakia, Tantia and Paraicia are typical to Manki village, which together with the Karoka, Avanko, Sisiam and Amaka clans originated from the Menyamya area and in particular the Langimar Census Division. The foremost clans in the area are, Naute, Yakwuti and Titama, the remaining clans of Wongatia and Tausia came from the Menyamya area and have married into the division. It must be noted that through time the inter-marriage within clans has divided them throughout a number of villages which may have spread them but has not broken the stronger clans influence over others, members still strongly adhere to their original clan.
- C2. The functional social unit throughout the entire census division is the clan.
- C3. The villages of Naute, Totomia and Yauwipu speak the Kapau language. Within Manki village two languages are spoken, these being Manki, which is spoken in parts of the Langimar, and Sisiam which is the common one used. Latep, Leklu and Dengalu speak the Mumeng language, with variations between each village.

E LAND TENURE AND USE.

E1. The traditional system of land tenure within the census division is patrilineal. Inheritance and rights to land are passed down from father to son, much of the land ownership is on a communal basis within the individual clans.

E2. There are no individuals who own land on lease from the Administration, the only land within the area which is on lease from the administration is that which the Watut Local Government Council chambers are on. The only other persons holding land leases are the goldminers within the area, who have their individual mining leases.

E3. The one and only form of cash cropping which is carried out in the area is coffee. Prior to the influence of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries who encouraged separate individual plantings rather than communal crops all coffee was communally owned, only a small number are under the old system which does not operate as well as the separate plantings. Coffee drying houses and coffee pulping machines are either owned on a family basis or on the village level with those machines purchased by the Council and supplied to individual villages.

F LITERACY.

F1. Appendix IV indicates the schools within the area as well as those outside the division, numbers of both male and female students attending are also shown.

F2. There is no Administration school in the area under study. There are a number of mission schools the foremost one being the New Tribes Mission schools at Menya, Sapanda, Yokua, Naute and the station one at Slate Creek. This is followed by the Lutheran Mission with the larger schools at Slate Creek and Leklu, the village level schools are at Latep, Hawate and Kaumanga. One small school is placed between Andorora and the New Tribes station on Slate Creek and this is run by the Catholic Mission.

F3. The standard of education being taught in the New Tribes schools is reasonably higher than the other missions, lessons are in either English or Pidgin English with subjects being taught in reading, writing and arithmetic. The emphasis at the Lutheran and Catholic schools is mainly on religious instruction. The Lutheran Mission schools at Leklu and Slate Creek do however supply a primary standard education which enables students to continue higher forms of study at Mumeng and Lae.

F4. There are no students away from the census division receiving what could be called a higher form of education.

F5. From direct enquiry in the village it was found that approximately 118 are literate or semi-literate in the vernacular, 172 in Pidgin English and 19 in English.

(75)

C SOCIAL GROUPINGS Cont'd.

C4. The villages of Latep, Leklu and Dengalu even though related to the Mumeng people, through social and language similarities, have preferred to remain separate from them and affiliate themselves with the census division and are members of the Watut Local Government Council, participating in council activities to a full extent with the remaining Watut groups. The Kapau speaking groups are strongly bound by affiliation as are the villages in the upper Slate and lower Slate Creek areas. The only group which appears to remain separate from the others is Manki however no form of serious non-cohesion exists between them and the other groups, they appear to be accepted with a satisfactory amount of tolerance.

C5. As all groups in the area have migrated in, particularly from the Aseki and Menyama areas, the relationships with outside groups is good, this is even more so with the Kapau and Kapu groups of the Aseki administrative area where a fair amount of inter-marriage takes place, this applies to the Upper Slate Creek villages and the Kapau speaking villages of Naute, Totomia and Yauwipu, occurring to some degree also in Yokua but mainly with the Kapu groups.

D LEADERSHIP.

D1. Within the census division no one particular person has stood out as being a potential leader. There are a number of men who have established themselves as entrepreneurs, but in most of these cases they have lost contact with the village functions and politics by being absent for long stretches of time or returning only for short intervals. There are a number of elders who are classed as 'headmen' or 'big men' they have acquired their rights through land ownership, previous fighting abilities or knowledge of clan history and ritual, these men cannot be classed as leaders. What pattern of leadership that may have previously existed is changing due to the fast rate of development particularly so in the agricultural sense.

D2. Anani Maniau, member of the House of Assembly, from Yauwipu village maybe the only person possible as rating as a leader in the area, however this position has been assisted by his past services as a Tultul and Luluai for the Administration. He is approximately 46 years of age and has never left the area for any length of time. He was elected to the House of Assembly in the 1968 elections. His influence is strong throughout the entire census division and in the Aseki area.

D3. Meko Yevio of Agaganda village aged 40 and at present a councillor in the Watut Local Government Council has shown signs of coming forward in village affairs, however he tends to remain in the background on matters where Anani is concerned. He is a strong supporter of the member of the House and is assisting him in certain matters, Meko recently accompanied Anani to the last session of the House of Assembly.

D4. It appears that the younger people in the village have gained a certain amount of say in village matters, but this is restricted by the rules of tradition within the society and also due to the lack of any having received a formal education.

F LITERACY Cont'd.

F6. There is approximately 64 radios in the division, this was gained by direct enquiry, little interest is shown towards listening to news broadcasts and other sessions over the radio, they are considered mainly as a decoration in the home and status symbol. A number of these radios have been placed in the village by the Council. Newspapers and other bulletins are regarded with little or no interest.

G STANDARD OF LIVING.

G1. The standard of living throughout the entire census division can only be stated as being satisfactory, as previously stated the people's main train of thought is on the production of coffee with little interest shown towards social development. The type of housing is of native material with kunai grass roof, pandanas leaf walls and raised off the ground on stilts. Sanitation good, however there is much room for further improvement, particularly in the cleanliness of the village area. Supply of fresh water is well provided for in all villages but caution will have to be taken in the selection of washing and drinking sections. Majority of the people have adopted European clothing but this is limited to shorts and shirts, some of the older men still cling to the traditional form of dress as do many of the women. Metal pots and saucepans are used in cooking with plates and spoons used for eating purposes.

G2. The staple diet briefly consists of sweet potato, taro, yams, sugar cane, bananas, marita and other forms of bush foods together with protein from pigs, possums and various bird life. Introduced food crops only feature in the diet to a minor extent. Canned foodstuffs are purchased from trade stores but only at intervals and not to any large amount.

G3. Community centres do not exist in the area being studied. The people do however show a certain interest in sport but this is limited to basketball and soccer, small playing fields have been set up in the village for this, only to a minor extent does inter-village competition feature.

H MISSIONS.

H1. In the area surveyed the two predominant missions are, the Lutheran Mission and the New Tribes Mission, the Catholic Mission has a small following in the area. The villages in the Slate Creek area tend to identify themselves with the Lutheran Mission, whilst those in the Yokua to Naute adhere to the New Tribes Mission. The remaining villages in the Agaganda to Kaumanga area are divided between the two major denominations. There are a number of people in the Andorora area who follow the Catholic Mission, the remainder merely use the schooling facilities.

H2. Appendix IV indicates where the Lutheran Mission schools are located. At the mission station at Slate Creek there is one European and three local teachers, they are responsible for the Bible School. Here young men are trained as teachers and evangelists. The Primary school at Leklu is staffed by a native teacher, lessons are conducted in English and some Pidgin.

(12)

H MISSIONS Cont'd.

H3. The New Tribes Mission has their headquarters above the Lutheran Mission on Slate Creek, here at present there is one European assisted by a native staff. There is a school here however the main work is tied up with preparing material to be distributed to the schools in the village. The four main schools are at Yokua, Sapanda, Menya and Naute.

H4. The Catholic Mission school at Wiel near Slate Creek supplies a limited form of education with students attending from Agaganda and Paraowa. At the time of the patrol the school was staffed by a native teacher.

H5. The attitude of the people towards the missions is one of respect and strong support, particularly so in the field of education which the administration has not supplied but the missions have firmly established, for this the people are grateful. The stronger of the missions is the Lutheran which has been established the longest, they are very closely followed by the New Tribes which only entered the area in 1951, but since then has done considerable work and is gaining a strong following.

I NON-INDIGENES.

I1. The only commercial establishment in the area being surveyed which is operated by non-indigenous persons is the Golden Pines Sawmill. The Namasu Cordial Factory is located below Golden Pines close to the Wau-Lae road, this is almost outside the area, the factory is managed by a European. Forestry Department have established plantations in the area in which Placer Development, Bulolo, have interests in logging timber.

I2. There are no other forms of non-indigenous operations being carried out in the census division.

J COMMUNICATIONS.

J1. Roads. The two main road links into the area are, the Forestry road from Slate Creek to Bulolo, thence onto Wau or Lae along the main Lae-Wau road. The other main link commences at the Lae-Wau road through Golden Pines to Slate Creek and beyond to Totomia where Golden Pines are logging.

J2. The majority of villages within the division are wholly without road access and are only connected to the vehicular roads by walking tracks. Those roads which do exist now have been brought about by the opening of new timber areas, if further areas can be located then this may solve a large portion of areas without access. Golden Pines are anticipating pushing a road into the Slate Creek area which will assist a number of villages and also assist further extending of a road to the upper Slate Creek villages and beyond with the proposed Aseki-Slate Creek road. These roads will enable the formation of feeder roads to villages which will not be on the route of the secondary road, construction maybe carried out by villages, with Council assistance.

J3. There are no airstrips in the area being surveyed.

K TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

K1. Throughout the entire area in which this study was conducted the availability of skilled tradesmen or trained clerical workers is virtually nil. A few men have acquired knowledge to a minor extent in the art of carpentry, this has been gained by working as labourers, they have now returned to the village and employing their limited skills in house construction. There is one storeman, one clerk employed at the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society and a number of drivers who either own passenger vehicles or are employed as drivers, their knowledge of mechanics is extremely slight.

L THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

L1. The people of this census division have now been absorbed into the Watut Local Government Council. Since the commencement of the council in 1968 the people have experienced to date two council elections and the House of Assembly elections, this should have given them a fair grounding in the ways and methods of polling and meaning of the personal ballot, however the impression is gained that they still remain vague and to some extent uninterested. This maybe due to lack of political education or the need for further explanation on the ways and methods of the government, the workings of the House of Assembly and the reasons for and the advantages of the local government council. The present elected councillors appear in the majority of cases to have no influence or control over the people whilst attempting to carry out his duties. Little interest is displayed on the part of the people in the progress of their council, this is clearly seen by the attitude towards attending council meetings and relying solely upon the councillor to front up at the council chambers and return to the village and inform them what has occurred at the meetings.

L2. As previously mentioned the development of their cash cropping has advanced to a high standard this also applies to the Progress Society, but the impression is given that anything outside these two projects is ignored, only if something is given to assist the coffee is any interest shown. There are factors such as tradition and land ownership and usage which is delaying further development to a greater extent. The only solution to the above problems would be further political education and enlightenment in economic advancement, as coffee is absorbing their only thoughts and future economical development will not lie in coffee but a further formation of a new cash crop or cash income such as from cattle.

L3. A number of persons have been away to Co-operative conferences and recently Councillor Meko was an observer at the last sitting of the House of Assembly. The attitude of the people towards the Administration and christian missions is good, they are applying to non-natives.

M THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

- M1. See Appendix III for coffee figures in the individual villages throughout the area studied.
- M2. Over ninety five percent of the coffee produced in the division is marketed through the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society at Slate Creek, the figure for annual production in the area is hard to determine, however an estimated figure would be over the 120 tons of parchment, valued at approximately \$58,000. This figure could be increased if all growers carried out approved methods of pruning and cultivation, however in the main through education by the Department of Agriculture this is being preformed.
- M3. The only villages in the area carrying out market gardening are, Latep, Leklu and Dengalu, the last village being the highest producer of fresh vegetables. These goods are marketed at either Bulolo, Wau and Lae. As stated in section B of the report the absenteeism caused by labour does not greatly affect the division, as such the total cash earnings is not to any large extent affecting the economy of the area.
- M4. There are no co-operatives in the census division, however the Rural Progress Society has advanced greatly since it's formation, this being due to the strong support shown to it by the people of this area and also from the Aseki villages. A certain amount of coffee is sold to Namasu however this is only a minor quantity and mainly comes from Latep and Leklu.
- M5. There are several entrepreneurs in the census division, the foremost ones being Rikani of Paraowa who now resides on his plantation at Wau, carries out a small amount of gold mining and owns a passenger vehicle. Askai of Totomia who lives at the Bulolo Gorge, gold mines and runs a P.M.V. Weri a goldminer and P.M.V. owner living at Kaindi. There are also a number of P.M.V. owners and goldminers in general earning a reasonable income who come from this area.
- M6. Appendix V indicates the total amount and value of gold taken out of the upper Watut between June, 1968 and April 1969. It must be noted that the majority of this total figure has been by foreign natives (also mining in the area. Gold mining and also P.M.V. are restricted to only a small portion of the population of the area, this also covers market gardening.
- M7. Marketing facilities have been already covered, the villages closer to the marketing points are the ones only concerned with the sale of fresh foods, those further out are hampered by distance and the small demand as such the plantings of fresh European type vegetables is far less.

N POSSIBILITIES REGARDING THE ECONOMY.

- N1. Within the area there is adequate arable land available for increased agricultural development of the area, there is sufficient land open for the establishment of increased cash cropping but preferably the introduction of other permanent tree crops. Extension on the grasslands is limited for this however plenty of unused bushland exists on the mountain sides.

(9)

N POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY Cont'd.

N2. The increasing of market gardening at the present time would prove extremely difficult due to the lack of access into the majority of villages, not only this but the possibilities of any great development is limited by the demand not being large to any extent locally.

N3. As previous mentioned the few labourers come from this division and employers are gaining their needs from outside areas in particular the Aseki and Menyanya areas for the enterprises in both Wau and Bulolo. Better trained labour is being gained from outside the sub-district, many from the Highlands and Sepik. If the people were prepared to work well then labour could be drawn from the division without having any affect upon the agricultural advancement. The wage earnings within the area could possibly be increased.

N4. The division offers good potential for the introduction of cattle as a form of cash income. The large areas of grassland at present offer suitable pastures with the formation of improved pastures at a later date after the stock have been fully established. Whilst in the area the owners of a portion of land approximately 30,000 acres were approached to determine their attitude towards releasing this land for sale to the Watut Local Government Council for the purpose of a planned cattle project by the Council. The area of land is in the Sapanda-Otibanda region, following the Watut River in a southerly direction to below Kaumanga and spreading to the west to below Sapanda. All this area is off broken ground along the old water courses the main portion is kunai grassland extremely suitable for cattle grazing. The land holding groups are from Agaganda and Yauwipu, the two persons who appear to have full control over rights on this land are Anani, M.H.A. of Yauwipu and Councillor Meko of Agaganda. Both these persons were agreeable to the release as were all others spoken to on the matter.

N5. The hardest problem existing when considering the increasing the cash earnings of the area by the introduction of a new form of cash cropping or other activities, is to overcome the strong hold to the present form of cash earning, that being coffee. This however would only be changed by correct education so as to assist the people in the new adjustment.

C ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

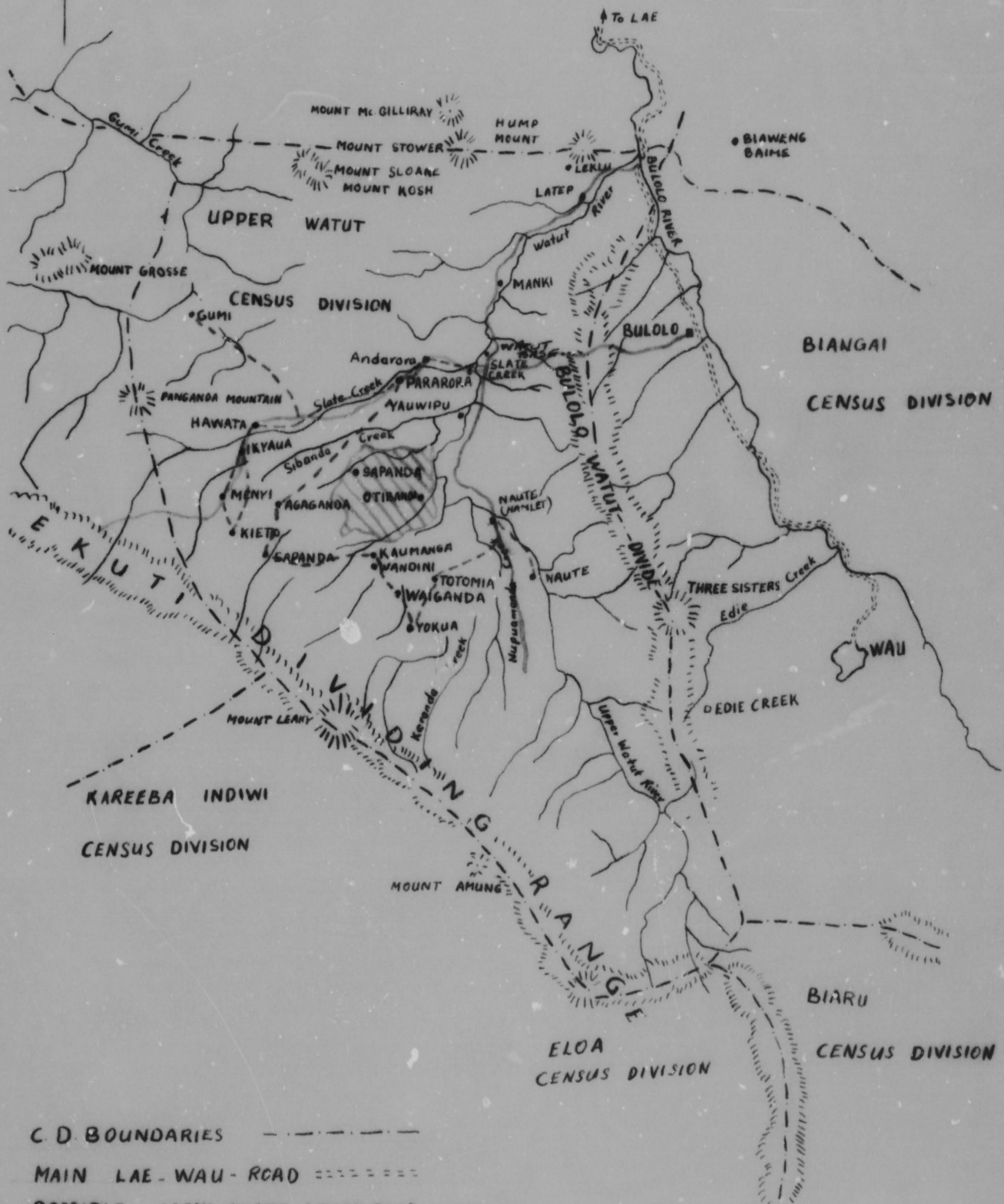
O1. As previously discussed under heading L, the people of the division have been under local government council administration since 1968 but still remain slightly vague and to some extent uninterested in the workings and functioning of their council. This maybe either attributed to lack of political education and or the need for further enlightenment. Basically the people have a reasonable knowledge of government and also the advantages of a council, however their main interests lie in coffee production and matters outside this are lightly accepted. Only through continuous talks on the gains to be received if an all out effort on the part of the people and just not the councillors is made, then if this is achieved both the council and economic advancement may develop together, one assisting the other.

K. G. T. Sandell
K. G. T. SANDELL.
Patrol OFFICER.

WAU PATROL N° 1 69/70
UPPER WATUT

8

MUMENG
SUB-DISTRICT



C. D. BOUNDARIES - - - - -
 MAIN LAE-WAU-ROAD - - - - -
 POSSIBLE ASEKI-SLATE CREEK ROAD
 ROUTE - - - - -

SHADED AREA PROPOSED CATTLE
PROJECT BY WATUT. A.G.C.

SCALE 1:250,000

7/8/69

COFFEE FIGURES - UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION
AS AT THE 1968 COFFEE CENSUS CONDUCTED BY
D.A.S.F.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agaganda	10,065	1336	11,401
Andarora	15,505	566	16,071
Dengalu	18,211	816	19,027
Gumi	6237	-	6237
Hawate	11,219	-	11,219
Iki'awa	9427	-	9427
Imakanata	5535	-	5535
Kaumanga/Wandini	12,699	3826	16,525
Keita	10,085	-	10,085
Latep	no figures available.		
Leklu	7581	-	7581
Manki	5353	1445	6798
Menyi	12019	-	12,019
Naute	21,175	1512	22,687
Paraowa	9618	869	10,487
Sapanda	11,491	1412	12,903
Totomia	11,057	530	11,587
Waiganda/Yokua	16,240	2781	19,021
Yauwipu	7599	684	8283
<u>TOTAL</u>	201,116	15,797	216,913

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
SCHOOLS WITHIN THE AREA AND OUTSIDE.

<u>School</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Lutheran Mission - Slate Crk.	29	10
Lutheran Mission - Mumeng.	5	1
Lutheran Mission - Leklu *	27	3
Lutheran Mission - Latep **	3	5
Lutheran Mission - Hawate **	2	1
Lutheran Mission - Kaumanga **	1	4
New Tribes Mission - Slate Crk.	7	-
New Tribes Mission - Menya	42	1
New Tribes Mission - Sapanda	17	13
New Tribes Mission - Yokua	26	18
New Tribes Mission - Naute	10	7
Catholic Mission - Weil	10	3
Catholic Mission - Lae	2	-
Government School - PTS Wau	4	2
Government School - PTS Wau	3	-
Government School - Finschhafen	1	-
Government School - Mumeng	1	-
Government School - Lae	1	-

** indicates village school.

* indicates Primary standard.

5

APPENDIX V.

<u>MONTH.</u>	<u>No. PARCELS.</u>	<u>OUNCES PRODUCED.</u>		<u>GROSS VALUE.</u>		<u>TOTAL.</u>
		Fine Gold	Fine Silver	\$ Gold	\$ Silver	
1968.						
June	19	57.497	10.84	1796.76	21.88	1818.64
July	23	59.192	14.46	1849.73	28.27	1878.00
August	26	72.616	11.14	2269.18	19.14	2288.32
September	33	70.353	11.39	2198.49	19/53	2218.02
October	37	75.567	24.16	2361.48	40.34	2401.82
November	36	93.245	18.98	2913.87	32.19	2946.06
December	24	54.395	5.08	1699.78	14.29	1714.07
1969.						
January	11	17.398	2.84	543.65	4.53	548.18
February	22	54.596	9.12	1706.07	13.75	1719.82
March	20	34.137	5.78	1066.59	8.44	1075.03
April	14	51.268	7.72	1602.12	11.08	1613.20
TOTALS	265	540,264	125.51	20007.72	213.46	20221.18

Note: No figures available for the months of May and June, 1969.

PERSONNEL.

1/c Constable MATUI.

Worked well, conduct good, carried out duties efficiently.

Constable YETAMANTU.

Conduct good, worked well.

Camping allowances and R.S.1 forms have been completed and forwarded.

This section covers activities due to lack of proper political and local government cooperation in the early stages of the council's formation. It shows in no way whatsoever that only some form of transitional arrangement of administration is now being put in the hands of the people to be developed into a large extent the people are working for the political and economic development and sale of their own products. They are participating in the gains to be received from all the efforts made on the part of the people by leaders, workers, and officials, that is, economic, political, and social activities carried out together.

The work of the Council of Ministers, ANANI KAMAU of various villages, is a strong support by the population of this division and also the people of the other divisions over the entire country.

Throughout the whole area the people are working for professional and technical training, however, as regards the work of the Council of Ministers in agricultural development, they have other forms of development.

Law and order in the other divisions is being maintained further concrete arrangements.

The work of the Council of Ministers is a strong support by the population of this division and also the people of the other divisions over the entire country. Throughout the whole area the people are working for professional and technical training, however, as regards the work of the Council of Ministers in agricultural development, they have other forms of development. Law and order in the other divisions is being maintained further concrete arrangements.

SITUATION REPORT - UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.POLITICAL.

p1. The Watut Local Government Council has been established in the division since early 1968 and has carried out a number of small projects in the area. In the initial stages before the establishment of the council the people were very much pro local government with a strong desire to enter into one. To date they have experienced two council elections and also the 1968 House of Assembly elections, these together with the political education programmes conducted in the area, one would expect a reasonable basic knowledge of government and local government council functions and procedures. However the people gave the impression, through observation and general discussion, that they are not fully interested in the advancement of their council.

p2. The elected Councillors are merely a figure-head with little attention or assistance being rendered by the people towards them. This also applies to the newly formed health committees in the village.

p3. This problem maybe existing due to lack of proper political and local government education in the early stages of the council's formation. If this is so then correction will only come from a strengthened programme of explanation on matters related to the council and encouraging the people to participate with the council and it's members. However to a large extent the people are regarding all other activities outside coffee production and sale of such, with little interest. Only by enlightenment on the gains to be received if an all out effort is made on the part of the people, by lending assistance to the council, then both economic, political and social activities will advance together.

p4. The member for the House of Assembly, ANANI MANIAU of yawwipu village has a strong support by the population of this division and also outside the area. He exerts much influence over the entire census division.

p5. Throughout the whole area the people are aware of the reasons for preferential voting and elections, however as previously discussed the interest lies in agricultural development rather than other forms of development.

p6. Law and order in the census division is good and no further comments are necessary.

ECONOMIC.

p7. The main source of cash income within the census division is derived from the one and only cash crop, coffee. At present the attitude to an introduction of a new form of economy into the area is met with only slight interest. Coffee was the first crop for cash earnings brought into the area, plantings have increased at a fast rate since the introduction, see Appendix III attached to the Area Study for coffee census figures. This has been greatly assisted by the formation of the Sai-Watut Rural Progress Society at Slate Creek, which is strongly supported by the people of this division, the majority of members are from this area.

ECONOMIC Cont'd.

p8. Market gardening is carried out by the Latep, Leklu and Dengalu groups, who have ready access to the main centres at Bulolo, Wau and Lae. Dengalu is by far the highest producer of fresh market garden vegetables. The other villages in the area are hampered by the lack of access to markets and as such little interest is shown towards this and plantings of market garden produce is extremely low.

p9. The large areas of grassland in the Watut River valley provide good possibilities for the introduction of cattle projects. The present natural grasses would provide adequate grazing in the early stages of a project with the planting of improved pastures at a later date once the project become firmly established. As discussed under heading M of the Area Study the Watut Local Government Council is proposing to purchase an area of grassland in the Sapanda-Otibanda region, the acreage would be approximately 30,000 acres. This will greatly assist the economic development of the division and at the same time help to encourage the people to undertake other forms of cash earnings without relying entirely upon coffee as the main source of income.

SOCIAL.

p10. Throughout the Upper Watut Census Division the facilities available for education of the young are well provided for. Schools maybe found within close proximity to all villages. The New Tribes Mission have six schools in the area, located at Naute, Sapanda, Yokua, Kaumanga, Menya and Hawate, also a school at the mission headquarters at Slate Creek. The larger village schools at Yokua, Sapanda and Menya supply boarding facilities for students absent from the village. The standard is rather high with lessons in reading, writing, religious instruction and arithmetic. Lessons are conducted in both English and Pidgin English.

p11. The Lutheran Mission have schools at Kaumanga and Hawate, here the emphasis in the village school is on religion with only a limited form of arithmetic, reading and writing, lessons are in pidgin or the local language. The Lutheran Mission have a Bible school at Slate Creek and a Primary school at Leklu.

p12. The Catholic Mission have set a school at Slate Creek known as 'Wiel'; here the students are absorbed from the nearby villages of Andarora and Paraowa, the standard taught is limited. A number of children from the area are attending school outside the division, however the number is not large. Refer Appendix IV of the Area Study for figures of students attending school in the area and outside.

p13. The standard of health throughout the entire census division was found to be satisfactory, no serious illnesses were seen. Many common colds and infected sores were treated by the patrol, with a number of 'grilli' cases sited, those affected were instructed to present themselves to the nearest Aid Post, in the higher altitude villages a few goitre cases were sited, particularly so between Hawate and Menya nine cases exist.

SOCIAL Cont'd.

p14. The Health Education Orderly accompanying the patrol gave lectures on general health and hygiene practises to all assembled villages. These talks were listened to but I doubt whether any incentive was aroused to take any pride in their personal hygiene and cleanliness also to maintain the village areas in a cleaner state so as to guard against disease. The Watut Local Government Council has formed Health Committees in a number of villages, but little work is being carried out by them due to the people displaying no interest and rendering little assistance to the committee-man.

p15. Throughout the census division the high percentage of malaria was noted, in particular the Watut River area which is indicated by the number of cases treated at the Yokua Aid Post. The people have requested that homes be sprayed by the Malaria Service teams but this has not eventuated as yet. Instructions were given to drain-off pools of still and stagnant water within the village area and to establish better systems for drainage of run-off, this may assist the problem to some small extent.

p16. The number of cases of diarrhoea in the division can be attributed to the lack of cleanliness in the village, refuse being thrown away carelessly and laziness in personal hygiene. Fresh water is available to all villages however from misuse and not understanding much of the drinking water is being contaminated.

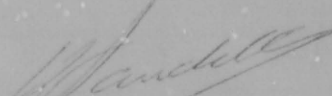
p17. It is suggested that future patrols to the area be accompanied by a Health Education Orderly as continuous lectures on health and hygiene practices may assist the above problems.

p18. There are only two Aid Posts in the division the one at Andorora was recently replaced by a permanent material building, this being constructed by the Council. The posts are staffed by Administration orderlies, the above post serving the Slate Creek villages and the one at Yokua attending to the Watut River area. Both aid posts had adequate supplies of medicine at the time of the patrol.

p19. The strongest mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission closely followed by the New Tribes Mission which is the younger established of the two. The Catholic Mission has only a few followers in the division. All missions are strongly supported and attitude towards them is one of good will.

p20. Cults and unrest within the census division are not evident, however it must be realised that these people, particularly the Watut River people have tendencies towards cultism, this being proved by past activities. At present there are no movements noticeable.

p21. Community activities in the area are lacking to some extent, most villages have constructed rough playing fields for soccer and basketball. A certain amount of inter-village competition occurs. No youth activities or womens clubs are non-existent in the census division.


K.G.T. SANDELL.
Patrol Officer.