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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 14

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 14]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAMANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: WAVU, MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 17 [14] 1968/69 Number of Reports: 8

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WEST AUST.

PATROL REPORT OF: WATU, MORUBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 14 1968/69 Number of Reports: 9

REPORT No: WATU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No:
1	1 of 1968/69	J.E. WHITE P.O.	FULL WATUT COUNCIL AREA.	MAP	26.8.68 - 7.9.68	
2	2 of 1968/69	J.E. WHITE P.O.	PART UPPER WATUT x YAMAP HOTE	MAP	7.10.68 - 19.10.68	
3	4 of 1968/69	K.G.T. SANDEW P.O.	PART BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION.		14.11.68 - 17.11.68	
4	6 of 1968/69	J.E. WHITE P.O.	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.		5.1.69 - 17.1.69	
5	8 of 1968/69	K.G.T. SANDEW P.O.	BIARU, BIANGAI x ELOA C/D		17.3.69 - 29.4.69	
6	9 of 1968/69	R.K. GREANEY	BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION x KUDJERN	MAP	5.5.69 - 10.5.69	
7	10 of 1968/69	J.E. WHITE P.O.	YAMAP-HOTE - MUSIN CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	15.5.69 - 16.6.69	
	MUMENG					
8	1 of 1968/69	G.E. WILLIAMS CPO	MIDDLE WATUT x PART MUMENG C/D		17.9.68 - 10.10.68	
9	2 of 1968/69	C.A. STEWART PO	BUANG CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	7.11.68 - 4.12.68	

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORT

1968-1969

W A U & M U M E N G

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>W A U</u>		
1-68-69	J.E. White	Full Watut council area
2-68-69	J.E. White	Part Upper Watut & Yamap, Hote-Musin C.D.
4-68-69	K.G.T. Sandell	Part Biangai C.D.
6-68-69	J.E. White	Upper Watut C.D.
8-68-69	K.G.T. Sandell	Biaru, Biangai and (Eloa C.D.
9-68-69	R.K. Greaney	Biangai C.D. & Kudjeru valle
10-68-69	J.E. White	Yamap-Hote-Musin C.D.
11-68-69	K.G.T. SANDELL	UPPER WATUT C.D. (Separate)
<u>MUMENG</u>		
1-68-69	G.E. Williams	Middle Watut & part Mumeng C.D.
2-68-69	C.A. Stewart	Buang C.D.

PATROL REPORT

1968-69

WATUT BASE no 1 by John E. White

WAU 1

67.6.29 (16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Director, De t. of District Administration, KONEDOBU.

MINUTE

File No. 67-2-3

Govt. Print.—A2367/20,600.—10.67.

SUBJECT

PATROL NO. WAU 1/68-69

Your memorandum 67-6-29 of 6th March, 1969, refers.

A copy of the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissicner, Wau, is attached as requested.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

9th April, 1969.

14/4



IBT:OG

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

3rd October 1968.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

PATROL NO.1 of 1968/69.
PATROL OF UPPER WATUT GENSUS DIVISION.

Attached is the patrol report of Patrol Officer Mr. J.E. White. Mr. White has been stationed to the Watut Base Camp which has been established adjacent to the Council Headquarters since May 1968.

The Patrol was for special purposes: 1. Council Administration
2. General Administration.

1. Council Administration. The main matter concerned the objections by the village people to the tax rate under the 1968/69 tax rule which prescribes \$7 for males and \$1 for females. The Councillors had expressed concern at the resistance of the people generally to paying a tax higher than \$4.

I was present at the orientation course held in April 1968, with Mr. Smith, the Senior Local Government Officer. It was explained that the tax rate was to be determined by the Councillors, the tax being assessed for a six months period initially because the council was inaugurated in December 1967. Following careful explanations and discussions at the course, a general meeting was held. Tax rules were passed for 1967/68 and 1968/69 years.

1st Objection: Based on claim that the public were given no real say in setting the tax rate. The Councillors made the decision on the tax rate quite independently. However the people must

learn that it is not for large numbers of the public to attend the meetings and make decisions and members of the public can only address a meeting by consent of the chairman. It is the councillors' role to make the tax rate decision

The people elect their councillors' thereafter the councillors' make the rules and the people are then expected to obey these rules.

It is not the peoples' role to determine the tax rate by plebiscite in each village. The principal of electing of councillors is to enable the public to delegate this authority as part of the system of government by elected members. Councillors may bear in mind what their constituents views are, but the councillors are not compelled to vote according to what the public want. They have the power to act independantly and in the interest of the community they may vote against the ppular view, especially when tax decisions are being made.

The Watut people are demonstrating that they will avoid payment of the tax if they possibly can. This is a case wherre the majority are not necessarily right.

2nd Objection based on claim that the cash income is not high enough. I believe it can be shown that the people can well afford to pay the 1968/69 based on the approved tax rate. It is rather a matter of will.

An analysis of income is given in the attached appendix A
Total Annual Cash Income \$101385.00. Total Population 4,188
Average per Head \$24.20 Total Adult Population 2,250 Average
per Adult . 5.06.

The Watut people are very fortunate in having a very successful Rural Progress Society.

Mr. White has reported what the people have stated to be their reasons for objecting to pay the tax. It is apparent that the people have made up their minds that the tax should not be higher than the former personal tax of \$4.00. This attitude should be changed by the Councillors' who should point out the practical benefits being brought by the council to the community.

The peoples claim that they cannot afford to pay the tax is not valid when the facts of the cash income resources are viewed. The Watut community are a very well off community.

I consider that the tax rule should be enforced as there is no question as to its validity and the reasonableness of the

rate when compared with the cash earnings of the community.

I propose that the Income survey and population figures be widely circulated among the community, and that the people be informed that the tax rule is valid and is law and will be enforced. The benefits of the Council Works Programme have become evident as Mr. White has shown on page 5 of his report.

2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Disputes.

The dispute involving the distribution over the payment of timber purchases funds is still being investigated. These people may be illiterate, but almost all can count money and they certainly are not primitive. If the agent NAMD ENGO acted dishonestly, he should be punished.

LOYAL SERVICE MEDALS

Before making recommendations regarding Loyal Service Medals I will require Mr. White to provide details of MEWIENO and APEO of MENYI.



I. B. TUOHY.

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-6-29

6th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. WAU 1/68-69.

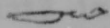
Your reference 67-2-3 of 6th November,
1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.E. White, Patrol Officer, to UPPER WATUT Census Division.

Your comments on the report have been noted.

A copy of the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, has not been received. Please forward same at your convenience.

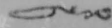
I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred through a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Minute to:
Mr. J.E. White,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WAU.
Morobe District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

File 67-6-29.
6th March, 1969.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

67.6.26. (11)

67-2-3



District Office,
Morobe District,
LAE.

5th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Subject: WAU PATROL NO.1 1968/69.

Your unnumbered memorandum of the 3rd October, 1968 together with Report of a Patrol to the Upper Watut prepared by Mr. J.E. White, Patrol Officer, refers.

Council tax may present some problems in collection. The people have voiced some reluctance to paying tax twice in the same year, although not twice in the same financial year and it would seem to me that more explanation is needed, to round out their understanding of the reason for the payment of two taxes in the same calendar year.

The Council meeting held on 16/10/68 was attended by the Senior Local Government Officer and the attention of Council was drawn to Sections 60 and 61 explained to both Councillors and others in attendance. You should keep me advised of progress in tax collection and attitudes as the tax collection proceeds.

The estimates of Income for the Watut Census Division provide a detailed assessment which discloses a relatively large cash income for such a small group. There is no doubt in my mind of the capacity of the people to pay tax as fixed at the inaugural meeting of the Council in April this year. My recollection of this is that the recommendation to Council for an Annual Rate was \$10 per head per adult male and \$1 per head per adult female. After considerable discussion, both in Council and privately with the many interested villagers assembled for the meeting, the rate of \$7 for each male over 18 years and \$1 for each female was set.

Mr. White suggests that extensive consultation was not made with the villagers, however, even if this was the case it does not invalidate the rule. (Refer Section 46 of the Local Government Ordinance). It is important that adequate consultation is made prior to the setting of the tax rate for 1969/70.

The report shows that the Council is taking some interest in the social and economic development of the people. The responsibility for village inspections and maintenance of housing has not devolved to the Council and this should be considered.

Mr. White's attention should be drawn to the form of reporting as set out in Circular 67-1-0 of June, 1968. This requires a situation report. It is important that each

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5/1

67.6.26. (11)

67-2-3



District Office,
Morobe District,
LAE.

6th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Subject: WAU PATROL NO.1 1968/69.

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shw
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Mr. White's attention should be drawn to the form of reporting as set out in Circular 67-1-0 of June, 1968. This requires a situation report. It is important that each

patrol comments on leadership patterns both existing and developing in the areas patrolled.

Your comments should comprise the original and two copies. Will you please forward an additional copy.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. Seale)
District Commissioner

Minute: The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Original and one copy of Patrol Report, together with map and copy of comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, are attached.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. Seale)
District Commissioner

(9)

REPORT No:- WATUT BASE No.1 of 1968/69

SUB-DISTRICT :- WAU

DISTRICT:- MOROBE

COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA:- COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:- JOHN E. WHITE P.O.

DESIGNATION :- PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED:- FULL WATUT COUNCIL AREA. INCLUDES ALL OF UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL:- Const. YETAMANTU Reg.No. 2294

DURATION OF PATROL :- 26/8/68 to 7/9/68. 13 days.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST D.D.A. PATROL TO AREA:- APRIL/MAY 1968. 11 days

OBJECTS OF PATROL:-1. Special patrol to familiarize people with Council Administration and discuss 1968/69 tax rule which has caused much confusion. 2. General Administration.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED:- 3,934.

MAP REFERENCE:- MOROBE DISTRICT JULY 1963

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED :- NOT ENCLOSED

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted in the first instance for discussions on the application of the 1968/69 tax rule which has caused much concern in the area and also for inspections and considerations of certain Council projects.

There were also lectures on the introduction of fire permits in this area which has caused much concern among the people. Housing inspections were carried out by the patrol in collation soon with the introduction ~~xxxx~~ of a Council health committee. Other services provided by the patrol included the collection of deceased passbooks for on-forwarding to Sub-Treasury Lae, inspection of Aid Posts and Settling of disputes both criminal and civil as they arose.

The villages of Gumi and Naute were also visited by this patrol. They have not been visited by DDA patrols for some two years.

This is the third time I myself have patrolled this area in the last eight months and this time there was a definite improvement in the reception given and the interest shown. The people seemed reasonably enthusiastic probably because the Council is beginning to show results and the area recently has been very regularly patrolled, in fact five times by DDA officers in the last eight months. They see an interest being taken in them and are beginning to respond.

The objects of the patrol were achieved although the 1968/69 tax rule, containing the payment of seven dollars for males and one dollar for females, is providing much conjecture among the people. This is to be enlarged upon in the body of the report.

PATROL DIARY

- 26/8/68 Preparations to depart for patrol to Upper Watut area. Departed for Watut from Wau 12.00 PM. Arrived roadhead near Andarora village 1.30 PM. Arrived Andarora 1.50 PM. Aid Post inspected. Discussions on patrol with people.
- 27/8/68 Talks to people on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development, fire permits. Trade store inspected. Resthouses pulled down. Departed Andarora 12.00 PM Arrived Pararora 2.00 PM
- 28/8/68 Talks at Pararora on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development, fire permits. Also on Council births and deaths registers, village committees. Departed Pararora 10.30 AM Arrived Gumi 2.00 PM Discussions with people including Councillors from Gumi and Ikyaua.

PATROL DIARY (Cont)

- 29/8/68
Talks at Gumi on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development, fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committees. Departed Gumi 10.45 AM Arrived Ikyaua 2.45 PM Inspected trade store on route. Inspection of Council coffee pulping machine. Cargo arrived 4.30 PM
- 30/8/68
Talks at night with people. Talks at Ikyaua on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development, fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committees. Departed Ikyaua 11.45 AM Arrived Menyi 12.30 PM New latrine constructed after arrival due to disgusting condition of existing one. Housing inspection carried out at Imakanata hamlet.
- 31/8/68
Talks at Menyi on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committees. Departed Menyi 12.00 PM Arrived Kieto 1.00 PM
- 1/9/68
Discussions with Council President. Talks at Kieto on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers, village committee and present site of Kieto village.
- 2/9/68
Departed Kieto 8.15 AM Arrived Agaganda 11.00 AM Talks during afternoon on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committee. Passbooks taken for collection. General discussions at night.
- 3/9/68
Departed Agaganda 8.15 AM Arrived Sapanda 11.00 AM Housing inspection. Ten houses pulled down. Talks on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committee. Passbooks taken for collection.
- 4/9/68
Departed Sapanda 8.20 AM Arrived Kauamanga/Wandini 10.00 AM Housing inspection during afternoon. Repairs to campsite including resthouse, latrines.
- 5/9/68

PATROL DIARY (Cont)

5/9/68

Talks at Kauamanga on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committee. Departed Kauamanga/Wandini 11.00 AM Arrived Yokua 12.00 PM

6/9/68

Talks at Yokua on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committee. One compensation dispute settled. Departed Yokua 9.00 AM

Arrived main road Naute 10.30 AM
Arrival landrover - sent ill woman from Yokua by landrover to Bulolo hospital.
Departed main road Naute 12.15 PM
Arrived Naute village 1.40 PM

7/9/68

Talks on tax rule, health committee, vehicular road maintenance, proposed Community Centre development and fire permits. Also talks on Council births and deaths registers and village committee. Minor disputes heard at night.

Departed Naute 8.15 AM
Arrived main roadhead Naute 9.30 AM
Met landrover and returned to Wau via Watut base camp.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

1968/69 TAX RULE.

The main purpose in mounting this patrol was on the basis of reports received by Councillors at general meetings that their particular areas were concerned over the 1968/69 tax rate of seven dollars for males and one dollar for females. They reported that the people believe the rate to be too high. They again asked whether I could explain the circumstances to the people when I next visited the areas.

I have discovered that the reports by the Councillors are basically true. The basis for the conjecture appears to be on two main lines:-

1. The method in which the tax rule was brought down this year. The people claim they were not informed of and given no real say in the final setting of the rate.
2. The second conjecture is the common one in which they claim their income in the area as against their outlay is not good enough to warrant a reasonably high tax rate.

In the first conjecture outlined above it appears that the people have some ill-feeling towards the meeting held between the 3rd to 5th April this year, in which the tax rate was set. The meeting was an orientation course attended by S.L.G.O. Mr Gordon Smith, Mr T.B. Tuohy A.D.C. Wau and Mr J. Bradbury A.D.O. Wau. The people complain that they were not informed of the time and place of this meeting and that the Councillors did not take into account their interests when setting the rate.

It was explained to the people that the Council, particularly at this stage, was in its infancy and the Councillors themselves had no understanding of meeting procedure and the informing of people as to the value of attending of this type of meeting. It was further explained that in future years when a meeting for this purpose is set that they all attend so that they are informed of the new rate first hand and can witness that their interests are considered. Talks in an educational capacity were given on the background of tax rates as to how and why they are set and finally to the stage when they are brought down at a meeting.

In the second conjecture listed, the people claim that their revenue gained, mainly from coffee, is not substantial enough when offset against their expenses which were listed as payments to schools on behalf of their children, contribution as members to the Sai-Watut Coffee Society and their general domestic expenses. They state that these expenses together with their Council tax "make life hard going" because coffee revenue gained from the Society just isn't enough. The people believe that the rate should have remained at the 1967/68 rule of four dollars for males and ^{two cents} one dollar for females, for possibly two to three years to give them time to adjust and familiarize themselves with Council administration. Incidentally, on enquiry it was found that the current price being paid for coffee by the Society is about twenty cents per lb.

The other main avenues of revenue in the area appear to be casual employment in town areas or marketing vegetables in Bulolo. The people claim that often they carry vegetables all the way to Bulolo and nobody buys them.

It is proposed that the 1968/69 tax collection will be made towards the end of October. It is anticipated that some people will refuse to pay. Particular villages expected to give trouble are the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~villages~~ ^{villages} of Andarora, Pararora, Ikyaua, Hawate ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~villages~~ ^{villages}. These people wish the rate to remain at four dollars for males and fifty cents for females.

COUNCIL PROJECTS DISCUSSIONS AND INSPECTIONS.

Matters concerning Council projects were discussed openly with the people. These included the proposed Community Centre and road maintenance of Bulolo access roads.

Also inspections were made of coffee pulping machines purchased and distributed to the villages of Imakanata and Ikyaua. Two other coffee machines, at Latep and Dengalu villages will be inspected later by vehicle as Latep for example is situated on the Golden Pines road. Inspections were made in villages of part of the general Welfare project including the distribution of wirelesses, basketballs and soccer balls which have been distributed to all villages. There were also inspections of the sites for the community pig compound projects at Sapanda and Yokua villages.

The Council during 1968/69 is promoting much Welfare activity in the area especially at village level. Recently I surveyed a site for the Community Centre including football field, which has been forwarded (maps and applications) to the District Commissioner. The site is near the junction of the Slate Creek and Watut rivers between the New Tribes and Lutheran missions and adjacent to the New Tribes access road. The centre, with a permanent structure to be constructed this year, will be used for a womens' club, sports club, sporting activities, and a clinic for the nursing sisters' visits from Bulolo. There will be a permanent football field adjacent to the structure. The people are in general applause for this venture.

The subject of the Council providing some maintenance to access roads in the Watut area was discussed. The people generally believed that they will have to accept some responsibility for these roads, although it was agreed that the Council is limited financially to any major takeovers for at least the foreseeable future. It is intended that the question of what particular roads the Council wishes to commence maintaining will be introduced as an agenda item at the next Council meeting.

Two of the coffee pulping machines recently distributed by the Council were inspected and will be put to use by the people in the near future. In one case at Ikyaua the coffee house is being extended to take the extra machine.

Sites for community pig compound projects were observed at Sapanda and Kauamanga villages. The Council is purchasing pig fencing wire for these two pig compounds. The two areas appear ample for holding all the village pigs and both are ideally situated close to the village so that the pigs can be fed regularly each day.

All villages were recently given wirelesses, basketballs and soccer balls by the Council. These are very much appreciated by the people and are in very frequent use.

FIRE PERMITS

Recently a system of fire permits has been introduced into the Watut Council area.

During the patrol it was explained in all villages that all people wishing to burn off garden areas must now obtain a permit under the Fire Prevention Ordinance (No.2) 1955. These can be obtained at the Council headquarters.

The reasons given the people for these permits were that Dept. Of Forests and Golden Pines Company are becoming very wary about much of the burning off not being properly controlled leading to damage being caused to their forest or re-afforestation areas. The other reason given was that a vehicular road is being constructed from the Aseki area and when brought in will mean that gardens will be in closer proximity to a vehicular road.

Some people are naturally perturbed about the fire permit system but there is a gradual acceptance of it.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Housing inspections were carried out in most villages.

At Sapanda village the people agreed to and pulled down ten houses that were considered unsafe and unhealthy. Some poor standards were observed at Kauamanga and Wandini villages and the people have agreed to replace these over the next six months.

It is hoped that with the advent of the Council health committee at the next Council meeting much work on these lines can be followed up regularly.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The Watut people claim that their original forefathers came from an area known as HAMDEI which appears to be on the Tauri river watershed between Kaintiba and Menyama.

The original name of the Watut was MEIYA and later changed to HAMDEI with the change of tribal leaders over the years.

It appears that the migration from this area to the Watut area began in the eighteenth century. When they first moved in to the area they claim they found the now Manki village people settled there. This was the start of much warfare between the groups and eventually the Mankis were chased out of the area as far as the Bulolo plains.

The Mankis were a different linguistic group. They apparently originated from the Langimar census division.

The legend goes that the Manki people lived in the tops of trees as a means of protection against rival groups.

HEALTH AND AID POSTS

There are two Aid Posts in this area. At Andarora and Yokua villages. The Council may have intentions of constructing a new Aid Post at Andarora and this will be an agenda item for discussion at the next Council meeting.

The Council is still considering the Aid Post at Yokua. It may decide in the future to replace the present one. The present native materials construction is deteriorating.

The Council will be forming a health committee at its coming general meeting. The committee will be investigating housing and hygiene conditions in villages as to methods of improving the situation. The committee will have regular meetings at the Council headquarters.

A woman from Yokua village was carried by the patrol to the roadhead at Naute and delivered by landrover to Bulolo hospital. The woman suffered complications during childbirth in which the baby died. She was in considerable pain when carried in by the patrol. A report from Bulolo hospital states that she has now recovered and that if she had remained in the village she would have died.

TRADE STORES

Two trade stores were inspected by the patrol. These were at Andarora and Hawate villages.

The one at Andarora is only a new store where the operator KAMATAUA/DIMEI'ETO recently applied for a licence. The store was found to be in good condition.

The other store inspected was between Hawate and Pararora villages. There was a dispute over the site of the store. The people from Pararora wanted the store moved back inside the main section of Hawate village. The advantages and benefits of the store in its present situation were pointed out to the Pararora people and after a discussion agreed that the store could remain on its present site.

RESTHOUSES

A new resthouse was constructed at Gumi village for the patrol. The resthouse is of no great size but is quite adequate.

The resthouse at Andarora was pulled down and the instructed to construct a new one. The resthouse was considered in ill-repair and inadequate against the weather.

A new policehouse was constructed at Naute village. This is a bamboo construction without any raised floor.

A new latrine was constructed at Menyi village. The present one was in filthy condition and was obviously used by people passing by.

The people of Yokua village have been instructed to build a resthouse. Patrols over the years have slept in a mission house in this village. I consider this inadequate and informed the people firmly of my opinion.

DISPUTES

A dispute at Yokua may eventually require a Supreme Court hearing. It involves the two villages of Totomia and Waiganda. There was a timber purchase in the area during May, 1955 in which the Administration paid the amount of \$ 5680. An agent from Totomia village NAMDAENGO/MANGONO was used as the go-between to distribute the money to the owners. However he used at least \$1,000 of the money to purchase a Toyota motor vehicle for the now deceased luluai from Totomia village. Some people from Waiganda village are now claiming they were never informed by this agent of his intention and that some of them were never paid.

After consultation with the Police Inspector, Wau the people have returned to their village to prepare a full list of who was actually given money and how much so as to ascertain how much money cannot be accounted for.

It is hard to understand why the Administration leaves the responsibility of distributing such large sums of money to an illiterate person, who has no real knowledge of any purchase procedure. It could now mean that NAMDAENGO could have a charge of embezzlement laid against him.

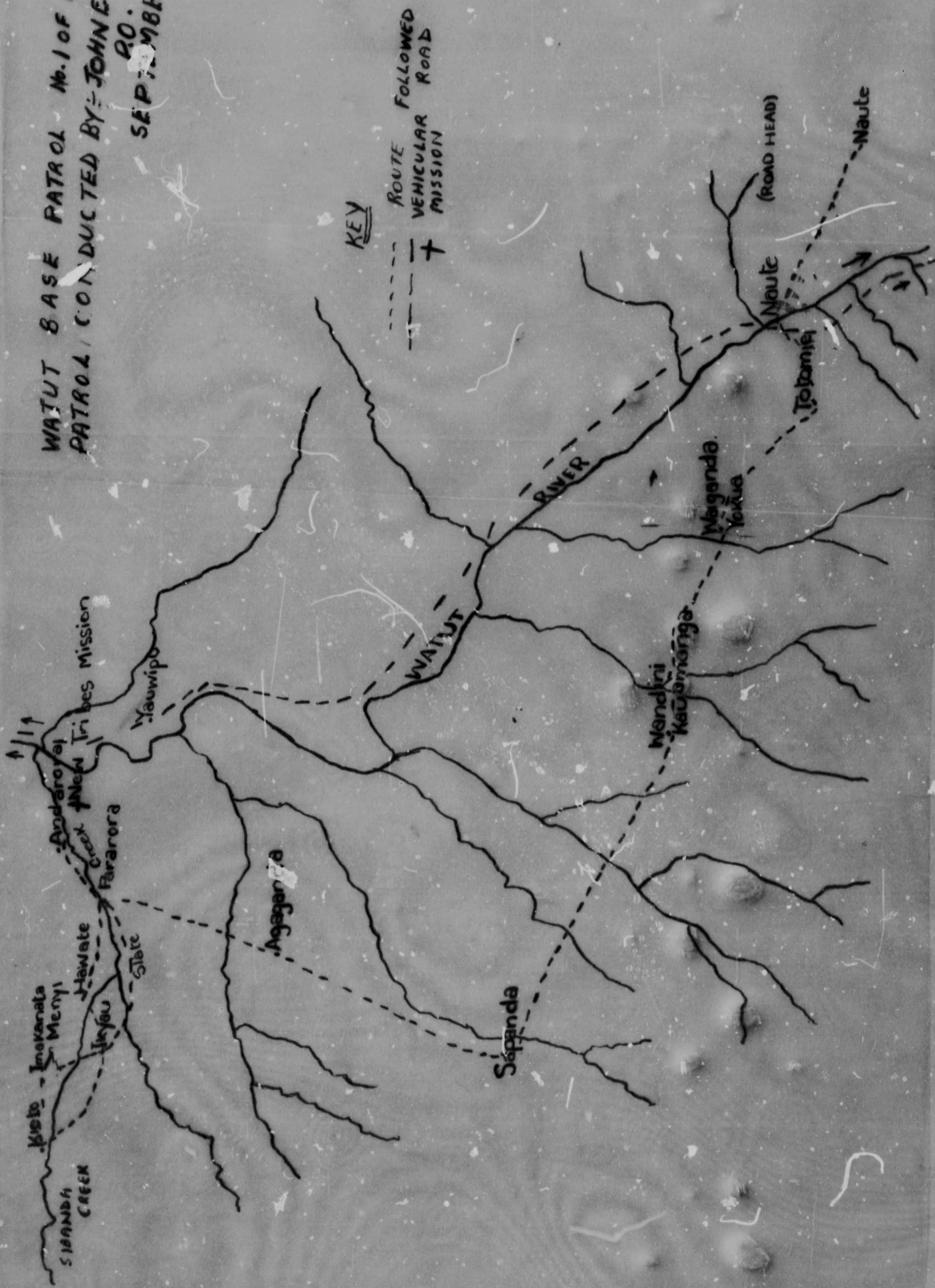
LOYAL SERVICE MEDAL (CIVIL)

With reference to the District Commissioner's circular of 19th August, 1968 two names were taken for recommendations for loyal service medals.

These are NEWIENO/ANAWETO of Menyi - former Luluai, approx. 25 years loyal and continuous service. The other is APEO/MUTANTO of Menyi - former tul tul and now Local Government Councillor--- 30 years loyal and continuous service.

John E. White
.....
John E. White
Patrol Officer

WATUT BASE PATROL No. 1 OF 1968/69
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: JOHN E WHITE
RO.
SEPTEMBER 1968.



PATROL REPORT

1968-1969

WAU by John E. White

WAU 2

67-6-36
36-2-5


24th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

LAND DISPUTE : SANGAS, YAMAP, DENGALU
WAV SUB-DISTRICT.

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 4th December 1968.

2. I trust that the Assistant District Commissioner intends to act upon your advice concerning the land dispute.
3. Neither an Application nor Local Court depositions have been received to date by the Land Titles Commission.
4. Please pursue the matter and advise me of the outcome.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

67-6-36

24th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL WAU NO. 2/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-3 dated 4th December, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.R. White, Patrol Officer to Part Upper Watut and Yano-Note-Nakia Census Divisions.
3. Contents of report have been noted.
4. I also refer you to my memorandum 36-2-6/67-6-36 of even date concerning action to be taken in respect of the land dispute reported on.



(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. J.E. White P.O.,
Sub District Office,
WAI.
Morobe District.

67-2-36 (B)

67-2-3



Marobe District,
LAE.

4th December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office.
WAU.

WAU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69

Your memorandum 1-1-1 of the 7th November 1968 refers.

2. Mr. White appears to have made a detailed investigation into the dispute between the Sangan, Bengalu, and Yamap people, however no action has been taken to have this dispute recorded. I refer you to Government Gazette No. 41 of the 26th July which contains The Land Titles Commission Rules 1968. I attach forms of application under the Land Titles Commission Rules which you should assist one of the parties to prepare. Rule 10 (1) states -

"An Application shall be in Form 1, and shall be delivered to the Chairman of the Demarcation Committee for the Adjudication Area wherein the subject matter of the Application lies (provided that if there is no such Chairman or if it is more convenient, then the Application may be delivered or forwarded to any office of the Land Titles Commission)."

In this instance I suggest you forward the application direct to the Chief Land Titles Commissioner, Port Moresby.

3. Under Section 15(a) of the Land Titles Commission Ordinance, provision is made for a Local Court to make Orders authorising use or occupation of land and also to make Orders restraining others from use or occupation of land. The situation which you have reported appears to me to warrant an enquiry by the court. Section 15(a), Sub-Section 5 requires that the Local Court transmit to the Commission, a true copy of the record, the depositions and other documentary evidence relating to the dispute. This should ensure that an early settlement is attempted by the Commission.

4. I am returning copies of the statements taken by Mr. White for your record and request that you give immediate consideration to hearing this issue in the Local Court.

21/12

MINUTE :

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

Original and duplicate of the above report, map of the disputed area and comments by the A.D.C. are attached hereto.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

1-1-1

IBT:OG

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

7th November 1968.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

SPECIAL PURPOSE PATROL WAU 2/68-69.
LAND DISPUTE: SANGAS, YAMAP, DENGALU.

I refer to Confidential Monthly Intelligence Report, 12th July 1968 and to Patrol Instruction attached. (35-1-15 dated 24th September 1968).

This long standing land dispute involves three groups: Sangas, Yamap and Dengalu (Patep 111) people. Periodically open conflicts have occurred involving incidents of : pulling out house posts of Sangas people by Dengalus; removal of Demarcation Committee ground pegs of Sangas people by Dengalus; pulling down a house, chasing women working in gardens, assaulting a man of Yamap by Dengalus. Generally aggressive actions have been taken by Dengalus, while the Sangas and Yamap people have sought redress peacefully by a court decision. The dispute has reached disturbing proportions and Mr Col Bayliss, Town Advisory Council member, has expressed alarm lest tribal fighting may occur.

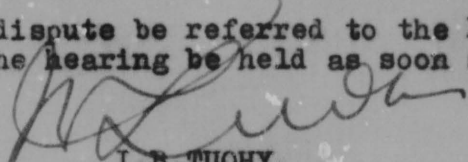
From the history of these three groups it is apparent that each group has migrated across the disputed area periodically within living memory and as far back as folk lore can trace.

Mr J White, Patrol Officer, has conducted the investigations well and I am sure the results will contribute greatly to arriving at a final solution and decision. I differ with Mr White only as regards the merits of the Dengalus (Patep 111) claims. The Dengalus are the most recent group to enter the area. During the German Administration, they moved from the Mumeng area to the BAIUNE near KATUMANI. However folk stories support an earlier migration from BIANGAI to two camp sites within the area, thence to Mumeng thence back within the disputed area.

I can only see the solution to be a three way carving of the area. The Demarcation Committees have failed to solve the dispute. A Land Title Commission hearing and decision will require strong enforcement by police and court action or its decision will be ignored.

I would point out that this large area of some 7,000 hectares has been prevented from economic development because of the dispute. Each of the three groups have had ambitions for cattle projects but have been prevented by bickering and interference from opposing groups.

I would recommend that the dispute be referred to the Lands Title Commission and that the hearing be held as soon as possible.


I.B. TUOHY.
Assistant District Commissioner.

C O P Y.

35-1-15

IB:OG

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

24th September 1968.

Mr. J. White,
Patrol Base,
W A T U T.

Dear Mr White,

LAND DISPUTE: SANGAS, DENGALU, YAMAP.

I proceeded to Mr Col Bayliss's Mining Settlement and met fifty Yamap people. They are concerned about the Dengalu (Patep 111) people who claim the Bulolo slopes of Mt. Misim and seek to prevent the Yamap movement through these grounds. Already two Dengalu men are undergoing a two month sentence for assault on Yamap people.

I require you to undertake the investigation of these disputes and present the claim to the Lands Titles Commissioner for settlement. I am satisfied that the Demarcation Committees will never solve these disputes.

Ten Yamap spokesmen await your arrival at Bayliss Camp on Wednesday 25th September 1968. You should then prepare for a fourteen day patrol. However you may remain in the Sangas and Dengalu area until the 7th October, (after the Morobe Show) before crossing into the Yamap division.

You should refer to files at Wau and confer with the A.D.C. Mumeng. Many statements have been taken both at Wau and Mumeng in previous years. I suggest also that you confer with Mr Bob Allen and Mr Bayliss at Baiune. They are both familiar with the background of the disputant groups. You should liase with the Bulolo Police as I believe a firm attitude is now required to prevent further breaches of the peace. The police should be prepared to patrol, camp or standby as required.

These disputes go back to 1952 or before. I consider they must be resolved this time, I hope, finally.

Yours faithfully,

I.B.TUOHY.
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner, Lae.
c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Mumeng.

(9)

(1)

WAV:

PATROL No:- *WAV 2/68-69* WATUT BASE No. 2 of 1968/69

SUB-DISTRICT WAV

DISTRICT MOROBE

COUNCIL/ NON-COUNCIL AREA COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. WHITE

DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED PART UPPER WATUT AND YAMAP - HOTE - MUSIN CENSUS DIVISIONS

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL Gowage BOWAME Asst. Field Officer
2 members of R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL 7/10/68 to 14/10/68 8 days.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PATROL TO AREA AUGUST 1968 UPPER WATUT
MARCH 1968 YAMAP - HOTE - MUSIN

OBJECTS OF PATROL Investigation and hearing of land claims of Sangas - Dengalu - Yamap/Hote/Musin land dispute.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED 2,726

MAP REFERENCE WAV SERIES T50+ February 1966
ROYAL AUSTRALIAN SURVEY CORPS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED NOT ENCLOSED

INTRODUCTION

With reference to the instructions of Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, an investigation of land claims of the Sangas - Dengalu - Yamap/Hote/ Musin land dispute has been made.

The report is accompanied by a map of the disputed area.

The actual patrol for investigation purposes was carried out between 7th to 14th October. Preliminary investigations were carried out before the patrol was mounted.

The patrol walked through the disputed area and crossed the Yamap divide and into Pilimung village. Statements were taken and other relevant information obtained.

The matter has become urgent and at least two people have received sentences in the Bulolo police lock-up from disputing ownership of the land.

Statements are attached to the report. All information gathered is included in the body of the report. The area, which lies directly east of Bulolo is bounded by the Baiune river, Bulolo river and Yamap divide. These are all natural boundaries. This area has been under dispute since 1947 when the Dengalu people migrated to their present position, two hours' walk from Bulolo, well into the disputed area.

PATROL DIARY

- 7/10/68
Preparing to depart for patrol in the Yamap area. For purposes of investigation of land dispute Dengalu - Sangas - Yamap. Prepared cargo. Visit Watut. Collected police at Bulolo police station. Proceeded by landrover to roadhead near Karanas, Bulolo. Departed roadhead 12.30 PM. Arrived Dengalu 2.00 PM. Interviewed people at Dengalu re statements on dispute.
- 8/10/68
Departed Dengalu 8.00 AM. Arrived Beni hamlet 12.30 PM. People lined for talks and head count. Statements taken on dispute. Investigation of alleged shooting of birds of paradise - suspect held - to accompany patrol.
- 9/10/68
Departed Beni hamlet 7.10 AM. Arrived Pilimung (Yamap-Hote-Musin) 2.40 PM. Arrived exhausted over bad track in heavy rain. Crossed divide at approx. 9,000 ft. At Pilimung - Discussions with people. Statements taken.
- 10/10/68
At Pilimung. Further discussions on land dispute. Minor disputes settled.
- 11/10/68
Departed Pilimung 7.10 AM. Arrived Beni hamlet 2.50 PM. Again could not see much of landscape because of heavy rain and mist.
- 12/10/68

7

~~Key~~

PATROL DIARY (Cont)

13/10/68

Departed Beni hamlet 9.00 AM
Arrived Dengalu 1.15 PM
Camped.

14/10/68

Departed Dengalu 8.00 AM
Arrived roadhead near Karanas 9.30 AM
Net landraver 10.00 AM. Returned
Bulole police station with suspect re
shooting of birds of paradise.
Returned Wau in afternoon.

END OF PATROL DIARY

SANGAS- DENGALU - YAMAP/HOTE/MUSIN LAND DISPUTELOCATION

The area of dispute is situated directly east of the town of Bulolo.

The northern boundary is the southern tributary of the Baiune river, the eastern boundary follows the main Sangas dividing range from the headwaters of the Baiune river to Mt. Missim further south. The southern and western boundaries follow existing Administrative boundaries. The southern boundary extends west away from Mt. Missim and joins the western boundary approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bulolo river. The western boundary runs parallel with the Bulolo river as far as a point approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Watut river where it joins the Bulolo river. It then travels west to join with the mouth of the Watut river. Between the Watut and Baiune rivers the Bulolo river forms a natural north-west boundary. The disputed area contains approximately 7,000 hectares.

DISPUTING GROUPS

The dispute appears to take two sides. Sangas village, situated at the Baiune river near the lower Baiune power house, argue that the land belongs to them traditionally and that the Dengalu people are squatters. The people from the Yamap-Hote - Musin area claim that they also have traditional rights to the land. These two groups are friendly and appear to have close ties. The people in both groups have thoughts towards dividing the land between themselves.

The Dengalu people form the other side of the dispute. They claim that they originated from the Biangai area near Wau and in former times were chased out and settled in the disputed area.

ALLEGED TRADITIONAL HISTORIES OF DISPUTING GROUPS

1) SANGAS - They originated from a camp known as Balundan near the present site of their existing village. There were two groups. Warfare broke out and many people died.

A new camp was commenced not far away called Katumani. There were two original forefathers at this camp. One man was called Taru and the other Baparu. Taru had a male child called Gumbin and Baparu a male child called Taru.

At this time the population of the camp grew rapidly. Gumbin had a male child called Bumpak. In turn Bumpak had a male child called Buppa.

At the time Buppa was a child tribal warfare started with the Biangais. Apparently after years of fighting some arrangement was made that Sandy Creek near Wau would be the boundary of the two groups.

The Katumanis later had tribal warfare with the Patep and Zenag people of Mumeng. As the fighting with the Mumengs finished the Germans arrived. The first luluais were appointed. Buppa was an elderly man at the time the Germans arrived.

2) DENGALU - The Dengalus claim that they originated from the Biangai near Wau. The group at this stage was known as Patep.

Fighting broke out and they were chased away to a camp known as Mangayawima not far from the present Dengalu site.

They were again chased by the Biangais and settled near the present site of the Upper Baiune power house.

The Biangais made further attacks and they again shifted to a camp known as Dengnie at the present site of Mick Leahy's property at Mumeng.

The Zenag and Perakles people started fighting with the group and they were again chased and settled at Patep No. 1 village.

Fighting continued in the area. At this time, a present resident of Dengalu, Tupong/Mobijie, was a young man.

The Germans arrived.

The Biangais and Pateps agreed that the Dengalus should return to Dengalu (power house site). The group subsequently returned to this site.

The Germans contacted the group while they were at Dengalu.

YAMAP-HOTE-MUSIN

There appears to be ^{three} two sections to the history of these people.

1) At least part of the group originated from the Maus Buang area near the coast. The original camp was known as Aruta. The original was Warapma. His wife's name was Mobingo.

Warapma had five children. In order of birth they were Tabaiung, Notlovei, Gwai'ambu, Sipgenbo and Sapida.

The group moved to the Biangai area to the present site of Wandumi village. After a period they returned to the coast to Salamaua.

At Salamaua the fourth male, Sipgenbo, employed himself making stone axes. The fifth male, Sapida, stayed with him.

Gwai'ambu, the third male, moved to a camp known as Gwasu, south of the present Busama village, on the coast.

Sapida's family line moved to a camp known as Samaru on a mountain above Salamaua.

Gwai'ambu's line again moved camp to the present site of Daho village.

The lines of Tabaiung and Notlovei moved to a camp known as Dumgwasang at the headwaters of the Hote river.

At Daho, Warapma died. Gwai'ambu became headman.

After this the lines spread out to various present camps in the Yamap-Hote-Musin.

It is estimated that Gwai'ambu was leader about four generations ago.

2) Another section of the history claims that there was an original forefather called Dawalu. Dawalu lived at Balundan (same camp as original Sangas people). After much tribal fighting he took his group to a camp known as Dumbarambang at Bulolo. He had two children, Minkaiang and Sinbunim.

After some sort of sickness Dawalu and Sinbunim died. Minkaiang brought the group to a new camp called Lombum in the Musin river area. Minkaiang had two children, Tauang and Lotsabang. These were the direct descendants of the group and started Biaboli village.

The two groups of Tauang and Lotsabang argued and broke up. Lotsabang took his line to the site of the now Selebop village. The other remained at Biaboli.

When the Germans arrived the group of Lotsabang were considering returning to Dumbarambang but because of the Germans decided not to.

3. Apparently there was another forefather called Lumbap. His wife's name was Mungave. These two lived at a camp known as Buladu near the present site of Dengalu village. Lumbap's brother lived permanently at Buladu.

Lumbap and his wife went to Bobadu village in the Yamap. They had a male child called Manigu and they actually started Bobadu village.

Manigu in turn married a woman from Buladu. Manigu's first male child was Bangwa. Bangwa had many children including Legum and others. These children are the direct descendants for the villages of Pilimung, Yasingli, Bobadu and Doli.

GROUPS LIVING IN THE DISPUTED AREA

The two villages of Dengalu and Beni are situated inside the disputed boundaries.

Both villages were visited by the patrol for purposes of taking statements.

Beni hamlet is situated on the slopes of the Yamap divide some four hours' walk from Dengalu. The hamlet consists of some 115 people from the village of Pilimung in the Yamap area. They first migrated to the area in 1961. Their main concern appears to be in cash cropping potatoes for the market at Bulolo.

The establishment of the Beni hamlet appears to be the source of much of the trouble in the dispute. Apparently the Dengalus were hunting as far as the Yamap divide and clashes were unavoidable.

Beni hamlet is growing in number and the Yamap people informed me that more of their people intend migrating to the Beni area in future. The people can see the advantages of a closer proximity to Bulolo.

To reach Bulolo the people have to walk through Dengalu village.

PATROL ROUTE THROUGH DISPUTED AREA.

The patrol route taken included first of all a visit to Dengalu village.

From their the patrol proceeded east to Beni hamlet some four hours' walk further on.

After leaving Beni the topography becomes rough as the Yamap divide is crossed at some 9,000 ft. The patrol arrived at Dengalu village after crossing the divide. The walking time from Beni across the divide is some 7½ hours.

The patrol crossed the divide through the headwaters of the Baiune river. This gave the patrol some idea of the landscape of the disputed area although heavy rain and mist prevailed all the time.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION OF DISPUTED AREA

The topography of the area is rough and a large area useless for agricultural purposes. The southern portion and much of the western area has a kunai vegetation cover.

Further east soil fertility improves as observed by the excellent potatoes from Beni village.

It appears that wild life still exists and hunting rights still important to the parties involved.

The area is also in reasonable vicinity to the town of Bulolo which adds considerably to the peoples' idea of the land value.

DENGALUS - ALLEGED SQUATTERS

The Yamap and Sangas people claim that the Dengalus originated from the Mumeng sub-district.

This is also confirmed by Mr Bob Allen, an old European resident of the area, who is in charge of the Baiune power house.

It is claimed that the Dengalu group originated from the Yanta and Supau villages west of Mumeng station. They were chased out and settled at a camp known as Bokalu near Patep No.1. Hence the name Patep 3.

They tried later to settle on Katumani (Sangas) land but were chased out. Later they settled near the present site of the Upper Baiune power house and because of the German administration were not chased away. The power house site was on Katumani land.

After the Second World War they again changed their camp to the present site some two hours' walk east of Bulolo.

INCIDENTS ARISING FROM STATEMENTS TAKEN

1) It has been admitted by all parties that there was a small land purchase by the Dengalu people in 1930.

Apparently when the Dengalus were living near the Baiune power house site in 1930 they approached the police officer at Bulowat station near the Snake river. The officer called the Dengalu and Sangas people together and the Sangas people were given two dollars and a small pig as payment for the portion of land that the Dengalus were settled on.

2) The Sangas and Yamap people claim that the Dengalu people originated from the Supau and Yanta village areas west of Mumeng. They claim that they were settled later at Patep No.1 and after European contact settled at the power house site in the 1920's.

3) The Sangas people claim that after the second World War, in 1947, the Dengalus moved from the power house site to the present site at the back of the Zero Mining Company's lease two hours' walk from Bulolo. They claim that the Dengalus moved of their own accord and gave no prior notice to the Sangas people.

4) There appears a definite connection between the Yamaps and the Sangas people. Evidence from a Kuthran language mission book, printed in Madang in 1953, in the Yabik language, claims that both the Yamaps and Sangas people originated from the one camp known as Balundan, near the present site of the Sangas No.1 village. The two language groups appear familiar with one another.

The language of the Yamaps is called ONGALE.

" " " " Sangas " " ONGATIU.

Apparently the two groups can understand each other quite well in discussions.

5) It appears that the Sangas and Yamap people have no dispute between themselves. They believe that they could divide the area satisfactorily.

COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM THE DISPUTE

Complaints have been made by the Sangas people and from Mr Col Bayliss, a property owner near the disputed area, that the Dengalus have been marking their own boundaries of the area. Mr Bayliss claims that they have been pegging land inside his own property boundaries.

The Sangas people claim that recently they tried to mark boundaries with the help of demarcation but the Dengalus destroyed demarcation pegs and marked their own boundary inside Administration land.

The Sangas people also claim that Dengalu men have been coming to their village area and chasing women out of their gardens.

Recently a man from Beni harlet was assaulted by two Dengalu men when carrying vegetables to Bulolo. The two men were later imprisoned.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION


It appears obvious that this matter will have to be settled by the Land Titles Commissioner as soon as possible. It appears that the Sangas people have the best traditional claim to the land.

The Dengalus, I believe, have no such rights. Its obvious that they are Mumeng people and squatters in the area.

The Yamap people have some claim. Mainly because they have some traditional ties with the Sangas people.

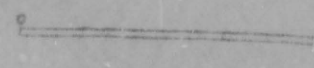
I believe that the only way to settle this dispute is to re-settle the Dengalus back in the Mumeng area. While they remain in the disputed area there will always be disputes.

My assessment of the Dengalus is that they are both arrogant and trouble-makers. The sooner they are removed from the area the sooner the trouble will end.



.....
John E. White
Patrol Officer

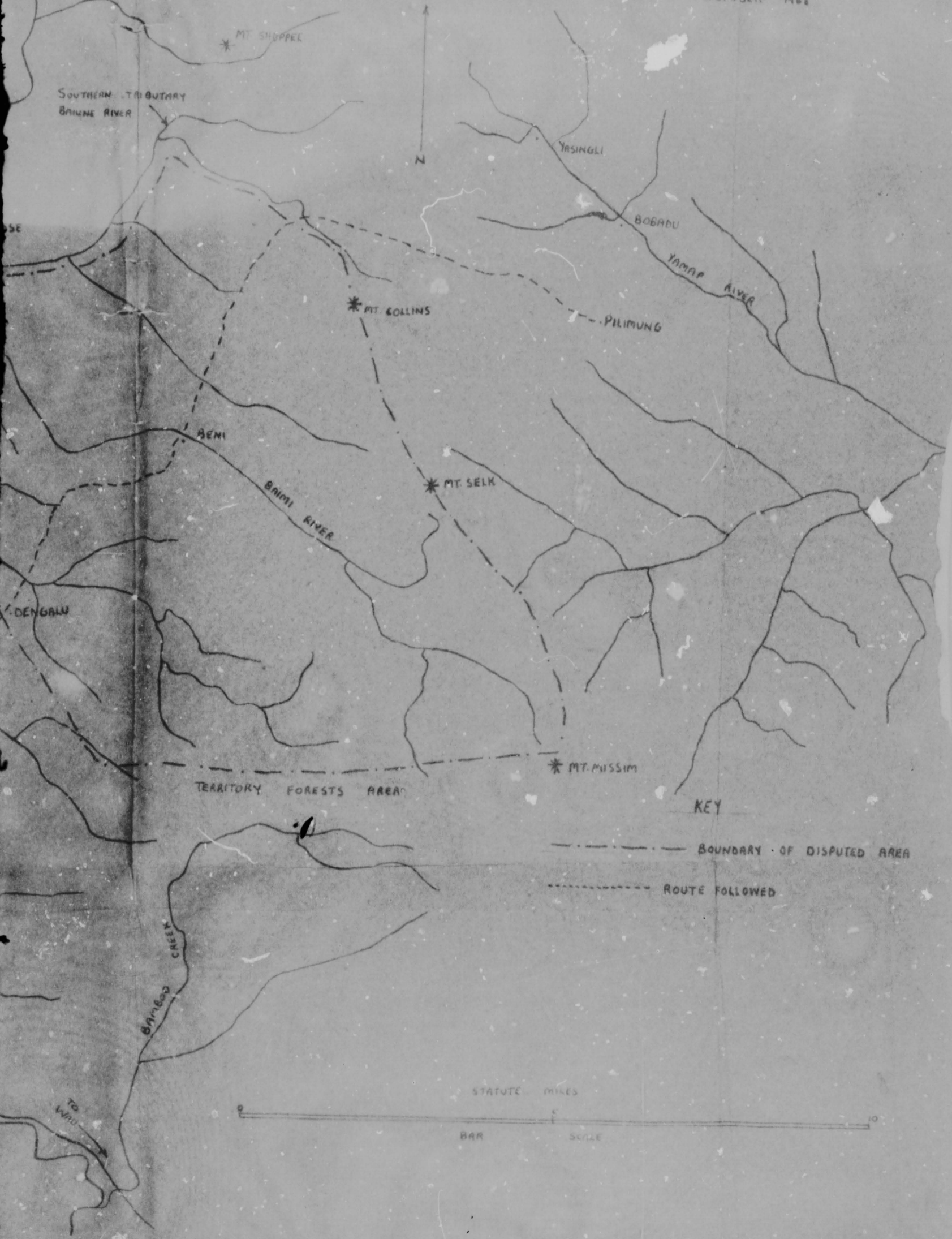
SANG
WAT
DRA



SANGAS - DENGALU - YAMAP/HOTE/MUGIN LAND DISPUTE

WATUT BASE CAMP PATROL NO. 2 OF 1968/69

DRAWN BY JOHN E. WHITE F.O. OCTOBER 1968



KEY

- BOUNDARY OF DISPUTED AREA
- ROUTE FOLLOWED

PATROL REPORT

1968-1969

WAU 4 by K.G.T. Sandell

67-6-71

15th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. WAU 4/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-3 of 9th April,
1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, Patrol
Officer, to Part of BIANGAI Census Division.

A routine patrol which calls for no further
comment by this Headquarters.

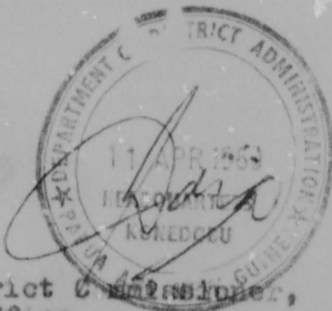
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. K.G.T. Sandell,
Patrol Officer,
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.

67.6.71. (71)

67-2-3



Morobe District,
LAE.

9th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
W A U.

WAU PATROL NO. 4 - 1968/69

Your memorandum 67-1-4 of the 14th February, 1969, together with copies of a patrol to the Kudjeru Plateau by Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, Patrol Officer, refer.

No copy of the Patrol Instructions issued by you to Mr. Sandell has been received at this office, but it appears from your covering memorandum that questions raised by yourself have been satisfactorily answered.

I do not think that ownership of the land at Kudjeru will prove to be as easily settled as you anticipate. The area has been utilised for hunting purposes by the Biaru people and others.

There seems to be some doubt as to the height of Kudjeru above sea level. In your covering memorandum you state 6,000' above sea level while the report mentions the figure 2,500 to 3,000' above sea level.

I can see no good reason why the patrol report should not have been completed before the end of November. Reports should be in your hands within a week of the officer's return to the station. Will you please ensure that delays in presentation do not occur again.

H.P.S.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

→ MINUTE:

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Original and one copy of the report together with comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, are attached. The Department of Forests have not yet applied for land at Kudjeru. No doubt this will be forthcoming.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner.

*10
26/11*

67-1-4 35-1-5

IBT/KS

16
Sub - District Office,

W A U

Morobe District.

14th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A R.

WAU PATROL No.4 - 68/69.

PART BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION - INVESTIGATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES.

Attached is the above report of a patrol to Kudjeru Plateau in the Biangai Census Division, conducted by Patrol Officer Mr. K. G.T. Sandell.

This patrol was carried out on the 14th November, 1968 for a duration of four days only. However Mr. Sandell immediately proceeded to the Yamap on a census and road development investigations. Hence the delay in producing this report.

The main objects of the patrol were to determine:

- (a) If the Biangai people are willing to sell some blocks of land to the Administration for the purpose of afforestation by the Department of Forests.
- (b) Whether the natives will sell some blocks of land in the Kudjeru to the Administration for economic development.
- (c) Road development possibilities to the Kudjeru.
- (d) Possibility of opening the wartime Kudjeru airstrip.

The investigation by Mr. Sandell indicates favourable possibilities in all four of the above projects.

The Department of forests, Bulolo, have requested confirmation of earlier tentative agreement by the natives to dispose of four or five areas of grasslands. The Department of Forests want the land to establish blocks to demonstrate the value of afforestation to utilise hitherto waste grassland. The natives foresee that such an offer would result in the extension of roads into the Upper Bulolo region. Land area in question would consist of approximately 500 acres. Application for funds were made along with other economic development projects placed before the District Commissioner in December, 1968.

Permission is now requested to proceed with the land purchase investigations.

Proposals for development of the Kudjeru Plateau (6000 ft A.S.L.) were that if the natives were willing to dispose of some land, it would then be possible to set up a commercial and administrative centre and possibly a settlement plan could be devised. The native

(15)

response to these proposals was favourable, the local people naturally wish to reserve some of the good grasslands suitable for cattle, for their schemes.

I would recommend that a future patrol should get down to tin-tacks with the natives and mark off the actual boundaries of the land they are willing to sell.

Mr. Sandell has made some useful investigation of the land ownership in the Kudjeru and Winima. Appendix 11 lists the landowner groups with interests in the areas concerned.

Mr. Sandell's claim for camping allowance is attached.

I. B. Tuohy
P. B. D.

I. B. TUOHY.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Attrh.

(74)

PATROL No.	WAU PATROL No. ⁴ of 1968/69
SUB-DISTRICT	WAU
DISTRICT	MOROBE
COUNCIL/NON-COUNCIL AREA	NON-COUNCIL AREA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	K.G.T. SANDELL
DESIGNATION	PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED	PART BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL	1 member R.P.N.G.C.
DURATION OF PATROL	14/11/68 to 17/11/68 4 days.
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PATROL TO AREA	JANUARY 1968.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	Investigation into prospects of economic development in Biangai and in particular the Kudjeru area. Land for re - afforestation by Forestry Department.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED	958
MAP REFERENCE	WAU SERIES T504 February 1965 ROYAL AUSTRALIAN SURVEY CORPS
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED	NOT ENCLOSED

15

INTRODUCTION.

With reference to instructions received from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, an investigation into the prospects of economic development in the Biangai and in particular the Kudjeru area. Also to ascertain the prospects of the Biangai people releasing land for the purpose of re-afforestation by the Department of Forests.

Whilst the patrol was in the Kudjeru area an inspection of the wartime airstrip site in the Kudjeru Valley was carried out to assess the possibilities of re-opening it for commercial use.

The Kudjeru Valley is situated approximately 20 miles from Wau in the northern section of the Sub - District, bordered by the Biaru and ELoa Census Divisions. It is divided from the Winima area on the Wau side by the LUWARUNG Range reaching an altitude of over 3000 feet above sea level.

The Kudjeru area is mainly grass covered gently sloping hills in the lower parts of the valley ranging up to timbered mountains on three sides with the lower northern end of the valley entering into the Biaru Census Division. The area is at present uninhabited as the land owners are residing at either Winima or Kwembu Villages in the Biangai or at Anandea Village in the upper section of the Biaru Census Division.

The patrol had planned on remaining in the area for a period of seven days, however due to fact that there was no source of food for those land owners who accompanied the patrol and that all land owners were not present to gained a complete opinion on the purpose of the

INTRODUCTION Cont'd.

patrol by them. However the patrol was capable of gaining sufficient information in regards to land purchase and economic development within the area in the period it spent in the field.

PATROL DIARY.

14th November, 1968 - Thursday. Departed Wau by landrover to Kaisenik and onto the end of the Forestry road at Kaisenik Creek. Carriers not awaiting patrol, sometime wasted in gaining a line. Departed for WARABUNG at 1330 hrs. arriving 1410 hrs, track in reasonable condition. Rested and arranged for carriers to be at Winima tomorrow morning. Informed persons concerned in land at Kudjeru area to be there on the 15th. Departed WARABUNG 1435 hrs. arriving WINIMA 1450 hrs. Discussions with Village Officials and village elders re land ownership in area. Overnight Winima.

15th November, 1968 - Friday. Broke camp WINIMA 0745 hrs. and departed Winima 0905 hrs. due to a delay in obtaining carriers once again. Rested at the Bulole River then left for Banis Donkey, here carriers were regrouped, crossed the LUWARUNG Range and into the head of the KUDJERU Valley. Arrived at the campsite situated near the old wartime airstrip site in the valley proper at 1515 hrs. AWT 5 hrs. 15 minutes, carriers arrived 1 hour later, set up camp. Overnight Kudjeru.

16th November, 1968 - Saturday. In the early morning walked to a high vantage point in the centre of the valley, possible

PATROL DIARY Cont'd.

of viewing the whole Kudjeru Valley. Here accompanied by Village Officials and a number of the land owners from Winima and Kwembu Villages, discussion and explanation of the patrols visit and the meaning of economic development, to all assembled. Land ownership in the Kudjeru Valley was investigated (list of clan names attached). Discussions completed in the mid afternoon, carried out a thorough inspection of the airstrip site. Further discussions at night. Overnight Kudjeru.

17th November, 1968 - Sunday. Broke camp 0730 hrs. returning to Winima Village over the same route taken on the inward journey, arrived at Winima 1115 hrs. rested and departed for Kaisenik Creek 1125 hrs. arrived 1220 hrs. Returning to Wau by foot from Kaisenik Creek arriving within 2 hours. TOT 6 hrs. 40 minutes. At Wau.

(10)

SPECIAL PATROL - BIANGAI AND KUDJERU AREA
PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND
PURCHASE FOR RE - AFFORESTATION.

LOCATION.

The area where the investigation took place into the prospects of economic development and the possibilities of the land owners releasing land to the Administration for re - afforestation by the Department of Forests, lies to the north of Wau. It is bounded in the south by the Luwaring Range dividing it from the Winima area and Wau, to the north lies the Biaru Census Division, on the eastern side lies the Eloa and Upper Watut Census Divisions.

The walking route followed into the area is an established patrol route into the Biaru Census Division, from Winima Village to the Kudjeru Valley it is some 5 hours walk through Kunai covered hills and ridges, only on reaching the foot of the Luwaring Range does the vegetation vary into thickly wooded and heavy undergrowth. On crossing the range the upper reaches of the Kudjeru Valley commence, descending gradually down grass covered hills into the floor of the actual valley.

The altitude is approximately between 2600 feet to 3000 feet above sea level.

GROUPS HAVING LAND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN THE AREA.

Within the Kudjeru Valley land ownership rights are divided among people in three separate villages, the main controlling interest in the area is held by owners living at present at Winima Village and to a lesser extent those at Kwembu Village, both villages are in the Biangai Census Division.

GROUPS HAVING LAND OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN THE AREA Cont'd.

It appears that through marriage a small percentage of the land owners that originally resided at either Winima or Kwembu, have migrated into the Biaru Census Division and are now living at Tauris Village and in a few cases at Anandea Village in the northern part of the Biaru. At the time of the patrols visit these land owners were not present.

The hold valley is virtually divided into sections or clan holdings, see Appendix II for a list of clan names and names of each portion of land held by the individual clans.

NATIVE CUSTOMARY RIGHTS IN THE AREA.

Native ownership of customary rights to land in the area are obtained by virtue of membership of a clan, rights are handed down through both the male and female children, these rights being inherited from the parent.

Inter-clan marriage among certain villages enables rights to land within the clan the particular person who marries into the clan gains these rights either through his wife who already holds customary rights over land gained from her parent and the same system applies to a female marrying into the clan, whereby her children gain full rights.

This system applies particularly where inter-marriage has occurred between the Winima and the Biaru village of Tauris.

6

DISPUTES REGARDING LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE AREA.

Through discussion with those land owners that were present at the time of the patrols visit it was determined that no dispute existed over the ownership of land in the Kudjeru Valley. This also applies to internal disputing over individual portions of land held by each clan.

The Patrolling Officer was informed that Demarcation Committees have not been in this area, however the people stated that they will request them to come into the Kudjeru Valley for the purpose of marking and defining the individual clan holdings. However they expressed a fear that if the Demarcation Committee came it may divide up individual clan portions incorrectly and therefore cause trouble and unrest among the clan owners. The people were assured that this will not occur if they give the Committee all possible assistance when they do come.

PRESENT USAGE OF LAND IN THE AREA.

At present the Kudjeru Valley is uninhabited, there are no villages in the area, as mentioned previously the land owners are residing at either Winima, Kwembu or Tauris Villages. The owners have not established any form of subsistence farming in the valley since they migrated from the area well over 15 years ago, all that remains is the remains of an old garden near the airstrip site which at one time was the village site.

During discussion with the owners it was stated that the Winima group have the influencing control over land in the valley, as original leaders and land

PRESENT USAGE OF LAND IN THE AREA Cont'd.

owners were decendants of this group, as such a large amount of influence can be used over the other groups by them. Due to this fact it was stated by the owners that considering the present cattle projects being carried out in the Winima area by this group and as there is not enough land and natural feed for future requirements of enlarging the present herd of stock, which numbers approximately 70 head of cattle majority of which are Jersey breed, the owners are considering coming back into the Kudjeru Valley.

The land owners explained that when they do re - enter the Kudjeru area the present area of grassland will be required for their cattle project. They have envisaged dividing the three major villages where the land owners are presently residing and establishing either one or two new villages in the valley to attend the introduced cattle project and also to establish a form of cash cropping as a side line business, they considering coffee as the cash crop.

Due to this the owners have expressed a reluctance to dispose of any grassland in the Kudjeru Valley, which they will later require for the planned introduction of cattle from the Winima side.

POSSIBILITIES OF DISPOSING LAND FOR RE - AFFORESTATION.

This matter was rose and the people present are considering the possible releasing of a certain area of timbered land on the surrounding hilltops for use by the Department of Forests in re - afforestation. The area

POSSIBILITIES OF DISPOSING LAND FOR RE - AFFORESTATION Cont'd.

of land which the land owners maybe willing to dispose of for use by the Administration in re - afforestation lies on the western side of the valley and along the top of the hill line. As all the owners were not present a definite decision could not be given by those that were there, as such this may only be sited as a tentative decision. The area of land which was spoken of would be in the vicinity of 300 to 400 acres.

In the Patrolling Officers opinion this decision by the land owners may only be a solution to their own needs of having a road constructed into the area, as they have previously seen the Forestry Department establish roads into areas where it has timber leases or carrying out re - afforestation programmes.

As all the land owners were not present at the time of the patrols visit a final decision cannot be given, however the people who were are going to call a meeting to discuss this matter in the near future. In the meantime the Officer - in - Charge of Forestry, Bulolo will be contacted to gain his ideas and opinions on the decision gained from the Kudjeru land owners.

CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD INTO THE AREA.

The land owners have no objections to construction of a road into the Kudjeru area or the possible re - opening of the old wartime airstrip, all are in favour. However it would be pointless for the building of a road if the area has no economic development being carried out in the area, this point was explained to

CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD INTO THE AREA Cont'd.

people present.

The actual construction of the road as far as the Kudjeru Valley would not present any major difficulties. Extending the road from the present Forestry road which ends at Kaisenik Creek to Winima Village would be no problem as it would follow the ridges, no major bridge construction is necessary to this point. From Winima onwards the road would progress through reasonably level kunai country, climbing gradually along a rather long ridge then descending down to Banis Donkey.

Thence from Banis Donkey a steep ascent begins over the IUWARUNG Range, here construction may become slightly difficult and would require a certain amount of blasting of rock outcrops and gradual weaving of the road around the mountain side. On crossing this range the Kudjeru Valley commences presenting no problem in pushing the road through to the floor of the valley. Supply of gravel is of no concern as plenty may be found both in the Kudjeru area and at rivers between here and Winima.

INSPECTION OF AIRSTRIP SITE AT KUDJERU.

Whilst the patrol was in the area an inspection of the wartime airstrip site at the Kudjeru Valley was carried out. The actual surface of the site is in rather good condition, being reasonably well compacted and drained in most areas.

The surface is at present over - grown with kunai grass up to five feet high, this has caused the surface to become rough in the majority of places due to the roots of the kunai. This could be overcome quite easily

INSPECTION OF AIRSTRIP SITE AT KUDJERU Cont'd.

by clearing the grass from the surface and loosening the sub surface soil, followed by a small amount of levelling and compacting. By following this up with planting of a suitable cover grass the strip could be re - conditioned for use, at the same time meeting the standards set by the Department of Civil Aviation.

At first appearances the site looks rather unimpressive due to surrounding swamp country, however the site is slightly elevated above this, one or two sections towards the centre of the strip may require a drainage system to be installed, as it was at time of the patrols visit a full impression could not be gained to what extent overall drainage requirements were.

The total length of usable strip would approximately be between 1800 to 2000 feet, width being the required 150 feet including fly - overs. The approaches to the airstrip would be from the north flying down the valley towards the Biarua end, banking to the western side of the valley thence following the KOPRE River back up towards the site, turning to the left and onto the strip. The airstrip may only be able to be used as a one way strip.

CONCLUSION.

The objects of the patrol were carried out as full as possible, considering that all land owners were not present, however from those that were the Patrolling Officer was capable of gaining a satisfactory opinion of the land owners reaction to economic development and also their views in regards to releasing land to the Administration.

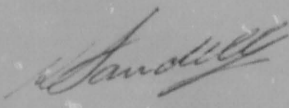
It appears that the Kudjeru Valley land owners

CONCLUSION Cont'd.

are not willing to release any of their grasslands in the valley as they claim that this will be required by them for future village cattle projects. The actual valley is quite large, approximately over 15,000 acres, with a fair amount of grassland. If and when the Biangai people migrate back into this area not all of this will be required for cattle grazing. Through further discussion with the land owners and if the proposed meeting of all land owners is held, it may be possible to gain a small portion of land in the floor of the valley near the airstrip site for business leases.

During discussions a point was raised which may to some extent explain the reluctance of the land owners to sell further land to the Administration. As the land owners in the Kudjeru Valley are Biangais they were concerned with the recent Lands Titles Commission hearing on the 6000 hectares of Morobe Goldfields District of Morobe. The hearing was held at Wau and the Commissioners' decision was ownership by the Administration. The Biangai people have appealed to the Supreme Court as they still claim they were never paid for the land. The land owners present at Kudjeru expressed that they did not wish this to occur again if land was purchased in the Kudjeru Valley.

It appears likely that they will however dispose of between 300 to 400 acres to the Administration for the purpose of re - afforestation by the Forestry Department.


K.G.T. Sandell
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1

PERSONNEL

Constable HORIMBOPA.

Carried out his duties
as directed in an efficient
and capable manner.
Conduct was good.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF CLAN NAMES AND NAMES OF CLAN HOLDINGS.

Name of Clan.	Name of Clan Holding.
TAMAKAI	SAPRA
KILAWÉ	KATSIMINI
BARU	LILI
PAOLI	KAME
PARU & KAIOGO	KOPRE
WOLAPLANG	KOINI
KILAWÉ	KUGI
KOUWARE & TAMAKA	YOGI
WOLAPLANG	WAWIA
PARU	KAE

There are eleven clans having land ownership rights in the Kudjeru Valley, members of the clans are spread throughout the three villages of Winima, Kwembu and Tauris (Biaru Census Division).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 6 of 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by JOHN. E. WHITE PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

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

Duration—From 5/1/1969 to 11/1/1969 13/1/69, 15/1/69 to 17/1/69
20/1/69 to 22/1/69

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1968

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol To conduct the Upper Watut Local Government Council elections.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

110

67-6-78

24th April, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.S.


PATROL NO. WAU 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-3 of 18th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J.E. White, Patrol Officer to Upper Watut Census Division.

Your covering memorandum adequately deals with the report itself.

In his diary entries for 15th and 16th January Mr. White makes reference to a total of 8 houses being destroyed. It is presumed that he issued instructions to the respective owners to pull them down and build replacement houses. Mr. White's attention should be drawn to pages 78 and 81 inclusive of Volume I, Departmental Standing Instructions.


(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc:
Mr. J.E. White,
Patrol Officer,
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.

67.6.78

(9)

67-2-3



Morobe District,
LAE.

18th April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Wau.

WATUT PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968-69

Your memorandum 67-1-2- of 1st April, 1969 together with a report of a patrol by Mr. John White to the Upper Watut Census Division is acknowledged. Receipt of relevant electoral data was acknowledged by the Regional Local Government Officer on 17th March, 1969. However, we do not appear to have received a copy of a map of the area patrolled in this office. Would you please forward this in due course.

Mr. White should again be requested to peruse Circular Memorandum 67-1-0 of 26th June, 1968. He has not prepared the Situation Report as required, although the political aspects are well covered, particularly at the Council level. Some comment on the social and economic situation is necessary from each Patrol Officer following a patrol to a Census Division.

Interest in the election was not particularly good and it would seem that more thought should be given to the preparation of the electoral schedule so that wards which include a large employed population, have the election conducted on a holiday, or have the poll close well after rostered hours of duty for the employees.

The report, further indicates that closer communication is necessary between the Returning Officer and other field departments operating in the area to try to ensure that there is no conflict of interest when the elections are being undertaken.

I notice that there were 11 days only on which polling took place. It would seem from this that additional polling stations could have been incorporated to ensure a greater response from the people.

Mr. White's suggestion about additional visual aids, including films for electoral education, seems to be necessary in this area where large sectors of the community do not understand the lingua franca.

Detailed comments from yourself on the content of the report would be appreciated in the future.

MINUTE:

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

Original and one copy of the patrol report, together with copy of the covering memorandum from the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, are attached.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

7/4/69

67-1-2

RKG:OG

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

1st April 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

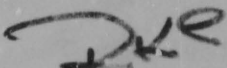
WATUT PATROL NO. 6 of 1968/69.

Your 67-2-3 of 24th February 1969.

Attached in triplicate is the above report recompiled in accord with circular 67-1-0 of 21st June 1968 embodying data as required by paragraph 5 of that circular.

I believe Mr. Tuohy has forwarded all relevant election data as indicated in the third paragraph of your memo to Regloc and the Chief Electoral Officer.

I have no comments on the report.



R.K. GREANEY.
Assistant District Commissioner.

(7)

PATROL No. WAU SPECIAL PATROL No. 6 of 1968/69

SUB-DISTRICT WAU

DISTRICT MOROBE

COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. WHITE

DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL One member

DURATION OF PATROL Broken Period
5/1/69 to 11/1/69
13/1/69
15/1/69 to 17/1/69
20/1/69 to 22/1/69
14 days

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST December, 1968 15 days
PATROL TO THE AREA

OBJECTS OF PATROL To conduct the Watut Local Government
Council elections.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA 4346
PATROLLED

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED
ENCLOSED/ NOT ENCLOSED

6

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted for purposes of conducting the Watut Local Government Council elections. The election was conducted from 6th January, 1969 to 22nd January, 1969. Eleven polling places were provided for twenty one villages, a sawmilling company and three missions.

The elections as a whole, when considering interest shown by the people, could only be said to be moderately successful. The people found it hard to understand why new elections had to take place only twelve months after the initial elections for this Council which were conducted in January, 1968.

Three of the eleven wards were uncontested. The standing Councillors were returned unopposed on each occasion. A total of ten standing Councillors were returned out of the eleven wards.

The polling in all centres was conducted without real incident. Again the people of this area have some understanding of the mechanics of voting. They have had three elections in this area in the last twelve months (Council elections in January, 1968, House of Assembly elections in February, 1968, and Council elections in January, 1969.).

PATROL DIARY

- 5/1/69 Visit Bulolo to pick up policeman. Proceeded to roadhead at New Tribes Mission. Departed New Tribes Mission 2.00 PM
- 6/1/69 Arrived Andarora 3.00 PM Council elections at Andarora for Andarora and Manki villages. Departed Andarora 2.30 PM
- 7/1/69 Arrived Pararora 4.00 PM At Pararora. Only one candidate. No election. Electoral roll revised. Departed Pararora 12.00 PM
- 8/1/69 Arrived Hawate 1.00 PM Discussions with people. Council elections at Hawate for Hawate and Ikyaua villages. Departed Hawate 2.00 PM
- 9/1/69 Arrived Menyi 3.00 PM Woman of Hawate detained - attempted suicide. Council elections at Menyi for Menyi and Imakanata villages. Departed Menyi 2.00 PM
- 10/1/69 Arrived Kieto 4.00 PM Council elections conducted at Kieto village. Departed Kieto 3.00 PM
- 11/1/69 Arrived Pararora 4.30 PM Camped. Departed Pararora 9.00 AM Arrived New Tribes Mission roadhead 12.00 PM Drove to Bulolo - delivered attempted suicide case to police. Obtained petrol and returned to Watut.

(5)

PATROL DIARY (CONT).

- 13/1/69 At New Tribes Mission polling place. No. Only one candidate. Electoral roll revised.
- 15/1/69 Returned Watut camp in afternoon.
Departed Watut Camp 8.00 AM
Arrived Naute roadhead 9.00 AM
Walked to Totomia village arriving 9.30 AM
No election. Only one candidate. Electoral roll revised.
Departed Totomia 12.00 PM
Arrived Yokua 1.30 PM
Housing inspection at Waiganda hamlet. 4 houses destroyed. Much discussion on general topics with people.
Council elections at Yokua for Yokua and Waiganda villages.
Departed Yokua 11.00 AM
Arrived Kauamanga 12.30 PM
Housing inspection. 4 houses destroyed. Village clean-up. Surrounds filthy.
Long talks with Councillor in afternoon.
Council elections at Kauamanga for Kauamanga and Wandini villages.
Departed Kauamanga 12.00 PM
Arrived Naute roadhead 3.00 PM
Returned Bulolo hospital with sick patient.
Returned Wau.
- 20/1/69 At Golden Pines Co. Council elections for Leklu, Latep and Golden Pines. Co. Elections completed 3.30 PM
Drove to Bulolo. Adultery case heard.
Returned Watut.
- 21/1/69 At Bulolo obtaining supplies.
Departed Karanas roadhead 1.00 PM
Arrived Dengalu village 3.00 PM
Talks to village officials.
Council elections at Dengalu.
Departed Dengalu 1.00 PM
Arrived Karanas roadhead 3.00 PM
Returned Watut.
- 22/1/69

END OF PATROL DIARY.

(4)

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS - WAU SPECIAL PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69

This patrol was of a special nature concerned mainly with the conduct of the Council elections. It is intended, therefore, that this patrol report describe how the election was conducted, reception towards the patrol, a summary of the peoples' interest and knowledge of election procedure as observed, the effect of absenteeism and a statistical summary of the election.

Apart from the election village hygiene and housing inspections were carried out to consolidate and revise work carried out in this regard during my patrols to the area in September and December.

RECEPTION TOWARDS THE PATROL

This patrol was received with very mild enthusiasm. This area has seen so many patrols in the last twelve months (seven in all) that any novelty for the people has long since worn off.

When arriving in a Watut village nowadays it is very rare to find village leaders waiting to receive you. You usually have to wait for them to arrive.

However at least they do supply firewood and water which is usually made ready before your arrival. Purchasing fresh food, however, is another matter. The continual story is that there is a "seasonal" food shortage. This appears to happen no matter what time of the year patrols are conducted.

POLLING

Polling was conducted in all villages by "name calling" from the electoral roll. The people were collected some distance away from the polling booth and names were called individually. The main emphasis was to maintain secrecy at all times.

I believe "name calling" the only really successful way of conducting a poll in this area. There is such a confusion over names that if one asked the people individually for names most names given would differ from that stated in the roll. By calling the name on the roll yourself people start to remember.

Before polling names of candidates were taken and ballot papers prepared. The names of candidates were drawn to obtain the order as to appear on the ballot paper.

During polling as people were called and arrived at the booth they were asked to state their preference. The ballot papers were then completed by myself and handed to the voter. The voter then placed the paper in the ballot box. The ballot box was placed in the open so that all could see.

At the completion of polling the count was conducted. Scrutineers, one for each candidate, were appointed by the candidates to observe myself while I proceeded to count the votes.

The results were then given and the successful candidate congratulated.

OBSERVATIONS OF PEOPLES' KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTION SYSTEM

The Watut people have experienced three elections in twelve months. The Council elections in January, 1968 the House of Assembly elections in February, 1968 and Council elections again in January, 1969.

They now have a basic understanding of the mechanics of voting on polling day. However even with constant repetition of talks and discussions the theory and purpose of preferential voting and the secret ballot will take some time yet before an understanding is grasped. The main problem here as in other areas is the lack of formal education and background to a democratic system.

I believe that all the pamphlets and other election material distributed to the people of this area in pre-election patrols for purposes of "election education" have proved useless.

Two wards in this election had more than two candidates and in one (Latep - Leklu - Golden Pines) ward the result had to be decided on second preferences. It is extremely difficult to give "on-the-spot" explanations of the cause of the count of second preferences. Although during the poll in this ward the people readily stated their second preference with little difficulty it would be futile to expect them to understand the theory behind this system of voting.

It has been observed in the Watut area that the people are interested in visual aids such as films and possibly tape recorders. I believe the only way to enlighten people would be for the Dept. Of Information and Extension Services to expand this field. Money previously spent by the Administration on series of propaganda pamphlets could instead be spent on standard films and recordings. These aids tend to hold the peoples' interest instead of becoming bored in lengthy talks thereby absorbing more of what is being said and shown.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

It is believed that the most influential, more intelligent members of villages were not selected as candidates. In fact in most wards it was obvious the people were selecting "stool pigeons" to run against standing Councillors.

There would be two reasons for this. Either most people wished to give the standing Councillor another term in Office or very few of the more influential group were interested in standing as candidates.

INTEREST SHOWN IN ELECTIONS

There was some apathy shown by the people towards the elections. People could not understand why another election was held only twelve months after the previous one.

Three wards were uncontested. This was because many people in these wards (Agaganda- Sapanda- Yauwipu - New Tribes Mission ward, Pararora - Gumi ward, Naute- Totomia ward) were absent from polling and had given no thought to the selection of a candidate to oppose the standing Councillor.

INTEREST SHOWN IN ELECTIONS (CONT)

The employees from Golden Pines Sawmilling Company did not attend polling. The Manager claimed they were busy transporting timber to meet a ship in Lae and could not spare the time.

Sufficient word was given to villages as to villages as to dates of polling and the importance of attendance. Apparently, and not known at the time, the Dept. Of Agriculture had called a meeting at the Sai- Watut Coffee Society at which rebates were paid out to members in the area. Naturally people who attended the meeting didn't exactly hurry back to villages for the sake of the election. This particularly affected the Pararora- Gumi ward. In fact the whole of Gumi village were absent from polling.

In some cases Watut people just will not walk to polling centres. If one village in a ward is programmed as the polling centre absentees from the other village in the ward can be expected, even if that village is only an hours' walk from polling.

CARRIERS

It is advised that patrolling officers in this area should hold meetings for their various purposes first thing in the morning, and then proceed to walk to the next village the same day. If one holds and completes his meeting the previous afternoon he finds next morning that many potential carriers have vanished to all parts of the globe.

ABSENTEEISM

An average of 35% male absenteeism exists in all villages. This has to be expected in areas that are in such close proximity to town areas and are supplied by vehicular roads.

Most are permanent absentees these days because of the length of time they have to be absent employed in various parts of the Territory.

It is doubtful at present whether the Council could be an attraction to lure some back to work at village level. The people believe this could be so. If Council activity in future years provides a source of employment for otherwise absentees it may help to reduce the absentee figure. However again a town area has added attractions for the entertainment angle in picture theatres and hotels.

Many absentees, who return home on leave perhaps once a year, are found to be quite sophisticated in the sense that they have settled down to town life. Many have found a regular source of employment and would give little thought to returning to village life.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

An opportunity was taken during the patrol to revise health and hygiene work carried out on two previous patrols to the area in September and December.

People in most villages are busily re-building houses condemned and pulled down under my instructions on these patrols.

Some further housing was condemned and destroyed

(1)

HEALTH AND HYGIENE (CONT)

at Waiganda and Kuumanga hamlets. It is believed the poor standard of housing has been one of the main causes for much of the general sickness in the area. Unfortunately the people will not take responsibility for improving their own hygiene practices or maintaining reasonable housing constructions. Instead they prefer to wait for a patrolling officer to make his routine inspections which appears to provide a source of entertainment to the boredom of village life.

COMPLAINTS

An attempted suicide case was taken into custody at Menyi village and finally delivered to Bulolo police station. The woman, originally from the Aseki area, attempted to hang herself, over the usual reason - marriage problems. I believe that she was only looking for sympathy and is definitely not in need of psychiatric treatment. Attempted suicides from the Aseki area are quite common.

An adultery case was heard at Golden Pines Co. The result was one month I.M.L. at Bulolo lock-up.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

A total of 1817 people were enrolled for the election. Of these 1009 attended for polling. 799 people actually voted out of the 1009 people who attended for polling. It must be remembered that in three wards there was no election.

Out of the 799 people who actually voted there were 32 informal votes.

A total of 21 candidates contested the eleven wards.

John E. White
.....
John E. White
Patrol Officer

Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Serial 3769

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 8/68-69

Patrol Conducted by K.G.T. Sandell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Biaru, Biangai and (Eloa Census Divisions.)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives G. Bowane Trainee A.F.O., 1 P.H.D. Orderly
2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 17./3./1969 to 24./4./1969

Number of Days 39 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../1968

Medical/...../1966

Map Reference Patrol Map attached.

Objects of Patrol Area Study, Situation Report, Land investigations in Biangai,
General administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Mrs. Sney
3/11
on 2/7/69*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 6. 98

50

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference..... 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

24th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUN.

WAU PATROL NO. 8/68-69

The original and duplicate of a patrol report prepared by Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, following a patrol to the Biaru, Biangi and Eloa Census Divisions, are attached. Comprehensive comments by the Assistant District Commissioner are also attached.

The report prepared by Mr. Bowame, Trainee Assistant Field Officer, has been returned to the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau.

Mr. Sandell will need to pay more attention to spelling and grammatical construction.

B Bunting

(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner.

2/3

(49)

67-6-98

3rd July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL WAU NO. 8/68-69.

Your reference is 67-2-3 of 24th June, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. K.G.T. Sandell, P.O. to Biaru Valley and Biangai Census Divisions.

3. Quite a good report but, as remarked upon, its general appearance is marred by spelling errors and poor grammar in some instances.

4. Comments by A.D.C., Wau are comprehensive and cover the points raised by Mr. Sandell in his report.

aw
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

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.

67-1-1

RKG:OG

48
Sub - District Office,
W A U.
Morobe District.

16th June 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

W A U PATROL NO. 8/68-69 - Patrol Officer SANDELL.
BJARU - BIANGAI & ELOA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

The above report is submitted in quadruplicate. The delay in preparation was partially occasioned by Mr. Sandell having to prepare land investigation reports for the KAISINIK grassland areas involving about 800 claimant owners which is time consuming in preparation and documentation. Supporting documents are also attached.

My comments are:-

(1) Page 2.

Both the BJARU and ELOA Census Divisions are indeed isolated and unsuitable. This then connotes that future political, social and economic development for the areas concerned is restricted. My view is that the only solution will be resettlement in more amenable areas such as the KUDJERU which can be readily be linked to WAU by road. Please refer to my Patrol Report No. 10 of 68/69 on this.

(2) Page 3.

Mr. Sandell omits to mention such matters as the failure of many administration projects in the BIANGAI area as a possible course of their resistance to administration. The people have a past reputation for truculence over the years and the approach needed is one of patience, explanation and guidance.

(3) Page 4.

The relatively high rate of absenteeism at 3590 is yet another factor adversely affecting the rate of development of the BIANGAI. Projects such as coffee planting and cattle fattening are relatively labour intensive.

(4) Page 6.

Mr. Sandell has gathered some interesting information. I would be interested to learn how and why the ELOAS have settled in this particular region.

(5) Page 8.

I would tend to the view that the influential men in the area patrolled could well be leading members of the Lutheran Mission; Equally, I would be inclined to think that Mr. Sandell's impression of the power of the younger men is erroneous. They may appear to exert a lot of influence, but in the village environment, non-conformity with traditional norms and expected behaviour patterns is not lightly undertaken and the impression created by talking a great deal on any topic can be misleading. As with many Local Government Councils, village officials are frequently co-opted by the villagers, not on the basis of individual merit, but in a scapegoat role.

(6) Page 10.

Where possible, I would like to encourage individual endeavour rather than the traditional communal approach especially with respect to economic pursuits. I would have expected Mr. Sandell to give more adequate attention to land title which is a contentious issue in this area, and which is a factor hampering development.

(7) Page 11.

I rather doubt the patrolling officer's comments on the degree to which people in the area patrolled are literate; I think he is confusing literacy with the ability to speak a language.

(8) Page 15.

It is possible that a road can be constructed to link WAU and KUDJERU, but I cannot see that extending the road beyond KUDJERU to BIARU and ELOA would ever be contemplated in that there is limited economic possibilities and the terrain is very rugged.

(9) Page 16.

I cannot see the value of the KOKORO airfield and do not know who (if anybody) initiated its construction. I am apprehensive that the people in the area may view the completion of the strip as the answer to all their problems; Apart from medical emergencies I cannot see what will be uplifted from KOKORO.

(10) Page 17 & 18.

A sub - committee of the Town Advisory Council has been formed to investigate the possibilities for economic development in the sub - district and its report should be presented to Council for transmission within the next month. There are several possible lines for the BIANGAI, but resettlement seems the only hope for the BIARU and ELOA people.

(11) Page 19.

It will be a considerable time before local government can be introduced into the area patrolled.

(12) P.2 Situation Report.

I have put in a number of submissions on land title in the sub - district. As Mr. Sandell so correctly states disputed title is hampering effective development.

(13) Page 4.

As the BIARU is remote from GARAINA there is no likelihood of it joining the GARAINA Council.

(14) Page 5 & 6.

Before Local Government can be contemplated even, my view is that road access should be provided to the KUDJERU and active encouragement of resettlement be taken to improve the economic situation; When and if this improves, then we can contemplate political development.

(15) Page 7.

Vegetable sales can be a good source of income and I am endeavouring in liason with D.A.S.F. to investigate the possible establishment of a Vegetable Marketing Society. I am lead to believe that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction at prices currently being paid for vegetables. The handling of both coffee produced and cattle seems to be adequate at this juncture.

(16) Page 12.

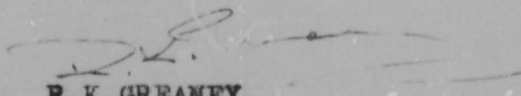
P.H.D. Staff is desperately short in the sub - district and until such time as this is alleviated, there is little to be done. I would like to see more patrolling carried by the department to rural areas.

(17) General.

Mr. Sandell has submitted a very comprehensive report of a patrol well carried out. The report is marred by many spelling and grammatical errors with poorly phrased sentence construction. Mr. Sandell is to number each paragraph for easier reference in future reports.

In general, I consider our prime need is to improve communications where possible; We should endeavour to resettle the BIARU and ELOA in the KUDJERU; When and if the economic situation improves, then we can possibly consider improved political arrangements. This will be a long process.

Copies of Mr. BOWAME's report are attached. This is a very poor effort and one would expect better. I intended to have him do the whole exercise again, but he departed on patrol four weeks ago and this would have delayed the submission of the report inordinately.

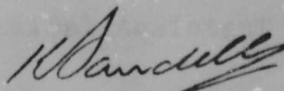

R.K. GREANEY.
Assistant District Commissioner.

(47)

In the Eloa Census Division there is a small group that have broken away from Anandea Village and established a hamlet some 30 minutes walk away from the main village site, this being due to the fact that they have been converted to the Seven Day Adventis religion, the total population of the group would be only in the vicinity of 30 persons.

Cults and unrest within the Biangai, Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions are not evident and require no comment.

Community education within the three census divisions is lacking considerably particularly within the Biangai when considering it's close proximity to Wau. Most villages within the Biangai and Biaru have constructed rough basketball courts and cleared areas where the men participate in soccer, but only within the village itself with no inter - village competition being carried out. Women's clubs and youth activities are not existent in the three census divisions.



K.G.T. Sandell
Patrol Officer.

(44)

the village site some 15 minutes walk from the old site and Aid Post, in defiance the A.P.O. has moved the Aid Post in the opposite direction and constructed a new building, in constructing this he gained no assistance from the local villagers and he had to call upon 5 men from the Indivi area for assistance. It appears to be nothing but 'big headness' on the side of both parties, both the A.P.O. and villagers were spoken to over the marriage problem which has caused this split, the patrolling officer was assured that they will attempt to straighten out the matter, I have given them one month to do so, if the situation continues then my only suggestion is to remove the A.P.O. and a replacement sent. In the early stages the Eloa people complained about not having an Aid Post and if this is the attitude they are going to develop now they have one, then the only solution is to remove it and put in another area that requires one, as in the Biaru which lack such a vital facility. Whilst at Tekadu the A.P.O. was requested to pay occasional visits to Kokoro, as the walking conditions from here to the Eloa are quite good. All the above matters have been referred to the Medical Assistant at Wau, for his information and consideration.

The main mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission, having a mission evangelist at Kaisenik and Wurawura in the Biangai, Kaisenik being the main centre in the Biangai Census Division with villages throughout the area coming as far away as Winima and Elauru for services at Kaisenik. The Biangai area is under the Mumeng Circuit with a European missionary based at Mumeng. The Eloa Census Division is under the same circuit, with a mission teacher at Anandea Village.

The Biaru area is under the Lutheran Mission controlled from Garaina, as previously mentioned there are a number of young men from this area away at the Bible School at Garaina studying to become mission workers. The influence of the Lutheran Mission in the Garaina area is shown by the assistance given in the recently constructed 'Namasu' trade store at Tauris Village.

The only services provided by the Government within the area patrolled is at present two functioning Aid Posts, these being at Biawen Village in the Piangai and at Tekadu Village in the Eloa Census Division. There was once an Aid Post at Wudsini Village in the Biaru, however the Aid Post Orderly was recalled to Wau and a replacement was never sent. I was quite alarmed to find that all the medical supplies for this Aid Post are still in the village without any proper supervision. This matter has been reported to the Medical Assistant at Wau for his immediate attention, before these supplies go astray and fall into the hands of the village children or even the adults, I have instructed the Village Official to keep watch on this and await word from Wau.

I strongly suggest that if an A.P.O. does become available that he be posted to this abandoned Aid Post at Wudsini Village, as the Biaru area is without medical services and when considering the isolation of the census division and the population it warrants an Aid Post. This has been requested by the people and I recommend that the matter be given serious considerations. The Aid Post at Biawen was inspected and found to be in satisfactory condition however medical supplies were low and as the A.P.O. was ill at the time of the patrol's visit he has been unable to come to Wau to gain supplies, he has been instructed to do so immediately he recovers. Considering the close proximity of Biawen Village to Wau and also being connected by road to the main centre, it would only be a benefit to the Biaru Census Division if the A.P.O. from here spend a period in the Wudsini area until a replacement is available.

At Tekadu Village in the Eloa Census Division it was discovered that the A.P.O., Joseph, has not been carrying out his duties to his fullest capacity, on further investigation it was found that a marriage problem is evident. Due to this he has been gaining little or no assistance from the villages, particularly Tekadu. The Luluai has recently re - located the

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Of those students that complete the final standard at the Kaisenik Primary 'T' they either further their education at Lae in either the Bugandi High School or at Bumayong Lutheran Mission School. However the majority of the students on completing their education at Kaisenik return to the village or apply for positions locally or outside the Sub - District. One interesting point is that last year three students of the Kaisenik Primary 'T' were awarded scholarships to further their education in Australia. The standard of education facilities in both the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions is very poor, it was found that a number of young men from the Biaru area are attending the Lutheran Mission Bible School at Garzina to become mission workers.

The general health of the people throughout the three census divisions was found to be reasonable good, no serious illnesses were seen whilst the patrol was in the field. The P.H.D. Health Educator accompanying the patrol gave lectures to all assembled villages on general health and hygiene, all villages were inspected for cleanliness and sanitation and found to be satisfactory in the majority of cases. Many common colds and infected sores were sited and these were treated, also a number of cases of 'grilli' were seen, treatment was given and the persons instructed to attend the nearest aid post frequently. Particularly within the Kaisenik area the high percentage of malaria was noted, this matter is to be referred to the Medical Assistant at Wau. In general the health situation in the entire area covered was found to be quite good and no further comments are necessary. May I suggest that future patrols be accompanied by a Health Educator to give further talks, these will greatly influence the people to have greater pride in their own personal hygiene and in the state of the village areas to guard against disease.

(41)

From the census conducted by this patrol the figures indicate that the sale of labor does not form a significant part of the economy in any of the three census divisions. Refer census figures attached to Area Study for absenteeism.

In all three census divisions there is no form of non-indigenous development. Within the Biangai area assistance is only being rendered by a number of Europeans by assisting to establish such projects as the Winima - Kwambu cattle project and the formation of a rural progress society to be based at Wandumi.

SOCIAL.

Facilities for education in the Biangai Census Division are well provided, particularly with the Primary 'T' School at Kaisenik which is centralised in the area, with the majority of students attending the school coming from the Biangai area, particularly so from the inlying villages of Kaisenik, Kwambu, and Biawen which are connected by road to the school. The Kaisenik Primary 'T' caters for children from Preparatory grade up to Standard VI. Students attending the school also coming from the upper Biangai villages and a small number from Wudsini and Tauris villages in the Biaru Census Division.

Within the Biangai area there is one Lutheran Mission school at Wurawura village which is run by a mission evangelist, here the tuition is mainly concentrated upon religious instruction, with only a basic form of arithmetic being taught, lessons are conducted in the mission language which is Vabim in which the children are taught to read and write. At one time a mission school existed at Wudsini village in the Biaru, however the teacher left some 12 months ago and a replacement not sent, here a similar course of studies was taught as in the Wurawura school. There is another mission school at Anandea village in the Eboa Census Division at the time of the patrols visit the mission teacher was absent.

In this area the potential for planting of Robusta coffee and also rice is rather good, rice has already been tried and found to do quite well, it was reported that last year the people harvested approximately 12 copra bags of Chinese long rice, which went to waste as they had no form of transportation to bring it to a buying centre, note that this amount that was wasted does not include what the villagers employed in their diet.

The patrol was approached by a delegation of 'headwater' Biaru people from Wudsini and Tauris and stated that they would be in favour of the Forestry Department coming into their area and that they would make land available to them. This I would consider to be the peoples idea of gaining a road into the area, which they have seen Forestry do in other areas, particularly in the Biangai. With road access it would enable them to increase the economical position of their census division. It realised that these people are not a lazy crowd and are willing to work to improve their present position, but with the problem of no access and no form of communications with the outside areas it is contributing a great deal to the lack of interest in developing and advancing the economic position of the Biaru Census Division.

Within the Eloa and Biangai areas no activities are carried out in goldmining to any large extent by individuals, a number of Eloa's are working small but uneconomic leases on the lower sections of the Eloa River, the amount of work outlaid on these gold leases is not very much, therefore the cash income from the leases is nominal. At Kokoro some 14 men hold goldminer licences, but due to an all out effort being made on the airstrip construction work on the leases has ceased, this has been so for over 9 months. In the Biangai Census Division no person is working gold for himself, a number are occasionally employed by native miners or at Golden Ridges belonging to N.G.G.

(5)

to the people in advising and making available an Agricultural Assistant from time to time to help in the construction of enclosures and husbandary of the stock.

Within the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions coffee production is the only form of cash cropping, this present situation could be increased and also provide interest for the villagers if the problem of access was improved. The areas are potentially good for market gardening, however the time period between harvesting the crop and presenting it for sale at the buying points at Wau, makes the produce unfit for sale and consumption. Not only this factor but if they do succeed in gaining a buyer the expense of travelling into the main centre and the time spent here, then the return trip to the village, affords them completely nothing and the initial outlay of labour and costs are not covered in the final sale of the crop. Due to this interest in market gardening in the Biaru and Eloa areas is virtually nil, even though these census divisions have a good potential.

Coffee remains the sole form of income in both these areas, this is marketed at the Sai - Watut R.P.S. at Slate Creek in the majority of cases, particularly so in the Eloa. It was noted that a number of people in the upper Biaru have set aside money for membership to the proposed R.P.S. in the Biangai, but this is not gaining the full support that is possible in the Biaru due to the relationships between the Biangai and Biaru people. However a number of influential villagers in this area, in particular at Tauris, have collected in the vicinity of three hundred dollars for membership to this Society. The patrolling officer was told that these villagers will be coming to Wau to consult the Agricultural Officer in the near future re membership to the planned R.P.S.

The lower Biaru villages have migrated to Kokoro but are still maintaining coffee plantings at the old village sites until they have firmly established the economy in the Kokoro area

(A)

Through discussions with NINGA of Kaisenik it appears that they have little interest in undertaking any other form of economy, such as cattle until they have established their coffee to a better standard and that land ownership disputing can be settled within the area. As stated in the previous heading, land problems are the sole reason for delaying the advancement of the Biangai Census Division.

The only other form of cash cropping that supports an income for the Biangai people, is the sale of fresh vegetables to certain plantation owners in Wau, in particular Mr. R. Benson who has a buying point at the road end at Kaisenik Creek. Not only by this method are vegetables sold for income but also by the individual market gardeners in the area bringing their produce to the Wau market. However it was noted that the amount of vegetables being grown is well below the potential, this being due to the price being paid is not agreeable to the people.

At present coffee is being marketed at either the Sai - Watut Society in the adjoining census division and to a smaller extent to the W.B.K. Society at Wanduni. Steps are at present being made to form this society into a Rural Progress Society which may have considerable advantages, however at present a lack of assistance on the part of the people is delaying its formation as adequate numbers of members is required to get the Society into action. This maybe credited to some extent to the tensions existing between the individual groups in the Biangai. If such a Society could get off the ground not only would it supply an accessible market for coffee grown in the area but also prove extremely lucrative even if it were to confine itself to fresh vegetables, as an assumed market exists in Wau, Bulolo, Lae and Port Moresby.

Activities conducted by development departments within the Biangai have proved valuable to a certain extent, particularly so in the Biangai at the Winima and Kwembu cattle project where the Department of Agriculture has rendered considerable assistance

(37)

In all three Census Divisions the people have a fairly basic knowledge of the purposes of preferential voting and the reasons for elections, what is now required is a strengthened programme on what the House of Assembly members do once they have been elected, again this maybe only achieved by continual political education by all patrols into the areas concerned.

ECONOMIC.

In all three census divisions the form of cash cropping that has been established the longest and which is depended upon for the cash income, is coffee. This has changed to some extent within the Biangai Census Division where considerable interest and efforts are being displayed by the Winima and Kwembu groups in their newly established cattle project near Winima Village on the banks of the Bulolo River. At present they have 67 head of cattle, these being purchased locally in Wau, the pastures are mainly of natural grasses however introduced species are starting to be employed. The stock is purchased young being tended by the people and then re - sold at Wau. Considerable work and expense has been outlaid in fencing for this project and it a credit to the Winima and Kwembu people. Even with the cattle project coffee is still being maintained as the primary source of income at present. Other villages in the Biangai are still dependant upon coffee as the main form of cash cropping.

The Biawen group have attempted to commence a cattle project on land near Kaisenik Creek and the Bulolo River, but this has been delayed considerably due to land in question being under dispute by the Kaisenik and Luwani groups, the Biawen group have caused the problem by extending over their land boundaries into the Kaisenik and Luwani holdings. By doing this they are only putting their project behind and delaying development of their own economy and also of the entire area.

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The only reasons that I consider possible for the Garaina Councillor spreading this rumor were either to assist him in gaining tax from the people as he was en route to Wau for tax collection purposes and considered that his statement may influence the Biaru people into paying tax to the Garaina Council or that he may have mis-interpreted a report gained from his own area. It must be remembered that the Biaru people have affiliations with the Upper Waria people through marriage exchange, a common mission headquarters at Garaina and also the walking track from the Waria area to Wau passes through the Biaru Valley, also their land holdings adjoin each other, but this is as far as the relationships extend. What did arise from Yepin's statement was an interest in the functioning and formation of Local Government Councils in the Territory, questions were presented to the patrol on these matters and some very interesting points were raised, the people were referred to the political education pamphlets which have been distributed. As a summary I would say that the upper Biaru villages are keen and interested in Local Government Councils and if the problem of access into the area could be overcome, which would naturally improve the economy of the area and also intensify political education by following patrols then these particular groups would participate in Local Government work whole heartily. As expressed by the people, they have observed the work of village officials and mission workers over a number of years now and have seen little improvement in the area, they now consider that councillors and a local government administration maybe the solution to their problems.

Just through general discussions it is obvious that the people in the Biaru Census Division and also the Eloa have only a minor understanding of government and also local government, but realising that a spark of interest is now present this maybe improved by further follow up patrols concentrating on political education which will assist in enlightening them on government procedure and methods.

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In the Biaru Census Division the problem is very similar to the Eloa area, but in the form of greater difficulty in access. This accounts for the migrations out to the recently established settlement at Kokoro in the Kukipi administrative area where they are constructing an airstrip. The greatest numbers in migration are occurring in the lower villages of the Biaru, Gorua, Tori and Ulum, which is no longer existing. The people consider that if the airstrip is completed at Kokoro then this will allow for easy transportation of produce gained from cash cropping, whereas if they remain in the old villages in the Biaru Valley they will be virtually imprisoned because of the access problem. Not only this but if they attempt to advance their economy then they will be faced by the hard and difficult walk out to Wau and the other buying centres to sell their produce. They have come to realise that at the end of their labours the profit gained is only small compared with other areas and the interest to advance is lost due to access into the Biaru Valley.

The upper or 'headwater' villages of the Biaru have however established a sounder form of economy than the lower places and at present awaiting the outcome of the Kokoro project or if the Kudjeru Valley area is opened up, then they may consider migrating out to the area that advances first, in doing this they consider that they will overcome the problem of access and bring themselves out of this backward stage. However at present these groups are willing to stay put and bide their time until some noticeable advancement is made in the two areas previously mentioned.

Whilst in the Biaru Census Division a report was received that a Councillor, YEPIN, from the Garaina Local Government Council had visited the area last year and informed the villagers of the upper Biaru that the Wau administration had left them and that they would now come under the control of Garaina. This had greatly confused the people and they were awaiting a patrol from Wau to consult in regards to Yepin's statement. The peoples minds were put at rest and told that they were still in the Wau Sub - District.

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only be achieved by an exerted effort being made by this department to educate and assist the committees in carrying out their duties. In the patrolling officers opinion it would be advisable to bring all the Biangai groups into a meeting, whereby all land disputes maybe presented in view of all the individual group members and thereby eliminate the practise of two or three persons presenting a dispute without the knowledge of the entire group and the opposing group. This maybe a possible method of at least solving land dispute problems within the Biangai Census Division if only to a minor extent in the initial stages. If the present situation continues and no action is taken immediately then the advancement of the Biangai area will remain at this present standard, with the economic and political situation making no headway whatsoever.

The position, politically, in the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions is quite good, they both have the will to advance, particularly in the Eloa area, but unfortunately the problem of access and communications into both these areas is the drawback. Within the Eloa Census Division the understanding of the structure and workings of the 'government' is only very minor, but one must realise that this group of people have had a shorter period of contact with the Administration than the other two census divisions. It must also be considered that the population of the area is only small, which is a drawback in making any fast and noticeable change in the economy of the area. This particular problem is realised by the people and accounts for the migrations in of groups from the Aseki administrative area, Kapa and Kabu River areas. In the Eloa Census Division they have adequate available land but lack in population numbers to do anything with this land so as to improve the economic potential of the area.

fact the Agricultural Officer at Wau is not prepared to place stock into the project which the Biawens wish to commenced atleast by the end of April, 1969, until the dispute has been settled. This has delayed the establishment of the project within the village and as an overall effect has delayed development of the Biangai Census Division.

It was noted that the only groups within the Biangai area that have put aside their individual problems on land ownership matters and concentrated on the advancement of their present position are the Winima and Kwembu groups. However it must be realised that socially both these groups have very close affiliations with each other, but even so when considering that the remaining groups in the area are bound in relationships through marriage in particular but they have not attempted to follow the example of the winima and biawen people and resolve the inter village disputing over land and aim towards increasing their economy.

Both the Winima and Kwembu groups have settled their inter village disputes over land ownership and are now channelling their energies into developing the economy of their respective areas without being troubled by land problems. Within the Biangai Census Division there is ample land for all groups, however as previously mentioned, the fear of anyone person advancing above the rest is not accepted. Seeing that this is the case within this particular area and with the lack of unification amongst the individual groups it would prove extremely difficult to establish administration under a local government council. What is firstly required is arbitration of all land disputes in the area whether major or minor. This could be greatly assisted if the Demarcation Committees would operate to their fullest capacity, this could

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SITUATION REPORT - WAU PATROL No.8/68-69.

BIANGAI, BIARU AND ELOA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

POLITICAL.

All three census divisions in which the patrol was conducted are in a non council area, the nearest Local Government Councils are in the Upper Watut Census Division and the Garaina area.

Within the Biangai Census Division the attitude to Local Government council administration is rather good as they are not new to the idea and will not have to be "sold" on the matter. The people are aware of the functions of and workings of a council, however as their present interests are deeply concerned with land disputing problems throughout the entire area, they are unable to concentrate upon the advantages of a council within the area. Continual disputing over land matters amongst villages is only delaying and hampering the development of the area. Not only this a rather serious problem holding back development of the area as a whole, but is greatly affecting individuals within the Biangai Census Division. It appears that they cannot see anyone person start to make some attempt at advancing and better their lot, if someone makes steps at forwarding above the rest of the population, then he is stopped by a dispute being raised over the land that he is going to form his new economy on. This was particularly noticeable in the Biawen - Kaisenik land dispute which was presented to the patrol whilst in the field. In this particular case the Kaiseniks and Luwani clans disputed ownership of the land on which the Biawen group intended to place their planned cattle project. Due to this

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26th April, 1969.

Saturday - observed.

27th April, 1969.

Sunday - observed.

28th April, 1969.

To Kaisenik to hear dispute over land near Kaisenik Creek between Kaisenik and Biawen groups, owners and others not at Kaisenik on my arrival, returned to Wau, carried out work on census figures, A.F.O. Bowame to Forestry Bulolo to gain bearings and distances on Elauru and Welewele land. Overnight WAU.

29th April, 1969.

To Kaisenik, again the people concerned in the dispute not present, returned to Wau, further work on census figures and report. Overnight WAU.

30th April, 1969.

To Wandumi, village lined and census conducted, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly, MASANI, discussions with villagers, returned to Wau. Overnight WAU.

1st May, 1969.

Dispute between Kaisenik and Biawen groups heard, complete day spent on the hearing. Overnight WAU.

End of Patrol.

18th April, 1969. Cont'd.

reaching almost the half-way mark report received that the helicopter had landed in the morning, surveyors aboard has taken bearings and departed, NINGA and policeman at site had returned to Kaisenik via an other route. Returned to the camp at Warabung No.1. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

19th April, 1969.

At warabung No.1, to site of Elauru land, walked boundaries with owners and agents, 174 acres, returned to the camp in the early afternoon, commenced genealogy for Yalu, Yawmora clans in the afternoon, continued late into the night. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

20th April, 1969.

Worked on the genealogy and ownership list for the Elauru land holders, great difficulty in obtaining the genealogy and actual owners. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

21st April, 1969.

Worked on and completed the land investigation report for the Elauru land. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

22nd April, 1969.

Boundaries of the Welewele land (108 acres) walked around, boundary between pegs 5 and 6 changed to allow for cemetery to remain on native land and not included in the Forestry block as was previously done, commenced genealogy. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

23rd April, 1969.

A.F.O. Bowame continued work on the Welewele genealogy, self worked on gaining some 246 signatures for the Agency Agreement of Elauru. Genealogy for Welewele completed, commenced to gain signatures on the Agency Agreement. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

24th April, 1969.

All possible signatures gained, prepared patrol equipment and departed for Kaisenik in the afternoon, arrived and departed for Wau. Overnight WAU.

25th April, 1969.

Anzac Day - observed at Wau.

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12th April, 1969. Cont'd.

villagers re assistance of the Kokoro airstrip, heard a complaint re marriage problem A.P.O. Joseph, also spoke to village official and people re lack of assistance given to the A.P.O., above marriage problem contributed considerably to no assistance rendered - will consult the Medical Assistant Wau on returning. Afternoon departed for Anandea, total time on the track from Takadu, 1 hour 50 minutes. Overnight ANANDEA.

13th April, 1969.

Anandea village lined and census revision conducted in the morning, health and hygiene lectures given by the P.H.D. orderly. No complaints presented to the patrol, discussions with village officials and others in the afternoon, rest of the day observed. Overnight ANANDEA.

14th April, 1969.

Departed Anandea for walk out of the Elauri Census Division into the Kudjeru Valley. Anandea to Haus Kanda, 5 hours hard walking. Overnight HAUS KANDA.

15th April, 1969.

Broke camp at Haus Kanda and departed for Kudjeru rain experienced on the track making the track very wet and greasy, arrived Kudjeru camp, actual walking time, 5 hours 40 minutes. Departed Kudjeru for Winima (Biangai Census Division) total time on track 4 hours 35 minutes. Overnight WINIMA.

16th April, 1969.

At Winima during the morning, carriers arrived from Kudjeru 1100 hours. Departed for camp at Warabung No.1, 10 minutes walk down from Winima, funds for carriers short and patrolling officer wished to discuss matters with the Assistant District Commissioner before commencing land investigations in the Biangai, sent A.F.O. Bowame to Wau. Overnight WAU.

17th April, 1969.

Discussions with the Assistant District Commissioner in the morning, collected additional funds required and departed for Warabung No.1, on returning to the camp, discussed with the Elauri group preparations for the land investigation. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

18th April, 1969.

On request from the Assistant District Commissioner departed for the helicopter pad on the road to Skindewai, on

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6th April, 1969.

Broke Wennim and departed for campsite at Kamandi some 3 hours from Kokoro, actual walking time 6 hours 45 minutes over only a partially made walking track. Overnight KAMANDI Campsite.

7th April, 1969.

Broke camp at Kamandi and departed for Kokoro track again wet and roughly cut out of the bush, arrived Kokoro, actual walking time 3 hours 30 minutes. Overnight KOKORO.

8th April, 1969.

At Kokoro, discussions with villagers re activities at the new settlement and ideas on future development. Airstrip site inspected, gradient 1.37, length (including over and under shoots) 1800 feet, width 200 feet plus. 1168 feet now completed requires only minor levelling and filling in patches. Organised carriers for walk into the Eloa Census Division tomorrow morning. Overnight KOKORO.

9th April, 1969.

Departed Kokoro for Akabenga campsite, actual walking time 3 hours 30 minutes, Eloa carriers not awaiting patrol here, set up camp. Overnight AKABENGA.

10th April, 1969.

During the night a group of 5 males and 4 females arrived from a camp some two hours away from Akabenga on the Eloa River - squatters from the Kapu River area (Aseki administrative area) a very primitive lot. Set out for Yenawi with the Kokoro carriers, met Eloa carriers 40 minutes from the camp, cargo transferred and then onto Yenawi. Akabenga to Kokoro 3 hours 30 minutes, Akabenga to Yenawi 4 hours 30 minutes, actual walking time. Overnight YENAWI, Eloa Census Division.

11th April, 1969.

Morning lined and the census revised at Yenawi, health and hygiene lectures given by P.H.D. orderly. Names recorded for 39 males and females migrated from the Aseki administrative area. Prepared patrol equipment and departed for Tekadu in the afternoon, Yenawi to Tekadu 35 minutes, actual walking time, aid post inspected here, discussions with A.P.O. village official and villagers. Overnight TEKADU.

12th April, 1969.

Morning Tekadu lined and census revised, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly, MASANI, spoke to

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30th March, 1969.

Sunday - rested, patrol cargo arrived in the late morning. Overnight WUDSINI.

31st March, 1969.

Wudsini lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly. Discussions re Councillor YEPIN of the Garaina Local Government Council recently in the area - refer Situation report. Overnight WUDSINI.

1st April, 1969.

G. Bowame A.F.O. and patrol party to Ilavu, self and a number of Wudsini villagers to a site selected by them as a possible airstrip - 45 minutes walk from camp located on a kunai ridge, found to be unsuitable due to width and gradient - 15 degrees plus. Returned to Wudsini and then onto Ilavu. A.F.O. Bowame had revised the census and health talks given. Ilavu to Tauris 30 minutes, Wudsini to Ilavu 20 minutes, track in good condition. Tauris lined and census revised in the afternoon, health and hygiene lectures given, discussions re local government councils and political education matters went late into the night. Overnight TAURIS.

2nd April, 1969.

Tauris to Tori 2 hours 30 minutes. Tori lined and census revision conducted, health and hygiene lectures given, discussions with village official and other villagers. Overnight TORI.

3rd April, 1969.

Tori to Gorua 3 hours 30 minutes, village found in a filthy state, pigs and rubbish littered the place, held a clean - up campaign. Census revised for both Gorua and Ulum villages, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly, discussions with villages and village officials. Overnight GORUA.

4th April, 1969.

Good Friday - observed.

5th April, 1969.

Gorua to campsite on the Wennim River, en route to Kokoro, actual walking time 5 hours 30 minutes over a rough track. Overnight WENNIM Camp.

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23rd March, 1969.

Sunday - rested at WARABUNG No.1.

24th March, 1969.

To Elauru, 30 minutes from campsite, census revision, health and hygiene lectures given by P.H.D. orderly, village inspected, discussions re Forestry land application on Elauru land, owners to await patrols return into the area for land investigation, land dispute between Biangais and Biarus raised at Elauru, will investigate on return trip. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

25th March, 1969.

To Welewele, 1 hour from the campsite, census revised, health and hygiene talks given by MASANI, P.H.D. orderly. Forestry land application discussed, owners to await patrols return trip for land investigation. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

26th March, 1969.

Departed Warabung No.1 for Warabung No.2 (upper Biangai area), walking difficult due to uncut track and wet conditions, difficulty in crossing the flooded Wak River, camp established, spent an unpleasant night due to heavy rain and cold conditions, actual walking time from Warabung No.1 to Warabung No.2, 6 hours 30 minutes. Overnight WARABUNG No.2.

27th March, 1969.

At Warabung No.2, awaiting Constable AHGITA coming behind with remainder of the patrol cargo, delayed to difficulty in recruiting carriers, heavy rain and flooded river. By afternoon still hasn't arrived at camp. Overnight WARABUNG No.2.

28th March, 1969.

At Warabung No.2, constable AHGITA arrived late morning, too late to set out for the Biaru Census Division. Overnight WARABUNG No.2.

29th March, 1969.

Departed Warabung No.2 with Constable AHGITA to locate the Biaru carriers, part of the line located on the second range from the campsite, remainder well behind, kept on moving towards Wudsini, arrived late afternoon, after heavy rain being experienced on the road in, actual walking time 7 hours 20 minutes. Overnight WUDSINI.

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PATROL DIARY.

17th March, 1969.

Departed Wau for Kaisenik per vehicle, called in at Kaisenik Primary 'T' School re certain matters from Assistant District Commissioner, discussions with teacher-in-charge, Mr.D. Fife. Walked to Kaisenik and supervised establishment of the camp. Discussions with Paramount Luluai NINGA of Kaisenik re purpose of patrol and land matters in the area. Overnight KAISENIK.

18th March, 1969.

Kaisenik village lined and census revised, no complaints, considerable lack of attendance due to the high absentee total rate in the village. Further discussions with Ninga and other village people, gathering information for area study and situation report. Overnight KAISENIK.

19th March, 1969.

In morning to Kwembu, twenty minutes back along road from Kaisenik. Kwembu lined and census revised, Masani, P.H.D. health educator gave lectures on village health and hygiene, village inspected, no complaints, returned to Kaisenik. Overnight KAISENIK.

20th March, 1969.

To Biawen in the morning, forty minutes walk from Kaisenik, Biawen lined and census revised, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly, talks re Forestry land application on Biawen land, owners told to Patrolling Officer that they now refuse to return the land concerned, to Kaisenik. Overnight Kais

21st March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner to Kaisenik to discuss land matters with Biawens and Kaiseniks, further investigations to be taken by this patrol on it's return trip through the area. Departed for Kaisenik Creek at the end of the Forestry road, then onto Warabung No.1 TOT two hours. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

22nd March, 1969.

To Winima, 15 minutes walk from campsite, village lined and census revised, health and hygiene talks given by P.H.D. orderly, afternoon discussions re land matters in particular the Kudjeru grasslands. Overnight WARABUNG No.1.

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PATROL No.	WAU No.8/68-69
SUB-DISTRICT.	WAU
DISTRICT.	MOROBE
COUNCIL / NON-COUNCIL AREA.	NON-COUNCIL
PATROL CONDUCTED BY.	K.G.T. SANDELL
DESIGNATION.	PATROL OFFICER
AREA PATROLLED.	BIANGAI, BIARU and ELOA CENSUS DIVISIONS
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.	G. Bowame A.F.O. Trainee, 2 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 P.H.D. Orderly.
DURATION OF PATROL.	17/3/69 to 24/4/69 39 days.
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PATROL TO AREA.	NOVEMBER, 1968
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	Area study, Situation Report, Land investigations in Biangai, General administration.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED.	2324
MAP REFERENCE.	Map Attached.
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED/NOT ENCLOSED.	ENCLOSED

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The attitude of the people in the Etoa Census Division is not much for any comment, they know what they are and have heard about their work, but in their present backward stage they have no interest in concerning themselves with a local government council, the peoples main interest lie in advancing the economy of the area and gaining some form of substantial income into the census division. Local government will not be considered until this is achieved, even though they consider them a good thing. Here again further political education is required to broaden the knowledge of these people in government which is very small at present.

K.G.T. Sandell
K.G.T. Sandell.
Patrol Officer.

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POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY Cont'd.

ownership then they may settled down to improving their present situation economically wise, until all land disputing is finally finished the possibilities of increasing and expanding the economy are hopeless.

Within the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions the chances of expanding the economy is not possible until there is some form of access provided to these areas which are virtually cut - off from the outside world. The people are keen enough however with this rather serious problem facing them they have little interest in making steps forward in their economy.

O ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the people in the Biangai Census Division towards local government is good, they have long been established and are aware of them, the purposes and functioning of them are well understood. The people tend to hold the opinion that they have been ignored in this matter, however when one considers the present social situation in the area, where tension exists between individual groups it is hard to imagine the people unifying as a combined group and work together in a council. This problem of relationships between the groups in the Biangai can be put down to the mixed up land ownership pattern which arises disputes, this first must be overcome before local government can be considered.

The attitude found in the Biaru Census Division is one of keen interest, they seem to think that the village officials and mission have achieved little in developing their area of the past years and now consider councillors to be the answer to their problem. What would be first required in this area is further political education before solid statements could be made about the peoples attitude to local government.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA Cont'd.

price being paid at present. The income received from individuals bringing the crops to the market at Wau is not available, but an estimate would be in the vicinity of \$250 per week. The people in the Biaru and Eloa are not able to carry out market gardening due to no access into the areas, even though both these areas have good potential for this form of economy.

Coffee produced in the Biangai is either marketed at the Sai - Watut R.P.S. or at the W.B.K. Society at Wandumi, moves are now being made to form this society into a Rural Progress Society, not only will it have advantages for coffee marketing, but also if it were to confine itself to fresh vegetables as there is a ready market at Wau, Bulolo, Lae and Port Moresby. Coffee from the Biaru is sold at either the Sai - Watut or the W.B.K. Society, some is carried to Garaina for sale. What coffee is produced in the Eloa Census Division is mainly marketed at the Sai - Watut Society at Slate Creek.

Attached census figures indicate the absentee rate in all divisions, however absent workers do not form a great part of the economy in the three census divisions.

There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the Biaru or Biangai also including the Eloa Census Division, exception may come in the case of Sara of Wandumi and also Ninga of Kaisenik who hold larger coffee blocks than any of the others in the Biangai.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

All three census divisions have adequate arable land, but this heading maybe summed up briefly. In the case of the Biangai Census Division the economy may certainly be increased, however if the people could concentrate their efforts into advancing themselves and not in continual disputing over land

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

for land now held by the Administration, in particular the 6000 HA block in Wau recently presented to the Lands Title Commissioner, ownership being awarded to the administration.

The comprehension of the people in all three areas of the formation of the government and the understanding of it's functioning is only satisfactory in the Biaru and Eloa areas, the Biangais are far more advanced due to their long contact with the administration and Europeans. As discussed in the attached Situation Report, what is required is strengthen political education programme by all patrols into the Biaru and Eloa and also the Biangai to keep them informed of recent developments in the House of Assembly and it's resolutions formed. The Biaru people are a 'go ahead' lot and have a basic knowledge in local government and are very keen on the subject, therefore by further enlightening by political education they will advance politically.

Matters concerning leadership, social groupings, affiliations and Mission influence have been discussed under headings C D and H, these tie in closely with this heading.

M ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

See Appendix III for coffee figures in the three census divisions covered.

The main form of economy in the area is coffee and this is depended upon for the cash income. This has changed to a certain degree in the Biangai where a cattle project has been established by the Winima and Kwembu villages, the remaining villages are still dependant upon coffee for their sole income.

The only other form of economy in the Biangai is the sale of vegetables, at one time over \$500 per week was being out into the area for the purchase of market gardening produce, this has declined to some extent particularly in the Biangai area around Kaisenik where plantings have decreased because of the

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COMMUNICATIONS Cont'd.

(b) Air. There are no airfields in the Biangai, Biaruru or Eloa Census Divisions. Within the Biaruru and Eloa Valleys there are no possible airstrip sites due to the rugged terrain and closed in valley of the Biaruru. One site had been selected by the Wudsini people and was inspected, it was found to be unsatisfactory due to the gradient which was 15 degrees plus and also the length and approaches were unsuitable.

The only possible airstrip which is now under construction and is outside the Wau administrative area, is at Kokoro in the Kukipi Sub - District. So far 28 men from the Biaruru area have completed 1160 feet having another 640 feet to reach 1800 feet, the gradient being 1.38. The approaches are clear and drainage is no problem.

K TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Throughout the entire area studied there is not many men or women trained in technical skills. There are quite a number of 'bush' carpenters in the Biangai and Biaruru Census Divisions, however few of them have been instructed in the art of building and their acquired knowledge comes from casual employment in the main centres, working for contractors or what they have seen. There are none skilled in clerical work, however with the large number of boys in the Biangai attending high schools, they will possibly find work in this field.

L THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration and non - natives is quite good, however to a certain extent in the Biangai Census Division there tends to be a certain amount of tense feeling between the administration and the local people, this arises from the number of land disputes in the area and also over the claims from the Biangais that they never received money

(18)

COMMUNICATIONS Cont'd.

the road was constructed by the Forestry Department and is maintained by them, as this road is only recently constructed the surface and sides have not completely settled and as a result slips occur from above and below the road surface, difficulty is experienced in maintaining culverts and drains due to this. In wet conditions the surface becomes very slippery and muddy and a four wheel vehicle is required.

Winima, Elauru and Wurawura Villages are within an hours walk to the end of the Forestry road at Kaisenik Creek, there is good possibilities of extending this road on to Winima, what is required is a bridge over Kaisenik Creek. This may possibly eventuate now that the Forestry Department has applied for land in the Elauru and Wurawura areas for re-forestation purposes.

Both the Biaru and Etoa Census Divisions are totally without road access and are only connected to Wau and the Biangai by rough bridle paths over rugged terrain. Due this fact of no road or other form of access into these areas it greatly hampering the advancement of the areas. This has influenced the people into attempting to have Forestry come in their area so as they may gain a road which they have seen this department do in other areas. Not only this but it has forced the people in the lower sections of the Biaru Valley to migrate out to Kokoro where there is a better chance of advancing and not being worried by the problem of access.

The patrol route followed from Kokoro into the Etoa Census Division joins onto the old Bulldog road, then follows the it along the Etoa River until about an hours walking from Avandee. The original route of the road was cut in the majority of sections and found to be in reasonable condition in regards to the surface, the majority of slips have occurred from above the road and not from below, naturally the bridges have long been washed away. However what was seen of the old Bulldog road it was quite good considering the lack of any attention for over 25 years.

MISSIONS Cont'd.

Seven Day Adventis religion. There is no tension or conflict existing between this particular group and the other villages in the area.

The only services provided by the Lutheran Mission in all three census divisions are a school at Wurawuri in the Biangai under the supervision of an evangelist and also a school at Anandea in the Eloa Census Division. The standard of education taught has already been covered under heading F. The Lutheran Mission have a pastor based at Kaisenik who serves the whole Biangai area.

At Kaisenik there is a European and his wife working for the Summer Institute of Linguistics studying the language in Biangai Census Division.

The general attitude of the people towards the Christian Missions is one of exceptance. In almost all villages that were visited there were no persons who did not profess to believe in the Lutheran Mission or as in the Eloa with the small group of Seven Day Adventis, here however this religion is only newly established and is not gaining the fullest support at present.

I NON - INDIGENES.

This section is not applicable to the areas surveyed, as there is no non - indigenous enterprizes in the area.

J COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads. The Biangai Census Division is well serviced with roads, a vehicular road extents from Wau to Kaisenik Villags crossing the Bulolo River at Kaisenik and extending for another 3 to 4 miles out to Kaisenik Creek. From Kaisenik to Kaisenik Creek the road

STANDARD OF LIVING Cont'd.

European styled clothes and artefacts are widely used throughout the area studied, except within the Eloa Census Division where in the majority of cases the males are clothed in European styled clothes and the women still maintain the traditional dress of a grass skirt and beads, this maybe attributed to the fact that the position of the female in this area is held in a much lower respect than in the Biangai and Biaru Census Divisions, this being typical to recently contacted groups and particularly the Watuts.

The staple diet in the Biangai is heavily supplemented by foodstuffs purchased from the local trade stores, however the use of starchy foods from the garden is still the main staple food. In the Biaru the trend in the diet is towards the crops grown in the garden and will only be varied if they are capable of gaining tinned meat and rice when the two trade stores in the area have any stock or they visit the main centre. The Eloa people rely solely upon what they grow themselves and is the basic starchy diet of kaukau and taro. Introduced foodcrops play only a minor part in the diet of the people in all three areas.

There are no community centres or organisations in the areas studied, the younger people will participate in soccer or basketball within the village, with little inter - village competition taking place.

(H) MISSIONS

The only operative mission in all three census divisions is the Lutheran Mission, the Biangai and Eloa areas being controlled under the Mumeng Circuit and the Biaru coming under Garaina. All villages and social groups identify themselves with this mission and have respect and strong alliance with it.

There is a group of some 30 persons of the Eloa Census Division that have broken away from Anandea Village and follow the

(16)

LIBRACY Cont'd.

Kaisenik Primary 'T' School.

In the Biangai a number of radios were seen with at two in every village, the Biaru has atleast one in each of the 'headwater' villages with few in the lower places. The most popular stations are those broadcasting in Pidgin like Rabaul and Wewak. No radios were sited in the Etoa Census Division. The interest displayed by the people in the three areas towards newspapers is very small, about all they are used for is smoking, however the children attending the Kaisenik school are encouraged to keep in touch with current affairs but the chances of them gaining newspapers or bulletins is very slim.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living in the Biangai Census Division can only be described as reasonable and could be greatly improved upon when one considers their close proximity to the main centres. The style of housing is the 'coastal' design, being off the ground by 3 to 4 feet, having bamboo woven walls and kunai roofing, each home has at least two bedrooms with a kitchen built outside. At Wurawara Village the walls and roofing are made of pandanus leaves due to the shortage of bamboo in the area. All villages are well supplied with fresh water and the sanitation is only of a reasonable standard. The cleanliness of the actual village area leaves much to be desired at times, particularly so in the higher up villages.

The standard of living in the Biaru area is similar to the Biangai, the style of housing is the same, it was noted however that the state of cleanliness and sanitation of the Biaru villages is of a higher standard than the other areas. In the Etoa the living standards are not so good the state of sanitation and cleanliness is poor, particularly so in Yanawi Village where the housing conditions are in a shocking state.

(15)

F LITERACY.

See Appendix IV attached, listing the number of students in each grade at the Kaisenik Primary 'T' School.

There are two mission schools in the area studied, these being at Wurawura Village in the Biangai and at Anandea Village at the Eloa Census Division. At both these schools a very low form of education is taught, the emphasis being on religious instruction rather than the basic subjects, lessons are in the mission language, Yabim. There are approximately 19 pupils at the Wurawura school and between 10 and 16 at the Anandea school, however attendance is not stable and varies all the time.

Within the Biangai area a high percentage of the younger people are semi - literate in English, being able to speak and in a minority of cases able to write. All are literate in Pidgin English, except for a number of the elderly people. In the Biaru Census Division there would be only about 35 of the younger men able to speak English, with all the men literate in Pidgin except for a number of older ones, amongst the females only a small percentage can speak Pidgin. Due to the isolation and lack of educational facilities in this area the literacy level is rather low when compared with other areas. The Eloa Census Division due to it's recent contact has few people literate in even the Pidgin English language, this is mainly confined to the younger men who have travelled away from the village.

In the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions there are no persons, apart from either Administration and mission staff who have received what could be termed a higher education. However in the Biangai there is a number of the younger generation who have completed their education at the Kaisenik school and are now attending Bugandi High School at Lae and the Lutheran Mission school at Bumayong. In the Biangai there are three children, 2 males and 1 female who were awarded scholarships last year and are now attending school in Australia, all three were from the

LAND TENURE AND USE Cont'd.

if a male marries within the group then he has rights on his wife's land as she does on his, however if a person marries outside the area then only the children from the marriage inherit rights to the father's land and not the wife from an outside area or as the case maybe with a female marrying outside the area. This does not apply in cases where a male from the Biangai marries a female from the Biaru, they both have rights on each other's land as do the children. Within the Biangai and Biaru the method of children being passed from family to family is to ensure that the rights to both his father's and mother's land is not lost, there have been cases where the father or mother as the case maybe have refused to return a child to the in-laws family and through this the child has been deprived rights to the land. This has caused considerable problems over land particularly in the Biangai over rights to land but not to a large extent in the Biaru Census Division.

In the Eloa Census Division inheritance to land is through the male line, each son inheriting a portion of his father's land holdings.

There are no individuals in the area surveyed who hold land on lease from the Administration.

In the Biangai area there are a number of communal coffee gardens but the majority are individually owned and this is becoming the trend in the area. The largest communal gardens are to be found at Wandumi and the villages in the upper reaches of the Biangai. Within the Biaru and Eloa areas the trend is towards communally owned gardens which are tended by the entire village, the profits gained are divided amongst all in the village with a certain amount being put aside for buying coffee processing machines or towards constructing a church or trade store which was so with the stores at Wudsini and Tauris villages.

(15)

LEADERSHIP Cont'd.

respected by the Watut and Mumeng groups. He is a Deputy Lands Titles Commissioner.

Kciniyawa of Biawen Village: aged about 55. Luluai of Biawen however his influence is declining due to younger members of the village over which his power only extends.

John Wano Mambia of Biawen Village: aged about 35. He would be the youngest of the influential men in the Biangai, his power extending over his own village and to a certain degree over the younger members of the area. He served as a N.C.O. in the P.I.R. has travelled to Australia whilst in the Army.

There are no actual leaders in the Biaru and Etoa Census Divisions, the younger men of the areas do not have the control over the elders which are respected and looked to for advice, unlike the Biangais. The younger, educated and travelled men will render suggestions to assist the functioning and advancement of the village but will at most times consult the older members of the village to see if they are agreeable before taking any steps on certain matters. The village officials do have a stronger influence in both of these areas than do the Biangai officials, at times they may receive little assistance from the villagers however they are not completely ignored. The most outstanding influential person in the Biaru Census Division is the person behind the establishment of the new settlement at Kokoro and the construction of the airstrip, this is Kilik Kawas he previously worked for the Forestry Department in Port Moresby for 14 years, being reasonably literate in English, aged about 45.

E LAND TENURE AND USE.

Land inheritance in both the Biangai and Biaru Census Divisions is both through the male and female. The father will pass on his land ownership rights to both his sons and daughters,

(12)

D LEADERSHIP.

The leadership pattern in the Biangai Census Division is somewhat patchy due to the fact that it is extremely difficult to determine actual leaders within the area. There are influential individuals however their powers as leaders is not extended over the whole area but mainly confined to a group or village. The younger men who have been away to work in the main centres and then have returned to the village tend to over-ride the elders by using their newly claimed status symbol of being away to the towns. This is not done openly, they will strongly influence the elders on particular matters but will remain in background. This particularly applies in land dispute matters, but at times will come to the fore themselves if the elders appear to be disrupting their aims on gaining the certain piece of land in question. The position of the village officials in the leadership pattern is very minor, they are accepted mainly due to the fact that they were appointed by the government but their influence is only limited to attending to patrols into the area and not in matters directly affecting the village set up.

The four individual persons that stand out as having the most influence are:

Ninga of Kaisenik Village: aged about 64. His influence has mainly been acquired by the support that the Administration has given him over a number of years, he is Paramount Luluai. His strongest influence is mainly confined to his own village of Kaisenik and not over the entire area and particularly so over the younger men of the area. He is a member of the Wau - Bulolo Town Advisory Council.

Sara of Wandumi Village: aged about 60. He has possibly the strongest influence over the Biangai people and is also well

SOCIAL GROUPINGS Cont'd.

Relationships between individual groups in the Biaru Census Division are very strong, however there is a noticeable tie between the groups in the 'headwater' villages which are combined due to the fact that they have one common problem, this being the lack of access into the area which is holding back the development of their economy. This has brought the individual social groups together so as they are combined as one with one common aim of overcoming their present situation. This is similar with the lower villages, Gorua, Ulum and Tori who have come together ignoring the differences that may exist between each separate social group and have combined on the project of developing the Kokoro area so as they may improve their economic position. In the Eloa Census Division, which compared with the other two census divisions is rather backward the bond between the social groups is strong with little or no tension or differences amongst them. Again the Eloa people are similar to the Biaru groups, having the problem of access and no economic development, this has assisted in combining the social groups to overcome this problem.

The relationships that the Biangais have with outside social groups is to a minor extent, they tend to remain to themselves and have little to do with anyone else. The Biaru groups are tied in relations to a certain extent with the Upper Waria groups, but this only extends as far as having a common mission headquarters at Garaina, that both their land holdings adjoin each other and also through marriage exchange between the two groups, this is not to a very significant degree. The people in the Eloa Census Division have close relationships with the Watut groups and also with the Kapau, Kabu and Indiwil groups through a common language pattern as the Eloa people are themselves Watuts.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS. Cont'd.

Division is based on the simple family, however to a certain degree the functional unit is now changing to the extended family, that is to say that individual members of the group are coming together to assist one another in coffee and food gardens, where in the past this would have been done by the individual persons within the family.

The language pattern within the area varies between each census division, in the Biangai area the language is simply known as 'Biangai' language. The Biaru language is known as 'Biaru' language, between Biangai and Biaru groups the elders are capable of conversing with each others, however the younger villagers have only a minor grasp of each others language and prefer to speak in Pidgin English. The Eloa Census Division has a language pattern similar to the Watut groups, have a common language to the Kapau, Kapu and Indivi areas.

Relationships between social groups in the Biangai Census Division are at times very loose, this is mainly due to the many land disputes in the area which cause a split between groups and in some cases between families. As mentioned previously the functional unit these days has become the village, each village appears to been formed by the combining of individual families which lay claim to a common ancestor who originally settled on their present day land. Through inter - village marriage it has complicated the family or clan pattern.

B POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS. Cont'd.

In all three census divisions preference is towards casual labouring by those workers absent but inside the District, as it allows them to leave their employer and return home whenever they wish. Those absent workers outside the District are usually on a contract basis with the general trend particularly in the Biaru and Eloa areas not to remain away from the village for over three years. However within the Biangai Census Division there are cases where men have been absent for over ten years and have not returned to the village, this has caused strong feelings among their parents and village elders.

C SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Within the area being studied there are three distinct social groups, the Biangai and Biaru Census Divisions are very similar, however the Eloa Census Division are completely different as their form of social grouping is based on the Watuts, which they are. In the Biangai area the functional social unit is the extended family, however for nearly all major activities the village appears to be the functional unit. The Biaru Census Division as mentioned previously is very similar to the Biangai, the social unit being based on the extended family, the difference exists in the fact that they have not changed over to the system of the village being the functional unit as have the Biangais.

The traditional social unit in the Eloa Census

B POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Population Register forms for all three census divisions attached as Appendix I and a map attached as Appendix II shows which villages are linked by bridle paths and vehicular roads.

The average percentage of absenteeism within the Biangai Census Division is 35.1%, this includes absent workers both inside and outside the District and also absent students inside and outside the District. The majority of men absent as workers are employed in either Wau or Bulolo, with a number working at Lae. Those working outside the District are to be found in either Port Moresby or Rabaul. Absent students in the main are at either the Primary 'T' School, Kaisenik or at mission or government schools at Lae. The average percentage of absenteeism in the Biaru Census Division is 28.4%, this figure includes both absent workers and students inside and outside the District. The majority of workers within the District are employed again at either Wau or Bulolo with a number working for the Lutheran Mission in the Garaina administrative area, those outside the District are at Port Moresby or Rabaul. Only 12 students are attending government schools within the District and 5 students at mission schools, with only 1 adult student at a government school outside the District. The percentage of absenteeism in the Eloa Census Division is 10.2%, the majority of absent workers are employed at Wau or Bulolo, only 7 men are working outside the District and only 6 persons are absent as students, these are at mission schools inside the District.

INTRODUCTION Cont'd.

broader and draining into the Eloa River which flows northwards and into Papua. Vegetation is mainly bushland with timbered areas on the tops of the range, only small sections of grassland exist in the division. One distinct difference between the Biaru and Eloa, is that the Eloa Valley opens directly onto the coastal plains in Papua with no dividing range which is so in the Biaru Census Division.

The Biangai Census Division has had a long and now well established contact with the Administration, dating back to the early 1920s. The influence of Europeans over such a long period, starting from the gold - mining days during the war and to the present day has assisted in changing the old form of society within the area and carved their attitudes to what they are today. The degree of influence by the Administration may only be stated as being reasonable, this could be far stronger however due to the general attitude on the peoples part that the 'government' has taken their land away from them, which appears to be an excuse for their own internal disputes over land, the Administration is meet with caution and gains limited assistance from the Biangai groups.

Within the Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions the attitude towards the Administration is completely opposite, it is meet with assistance and loyalty. Both these areas have had shorter contact, the Eloa Census Division being initially censused in the 1960s, mainly due to the isolation of these two areas. Cargo cults or other movements are not evident in both of these divisions and also in the Biangai Census Division.

A. INTRODUCTION.

The areas covered in the following study are the Biangai, Biaru and Eloa Census Divisions.

The Biangai Census Division is located south east of Wau in the Wau Valley which drains into the Bulolo River which flows generally northwards. The valley floor is of undulating country varying from 3600 feet to 4000 feet in the upper reaches of the Biangai area, the surrounding ranges of up to 8000 feet above sea level enclose the valley. Climatic conditions are typical to this altitude, being cool however pleasant to live in. The average rainfall in the area is similar to Wau which receives approximately 72 to 75 inches annually. Vegetation is mainly grassland in the lower sections of the valley giving way to lightly covered areas of scrub, with heavily timbered bush on the higher ridges and on the tops of the surrounding mountains.

Access into the Biangai Census Division is particularly good as the majority of the population are settled close to roads constructed by the Forestry Department, which affords them easy communications with the main centres at Wau and Bulolo. The headwater villages of the Biangai, such as Winima, Elauru and Wurawura have no form of road access but are within close proximity to existing roads and therefore their position is not so serious.

The Biaru Census Division is located south of the Sub - District headquarters at Wau, being bordered by the Garaina administrative area in the east, to the west lies the Eloa Census Division, in the north the Kukipi administrative area is situated. Biaru Valley is at

(5)

INTRODUCTION Cont'd.

approximately 3500 feet ASL, with the Biaru River flowing northwards into Papua. The topography of the area can only be described as rugged, the surrounding mountains extend from the Biaru River in the floor of the valley up to altitudes well above 8000 feet. Due to this characteristic the actual valley is only narrow with few areas of flat land, only in the lower sections of the Biaru Valley does it widen a little and provides areas of level country. Climatic conditions in the area are typical to this altitude, being cold at night and at the time the study was conducted was experiencing a much higher rainfall than the Biargai Census Division. Vegetation is in the main heavily timbered areas on the mountain tops with only small sections of grassland along the banks of the Biaru River and on the lower parts of the ridges.

Access into the Biaru Census Division is virtually non-existent, only by rough walking tracks may the area be reached, due to this factor and the topography of the area it has remained isolated. Wau maybe reached only by two days hard walk and Garaina is three days away with the first villages being found in the Upper Waria, in between is uninhabited.

The Eloa census Division is situated in the south west corner of the Wau administrative area, again this area is similar to the Biaru being isolated and having no form of access to the major centres, from the last village in the Census Division it is a good two days hard walk into the Biargai and Wau. The topography of the area is not as rugged as the Biaru Census Division with the valley being

APPENDIX III.

The following figures are the latest coffee figures calculated from the census conducted in November, 1968.

BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION:

WANDUMI Village	Inmature Trees:	2769
	Mature Trees:	5524
WINIMA Village	Inmature Trees:	155
	Mature Trees:	770
ELAURU Village	Inmature Trees:	1546
	Mature Trees:	1425
BIAWEN Village	Inmature Trees:	1294
	Mature Trees:	1424
WURAWURA Village	Inmature Trees:	868
	Mature Trees:	2206
KWEMBU Village	Inmature Trees:	1642
	Mature Trees:	1602
KAISENIK Village	Inmature Trees:	482
	Mature Trees:	3142

BIARU CENSUS DIVISION:

KEMBAKA Hamlet:	Inmature Trees:	1039
	Mature Trees:	832
WUDSINI Village	Inmature Trees:	958
	Mature Trees:	1629
ILAVU Hamlet	Inmature Trees:	1906
	Mature Trees:	270
NAKO Hamlet	Inmature Trees:	911
	Mature Trees:	421
DAUDORO Hamlet	Inmature Trees:	2085
	Mature Trees:	1061
TORI Village	Virtual nil plantings	
GORUA Village	Virtual nil plantings	
ULUM Village	Virtual nil plantings	

APPENDIX III. Cont'd.

3

ELOA CENSUS DIVISION:

TEKADU Village	Inmature Trees:	6079
	Mature Trees:	4198
YENAWI Village	Inmature Trees:	1879
	Mature Trees:	298
ANANDEA Village	Inmature Trees:	4376
	Mature Trees:	3201

APPENDIX IV.

The following figures are for the number of students attending the Primary 'T' School, Kaisenik, as at the 30th April, 1969.

<u>Standard or Grade.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Preparatory	16	13	29
I	18	17	35
II	23	14	37
III	13	7	20
IV	12	1	13
V	19	4	23
VI	10	4	14

APPENDIX V.

Personnel accompanying the patrol:

Const. MOWAT 1295.

Preformed his duties to a satisfactory standard.

Const. AHGITA 1376.

A good patrol policeman, carried out his duties in a good manner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

sent 4.7.69

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MORORE.....Report No.....WAU PATROL NO. 9 of 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by.....R.K. GREANEY.....

Area Patrolled.....BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION AND KUDJERU VALLEY.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....DR. FLEAKLY, M.O.....

Natives.....2 members of R.F.M.G.C.....

Duration—From 5/5/1969 to 10/5/1969.

Number of Days.....SIX DAYS.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....YES.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../4/1969

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....Map Attached.....

- Objects of Patrol... Assess potential KUDJERU valley for economic development
2. Examine airstrip and view possible alternative sites.
 3. Examine possible access road location WAU to KUDJERU.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

PDC

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 6. 100

(9)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

24th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUN.

WAU PATROL NO. 9/68-69

The original and one copy of report on a patrol conducted by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, Mr. R.K. Greaney, to the Biangai Census Division and the Kudjeru Valley are attached.

Mr. Greaney's suggestions with regard to opening up this area for the development of agriculture should, I believe, be looked into further.

The possibility of developing the Kudjeru grasslands has been discussed by the Sub-Committee on Economic Development set up by the Wau/Bulolo Town Advisory Council, but it appears to me that they have overlooked the potential for development in the Biangai Census Division which is relatively undeveloped and highly populated and certainly more accessible than the Kudjeru Valley.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Wau, has been requested to look into the potential for development of the headwaters of the Bulolo River in the Biangai Census Division.

B. Bunting

(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner.

no
24

67-6-100

(8)

67-6-100

July 3rd, 1969.


The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. WAU 2/69-69

Your reference 67-2-3 of 24th June, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by MR. R.K. GREANEY, Assistant District Commissioner, to part of
BIANKAI Censor Division.

Please keep me informed of development plans envisaged
for this and adjacent areas.


(T.J. HALL)
Director

c.c. Mr. R.K. Greaney,
Assistant District Commissioner,
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.

(9)

PATROL NO.	WAU SPECIAL PATROL NO.9 of 1968/69.
Sub - DISTRICT.	WAU.
DISTRICT.	MOROBE.
COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA.	NON COUNCIL AREA.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY.	R.K.GREANEY.
AREA PATROLLED.	BIANGAI C/D & KUDJERU VALLEY.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.	DR. D. Bleakly. M.O. BULOIO. 2 members R.P.N.G.C. Nelson Joseph. Trainee Field Assistant.
DURATION OF PATROL.	5th May 1969 to 10th May 1969. Six Days.
DATE AND DURATION OF LAST PATROL TO THE AREA.	March/April 1969. Thirty nine days.
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	1. Assess potential KUDJERU Valley for economic development. 2. Examine airstrip and view possible alternative site. 3. Examine possible access road locations WAU to KUDJERU.
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED.	999
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.	Not Enclosed.
MAP REFERENCE.	Map Attached.

(6)

INTRODUCTION.

The Wau/Bulolo Town Advisory Council has recently formed a sub - committee to examine the possibilities for economic development within the sub - district. The KUDJERU area was mentioned as having sound potential for both tea and cattle projects on the basis of expatriate development allied with indigenous smallholdings. As a member of the committee, the patrol was mounted to ascertain the possibilities and to enquire into the problem of access to the valley which lies some twenty miles to the South of Wau.

Additionally, it would appear to me, with my limited knowledge of the sub - district, that the people of the ^{SIANGAI} SIANGAI Census Division numbering slightly under 1000, have a very bleak future as far as development is concerned. They dwell in an area which is very remote with little possibility of a road ever being constructed to their area. It may be possible to resettle them in the KUDJERU.

PATROL DIARY.

- 5th May 1969. Prepare for patrol. Dr. Bleakly, P.H.D. BULOLO in at 1100 hrs. Purchase and pack patrol food. Proceed KAISINIK road head and await arrival of carriers. Proceed to WARRABUNG Rest House eventually arriving at 17.30 hrs. Endeavour arrange line of carriers to accompany patrol, but only eleven names secured. Overnight.
- 6th May 1969. Awaiting carriers at WARRABUNG and eventually depart at 09.30 hrs. Carriers appallingly slow and at 16.30 hrs in heavy rain. Last carrier in at 17.45 hrs. Camp pitched. Overnight.
- 7th May 1969. In view of carriers poor performance decided not to proceed to ANANDEA and KENAWE. Spent the day in an examination of the existing airstrip and location of alternative site. Walked over a good deal of the KUDJERU valley which I estimate to be 35 - 40 square miles in area. Overnight at camp.
- 8th May 1969. Broke camp and proceeded to WARRABUNG Rest House ascertaining possible road location sites enroute. Arrive Rest House in late afternoon. Overnight.

9th May 1969.

Proceed to MELI'ILAN ridge on left bank of Bulolo River to check on possibility of bringing a road in from McAdam Park via KWEMLU, rather than extend from KAISINIK. Dr. Bleakly to ILAURU, WINIMA and WENWERI Overnight.

10th May 1969.

Proceed to road head and thence return by vehicle to WAU. Patrol completed.

GENERAL. 3.

(A) ASSESSMENT KUDJERU VALLEY.

I would refer you to Wau Patrol No. 5 carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Sandell in November 1968. I would estimate that the valley would cover some 35 to 40 square miles of potentially suitable land for both cattle and tea. The land is owned by a section of the BIANGAI people and is completely uninhabited. The BIANGAI people migrated from the area shortly after the end of the 2nd World War. The altitude would range from approximately 5,500' A S L to over 7,000' on the enclosing ridges. The country is mainly undulating grassland until the timber line is reached at approximately 6,500'. It would appear that there is a plentiful supply of water from the main river and also the feeder streams.

Assuming that an access road were constructed to link the valley to WAU and thence LAE, I would suggest the following:-

STAGE 1. A thorough assessment to be undertaken by a member of the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries to conclusively determine that the area is in fact suitable for such projects. It is my experience that grassland areas are notoriously deficient in essential elements and it is quite possible that this pertains here. This may mean a heavy and costly fertilisation programme would be required.

In conjunction with this survey, a Forestry representative could examine the timber stands in the area. It is possible that some areas not suitable for tea or cattle, could be utilised for planting grassland pine.

STAGE 2. Should the assessment establish the suitability of the area for development, then a field officer of our department should carry out an investigation with a view to the purchasing

of the entire area by the administration. This will be the crux of the matter and it does appear that the owners may be unwilling to dispose of all the area. However it is quite certain that the administration will not expend finance on opening an access road to the KUDJERU until the area can be gainfully used. The Biangai have extensive land holdings to the North of the divide, are small in number and could easily afford to dispose of the area.

STAGE 3. When and if the land is acquired, then it should be subdivided into say four central blocks which could be utilised by expatriate developers to provide the necessary expertise, management skills and central processing requirements. The remainder of the area could then be subdivided into economically viable small - holder blocks for indigenous development. These could be made available to interested BIARU or BIANGAI people whose product would be processed by the central holdings. Each area would be clearly delineated and a sound title given conditional on the settler complying with improvement requirements stipulated.

(B) AIRSTRIP. The existing airstrip was specifically constructed when a police party was sent in on the occasion of the murder of a miner - Mr. Borm - in 1932. The local people advise me that it was not used during the war, although parachute drops to supply troops in the area were made on the site. The strip is level and would be between 1700' and 2000' long. It is completely overgrown of course. The approaches are not particularly good. Immediately adjoining this site is what appears to be a site with prospects for an airstrip. This runs approximately North/South and has excellent approaches from both ends. The big problem with this site is the extensive area of ground which would require draining. I do not consider this problem to be particularly difficult. A large catch drain would be required along the Western side of the site and across the Northern side; a system of herringbone drains would eliminate the rest. There would be minimal earthworks required to yield a level surface and I estimate a strip of between 4000' and 4500'. The width would be approximately 200'. Prior to development it would be wise to have B.C.A. assess the site and draw a design and construction plan. An airfield of this nature would materially aid in the potential development of the area.

(3)

(C) ROAD ACCESS. This is an important aspect of development for the KUDJERU i.e. to link the area to YAU and thus to LAE. The possibility of a suitable road location was looked into by the patrol and a suitable location has been found. The road would run from the existing road head at Meadam Park, along to KWEMBU and thence to MELI'ILAN Ridge. Here the road would descend to the BUIOLO River and cross the river about four miles up from WINIMA. The route would then be along the Eastern side of the Kunai ridge, past BANIS DONKI and along then to the dividing range and thence down to the KUDJERU. I would estimate the distance to be 12 to 16 miles of road required. The only major bridge required would be that over the BUIOLO River. For the main part the route would pass through areas which are easily worked and which do not have excessive slopes. Where the road would enter the KUDJERU near the watershed would be more difficult and some blasting would probably be necessary.

If the development project gets off the ground, an aerial survey of the proposed route would be essential. Following on this a ground patrol could survey and peg the entire length. The gradients could, I consider be kept within a ± 3 degree slope.

Construction would be within the compass of a unit comprising:-

- (1) A light dozer.
- (2) A tractor/trailer unit.
- (3) Fifteen labourers.

Supervision could be provided by a member of our field staff.

ADMINISTRATION GENERAL.

As the patrol was mainly concerned with a physical assessment of the KUDJERU and road location, little time was available to inquire into general administrative matters. However two aspects stood out to my mind.

(A) Land Title is subject to continuous litigation within the BIANGAI and apparently has been so for many years. It would seem that when the local people wish to get a project underway e.g. cattle, the main stumbling block is title to the area of ground involved. The Development Bank is reluctant to make loans unless some title is established.

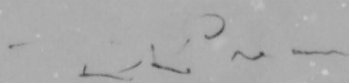
Thus the BIANGAI people are hampering themselves in their development. Although Demarcation Committees have been formed they are virtually useless and virtually do not operate in the area. This seems to me to be a by-product of:-

- (1) Lack of training.
- (2) A misunderstanding of their functions and powers.
- (3) A lack of supervision.

A solution may be for these to be re-activated and given more adequate supervision with a view to initially delineating areas which are not subject to dispute.

(B) My general impression of the people is that they are not at all sure of the role they have to undertake in their overall development and also that they are somewhat resistant to the principle of development in general. It would seem that this is a by-product of many factors including administration failure in past projects, the operation of Land Restoration matters, inadequate dealings with the private sector and so on. What is needed is a patient and thorough exploration by officers of this and other field officer departments of their roles. As a premise to this, an effective programme for development should be formulated. The recently formed sub-committee of the Town Advisory Council should resolve this aspect. The area has a good potential for development and an endeavour should be made to correct possible misunderstandings so that the area can develop smoothly.

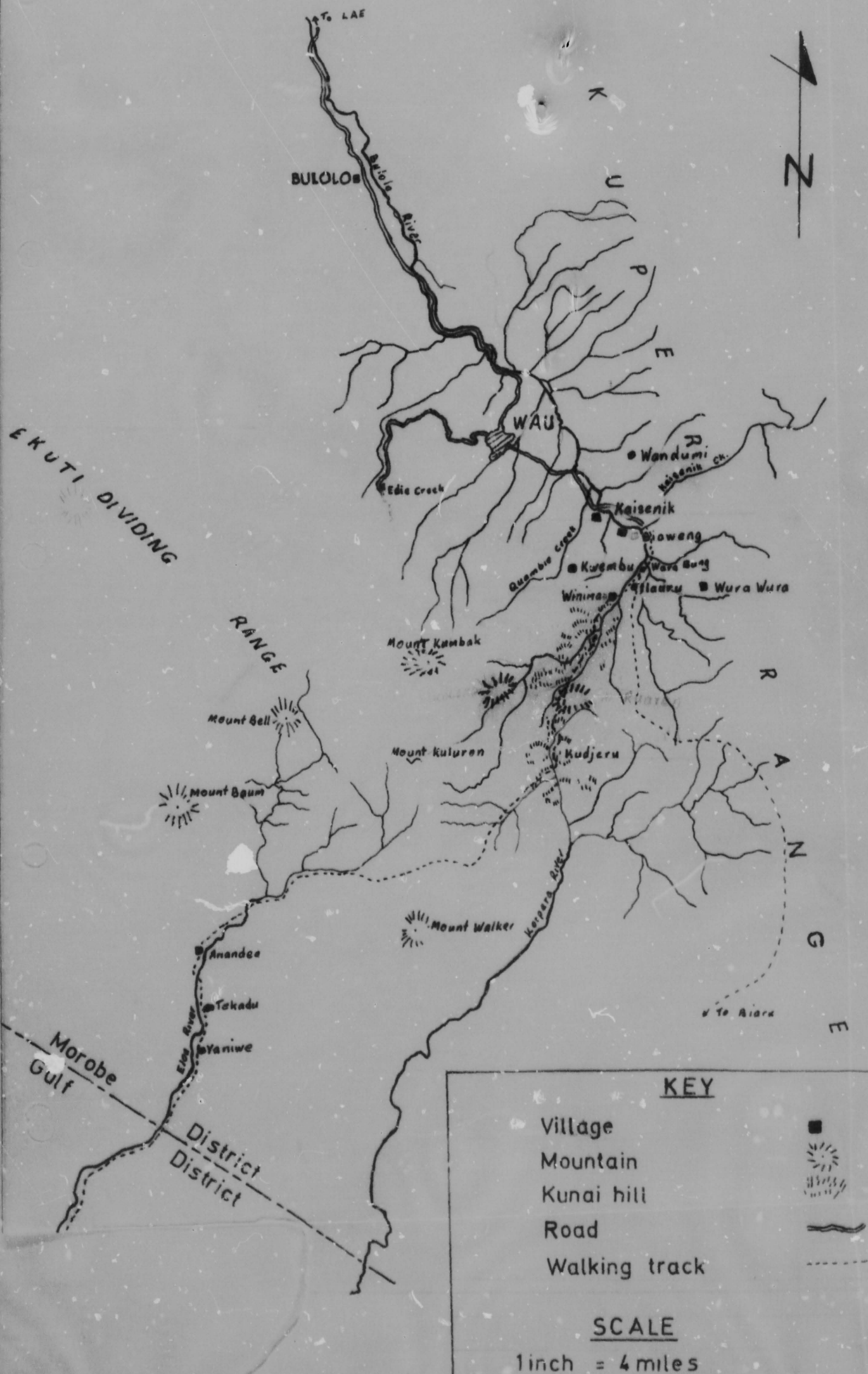
CONCLUSION. The objectives of the patrol were successfully accomplished and it is quite certain to me that we have an excellent area for potential development. If approval can be given for the scheme, then this will be a big step forward in the overall development of the sub-district.


R.K. GREANEY.

Assistant District Commissioner.

Attach../ Map. Claim for camping allowance.

WAU Patrol No. 9 - 68/69.



KEY

- Village ■
- Mountain ☀
- Kunai hill ☼
- Road —
- Walking track - - -

SCALE

1 inch = 4 miles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MOROBE...... Report No.....W.A.U. NO. 10 of 1968/69......

Patrol Conducted by.....PATROL OFFICER J.E. WHITE......

Area Patrolled.....YAMAP-HOTE-MUSIN CENSUS DIVISION......

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Gawaga Bowame. Asst. Field Officer.
Natives.....2 members of R.P.N.G.C......

Duration—From 15...../.....5./1969 to 16...../.....6./1969..

Number of Days.....33.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....11./19..68

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

Map Reference.....Morobe District July 1963......

- Objects of Patrol.....
1. A situation report and an area study.
 2. Attend to any outstanding land matters in the area.
 3. Take action on any matters in the matters for attention file.
 4. Survey a possible road route from the coast to the Yamap-Hote-Musin.
 5. Any other administrative matters as they arise.

Director of District Administration,

PORT MORESBY: -

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popu

in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-6-114

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
W.A.U.

29th August, 1969.

PATROL NO. WAU 10/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-3 of 21st August, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. J.E. White, Patrol Officer, to Yamp-Hote-Musin Census
Division.

Mr. White appears to have done a very sound job in
surveying a possible road route from Hote to the coast.

A good report of an effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. J.E. White,
Patrol Officer,
c/- Sub-District Office,
W.A.U.
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

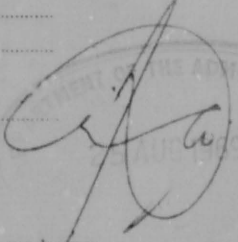
67 6-114 (12)

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,
LAE.

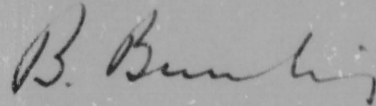
21st August, 1969.


The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL NO. 10 OF 1968/69

The original and duplicate of a report on a special patrol to the Yamap-Hote-Musin Census Division, together with map and comments from the Assistant District Commissioner Wau, are attached. No patrol instructions have been sighted and the A.D.C. Wau is to provide these.

Mr. White appears to have done an amount of useful work on the survey of a road from Hote towards the coast, however he has not clarified the position with regard to the attitudes of the Yamap-Hote people towards inclusion in the Local Government Council. I do not agree that a separate council should be established as recommended by him. The Assistant District Commissioner has not given any real assessment of his views on this situation.



(B. BUNTING)
a/District Commissioner

67-1-1

RKG:OG

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

2nd July 1969.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO.9 OF 1968/69.
YAMAP-HOTE-MUSEN CENSUS DIVISIONS.

The above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J.E.White
Patrol Officer and supporting documents is attached in quadruplicate.

My comments are:-

(1) Mr. White indicates that one of the objects of the patrol was an area study. This is incorrect and one is not submitted. In accord with Department of District Administration circular, there is no need for this with the type of patrol he conducted i.e. a general administrative patrol, with a major aim of locating a road bench.

(2) I am not as yet familiar enough with the area to determine:-
(a) Whether it should be incorporated with any council at all i.e. MUMENG or HUON or part to MUMENG and the remainder to HUON.

(b) The possible viability of a separate council as Mr. White suggests,

and I will await the advices of Assistant District Commissioner's MUMENG and LAE Sub - Districts before any definite step is taken.

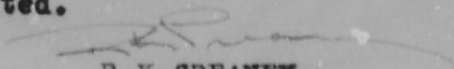
(3) It is to be hoped that the coffee situation will stabilise itself. The development of the proposed road should materially aid the people in the area patrolled. I would like to see the extension or development of cattle projects if at all possible.

(4) Mr. White will report direct to the Regional Medical Officer, LAE on the medical orderly problem.

(5) Mr. White assures me that the houses condemned were completely unfit for habitation. Some areas do have a great deal of difficulty in finding suitable building materials.

(6) It is pleasing to note that the patrolling officer reports that the proposed road is feasible. It will certainly require supervision by a member of the field staff, but perhaps Mr. White is being over pessimistic when he estimates six years construction time will be required. Surely it would be possible to delineate areas of responsibility on a clan land owning basis.

In general a good report of a patrol which seems to have been effectively conducted.


R.K. GREANEY,
Deputy District Commissioner.

REPORT NUMBER WAU PATROL NO.9 of 1968/69.

SUB-DISTRICT WAU

DISTRICT MOROBE

COUNCIL/NON COUNCIL AREA NON COUNCIL AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. WHITE

DESIGNATION PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED YAMAP-HOTE-MUSIN CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL Gowage BOWAME Asst. Field Officer
2 members of R.P.N.C.C.

DURATION OF PATROL 15/5/69 to 16/6/69. 33 days.

DATE AND DURATION OF LAST NOVEMBER 1968. 21 days.
EDA PATROL TO THE AREA

OBJECTS OF PATROL 1. A Situation Report and an Area Study.
2. Attend to any outstanding land matters
in the area.
3. Take action on any matters in the
matters for attention file.
4. Survey a possible road route from
the coast to the Yamap-Hote-Musin area.
5. Any other administrative matters
as they arise.

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA 2,726
PATROLLED

MAP REFERENCE Morobe District, July 1963.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER NOT ENCLOSED
ENCLOSED/ NOT ENCLOSED

(9)

INTRODUCTION

A patrol of the Yamap-Hote-Musin census division was conducted from 15/5/69 to 16/6/69. The patrol was conducted to attend to routine administrative matters and to undertake a vehicular road survey from the coast in the Asini/Malalo area to the villages of the Yamap/Hote area.

This area has no local government council. During the patrol many discussions were held with the people to ascertain attitudes towards inclusion in local government and talks were held in an educational manner to familiarise people with local government functions. These talks helped also to make an observation of the

peoples' attitude towards future social and economic development. The people appear contented with social life and have some reservations towards future economic development. They could be developed more towards self-help but stimulus for this can only be provided by future Council activity.

The objects of the patrol were all completed. All villages were slept in and talks held and disputes settled. Housing inspections were conducted, minor land matters were attended to and the patrol carried out a vehicular road survey link from the Malalo mission to Hote village.

PATROL DIARY

- 15/5/69 Packing cargo. Visit Bulolo, collected police
Proceeded to roadhead.
Departed Karanas roadhead 11.30 AM
Arrived Dengalu 1.00 PM
- 16/5/69 Discussions with village leaders on current
land dispute, Watut council activities.
Departed Dengalu 8.00 AM
Arrived Peni 1.00 PM
Talks on local government, health and proposed
vehicular road survey. Talks also on economic
development. Housing inspection. One house
condemned, destroyed. Clean-up bee.
- 17/5/69 Departed Beni 7.40 AM
Arrived Pilimung 4.00 PM.
Arrived exhausted- camped.
- 18/5/69 Sunday- observed.
- 19/5/69 Talks on local government, health, economic
development and vehicular road survey.
Housing inspection - two houses condemned,
destroyed.
Departed Pilimung 11.00 AM
Arrived Selebop 12.10 PM
Camp prepared - tent fly, latrine and cookhouse
constructed.
- 20/5/69 Talks at Selebop on local government, health,
economic development and vehicular road
survey. Housing inspection conducted.
Departed Selebop 10.00 AM
Arrived Biaboli 11.00 AM
Talks in afternoon on local government, health,
economic development.

8

PATROL DIARY (Cont).

- 21/5/69 Resthouses at Biaboli condemned and destroyed. Departed Biaboli 9.15 AM Arrived Bobadu 1.15 PM Some minor disputes heard and settled on arrival.
- 22/5/69 Talks at Bobadu on local government, economic development, health and vehicular road survey. Housing inspection. Departed Bobadu 12.00 PM Arrived Yasingli 12.30 PM Marriage dispute heard- to be investigated at Yemli village.
- 23/5/69 Departed Yasingli 8.45 AM Arrived Yemli 1.00 PM Marriage dispute heard in afternoon. Talks with luluai, tul tul.
- 24/5/69 Talks at Yemli on local government, economic development, health and proposed vehicular road survey. Housing inspection. Departed Yemli 10.30 AM Arrived Drong 11.15 AM
- 25/5/69 Sunday - observed.
- 26/5/69 Talks at Drong on local government, economic development, vehicular road survey, health. Inspection housing, shotgun permits. Departed Drong 10.30 AM Arrived Daho 11.00 AM Talks in afternoon on local government, economic development, political education, health, road survey. Inspection shotgun permits.
- 27/5/69 Departed Daho 8.30 AM Arrived Hote 9.30 AM Complaints heard. Talks on local government, political education, proposed road survey, health. Inspection of housing, shotgun permits, trade store. Talks with village officials. Hote area for preparations road survey.
- 28/5/69 Departed Hote 8.30 AM Arrived Bugasu 10.00 AM Housing inspection. One house condemned, destroyed. Talks on economic development, local government, road survey, health.
- 29/5/69 Talks with Luluai on trade store application. Departed Bugasu 9.00 AM Arrived Hote 10.30 AM
- 30/5/69 Departed Hote 6.30 AM. Proceeded towards coast re inspection possible route of road survey. At 2.00 PM proceeded to foot track and walked to Asini arriving 3.30 PM
- 31/5/69 Departed 10.00 AM by canoe for Salamaua. Arrived at Kila 11.00 AM and walked to Salamaua arriving 12.00 PM. Returned to Asini arriving 3.00 PM
- 1/6/69 Sunday- observed.
- 2/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/Hote. 6.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Returned Asini.
- 3/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/ Hote. 6.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Returned Asini.
- 4/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/Hote. 6.00 AM to 5.00 PM. Shifted camp to a creek above Malalo mission.

PATROL DIARY (Cont)

- 5/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/Hote. 6.00 AM to 4.30 PM. Camped at a creek on mountain above Asini.
- 6/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/Notdam section. Shifted camp to mountain approaching Notdam area.
- 7/6/69 Working on road survey Malalo/ Notdam section.- approaching Notdam. Camped on Notdam mountain.
- 8/6/69 Road survey Malalo/Notdam section. Camp shifted to Notdam area for Notdam / Hote section.
- 9/6/69 Completed section road survey to Notdam area at 6.00 PM. Returned camp.
- 10/6/69 Road survey Notdam/Hote section. Camp remains Notdam area. Returned camp 4.30 PM.
- 11/6/69 Road survey Notdam/ Hote section. Camp shifted to a creek between Notdam area and Hote area. Returned camp 4.00 PM
- 12/6/69 Chimbu man held on suspicion of stealing in Lae.
- 13/6/69 Road survey Notdam/ Hote section. Returned camp 5.30 PM
- 14/6/69 Road survey Notdam/ Hote section. Camp shifted to Hote village. Returned village 5.30 PM
- 15/6/69 Road survey near Hote village. Returned village 4.00 PM.
- 16/6/69 Road survey completed 11.00 AM. Departed Hote 11.00 AM
Arrived Malalo mission 3.00 PM
Medical treatment for tropical ulcers. Walked to Buakap village in evening to wait for launch to return to Lae. Departed Buakap by launch 6.30 AM. Arrived Lae wharf 9. 15 AM. Reported District Office.

END OF PATROL DIARY

(6)

SITUATION REPORTPOLITICAL

Local Government- There appear two opinions in the area as to future inclusion in local government. The Yamap/Musin people have ideas towards inclusion in a future Wau/Bulolo Council. The Hote people on the other hand, would be quite happy about inclusion in the Huon Council, Lae.

The Yamap and Musin people have considerable contact with Bulolo and some have even migrated across the range and formed a hamlet known as Beni some four hours' walk from Bulolo. Most migrations here are from Pilimung village.

The Hote people are nearer to the coast now have close relations with the Salamaua coastal people and the Malalo mission. The coastal villages are administered from Lae and are included in the Huon Council.

The Yamap/Musin and Hote people are concerned about possible Council tax rates. They claim they have no permanent income to be able to afford to pay tax. They claim they are only commencing any real coffee growing activities and have no other immediate source of income.

It is believed, however, that a tax rate of three to four dollars per year could be afforded by these people. Many people from this area are absent working in town areas as domestic servants or at carpentry, labouring or driving occupations for private companies. These people would have no trouble at all in affording such a tax rate. The people in the villages, being contacted in reasonable proximity to both the coast and the Bulolo town area could find temporary work for a short time to find the necessary tax money if they are still waiting for coffee to mature. It was observed also that people from the area have been contributing in amounts of ten dollars, to such as activities as membership to the coffee society, mission education and to a combined Savings scheme for the purchase of a boat. This indicates that there is money in the area.

It is obvious that the area will have to be included in local government now that construction is ready to commence on the Malalo/Hote road. They would then be in a position to take advantage of rural development funds and to afford a tractor which not only could assist the construction but also carry coffee. I believe now it is of the utmost importance for these people to be included in local government activity.

There appear two avenues for the Yamap-Hote-Musin group to be included in local government.

One way is to include the area in the Huon Council, Lae. However this could make this Council too unwieldy as it would mean the inclusion of possibly six more wards.

The other way appears in the Yamap-Hote-Musin area being included with the Salamaua coastal villages of Buakap, Asini, Kila, Logu and Nuk Nuk in a separate Council to operate from Salamaua. If an Adviser was stationed at Salamaua he could also be responsible for the Malalo/Hote road construction and for general administration in the area.

The following ward groups are recommended for the Yamap-Hote-Musin census division-

- Ward No.1 Selehop, Biaboli.
- Ward No.2 Bobadu, Pilimung.
- Ward No.3 Doli, Yasingli.
- Ward No.4 Yemli.
- Ward No.5 Daho, Drong.
- Ward No.6 Bugasu, Hote.

It is estimated that the average income of the Yamap/Musin people is twenty to thirty dollars per year. The Hote people appear to have a slightly higher income. An average of forty dollars per year. These estimates apply only to people residing in villages permanently. They are based on the number

Local Government (Cont)- of trips made per person in bringing coffee to a market and also from vegetables sometimes sold at Bulolo or on the coast. There appears no other source of income at village level.

The main expenses per year are for membership of the coffee society - ten dollars and contributions to the mission mainly for education - about five dollars per year. Income at village level could be boosted with the commencement of such projects as the Malalo/Hote road construction.

Political Education- The people have given very little real thought to the conduct of future elections and suggested alternatives to the present system.

Some people suggested the simple "show of hands" system when voting. This shows that repetitive talks on the secret ballot and other advantages of the present system have hardly been absorbed.

There has not been a visiting MHA to the area since the 1968 elections. I believe the people have a right to expect their Elected Members to at least hold meetings in the area occasionally to keep them up-to-date with Assembly activities and repetitive educational talks on its responsibilities.

ECONOMIC

Coffee is the only village cash crop being developed in the area. In the Yamap/Musin area many coffee plantings are only new as yet and have a period to go before they are mature. The only real reason in the Yamap area for such a slow start to cash cropping is the rugged nature of the terrain. It is very inhospitable and all gardens are located on very steep slopes. The people complained in some cases that the soil quality does not allow for very successful coffee growing.

A coffee society for the Yamap-Hote-Musin area was commenced at the coastal village of Asini in November 1968. This is being supervised by an Agricultural Officer from Lae. Although only recently begun the society has a store which is well stocked with the various commodities. The society will certainly expand in the next few years if supported by the people. At the moment, however, some Yamaps are still marketing coffee to Namasu at Bulolo. If the society is to develop it must have the permanent support of these people.

Since 1961 a hamlet has developed over the range from the Yamap some four hours' walk from Bulolo. The hamlet known as Beni contains some 130 people mainly from Pilimung village. They are cash cropping potatoes and have a thriving market with Forestry at Bulolo. The quality of the potatoes is excellent. Coffee also, is of a reasonable quality at this hamlet.

The Hote people appear to be interested in cattle projects. They intended to commence a grazing area near the coast near Buakap village but the area was too close to a creek used exclusively for drinking by the coastal people. It was felt that the water would be contaminated by the cattle.

There are however some reasonable grazing areas located inland near the villages. An area around Bugasu village appears to have good prospects although a survey would have to be conducted by Dept. Of Agriculture.

The usual type trade stores were observed and inspected by the patrol. Although small in size they were clean well kept. Most were found to be poorly stocked. Kerosene,

(4)

ECONOMIC (Cont)

matches, and a few tins of meat were about the only goods on display in most cases.

SOCIAL

Health: There are three medical orderlies resident in the area. Danto at Bobadu village, Daumbi at Biaboli village and Kisang at Hote village.

Daumbi at Biaboli village presents a problem. When the patrol visited the village he was not present. It was found that he had moved out with some of the young men permanently to establish a new camp called Nagnpost. The camp is in the direction of Salamaua and well away from normal patrol routes. When reaching Bugusu later in the patrol I sent for Daumbi and he came to see me. He claimed he had left the village because the people wouldn't co-operate with him in constructing a new native material Aid Post. He also claimed lack of co-operation on other matters. He said however he would refuse to transfer out of the area and would prefer to resign. He claims he has a large family and would prefer to remain in his home area. I informed Daumbi that he was wrong in leaving the village and had no authority to move the aid post. If he had cause for grievance he should have waited for an Administration patrol to visit the village and straighten the matter. He was instructed to return to Biaboli. This matter should be referred to RMO Lae.

The aid post at Hote had little in the way of medical supplies. The APO Kisang has had an injured leg and couldn't walk to the coast to obtain more supplies from Lae. At the time of the patrol his leg had recovered sufficiently and he was about to depart for the coast.

The Aid post at Bobadu appears to be functioning efficiently.

The people of the Yamap-Hote-Musin also asked for a malaria spray control team to visit the area. This matter should also be referred to RMO Lae.

Housing - Housing inspections were carried out in all villages. The housing in most villages was of reasonable standard. Some six houses were condemned by the patrol and the people agreed to pull them down.

Most housing is now constructed from planks of timber which certainly give more protection from the cold. The floors however are usually lined with thin strips of bamboo which are inclined to break too easily and are not adequate enough for sleeping on in cold mornings. The roofing is usually constructed from matted Sak sak which does not last for very long periods before it cracks open. The people claim there are no alternative materials available for roof construction.

The resthouses at Biaboli had to be destroyed. They were too poor to even describe.

Education - The position regards Education at village level has deteriorated. Villages such as Biaboli, Pilimung and Yemli formerly had mission teachers but these teachers have been withdrawn. They were withdrawn for further training and it is not certain whether a teacher will return in the near future to these villages.

There are two reasonably large primary schools that serve the area. One is the Administration school at Salamaua and the other at the Malalo mission. However these also serve the Salamaua coastal villages and Kaiwa area so they absorb only a limited number of Yamap-Hote-Musin children.

SOCIAL (Cont)

Law and Order - A Chimbu man was taken into custody by the patrol. He was held on a suspicion of stealing an estimated one hundred dollars in Lae. He was taken to CIB in Lae at the end of the patrol where the suspicion was confirmed and the man later charged.

Minor civil disputes regarding marriage and pig trespass were heard and settled.

Shotgun permits were inspected by the patrol. All were in order. The shotguns themselves were in good condition.

Vehicular Road Survey Malalo Mission to Hote Village.

The patrol completed a road survey successfully from the coast at the Malalo mission inland to the village of Hote. The survey was commenced on 2/6/69 after reaching the coast and completed at Hote village on 15/6/69. An abny level was the instrument used to grade the road and sticks of equal length were cut to use as pegs. The level was set on the relevant percentage and the pegs were hammered into the ground every few yards as the bush was cut.

Much dense undergrowth was encountered which slowed the survey on occasions. Bush camps were constructed by local people at different stages of the survey.

Location - Commencing at a point at the Malalo mission the survey line continues inland more or less following the direction of the walking track for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The line changes direction near a creek at this point and proceeds up a long mountain range where at the summit overlooks Asini and Salamaua. It then follows the top of the mountain to an area known as Notdam. Here the road swings through a series of gullies and for a period follows a creek until it reaches the mountain range above the Hote valley. The line then proceeds down the mountain to main Hote river near the village.

Distance - It is estimated that the road is 15 miles long.

Survey - During the survey a maximum grading of 7% was used on the steep mountain climbing above the coast. Some bends in the line had to be made on this section to avoid many stone areas. A maximum of 7% also had to be used on the section from the top of the range overlooking the Hote valley down to the village. In other areas the grading was adjusted depending on the nature of the terrain.

There are numerous places during the survey where gullies were crossed which will mean culverts will have to be constructed at these points. There are also two places where fords will have to be made to cross small creeks. Fortunately, however there are no points at which bridges will be required.

The survey line has been pegged every few yards so that in future construction the people will have to dig to the bottom of the pegs to obtain the grade and then proceed to dig the area between the pegs and then level out. The method was carefully explained but will need close supervision.

Feasibility - The road is definitely feasible regards construction. Only small pockets of stone were unavoidably encountered. With the help of a tractor to help clear rock and soil as it is cut I estimate the road would

Feasibility (Cont)

take about six years to complete.

Attitude Towards Construction- I believe the people are now fully aware of the economic benefits to be gained by this road link with the coast. However some dissension exists in the area as to the various shares of responsibility in its construction. To complete the project in the estimated time will require constant and not periodic work. It appears obvious that an Officer will have to closely supervise the work which will otherwise come to a standstill.

Personnel- The tul tul from Daho village, Yawa, was the significant person in finding the route taken. He knew the area thoroughly and guided the survey at all times with his knowledge.

The people from all parts of the Yamap-Hote-Musin were very co-operative in both cutting the survey line and constructing bush camps. The interest shown augurs well for future construction.



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John E. White
Patrol Officer

YAMAP

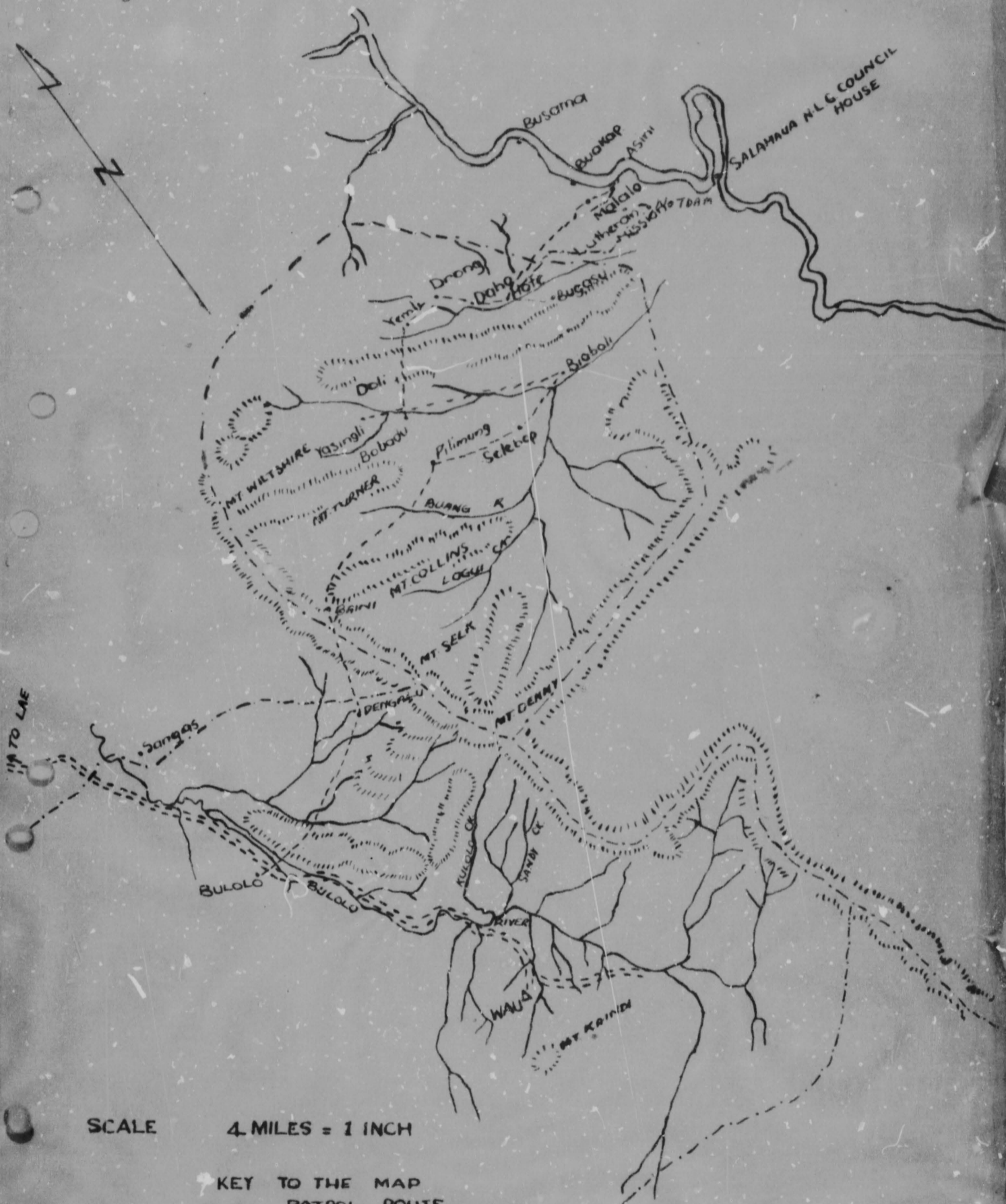
HOTE

MUSIM

CENSUS DIVISION PATROL

WAU PATROL NO. 9 OF 1968/69

1



SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH

- KEY TO THE MAP
- PATROL ROUTE
 - C.D. BOUNDARIES
 - ==== LAE-WAU ROAD
 - SURVEY ROAD (MALALO - NOTDAM - HOTE)

Drawn by M.G. BOWMANE 7/AKO 1968/69