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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

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ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

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WEST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

A I T A P E

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11-68-69	J. Kabish	Part Sissano C.D.



D.P.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

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Report Number 1-68/69

Subdistrict AITAPE

District WEST SEIKU

Type of Patrol CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by J. KABISCH PATROL OF IGER.

Area Patrolled AITAPE WEST COAST AND INLAND.

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

MR. C.P.O. BLACK

2 MEMBERS R.P.H.G.C.

AGRICULTURE FIELD WORKER

AND TWO ASSISTANTS

Duration of Patrol—from 17/7/68 To 6/9/68 (broken)

No. of Days 45

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: No. 8-1967/68 Mr. P.O. Kelly

Date 23-5-68 to 8-6-68 Duration 45 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) COMPLETE CENSUS REVISION NOTE EFFECTS OF TIMBER PURCHASE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled 7352

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

8/11/1968

J.S. Wakeford

District Commissioner. *[Signature]*

[Signature]
[Signature]

28-6-69

[Signature]

67-16-19

19th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO, West Sepik District.

PATROL NO. AITAPE 1/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-3 dated 7th November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. J. Kabisch, Patrol Officer, to Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Divisions.

A very detailed and informative report. I note, however, that there appears to have been some delay in the submission of the report by the Assistant District Commissioner, Aitape, to your office.

I shall follow with interest the work on constructing the road link between Aitape and Sissano.

Mr. Roach should be aware by now that however time-consuming or tedious compiling census figures may be considered, it is most important, not only from our Department's point of view, to have these figures accurately prepared and annually checked.

Copies of Mr. Black's supplementary report and comments on same by Assistant District Commissioner, Aitape, have not been received. Could copies of same be forwarded, please.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. J. Kabisch,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE, West Sepik District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.16.19. (67)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference: 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration.
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

7th November, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORUA.

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No.1 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. J. Kabisch, P.O. accompanied by Mr. K. Black, C.P.O. to the Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Division.

- (i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 12th July, 1968 issued by the A.D.C. Aitape to Mr. Kabisch;
- (ii) Report (Area study and Situation Report) in duplicate by Mr. Kabisch;
- (iii) Covering comments 67-1-2 of 24th September, 1968 by the A.D.C. Aitape to Mr. Kabisch's report;
- (iv) A Supplementary report submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Black.
- (v) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 2nd October, 1968 by the A.D.C. Aitape to Mr. Black's Supplementary report.
- (vi) Copy of my comments, 67-1-3 of 6th October, 1968 to the A.D.C. Aitape.

2. The Situation Reports reveal a pleasing state of affairs. Increased improvement in all spheres but particularly in the economic field can be reasonably anticipated once the road network connecting the Sissano area to Aitape is realized.

3. For your information, please.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford) *mej*

District Commissioner.

sw
19/11

Native Area Production Division

67-1-3

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District,
8th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE.

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1968/69.

Receipt of Mr. Kabisch's Report, Mr. Black's supplementary report together with your covering memoranda, 67-1-2 of 14th September and 2nd October, 1968 respectively is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Some comments follow:-

- (A) MR. KABISCH'S REPORT.
(a) SITUATION REPORT.

(i) The matter of Makoka village transferring from the Amuku Ward to either the Suro or Mori Wards has been referred to the Senior Local Government Officer, Vanimo. You should receive word from him in the near future. He advises that the transfer can be arranged quite easily provided the majority of the electors in both wards are agreeable.

(ii) A Council circular giving minutes of meetings and any other newsworthy items of Council activities is a good suggestion. It was and I presume still is, a common practice in Highland Council Areas. As it is an internal Council matter the suggestion should be put to the Council at its next meeting for a decision.

(iii) I do not think it would be a good idea for the Council to forward full copies of Council minutes to the local radio stations and allow radio personnel to extract what they consider to be newsworthy items. Their views of what is newsworthy may not coincide with those of the Council and the objective would be lost. I would prefer extracts to be ordered with a request that they be included as news items. By this means the Council would retain control over what was being broadcasted about its activities.

(iv) The roster system of casual labour from individual villages at fortnightly intervals is an excellent one and I would not like to see it changed. In fact I would oppose any change unless the system was proved unwieldy or uneconomical which it does not appear to be; or else the people themselves opted for a change.

(v) There is no indication that a timber company is currently interested in obtaining a lease over the areas of which the timber rights were recently purchased.

(vi) The District Inspector has advised that the Catholic Mission representative did not raise the question of a recognized school at Barira/Drome during the recent District Education Committee meeting.

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HARRIS WEST

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2. (b) AREA STUDY.

(i) The matter of unsuitable housing and disrepair of dwellings occupied by aged people at Arop and Sissano should have been included in the Situation Report not the Area Study. The next patrol to the villages concerned should make enquiries as to whether or not the matter has been rectified.

(ii) I am not sure but it appears unlikely that Mr. Kabisch included the interest component from the money invested in Territory loans when computing income per capita.

(iii) There are no moves to purchase additional forest or timber rights in the District.

(c) GENERAL.

Mr. Kabisch has submitted a good Situation Report and Area Study however the former could have been even better. For example Mr. Kabisch should have commented more fully on the D.A.S.F. policy on non cultivation of certain types of cash crops and the re-action of the people to the policy. This type of information is most relevant to a Situation Report.

(d) MR. BLACK'S REPORT.

A very good effort for a first report. Mr. Black has ability to observe facts and to present such facts on paper but he should display more care when qualifying some of his statements. For example:

Page 2: In respect of the political education leaflets distributed to village people prior to the House of Assembly elections he stated these "no doubt helped them to grasp a better understanding of the House's functions". This is a supposition. Random checking in the various villages visited would have elicited information from which a more positive conclusion could have been drawn.

Page 2: "The area patrolled has such potential as a producer of copra (Coastal) and Coffee (inland)". A positive statement such as this should have been qualified by supporting evidence.

Page 2: In respect of copra production he stated it "is on the decrease now as the seas become rougher". It is not the roughness of the seas but the consequence that effects copra production. Sea travel is curtailed - the people are unable to transport their copra to the market so they curtail considerably the production of copra.

Please bring these points to Mr. Black's attention as they may be of assistance when he compiles his next report.

3. Both officers are to be commended for a well conducted patrol and also for their reports.

J. E. Wakeford
.....
(J. E. Wakeford) Mr.
District Commissioner.

Sub District Office,
A I T A P E,
 West Sepik District.

24th September, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
 District Office,
V A N I M O,
 West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

1. Enclosed please find 3 copies of the above report, copies of relevant FOJ's (folios amended) and camping allowance claims.
2. Not only was the census revised but wholly rewritten. The revised tax/census/voting registers are now being typed.
3. The report, an informative one, gives a clear indication of the development of the West Coast; there has been a great improvement in Health, Education and Political and Social consciousness. Unfortunately economic development is lagging behind but even here there is gradual improvement.

(a) It does appear that the radio is still the most effective medium for political education. If the people comment that other Councils meet with more publicity than the Siau Council it does indicate "Radio Newak has a wide following. Certainly part of the burden of Political Education should be the duty of the local member; movies at each of the larger centres would prove popular. Comments on other council matters will be taken up by the Council executive.

(b) A D.A.S.F. extension patrol led by the Agricultural Officer at Aitape is in the area now. Coffee in the inland and Copra along the Coast is extension policy. Rice is reserved for Lumi-Wuku and Cocoa is a crop beset with problems. A second beast from the herd at Drome has been sold through the market at Aitape. Fresh meat has a popular appeal.

A D.A.S.F. Soil Survey team is in the Pex area now. A survey of soil type is considered necessary before further plans are evolved for the development of the 1,895 Ha. A sub district submission has been considered by the Land Development Board.

(c) There are a number of Land Disputes in the area and they have all been placed before the L.T.C. Mr Commissioner Neilson is not able to give a firm date for any Aitape sittings.

Throughout the sub district there is a genuine trend towards individual title in land ownership. I do believe that the best method is for the central administration to take over unused land and to re-distribute economic blocks to interested farmers.

3500
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 Marine Park PRODUCTION - AITAPE WEST COAST

(d) A submission for an administration school at Ramo or Drome has been placed before the District Development Committee. The Siau Council also supports the proposal.

(e) Further timber surveys seem uncertain now that there have been no takers with the Vanimo leases.

(f) Even without the proposed long term timber roads access to Sissano is to be improved. A sub district submission for Rural Development funds has been approved for \$10,000 each year 68/69 and 69/70 as assistance to local effort.

4. Appendices list valuable information on land alienation, copra production etc. and form an important part of the area study.

form

Handwritten signature

J. H. ROACH.
Assistant District Commissioner.

Museum Papua Production - Airfare West

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text follows, likely the body of a report or letter.]

67-1-2

Sub-District Office.
Aitape.
West Sepik District.

12th July, 1968.

Mr. J. Kabisch
Patrol Officer.
AITAPE.

Aitape Patrol No. 1/68-69
West Coast and Inland Division.

Please prepare to depart on a patrol of the Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Division. You should be able to move out on 13th July, 1968 so arrange transport to Waunangi as soon as possible.

The objects of your patrol will be:-

- (1) A complete Census Revision of the Census Division gathering full information for the re-compilation of the census records on the new combined Council/Census sheets. These will be typed from your sheets upon your return. You are aware of the need for accuracy as the records will be used by Councils on tax gathering patrols. You are also aware of the need to leave adequate room between families to allow for births, marriages and adoptions. I do not want these records compiled and then found wanting for room in a few years time.
- Census statistics are to be compiled and recorded after each days census. A census reconciliation is required for the whole of the area. This means that you will have to spend at least one day in each village and probably three or four at Sissano, Malol and the larger villages.
- (2) Mr. C.P.G. Black will move out to join your patrol on or about the 28th July, 1968. Please instruct him in all facets of field work and census and at the end of the patrol comment fully on his work. Note that Mr. Black will be required to submit a full patrol report as an appendix to your.
- (3) As to your report I refer you to file 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 from D.D.A. Headquarters. Please note that an area study and a situation report is required. Your report should be with me within a week of your return.
- (4) Note specifically the effect of the huge timber payments in the inland; what amounts have been invested and where; you should be in the position to suggest a higher tax rate to Siau Council for next year.
- (5) Contact the E.M.A. and endeavour to have a N.M.O. or Health Education Orderly accompany you. Take particular note of the efficiency or otherwise of Council sponsored Aid Posts.
- (6) Contact the Agricultural Officer and endeavour to have an extension assistant accompany you to carry out agricultural extension work in conjunction with the patrol. Obtain full particulars of native economic crop holdings - coffee, cocoa, copra etc. and give the people every assistance that you can extend on economic cropping.

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Handwritten notes on the right margin: "Census Revision - Higher West Coast"

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- (7) Offences involving Local Court or District Court jurisdiction will be sent in here; minor matters you should endeavour to arbitrate on.
- (8) Act. Sgt. 3rd Class Sowaigere and one Constable from Sissano will accompany your patrol. You are aware of the standards of conduct expected of police on patrol.

(9) A map scaled 4 miles to the inch, and drawn in black Indian ink on tracing paper showing villages and the route of your patrol is to be submitted with the report (two copies of the map). The Sub-District map is to be amended if necessary on your return.

(10) Generally you should observe and report on :-

- (a) Native agriculture and Livestock; in this respect you are to visit the gardens personally and discuss with the people and advise them on their cash cropping and other problems, in accordance with advice given you by the Agricultural Officer. Submit an extra copy of this section for the D.A.O.
- (b) medical, sanitation and hygiene; an extra copy is required for the D.M.O. Endeavour to have a medical orderly accompany you and send all cases requiring treatment to the hospital at Aitape.
- (d) roads, bridges and airstrips - particularly the trunk and secondary roads, and the Sissano airstrip.
- (e) Village officials.
- (f) Villages and village housing.
- (g) location and condition of all rest houses and police barracks in the area.
- (h) travelling times, with relevant comments on methods of travel - submit as an appendix to the report.

(11) Send a warning to the villages now, and thereafter ensure that at least one day's notice of your anticipated arrival is given to every village, so that village officials will be in a position to warn their people of your visit.

Lodge at the office before departure a list of your anticipated arrivals and departures from each village so that you can be contacted with a minimum of delay should the occasion arise.

J. H. Roach
 J. H. ROACH,
 Assistant District Commissioner.

Papua PRODUCTION - AIRTEL West

Distroff.
68-1-2

Roach/smr.

Sub District Office.
A I T A P E,
West Sepik District.
17th July, 1968.

Mr. J. Kabisch.
Sub District Office,
A I T A P E,
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL 1 /68-69.
WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS REVISION.

Now that I have had the opportunity to assess the amount of work involved in the accurate recompilation of the Tax/Census sheets into a combined Council/Administration register as per File 14-1-0 of 18/3/68 from Department of District Administration Headquarters together with the statistical information required in the Village Population Register I find it obvious that your patrol will be much longer than first anticipated.

I find after conducting Census, re-writing the sheets (on the old Tax/Census sheet) to allow for their ultimate retyping onto the new form and the extraction of statistical information that you must allow 7-8 hours for a village of some 300 people.

I challenge anyone at District or Headquarters level to consistently and accurately provide the information required quicker than this estimate.

It does appear that for every two hours of census you will need some 6 hours of re-writing and extracting statistical information. During this patrol then you will have to spend at least two days in each village; in Warapu, Arop and Malol the census work alone will take up to six days each.

Thus for at least 50% of the time you will be nothing more than a "Census clerk." I wish the information to be prepared in the village so that the typist can handle the work as it comes in from the field.

The work is not difficult; merely un-interesting, tedious, time wasting and eye straining. I will ask the Director to comment on the need for the records and statistics and point out their value (at 50% of a patrolling officers time), when he comments on your report.

I am unable to do so.

During the re-write of the sheets ensure adequate room is left for some years of changes: note a ten year old child can be married with children by then. As an example in Lemeng (Pop. 281) I used 26 pages of the old type census sheets and the last number was 764.

Mr. C.P.O. Black will join you as soon as possible to assist you and to maintain a reasonable degree of accuracy; I suggest you bring the completed sheets in at the end of each month for typing.

Roach
J.H. ROACH.
Assistant District Commissioner.

Production
AITAPE West

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INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the area known as the Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Division. The patrol was in the field for forty two days between 17th July, 1968 and 3rd September, 1968. The patrol visited all villages in the census divisions, spending at least one night in each village and up to seven nights in other villages,

The patrol was joined by Mr. C.P.O. Black on the sixth of August, and he accompanied it for the duration.

The patrol was also accompanied by two members of the R.F.N.G.C. and three members of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries. These were an Agricultural field worker and two assistants.

While moving through the inland area, the patrol was accompanied by an Aid Post orderly. He stayed with the patrol while it was moving through his patrol area.

Briefly the objects of the patrol were a complete census revision of the Census Division, to note the effects of the timber payments in the inland, and routine Administration.

Below is a list of attached appendices.

- "A"Councillors and villages comprising their wards
- "B"Radios
- "C"Technical and clerical skills
- "D"Roads.
- "E"Secondary school students
- "F"Gold production.
- "G"Administration land holdings.
- "H"Coffee plantings.
- "I"Timber lease purchases.
- "J"Copra production
- "K"Copra production Graph.
- "L"Catholic mission land holdings.
- "M"Travelling times and mode of travel.
- "N"Village population registers.
- "O"School Children within the Sub-District.

Census Production - Aitape West Coast

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A. H. West

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 17th July, 1968.

Departed Aitape 10.30 per M.V. OPAL for RAINUK (Serra).
Arrived Serra 1500 hrs. and inspected Puindu Hamlet, returning to Rainuk 17.30 hrs.

Thursday 18th July, 1968.

09.00 hrs. to 13.30 and 14.30 hrs. to 16.30 hrs. Census of three Serra Hamlets. 17.00 hrs. to 18.30 hrs. talks with villagers on Council Copra Subsidy Scheme and any problems they had. 18.30 hrs. to 19.30 general discussions with prominent villagers.

Friday 19th July, 1968.

Departed Rainuk 08.00 hrs. and arrived Sumo 13.00 hrs. after inspecting Serra's copra driers and Sumo's coffee gardens en route. 16.00 hrs. inspected village and began census at 16.30 hrs. 17.30 hrs census complete and talks with villagers commended. Talks finished 18.30 hrs and personal complaints brought to rest house.

Saturday 20th July, 1968.

Departed Sumo 08.30 hrs, and arrived Mafoka 09.00 hrs. 11.00 hrs. Census began and lasted till 12.30 hrs. Short talk with villagers and afternoon spent doing census figures.

Sunday 21st July, 1968.

Departed Mafoka 08.30 hrs. arriving Mori 09.00 hrs. Conducted Census and talked with people 10.30 hrs to 12.00.

Monday 22nd July, 1968.

Departed Mori 08.00 hrs and arrived Savamui/Nebike 09.30 hrs. Census conducted and village inspected in am. Afternoon talks with people and compiling census figures.

Tuesday 23rd July, 1968.

Departed Savamui/Nebike 07.30 hrs. for Mumuru, arriving 14.30 hrs. 16.00 hrs, to 18.00 hrs. census conducted, village inspected and talks with people.

Wednesday 24th, July 1968.

Departed Mumuru 18.00 hrs. and arrived Savamui/Nibeke 15.00.

Thursday 25th July, 1968.

Departed Savamui/Nibeke 08.00 hrs for Amsuku via Mafoka, Arrived Amsuku 11.30 hrs. Census conducted, village inspected and talks with people 14.00 hrs. to 16.30 hrs.

Friday 26th July, 1968.

Departed Amsuku for Kaiye via Karandu at 08.00 hrs. Arrived Kaiye 12.00 hrs. Inspecting Amsuku coffee in route. 13.30 hrs to 15.00 hrs. census conducted and village inspected. Talks with people re gold mining and coffee.

PATROL DIARY.

Page 2.

Saturday 27th July, 1968.

Departed Kaiye for Karandu at 09.00 hrs. arrived Karandu 09.35 hrs village lined and censused. Talked with people re gold mining and coffee production.

Sunday 28th July, 1968.

Day spent in compiling village population registers. Coffee garden inspected in Company with Agriculture Field Worker.

Monday 29th July, 1968.

Departed Karandu 08.30 hrs and arrived Barira/Drome 15.00 hrs. over a badly maintained track. Inspected coffee gardens en route.

Tuesday 30th July, 1968.

09.00 hrs to 11.30 hrs census conducted of Barira and Drome 12.00 hrs to 13/30 hrs inspected another coffee garden, and cow yards. Also saw rice shed in which there were approximately 6 bags of unhulled rice, 14.00 hrs to 17.00 hrs worked on rewriting of census sheets. 17.00 hrs to 18.00 hrs inspected village. 20.00 hrs to 21.30 hrs talked with people re coffee, housing, cattle, gold and road work.

Wednesday 31st July, 1968.

Morning spent working on village population register sheets. In the afternoon boarded Catholic Mission Gesena to return to Aitape for Council meeting.

Thursday 1st August, 1968 to Tuesday 6th August, 1968.

At Aitape for Council meeting. Returned to Barira/Drome at 16.00 hrs.

Wednesday 7th August, 1968.

08.30 departed Barira/Drome for Ramo arriving 11.00 hrs. and inspecting coffee gardens en route. 14.00 hrs to 17.00 hrs conducted census and inspected village. 20.00 hrs to 21.30 hrs talked with people re coffee, ward committees and general economic development.

Thursday 8th August, 1968.

Departed Ramo 08.00 hrs for Goiniri via Barira/Drome, arriving 11.30. Census of Goiniri and Walwali 1300 hrs. to 14.30 hrs. village and coffee inspected 15.00 to 17.00 hrs.

Friday 9th August, 1968.

Departed Goiniri for Nengian at 08.00 hrs arriving 10.30 hrs. Census conducted and village inspected in morning. Heavy rain in afternoon.

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Area Production - Aitape West Coast

PATROL DIARY.

Page 3.

Saturday 10th August, 1968.

Departed Nengian 0800 hrs for Po arriving 1030 hrs. Census conducted 11.30 hrs to 13.00 hrs. Afternoon spent on catching up on census clerical work. Late afternoon inspected coffee gardens which are situated near the village.

Sunday 11th August, 1968.

Observed.

Monday 12th August, 1968.

Departed Po 0830 hrs and arrived at lagoon waterway at 0900 hrs. Boat arrived 1030 hrs and carried patrol to Sissano, by 13.30 hrs. Word sent to councillors of Sissano and Warapu that the patrol had arrived and census was to begin on the 13th.

Tuesday 13th August, 1968.

Census conducted Sissano (Nimas Hamlet) 0900 to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 16.00 hrs. Hamlet inspected 10.00 hrs to 1700 hrs.

Wednesday 14th August, 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Amor Hamlet (Sissano) 0830 hrs to 12.00 hrs and 1300 to 1600 hrs. Village inspected 1600 to 1700 hrs.

Thursday 15th August, 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Maintron Hamlet 0830 to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 1430 hrs. Village inspected 1600 to 1700 hrs.

Friday 16th August, 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Mainya Hamlet. 0800 to 1200. Village inspected 1300 to 1400. Work started on Census figures for Sissano Village.

Saturday 17th August, 1968.

Further work on Census figures.

Sunday 18th August, 1968.

Observed.

Monday 19th August, 1968.

0800 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 1600 hrs census of Warapu village.

Tuesday 20th August, 1968.

0830 to 1200 hrs and 13.00 to 16.00 hrs census of Warapu village.

Wednesday 21st August, 1968.

0830 to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 1500 hrs census of Warapu village completed.

Area Production - After West

Thursday 22nd August, 1968.

Worked on village population register and figures associated with same.

Friday 23rd August, 1968.

0800 to 1230 hrs. inspected Warapu village. Afternoon spent talking with Father-in-charge Sissano Mission.

Saturday 24th August, 1968.

Writing up of village books for Warapu and Sissano Village.

Sunday 25th August, 1968.

Observed.

Monday 26th August, 1968.

0830 hrs to 1130 hrs discussions with Sissano people re Councils Coprs Subsidy Scheme and other matters arising from talks.

Tuesday 27th August 1968.

0800 hrs Departed Sissano for Arop per outboard motor. Arrived Arop 1000 hrs. Census of Arop. started at 1130 hrs and concluded at 1630 hrs. Census and population figures calculated.

Wednesday 28th August 1968.

0800 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1630 hrs census conducted for Arop 1.

Thursday 29th August 1968.

Completed census figures and statistics for Arop 1 during morning. Afternoon spent inspecting village and Mission "t" School.

Friday 30th August 1968.

0800 hrs departed Arop for Malol arriving at 1000 hrs. Councils Tax Patrol at Malol. Due to cramped conditions and impossibility of two patrols working at the same time this patrols personell to Aitape until Monday. Completed re-written Village Population Registers also taken to Aitape for typing.

Saturday 31st August 1968.

Observed.

Sunday 1st September 1968.

Observed.

Monday 2nd September 1968.

Departed Aitape 0900 hrs and arrived Malol 1100 hrs. Census Revision and re-writing of books for Mainyeiu and Amsor Hamlets.

Tuesday 3rd September 1968.

0800 hrs to 1230 hrs census of Aindin Hamlet. 1300 hrs to 1430 hrs census of Uian Hamlet. Villages inspected.

Wednesday 4th September 1968.

0800 hrs to 1300 hrs Census of Tainyapin Hamlet. 1300 hrs to 1630 hrs part census of Aipukon Hamlet.

Handwritten notes on the right margin: "Dinner" and "Aitape West Coast".

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SITUATION REPORT.

(A) POLITICAL.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The area patrolled is part of the Siau Local Government Council area, comprising two census divisions: the Aitape West Coast Census Division and the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division.

Within the two census divisions there are 14 Local Government Councillors who represent 14 wards of the 30 comprising the Siau Local Government Council. There are 7,352 people within these wards.

Elections for the appointments of members of the Council for the new term 1968 to 1970 were carried out in January this year. The elections were preceded by vigorous patrolling to ensure that the people were ready for all phases of elections. The result of the elections was that all but two Councillors were re-elected to their positions. This I feel indicates that very good relations exist between Councillors and people. The Patrol did not note any complaints of incidents which could suggest that this was not true.

However, while patrolling through the Amsuku Ward (Amsuku-Kaiye, Karandu and Mafoka) the patrol was approached by both the Councillor of the ward and the people of Mafoka complain that the Councillor from Kaiye is unable to reach their village as often as they would like. The Kaiye Councillor complained that his ward was too big a distance of six hours from his home village of Kaiye to Mafoka.

I suggest, as has previously been suggested, that Mafoka be withdrawn from the Amsuku Ward and placed with either the Sumo Ward or the Mori Ward. The people of Mafoka prefer the Mori Ward. This would leave the Councillor from Kaiye free to move about in his ward (not more than four hours walk) The Mori Councillor lives only 30 minutes walk from Mafoka and therefore would have no difficulty in taking his extra village.

The people throughout the area are favourably disposed towards Local Government. Continual Education is going on through the media of the Council House and its meetings. Groups of people from villages are always present at Council Meetings and this form of Education was further encouraged by the patrol.

Unfortunately much of the business discussed at Council meetings does not reach the villager. This I feel is not entirely the fault of the Councillor as he can not be expected to remember a whole days discussions. To overcome this I suggest that the Council Roneo copies of its minutes in Neo-Melanesian and distribute them to the villages as soon as possible after the Council meetings. Communications between Aitape and the outlying wards ^{are} good and I

feel that most villages would have a copy of the minutes within a week of their being written.

Local Government Education is continually going on via the Administration Broadcasting stations and, as many people have radios, this media finds many listening ears within these wards.

Much news is heard of other Local Government Councils in the district and the patrol was asked why it was that the Siau Council did not receive much mention. I explained that the clerk was fully tied up with Administrative work, but if copies of minutes were forwarded to radio stations they may be able to extract relevant information and broadcast this. The Council this year has set aside a sum of money to enlist outside help with its typing and so this should be possible.

Council tax in the inland was raised from \$2.00 to \$5.00 an increase of 150%. On enquiry as to the people's thoughts of the rise it was stated that they felt the only way the Council was to become a really effective body was for higher taxes. Very few people thought they would be unable to meet the tax commitment.

Tax on the coast has risen only one dollar to six dollars this year and no hardship will be felt by the rise.

The Council still operates a roster system for casual labour by which inland villagers can come to Aitape to earn money to meet their tax rate and still have sufficient money to make small purchases. Co-operation from the A.D.C. and P.W.D. ensures a working force of some 30 people every two weeks. An expected increase in Council contracts this year could see the number of casual labourers rise considerably.

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS.

The attached list as an appendix, lists all Councillors and villages comprising their wards.

Generally the Councillors attitude of "petty dictators" has stopped. In its place through constant advice of patrolling officers has come the idea of trying to advance the village through Education. Rather than try to have the matter attended to through threat and by force the Councillors are more willing to persuade and point out (where necessary) the possibility of prosecution.

Councillors still deal with petty matters involving the affairs of the village, which are considered too menial to be brought to the station or to the attention of patrolling officers.

Actions forming a misdemeanour or matters involving compensation either by Court or arbitration are brought in for Government arbitration.

The Councillors are generally conscientious, hard working and eager to see their village and the Council as a whole progress. There are two members of the Councils Finance and Executive Committee within the area patrolled. These are Brere Awol and Sapien (Arop) Mr. Awol is the most influential Councillor in the ward and well

known by most villagers. He was for many years President of the Council and has only recently stepped down from the position to allow himself sufficient time to carry out his commitments as member of the House of Assembly. He presently holds the position of Vice-President.

The only Councillor who appears to be the exception to the rule is Councillor *Mape* of Sumo. He appears to take little notice in Council meetings, and only rarely brings forward agenda items for his village. While patrols are in his village he spends most of his time in the Police Rest House trying to get a free feed (complaint laid by police to me while on patrol). He is ruled by the whims of the people who are more concerned with dancing and rejoicing than any form of work.

(3) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House of Assembly Elections were conducted through this area in February. Preceding the House of Assembly Elections were the Council Elections.

A general idea on the workings of the House of Assembly is held by most people. Again, Administrative broadcasts help to bring this to the people. Leaflets distributed prior to the elections were read by many and this I feel helped considerably in the general understanding of the House's claims and methods of working.

Of course, the best method of bringing the House's workings across to the people is by the Elected Members going to each village of calling for meetings at a set number of villages, and themselves explaining to the people what has happened., why and what the members have done and what they will do in the future.

Perhaps too, films, carried by Patrols from village to village would be a good way of getting across to the people the idea of House of Assembly. It has often been stated that seeing is believing, and the next best thing to personal sight is recording on film.

(4) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

The only member from the House of Assembly from the Aitape Sub-District is Brere Awol.

The last member for the House of Assembly for the Aitape Sub-District did, as far as the people can see, nothing! Therefore, they feel anybody will be an improvement.

Most people expect help from the Central Government to increase, with the election of a local as a member, but they are not expecting miracles.

Mr. Awol is probably better known in this area than any other area in the Sub-District or surrounding Sub-Districts. He is in contact with many of his electors when in his home village. However I feel that to really gain the confidence of the people he must be prepared to get out into the villages and talk to the people in their own places.

The other member for the House of Assembly, from Vanimo is not at all well known. It would be to his advantage to pay at least a few visits to the people in this area, especially in the inland.

(5) POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Political education prior to the House of Assembly Election was carried out continually. Education was for both Council and House of Assembly. Voting techniques and methods were stressed.

Again radio broadcasts played a big part in getting the message across to these people. The attached appendix indicates how many radios are held in villages along the coast and it can be appreciated that with little or nothing to do after dark, these are popular entertainment. Literacy is high along the coast and leaflets distributed were read by many.

The inland people are in a different position. Literacy is lower, and there are fewer radios. Therefore, at the present ^{time} the best way of educating the people remains the patrol officer on patrol.

(6) PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

While preferential voting is, I think, understood by most people in the area, it was not widely used. This is because most villagers saw only one candidate and therefore only voted 1. At Serra however first vote was given to Bewa Tou, a Pagei candidate. Second preference was given to Erere Awol. At Sissano, First Preference was given to Erere Awol and second preference was given to Bewa Tou.

The rest of the area, on the whole, voted for only one candidate.

(B) ECONOMIC.(1) GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The West Coast Inland relies almost entirely on casual labour to earn money. Few coffee gardens have been planted (See appendix) Of those planted only few are being worked. This patrol did not encourage further coffee plantings, but did encourage maximum production of those gardens now planted. I feel it is pointless to encourage further plantings if those gardens already planted are not being efficiently worked.

An agriculture field worker and two assistants accompanied the patrol for its duration. At each village they went to the village gardens advising what shade trees to cut down, emphasising the importance of keeping the grass cut and advising on methods of controlling and removing diseases and diseased trees, and also carrying out pruning. Unfortunately they were only equipped with secateurs and so were unable to carry out major pruning.

I suggest that an Agriculture Patrol return as soon as possible and carry out extensive pruning. It is unfortunate that so much has been done to encourage planting of coffee and so little done in giving advice and assistance to make the gardens productive and therefore economic.

There appears little else these people can turn to in the way of cash crops, as it is against Agriculture Department policy to grow rice and cocoa, the latter being successfully grown by W. & R. Parer at Aitape.

Gold is being washed at Amsuku and Kurundu. Attached appendix shows approximate earnings from this activity. The Council has given assistance to those inland villages wishing to mine gold. It has assisted by supplying spades, picks, shovels and sluice boxes. The area was patrolled some twelve months ago by the Lands Department (Mines Section) giving the people advice on methods of mining.

People from near-by villages are being taught by the Amsukus and Kurandus methods of mining so that they may return to their own village and go into business for themselves.

There are trade stores throughout the area. A total of 14 constructed and 6 under construction and 3 run by Missions. (See attached appendix) Of those six under construction five are Mission sponsored, and native owned and operated. The Mission at Barira/Drome is to fly in stores per the Mission aircraft and sell to the native store owners who will walk their goods back to the village for resale. However apart from the three Mission owned stores there appears to be only one trade store which is a real paying proposition. This is the trade store at Warapu which is a village society store and is under the close supervision of the Priest-in-Charge, Sissano.

The Warapu people have three goats, but these are not used for anything but show. Breves Awol of Malol runs a herd of some thirty goats. These too, are not milked, but an occasional one is eaten.

There are two herds of cattle in the area. One is at Barira/Drome, which has seven cows, one bull and one calf. Many people from surrounding villages have brought shares in the project and profits are divided up between these people. One beast was eaten last Christmas and one was sold to Aitape early this year.

The second one is at Malol, which has four cows only. These have been given by the Mission on the condition that when the cows start breeding the original number of cows will be returned.

Mr. Awol of Malol hopes to start his own herd in the near future.

(2) ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

As was mentioned earlier in the report the Lands Department (Mines Section) patrolled through the area last year advising on methods of lining gold.

While in the field the patrol went to villages in the Aitape Sub-District involved in the large timber purchase from Vanimo. The attached appendix shows amounts received and investments. The purchase of the timber lease was a joint effort between D.D.A. and Forests Department. The proposed roads through this timber lease, coming as far as the Aitape Sub-District border could see the development of these inland villages. The problem (with this area) is presently the lack of roads. If the lease is taken by a large timber company these roads could come through in the near future.

From the money from the forest rights purchased \$31,245.00 was invested, yielding a yearly interest of \$1,873.24. To the 296 people over 16 years of age of the villages involved in the purchase (Serra, Muzuru, Mori, Savasui, Nebike, Sumo and Mafoka) this gives \$8.32 per year. It is obvious from this that they would be able to meet a much higher tax rate in the new financial year.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has not until this time been very active in the inland area. There is a European ~~patrol~~ patrol moving out into this area shortly and it is hoped that this patrol will be able to reduce some of the backlog of work accumulated in the area. On the coast there have been several patrols and the situation is quite good.

(3) PROCESSING AND MARKETING.

The only marketing facilities available are in Aitape through W. & R. Parer, who purchase all large quantities of cash crops. This firm deals through Madang. At the present time they are able to handle produce adequately, but with the indicated increase in production of cash crops and poor handling facilities I think they will be unable to meet the demand.

(4) VILLAGE CASH CROP EXTENSION.

On the coast most villages are planting additional coconut stands. In some places large areas have been planted, but the real benefit from most of these plantings will be the coming generation. In the inland emphasis was placed on fully utilizing those crops already planted.

(C) SOCIAL(1) EDUCATION.

Dealing firstly with the West Coast Census Division. There is in this Census Division a very good education set-up. (Attached Appendix lists all schools) The 5,000 people along the coast have six recognized Primary "T" Schools, each village excepting Serra has its own school. The Serra children attend Sissano school. All schools are functioning well and generally well looked after. The exception is Arop Primary "T" School. The people from Arop are having a running fight with the Priest-in-Charge at Malol, because he has asked some of the older children in the opportunity classes to leave. In retaliation the people will not look after the school. I explained to them that they were only hurting themselves and their children with this attitude. They agreed with this and I think that in the future they will carry out maintenance on the native material buildings of the school.

Secondly the West Coast Inland Census Division. Education facilities in this area are far from adequate. There is only one school in the area and this is situated at Barira/Drome. It is run by the Mission and is an unrecognized school. It serves over 2,000 people in the inland. The Father-in-Charge at Barira feels that there should be a recognized school established in the area. With this I agree. There is sufficient population, centrally contained, to warrant the establishment of a recognized school. The area concerned comprises Nengian, Barira, Drome, Walwali, Goinéré and Nengian and Ramo. In this area there are presently 170 children between the ages of one and five years. Of these approximately thirty would be ready to go into prep class. The number is increasing yearly and so no problems would occur in filling a class each year.

The people of both Ramo and Barira/Drome have indicated that if a school were established in the near confines of their village, favourable consideration would be given to parents of children of other villages to establishing a "watch house" and garden. This would enable children from the more remote villages to gain an education. The practice of "watch house" is being used successfully already and I can see no problems with it in the future.

The people of both Ramo and Barira/Drome are willing to sell sufficient areas of land to establish the schools.

The Mission in addition to running normal classes at their schools also run opportunity classes to enable older children to gain some sort of education.

HEALTH.

Health within the area is particularly good at this stage. No cases of sickness had to be dispatched from the villages for further treatment.

Leprosy is prevalent, and I am assured by the A.P.O.'s that the patients receive regular treatment. There is presently a dispute between the person at Sumo who distributes drugs for Leprosy and the Hansende Colony Aitape, which is resulting in no records being kept of treatments for this village. The dispute is over pay. The man in question is not being paid for his services and refuses to keep records. The Administrative Officer of the Hansende Colony is presently negotiating to get him a small allowance.

The two census divisions are adequately covered by Aid Posts. These are situated at Serra, serving Sarai, Rainuk and Pundu, Sumo, serving Sumo, Mafoka, Mori, Savamui, Nebike, Mumuru, Amsuku, Karandu/Kaiye. Others are situated at Ramo, Barira/Drome, Goinere, the latter serving Walwali and Nengian. There are further Aid Posts at Sissano (Mission run and staffed.) Arop, Malol and Warapu.

There is shortly to be established at Sissano, a Health Centre comprising of treatment rooms, doctors rooms, delivery ward and patients ward.

All Aid Posts at the time of the patrol were well stocked. The patrol carried extra medicine for distribution, none of which was needed. I think this speaks for itself in the application of Aid Post Orderlies to their job.

Refresher courses are presently being run at Aitape by the E.M.A. At Aitape for the A.P.O.'s.

While the patrol could not get a P.H.D. employee from Aitape to accompany the patrol, it used those already in the field. The A.P.O. from Sumo accompanied the patrol through Mafoka, Mori, Savamui, Nebike, Mumuru, Amsuku, Karandu, and Kaiye. The A.P.O. from Goinere accompanied the Patrol to Nengian and Po. All coastal villages have their own Aid Posts and so the patrol was not accompanied by an A.P.O.

Throughout the inland the only medical attention was given was for minor sores. The A.P.O. from Sumo regularly patrols Mafoka, Mori, Savamui, Nebike and Amsuku. He occasionally goes to Karandu and Kaiye, while this patrol was his first visit to Mumuru some 7 1/2 hours walk from the last village. Both A.P.O.'s from Goinere and Drome visit the Karandu, Kaiye and Amsuku villages from their own villages, facing up to an 8 hour walk to get there. The Mumuru people visit the Aid Post at Sumo when in need of attention.

Although the Karandu, Kaiye and Amsuku group are a fair distance from an established Aid Post, I feel the population does not warrant the establishment of an Aid Post. As can be seen from the above the area receives regular medical visits.

Infant welfare services are supplied by the Catholic Mission Sissano to the villages Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Po, Ramo and Drome, the latter requiring a flight in the Mission aircraft from Sissano.

LAW AND ORDER

No courts were heard by the patrol (see instructions). Two cases were sent from Aitape from Sumo village concerning insanitary housing.

Several minor disputes were settled by arbitration concerning exchange of children.

The 1st part of the report is attached and the 2nd part is attached to the 1st part of the report.

Several villages were visited by the patrol in all villages. Both members of the patrol had a license/permit and were available for duty in the 1st village. The 2nd village was visited.

There are no reports of any serious cases. There were a few minor disputes between the patrol and the people. This was due to a few disputes between the two villages. This was reported as being settled. No further action was taken. The situation has not changed and will be reported until the dispute is finally settled.

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MISSIONS.

The two census divisions are spiritually looked after by the Franciscan Order of the Friars Minor. There are no other Missions operating within the area.

The Mission have stations at Sissano Drome/Barira and Malol (For list of staffings see appendix).

As stated under Education, the Mission run 4 recognized and one unrecognized Primary "T" Schools. At each of the Mission stations there is an Aid Post. The Aid Post at Sissano is attended by a trained Nurse. As stated under Health, the Mission at Sissano also provides an Infant Welfare Service.

Catechist classes are run by the Mission in all villages.

Both Missions at Sissano and Malol have a tractor/trailer unit which is available for hire at the local villages for cost only.

CULT AND UNREST.

There are no known cults operating in the area. However there is much unrest between the Sissano and Warapu people. This stems from a land dispute between the two villages. This was reported on fully by Mr. P.O. Kelly earlier this year. The situation has not changed and will not change until the dispute is finally settled.

WOMENS CLUBS.

Womens clubs are run at Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Serra, Drome/Barira by the Sisters at Sissano Mission. The clubs teach sewing general health and cleanliness and also infant welfare. Sports are taught and played within each club and inter club matches are arranged.

There is a club run at Malol by lay Missionaries and is similar to those above.

A further club is run at Yalingi school, by Aitape women for the women at Malol village.

CLUBS.

Inter village sports are played between Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Ramo and Barira/Drome. These sports are arranged by the people themselves with help being given by the Mission when asked for.

Most villages have cleared an area of flat ground on which sports can be played. In the inland however, I feel that these are not being used as they are in most cases overgrown with kunai grass.

for cash.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land leases from the Administration in this area. Sissano Government Plantation is at the moment being worked by various individuals on blocks marked out by the Agriculture Officer and approved by the Assistant District Commissioner.

Land has been purchased south of Malol for dividing into blocks which can be leased by persons for cash cropping.

(c) Cash cropping has commenced in the Area.

Coffee gardens have been planted mostly on an individual basis. There are a few communal plantings.

Coconuts planted by the villagers forefathers are used for cash cropping.

These plantings are sub-divided when the father dies, each male child receiving a portion of the plantings. In the near future the quantity of coconuts received by each child, will not be a worthwhile proposition. Certain individuals are planting their own coconuts, but I feel that they are not planting enough to overcome the problem.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) See appendix for full list of schools and breakup of figures for the area being surveyed.

(b) Along the coast there are many adults who are literate in the Lingua Franca. Almost all children are literate in the Lingua Franca. A great many are also literate in English (note no. of children attending schools on the coast from Village Population Register). A good percentage of adults are also literate in English.

The inland region is almost directly opposite. While there are quite a few children literate in the Lingua Franca there are very few adults and almost none in English.

(c) Upon receiving higher education, the student generally moves out to the larger towns of the Territory where opportunity for employment is better. The only people in the villages who had what could be termed higher Education were people on leave from employment or who had not long finished school and were waiting for jobs.

(d) See attached appendix for complete list of absent students.

(e) All people in the area show an interest in radio. (See attached appendix for list of places with radio receivers in their villages). There are often people on leave, in the village, who bring radios back with them. The homes of these people then become a popular meeting place. Local publications in Pigen English are frequently seen in the area.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing throughout the inland area was particularly good. Few houses were below standard and only two people were sent to Aitape because they failed to remove insanitary houses condemned by a previous patrol.

On the coast there were quite a few houses which were ordered removed.

It was noted at Arop and at Sissano that in a few cases aged people were not being looked after in regard to housing by their immediate families. The sons of the aged people had built them small shanties, which were in a state of disrepair. After speaking to the Councillor and the families of these people I am sure the situation will be rectified.

European artifacts are a common sight both in the inland and on the coast. European eating and food serving implements are most common. Axes, spades and other steel objects are common.

Clothes for the men, generally consist of shorts and shirts, occasionally there are men seen with lap-laps on. At the time of the patrols visit for census most women wore skirts and blouses or dresses. However for everyday wear, they use laplaps.

(b) The staple diet of these people consists of a generous helping of sago either in its white solidified state or fried. There is also Kau Kau, Taro, Pitpit, Kapiak-bananas. This diet is supplemented by any wild life which they can manage to kill. Occasionally a village pig is killed. On the coast fish (generally) smoked is added to the diet.

Tinned meat is purchased, more so on the coast than in the inland.

Although introduced food crops are grown, little is eaten by the people. If possible they sell these food crops to patrols or to Europeans nearby, generally Missionaries.

A 4 " 11
New Guinea
Koror
A 4 " 11

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) The only mission operative in the area is the Catholic Mission, Franciscan Order of the Friars Minor. All villagers profess to being Catholics. As there is only one mission operating in the area there are no conflicts between villagers on religious grounds.

(b) There are three Mission stations within the West Coast and Inland. One is situated at Barira/Drome, one at Sissano and one at Malol. The station at Barira/Drome caters for the needs of the larger part of the inland. The Father at Barira/Drome makes regular patrols to most of the villages in the inland.

The Mission Station at Sissano looks after Sissano, Warapu and Serra, while the Mission at Malol look after Malol and Arop.

The Sisters at Sissano provide Infant Welfare Services to Sissano, Warapu, Serra, Arop, Po, Ramo, Barira/Drome, Goineré and Walwal once monthly. Womens clubs are run at Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Serra and Barira/Drome, by the Sisters at Sissano. A womens club is run at Malol by Lay workers stationed at Malol. A further womens club is run for the Malol Women at Yalingi Primary School by women from Aitape station.

The Mission both at Malol and Sissano have a tractor which is hired to the local natives on a cost only basis. These tractors were donated to the Mission for that specific purpose.

An Aid Post is run at Sissano by a qualified Sister. This is shortly to be converted into a small scale hospital, built by the Mission and with Council assistance for fittings.

Schools are run at Sissano and Warapu by the Mission at Sissano. Malol Mission runs a school at Malol and one at Arop. These are all recognised schools. One school is run by the father at Barira/Drome. This however is not recognised and doesnot provide more than a very basic education.

(c) The general attitude of the people towards the Mission is one of tolerant indifference. I believe that the people feel that while the Missionaries are here and do not interfere unduly with the personal lives of the natives that they in turn will remain quite placid in their attitude towards the Mission. Because it is the only Mission, the Catholic Mission is the most influential in the area.

(I) NON-INDIGENOUS.

(a) The Missions at Malol, Sissano, and Barira/Drome run trade stores. The store at Malol is run by the parents and citizens Association of the Malol Mission Primary "M" School. Profits from the store are used in the purchase of equipment for the school.

The Father at Sissano purchases locally made "Warapu Paddles" for resale within the Territory and Overseas. Each paddle is bought by him for \$3.00. A list of Mission held ground is

attached as an appendix.

(b) The three places employ one local native as a store boy.

Most of the station maintenance is done by tractors, and the Mission only employing casual labour when the need arises.

(c) The only outlet for native copra and coffee is W. & R. Farer at Aitape, who deals with Madang.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS:

The main road in the WestCoast region will, of necessity be an inland road. There is already a trunk road going as far as Wauningi. The road from Wauningi to Araporo near the Sissano Lagoon is in various stages of construction. From Araporo to Ramo there exists a road twenty two feet wide with two foot barrats either side. From Ramo to Barira/Drome there is a motor bike track which shortly should be the same as the road from Araporo to Ramo. From Barira/Drome through Walwali, Goinéré and Nengian the West Coast road is still being cleared on a self help basis.

The attached appendix lists all tracks and roads and shows what type of vehicles they are capable of taking.

(b) SEA.

There is at Aitape an anchorage which can be used safely only during the South East Season.

Sissano Lagoon provides a safe anchorage for small craft but is unapproachable during the North West because of high seas. An inland waterway connects Sissano Lagoon with Malol Lagoon. This provides the only adequate way of moving cargo in the North West Season. Both villages of Sissano and Warapu own small craft and it is these which take most of the trade from this area. Occasionally small craft from the Aitape Island move along this Coast collecting copra and sago.

(c) AIR.

There are two airstrips in the area patrolled, both maintained by the Catholic Mission. They are at Barira/Drome Approx 1800' X 100' and at Sissano approx 2400' X 150'. Both are capable of taking Cessna aircraft or equivalent.

No sites for future airstrips were inspected by the patrol. It is doubtful the advantage of any further airstrips in this area, as there will be eventually a road through the main villages, and no doubt some of the smaller villages will construct feeder roads.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are many people from the villages visited who have acquired knowledge of technical and clerical skills. Most of these people are away from the village working in the larger towns of the territory.

The attached appendix shows those who possess the necess-

are skills to be classified as the above, and who reside in the village.

The majority of those holding trades are from the coastal villages, although the inland can boast quite a few.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The whole of the area patrolled is under the influence of the Siau Local Government Council, and has been since 1966. When the Council was originally established in 1961 the only villages included in the Council area were Malol, Arop, Warapu, Sissano, Alater amendment included the villages of Serra, Ramo and Po.

The Council is a popular unit, and tends to bring the people together in their fight for improvements in the Sub-District and Council area. While the people, in Council meetings vie for a large out of the Councils money for their villages, they unite as a body when the Council proposes a general improvement for the Sub-District.

Along the coast there is a village by village fight over land. Most villages confine their fights to minor squabbles between a few people, Sissano and Warapu villages are a notable exception. Their fight often comes to a head with many people in attendance. To date there has been no cause for alarm in their clashes, with people receiving only bloodies noses. However I think a deterrent to any major clash is the presence of Policemen stationed at Sissano.

The people have a general idea of the workings and aims of the House of Assembly. A strong interest was taken in the last House of Assembly elections as a local person was standing and it was generally felt that he had a good chance of winning.

There is only one person in the area who has travelled to any extent, Mr. Awol M.H.A. He has attended a Local Government Conference while President of the Siau Local Government Council. He was a member of the District Advisory Committee and is presently a member of the West Sepik District Advisory Committee and Education Committee. He has also been to Australia.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The village by village economic tree count see attached appendix. Note that tree count for coconuts is still under way and figures are only a total count for the West Coast.

(b) The total actual production for coffee is a figure for the whole Sub-District. Records are not kept on a village or Census Division basis.

The whole Sub-District produced slightly in excess of one ton~~e~~ nineteen hundred weight. I am informed by the clerk in charge of purchases that the majority of purchases were not from the West Coast. Enquiries at a village level indicates that this is quite correct as many villages have never sold coffee and those which have only a small quantity.

The West Coast have a total planting figure of 11,180 trees of which 5,670 trees are mature. Nurseries in the area are almost non-existent.

Copra production for the West Coast July 1967 to July 1968 was 65 tons. The attached appendix (graph) shows copra production for the West Coast. The value of this copra to the local community was \$6,240.00.

(c) If approved methods of growing and harvesting of coffee were used the total production from the area should be approximately 9,040 lbs. this would make the value of coffee to the community approx. \$630.00. Production this year was so small that I estimate the value of coffee at approx \$20.00.

If approved methods of planting and harvesting of copra were used the 70,000 mature palms planted on this coast would yield approx 700 tons of copra per year at a value to the community of \$67,000.00.

(d) Market gardening is carried on to a small extent in the villages near roads to Aitape. Most sales are at the Councils market in Aitape. Sago is also produced to some extent and sold to private enterprise, the Mission and to the Government. Figures for sales are not available but an estimate would be approx. \$1,000.00.

(e) There are few employment opportunities within the area patrolled. Mr. Awol employs a small labour line to look after his interests in his absence. The Mission employ a small line of casual labourers and a small line of permanent employees. These are mainly cook boys and cleaning girls and storekeepers. There total income would not exceed \$3,000.00. Permanent employment in Aitape would not yield more than \$25,000.00 to the thirty or so people employed. Cash earnings from people employed away from the District are unavailable.

(f) There are no co-operatives operating in the area.

(g) The only person on the West Coast who could be considered a business man is Mr. Awol. He runs a herd of goats, employs a small labour line to run his share of a plantation and is now considering starting a herd of cattle.

(h) Commonwealth Savings Bank Agencies are run at Barira/Drome, Sissano and Malol. C.S.B. Wewak has been asked to supply a total figure for the area, as current balance could not be obtained in the field.

(i) Generally tax obligations are being met well. A combination of Government and Local Council employ some 20 to 30 casual labourers per fortnight. Villagers who are unable to earn sufficient money within the village can earn their tax money this way.

(j) Below listed total earnings for the West Coast Area.

Copra.....\$ 6,240.00

Carriers (Patrol).....	\$ 1000. 00
Admin.Salaries	20,000. 00
Gold.....	165. 00
Sago.....	1,000. 00
Coffee.....	20. 00
Mission Casual Labour.....	500. 00

\$33,925. 00

This represents a per capita income of \$4. 0 per man woman and child per annum.

This figure is not an evenly realistic figure for the whole area patrolled. Many people in the inland would not receive anything like the average figure, while the coastal people would receive much more.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

There is sufficient arable land to considerably increase plantings of permanent cash crops. This is being done at the moment, mainly on the coast and in regard to coconut stands. A common complaint along the coast by the present generation is that their fathers did not look ahead, and only planted sufficient coconuts for their immediate needs. This generation is in many instances trying to overcome this problem by planting stands of coconut which will in the long run benefit their children more so than themselves.

However, with increased planting and greater production the big obstacle is reliable communications. The South East season presents no problems as all produce can be shipped by sea. In the North West, when the seas are rough production to all intents and purposes stops. The only way to overcome this is to construct a road. Submissions have been submitted in length on this subject.

In the inland region there is ample land for increased plantings but no way in which to get the produce out. They can of course walk their produce out, but the idea does not appeal to them. Again, roads seem to be the only answer.

(b) Market Gardening could not be increased to any great extent as demand is not sufficient. The local community could only support a small increase.

(c) Local employees get all their labour from local sources (on a district basis). There is sufficient local employment to appreciably increase the wage earnings in the Sas-District, and it is doubtful if it will increase much in the near future.

(d) There appears little possibility of introducing new cash crops in the area. Rice growing is actively opposed by D.A.S.F. although it has been grown successfully at the village of Barira/Drome. It is indeed difficult to explain to these people

(21)

that they cannot grow a certain type of cash crop because it is against a Departmental policy, especially when they grow it successfully themselves and can see what a boon it is to other areas.

Several villages along the coast have purchased or are about to purchase fish nets. Fishing is nothing new to these people, but the methods they are about to employ are.

A small portion of the area patrolled has been included in a large timber purchase. The attached appendix shows the villages and amount per village. The people in other parts of the inland region have shown an interest in the recent timber purchases. The patrol was approached and asked if the Government would be interested in purchasing timber rights from them.

(e) Generally I think the people would appreciate a programme to increase the cash earnings of their area, provided adequate communications with Aitape were supplied. To this end the people are already voluntarily clearing the proposed Aitape Sissano Inland road.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Siau Local Government is a popular body both in the inland and on the Coast. Generally the people are behind their elected representative.

Small groups of people attend each Council meeting, and they show an interest in the workings of the Council.

The coastal people have been under the influence of the Council for some seven years and have a sound knowledge of its workings. The Inland people have only been in the Council for four years and have already grasped the basic idea of the Council.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The peoples attitude towards patrols within this area is very good. The people in the inland are even more receptive to patrols than the coastal people. Volunteers to carry for the patrol usually exceed the number required.

General discussions starting in the early evening often last until the late hours of the night.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

Accommodation throughout the area is in Rest Houses. If desired, accommodation can be had in some of the Mission Stations situated on the route of the patrol.

There are two Airstrips within the area patrolled, which can be for gaining access to the inland and to the coast.

Three outboard motors service The Sissano Lagoon and adjacent waterways. During the South East these boats also travel to Aitape. Both the Mission at Malol and The Mission at Sissano have Tractor/Trailer units which can be hired.

APPENDIX "A".

APPENDIX OF COUNCILLORS AND VILLAGES COMPRISING
THEIR WARDS.

COUNCILLOR.	VILLAGE.	WARD.
Brere Awol (V/President)	Malol	7
Klami Toum	Malol	6
Mario Avingi	Po	14
Sapien Aimimi	Arop	8
Maintopa Atemo	Warapu	9
Caspar Faruru	Sissano	10
So'or Avak	Serra	11
Mape Kapira	Sumo	12
Amase Komo	More & Savamui/Nebike	16
Kasini Afini	Mumuru	15
Augo Waibere	Kaiye	17
	Karandu	
	Amsuku	
Siware Merai	Ramo	13
Sanga Ningi	Berira/Drose	18
Turi Mafei	Goinere	19
	Walwali	
	Hengian	

APPENDIX "B".

RADIOS

VILLAGE	NO.
SERRA	5
SUMO	2
SAVAMUI	1
BARIRA	1
GOINERE	1
NENGLAN	1
PO	1
SISSANO	14
WARAPU	9
AROP	12
MALOL	15

APPENDIX "C".

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

VILLAGE	SKILL	NO.
SUMO	CARPENTER	2
RAMU	"	2
HENGIAN	"	1
PO	"	2
SISSANO	"	1
SISSANO	MECHANICS	1
AROP	CARPENTER	1
AROP	BRICKLAYER	1
MALOL	PLUMBER	1
"	MECHANIC	1
"	BRICKLAYER	2

APPENDIX "D"

ROADS APPENDIX.

FROM	TO	TYPE
Sissano	Serra	Motor Bike Track
Serra	Sumo	Walking track.
Sumo	Mafoka	Motor Bike Track.
Mafoka	Mori	"
Mori	Savamui/ Nebike	"
Savamui/Nebike	Mumuru	Walking Track.
Return to Mafoka		
Mafoka	Amsuku	"
Amsuku	Kaiye	"
Kaiye	Kurundu	"
Kurundu	Barira/Drome	"
Barira/Drome	Ramo	Motor Bike Track.
Ramo	Sumo	"
Ramo	Aroporo	Vehicular Track.
Return to Barira		
Barira/Drome	Walwali	Walking Track.
Walwali	Goonere	"
Goinere	Nengian	"
Nengian	Po	"
Po	Sissano Lagoon	"
Sissano Lagoon	Sissano, Warapu, Arop and Malol	

can all be travelled by boat. There are walking tracks connecting Sissano, Warapu, Arop, and Malol.

SECONDARY SCHOOL MALE STUDENTS -- AITAPE WEST COAST.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>SCHOOL.</u>	<u>FORM.</u>
Arop 2.	Joseph Kenegewe	Brandi High School (Wewak)	2
	John Kalci	"	1
	Laurence Sapien Naigau.	"	2
Sissano.	Linus Akep	St. Ignatius H.S. (Aitape)	2
	Tom Mave	"	2
	Damien Ameni	"	1
	Francis Aper	"	1
	Rudolf Sineri	"	1
	Franz Anapi	"	1
	Denis Amanos	"	1
	Frans Karawe	"	1
Warapu.	Philip Bakema	St. Ignatius H.S. (Aitape)	3
	Ferdie Virano	"	3
	Nicholas Pavo	"	2
	Francis Ambayo	"	2
	Primus Kamin	"	3
	Francis Senda	"	1
	Joe Ruve	"	1
	Casper Maraive	"	2

"L"

MAGNUM COPPER PRODUCTION - Aitape West Coast

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1-68/69.

SECONDARY SCHOOL MALE STUDENTS - AITAPE WEST COAST.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SCHOOL.</u>	<u>FORM.</u>
		St. Ignatius H.S. (Aitape)	1
Warapu.	Matthew Ronko	"	1
	Linus Kisa	"	1
	Peter Nomo	"	1
	Alexander Kova	"	1
	Paul Wandumi	"	1
	Casper Yiyin	"	1
	Frederic Jamcni	"	1
Serra.	Michael Kawur	"	3
		"	1
Malol.	Matthew Goina	"	1
	Richard Womas	"	-
Sissano.	James Karis	Tusbab H.S. (Madang)	-
	John Sairere	Brandi H.S. (Wewak)	-
	Peter Sairere	Tusbab H.S. (Madang)	-
	Maket Seek	Brandi H.S. (Wewak)	3
	Bonny Ronie	"	1
	Tidci Ware	"	2
	Abalod Awes	"	1
Aped Ranom	"	3	
Bi'ian Alus			
Wombun Main'ui		Govt. H.S. Pt. Moresby	

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1-68/69.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS - AITAPE WEST COAST.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>SCHOOL.</u>	<u>FORM.</u>
Sissano	Augusta Asiero	St. Clares H.S. (Aitape)	1
	Felicitas Klemen	"	1
	Francesca Ravesi	"	1
Warapu	Elizabeth Tayen	"	2
	Elizabeth Ninova	"	2
	Agnes Moik	"	2
	Mary Isora	"	1
	Margaret Tevika	"	1
	Agnes Maki	"	1

APPENDIX "F"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 1-68/69.

GOLD PRODUCTION - WEST COAST.

16-2-66	Yafai Yeni	\$62. 46
Dec. 66	Sopa Sopa	42. 70
31-10-67	Yafai Yeni	58. 65

Nauru Gold Production

Aitape

APP

ADMINISTRATION LAND HOLDINGS - AITAPE WEST COAST.

NAME.	TYPE OF HOLDING.	LANDS REFERENCE.	AREA.	DATE PURCHASED.	COMMENTS.
Yalingi School Lands.	Administration Lease.	111/183.	10.8 acres	5.4 acres 2/5/62. 4.8 " 4/11/66.	Now used by the Dept. of Education for Primary 'T' School.
Sissano Government	Held by Administration.	Tc 3511	121.95 Hectares.	December 1965.	Planted to 5,000 coconuts.
Sissano Station Land.	Held by Administration.	65/157.	5.5 acres.	12/5/66.	Established as Sissano Patrol Post.
PORO & MAROW RES DEVELOPMENT	Admin Land.	68/1447	1895 Ha.	12/6/68	Res Development Scheme.

28

March April May June July Aug Sept. Oct. Nov Dec. + Jan. Feb. March April May June July 1968

COFFEE PLANTINGS - AITAPE WEST COAST.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>MATURE.</u>	<u>IMMATURE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
MORI.	N11.	62	62
SAMO	307	363	670
RAMU.	183	771	954
WARAPU	945	1084	2029
MAFOKA	N11.	219	219
AMSUKA	643	N11.	643
BARIRA/DROME	509	1545	2054
NENGIAN	62	N11.	62
GOINERE	36	N11.	36
WALWALI	N11.	34	34
PO	360	1047	1407
ANOP	375	118	493
MALOL	2250	268	2518
TOTALS.	5670	5511	11181

March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. + Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. 1968

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

TIMBER LEASE PURCHASE AITAPE SUB-DISTRICT.

APPENDIX "I"

35000 lb
33000 lb
31000 lb
29000 lb
27000 lb
25000 lb
23000 lb
21000 lb
19000 lb
17000 lb
15000 lb
13000 lb
11000 lb
9000 lb
7000 lb
5000 lb
3000 lb
1500 lb

VILLAGE.

AMOUNT INVESTED.

HALF YEARLY INTEREST DUE ON 1st JANUARY & 1st JULY THEREAFTER UNTIL 1st JULY, 1978.

PUINDI	\$ 4,480.00	\$ 131. 60.
"	4,480.00	131. 60.
SARAI-RAINUK	3,795.00	111. 48.
MUMURU	3,850.00	113. 09.
"	3,850.00	113. 09.
SAVAMU & NIPIKE	2,530.00	74. 32.
"	2,530.00	74. 32.
"	2,530.00	74. 32.
SUMO-MAFOKA	640.00	18. 80.
"	640.00	18. 80.
"	640.00	18. 80.
"	640.00	18. 80.
"	640.00	18. 80.
<u>TOTALS.</u>	<u>\$ 31,245.00</u>	<u>\$ 936. 62.</u>

March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec + Jan Feb March April May June July August 1967 1968

APPENDIX "J"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

COPRA PRODUCTION - AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

VILLAGE.	1967.				1968.							TOTAL.		
	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November.	December.	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.		June.	July.
MALOI.	5226	1483	2004	3740	6371	11,990		5205	6959	2726	7836	11,633	17,228.	82,401
SERRA.	6415	6861	1414	2881	417	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	748	691	964	9006	29,397	
SISSANO.	1134	1345	454	2025	3385	4035	Nil.	3946	Nil.	3068	780	6299	26,471	
WARAPU.	635	897	Nil.		240	1087	432	1544	Nil.	1247	233	934	7,249	
Monthly Totals.	12,775	10,324	4,769	8,646	10,413	17,112	5,637	12,449	3,474	12,842	13,610	33,467	145,518	

It will be noted that production falls rapidly (excepting Malol) linked by road to Aitape) during the period December to March (Nth. West) because there are not reliable communications with Aitape.

Further production since the introduction of a Council copra subsidy scheme has increased considerably (July 33,467 lbs. August 30,500).

March April May June July Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. + Jan. Feb. March April May June July
1967 1968

35000 lb
33000 lb
31000 lb
29000 lb
27000 lb
25000 lb
23000 lb
21000 lb
19000 lb
17000 lb
15000 lb
13000 lb
11000 lb
9000 lb
7000 lb
5000 lb
3000 lb
2500 lb

APPENDIX "K"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 1/68-69.

CATHOLIC MISSION (OFM) LAND HOLDINGS - AITAPE WEST COAST.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>TYPE OF HOLDING.</u>	<u>LANDS REFERENCE.</u>	<u>AREA.</u>	<u>FISAL ORDER.</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
Malol or (Alyipei)	Estate in Fee Simple.	SEBS	10 Ha.	19/10/65	Now occupied as general Mission Station by Franciscan Mission, Aitape.
Sissano Mission.	Estate in Fee Simple.	?	10 Ha. (Approx) December 1965.		Now occupied as General Mission station by Franciscan Mission.
Catholic Mission Lease Warapu "Takun"	Mission Lease	1569 NG.	2 Ha.		Now used as small Mission settlement Church and Primary "M" School.
Catholic Mission Lease Drome/Barida.	Mission Lease.	LA 6132	4.5 acres.		Now used as Mission settlement Church and Primary School.
Catholic Mission Arop		67/753	3.81 acres.		Mission Primary School

March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec + Jan Feb March April May June July

1967 1968

APPENDIX "O"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 1/68-69.

SCHOOL.	PUPILS			STANDARD.	TEACHERS-CERTIFICATE.
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL.		
AROP PRIMARY "T"	28	15	43	Prep.	"A"
	29	22	51	I	"C"
MALOL PRIMARY "T"	16	21	37	Prep	Provisional
	8	29	37	1	"A"
	16	30	46	2	Permit
	32	12	44	3	"A"
	20	15	35	4	"B"
	27	9	36	5	Overseas
Sissano Warapu "T"	16	19	35	Prep	European Permit
	23	26	49	1a	Native Permit
	21	25	46	1b	"A"
	17	26	43	3a	"A"
	24	18	42	4b	"A"
	23	17	40	5a	"B"
	22	23	45	3b	Overseas
	27	15	42	4a	Overseas
	21	19	40	4b	"B2"
	31	18	49	5	Overseas

6

35000
 33000
 31000
 29000
 27000
 25000
 23000
 21000
 19000
 17000
 15000
 13000
 11000
 9000
 7000
 5000
 3000
 2500

March 1968 April May June July 1967 Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. + Jan. Feb. March April May June July 1968

35000
33000
31000
29000
27000
25000
23000
21000
19000
17000
15000
13000
11000
9000
7000
5000
3000
2500

APPENDIX "O" CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	20	13	33
SISSANO GOVT "A"	28	12	40
	26	12	38
	20	14	34

TEACHERS CERTIFICATE.

Overseas.
"A"
"A"
"B"

Handwritten note: 1/11/68

9

1967
 June July 1967
 Oct. Nov. Dec. + Jan. Feb. March April May June July
 1968

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
KOHEDOBU

AITAPE

30 th September 68

0813 Sowaikere

17-7-68 45 Days Aitape West Coast Good V.Efficient

Gahsel

(3)

3500/10

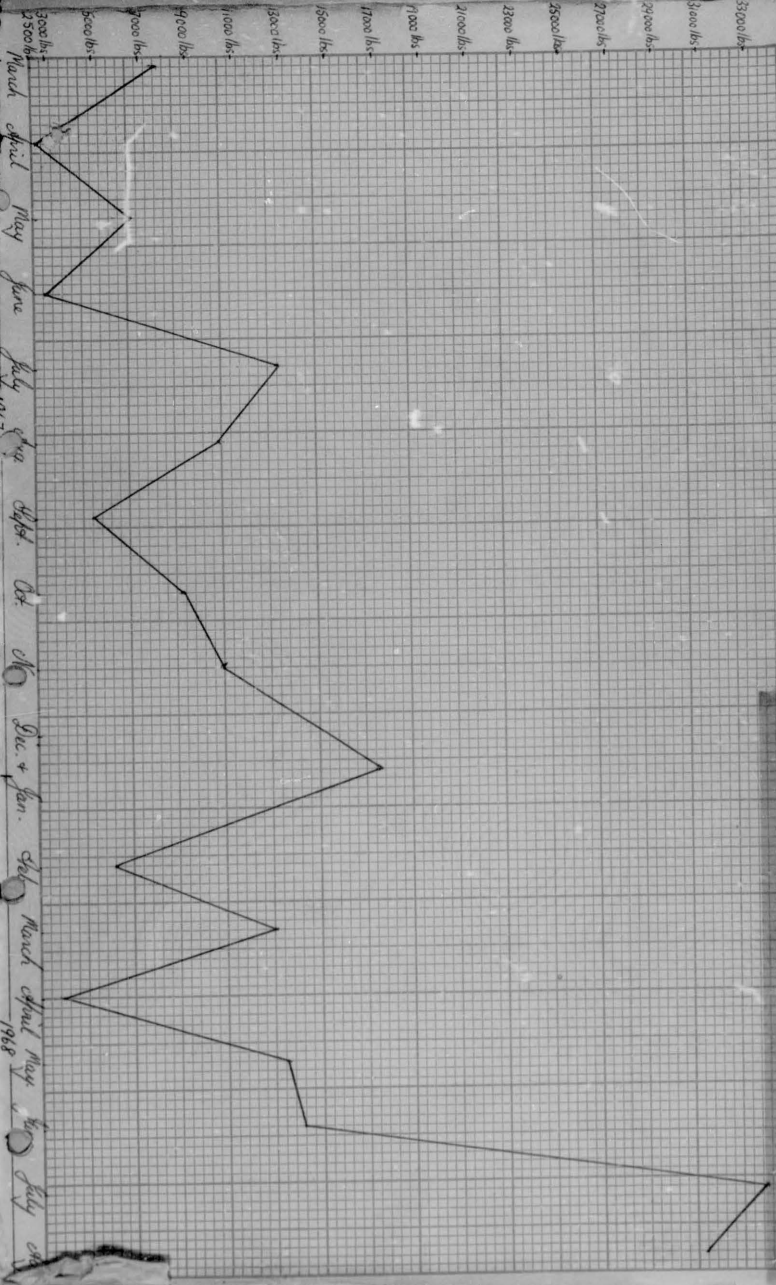
45 "L"

NATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION - AITAPE WEST COAST

1967
1968

35000 lbs -
33000 lbs -
31000 lbs -
29000 lbs -
27000 lbs -
25000 lbs -
23000 lbs -
21000 lbs -
19000 lbs -
17000 lbs -
15000 lbs -
13000 lbs -
11000 lbs -
9000 lbs -
7000 lbs -
5000 lbs -
3000 lbs -

Native Corn Production - Altope West Coast 1967-68



March 1967 April 1967 May 1967 June 1967 July 1967 Aug. 1967 Sept. 1967 Oct. 1967 Nov. 1967 Dec. 1967 Jan. 1968 Feb. 1968 March 1968 April 1968 May 1968 June 1968 July 1968



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number ^A 1-68/69

Subdistrict AITAPE:

District WEST COAST

Type of Patrol CENSUS.

Patrol Conducted by J. Kabisch, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AITAPE WEST COAST AND INLAND.

(Council and/or

Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol K. Black, Cadet Patrol Officer.
2 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.
AGRICULTURE FIELD WORKER
AND TWO ASSISTANTS.

Duration of Patrol—from 6./8./68 To 6./9./68

No. of Days 32

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: No. 8 - 1967/68 Mr. R. Kelly P.O.

Date 28/5/68 to 8/6/68 Duration Ten Days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) COMPLETE CENSUS REVISION, NOTE EFFECTS OF TIMBER
PURCHASE, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 7352.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

8 / 11 / 1968

J. E. Wakeford
District Commissioner. *wtj*

(15)
67-16-12

67-16-12

March 5th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. AITAPE 1/68-69

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by MR. K. BLACK, Cadet Patrol Officer to Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Divisions.

An interesting report which indicates that Mr. Black has taken an interest in the conditions prevailing in the area.

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

c.c. Mr. K. Black,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

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

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director District Administration

67-1-2



67.16.2. (14)

Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.
2nd October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
VANIMO.

West Sepik District.

SITUATION REPORT - Mr. C.F.O. BLACK.
AITAPE PATROL REPORT - 1/68-69.

1. I attach three copies of a situation report compiled by Mr. Black after accompanying the Aitape West Coast and Inland Patrol.
2. It is pleasing to see that Mr. Black took some notice of what was going on as he carried out the more mundane duties of census revision. I am glad to note that schools in Australia are apparently teaching people to spell again.
3. Further comments are:
 - (a) Even though Council has some difficulty in gathering tax from every resident in the current year I notice back tax is always in excess of estimates.
 - (b) The transition from direct rule to local Government raises similar problems with elected representatives all over the territory.
 - (c) The Serra people have always been most active in copra production and it is indeed a pity that their income is restricted to the South East Season.
 - (d) I agree with the need for an inland school; certainly there are the children available and it will be well supported.
 - (e) Sanitation and hygiene has never been a strong point with these people.
 - (f) The best way to find out what is going on might well be a night at each of the social clubs.

Roach
J. H. ROACH,
Assistant District Commissioner.

5/2

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was conducted in the Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Division. The patrol was led by Patrol Officer Kabisch who was accompanied by myself from the sixth of August to the ~~thirteenth~~^{SIXTH} of September, 1968.

The patrol was accompanied also by two members of the R.F & N.G.C and three members of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries. These were an agriculture field worker and two assistants.

Whilst working in the inland area the patrol was accompanied by an Aid Post Orderly. He stayed with the patrol while it was moving through his patrol area.

The main objects of the patrol were to conduct a complete census revision of the Census Division, to note the effects of the timber payments in the inland and routine Administration.

For the factual details (Area Study), appendices and the information required about the inland refer to Aitape Patrol Report No. 1-68/69 written by Mr. Kabisch.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday 6th August 1968.

Departed for Barira/Drome in Cessna and slept overnight.

Wednesday 7th August 1968.

0830 departed Barira/Drome and arrived Ramu 1100hrs. Inspected coffee gardens on route. 1400 hrs to 1700 hrs conducted census and inspected village. 2000 hrs to 2130 hrs discussions re coffee, ward committees and general economic development.

Thursday 8th August 1968.

Departed Ramu 0800 hrs for Goinere via Barira/Drome, arriving 1130. Census of Goinere and Walwali 1300 hrs to 1430 hrs. Village and coffee inspected 1500 hrs to 1700 hrs.

Friday 9th August 1968.

Departed Goinere for Nengian at 0800 hrs arriving 1030 hrs. Census conducted and village inspected in morning. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Saturday 10th August 1968.

Departed Nengian 0800 hrs for Po, arriving 1030 hrs. Census conducted 1130 hrs to 1300 hrs, village inspected. Re-compiled census sheets. Late afternoon inspected coffee gardens.

Sunday 11th August 1968.

Observed.

Monday 12th August 1968.

Departed Po 0830 hrs and arrived at lagoon backwaters at 0900 hrs. Boat arrived 1030 hrs and carried patrol to Sissano, by 1330 hrs. Informed Councillors of Sissano and Warapu that census would begin on the 13th.

Tuesday 13th August 1968.

Census conducted Sissano (Nimas Hamlet) 0900hrs to 1200 hrs, and 1300 hrs to 1600 hrs. Hamlet inspected 1600 hrs to 1700 hrs.

Wednesday 14th August 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Amzor Hamlet (Sissano), 0830 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1600 hrs. Village inspected 1600 hrs to 1700 hrs.

①

PATROL DIARY (Cont.)

Thursday 15th August 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Maindron Hamlet 0830 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1430 hrs. Hamlet inspected 1430 hrs to 1530 hrs.

Friday 16th August 1968.

Census and rewriting of census sheets for Mainya Hamlet, 0800 to 1200. Village inspected 1300 to 1400. Caught up on census clerical work.

Saturday 17th August 1968.

Further work on census figures.

Sunday 18th August 1968.

Observed.

Monday 19th August 1968.

0800 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1600 hrs census of Warapu Village.

Tuesday 20th August 1968.

0800 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1600 hrs census of Warapu Village.

Wednesday 21st August 1968.

0830 to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1500 hrs census of Warapu Village completed.

Thursday 22nd August 1968.

Worked on village population register and figures associated with same. Inspected primary school (Sissano) and recorded statistics required for patrol report.

Friday 23rd August 1968.

0800 departed for Serra Hamlet arriving there at 1030 hrs. Conducted census and recompiled census sheets.

Saturday 24th August 1968.

Writing up of village books for Warapu and Sissano.

Sunday 25th August 1968.

Observed.

PATROL DIARY (Cont.)

Monday 26th August 1968.

0830 hrs to 1130 hrs discussions with Sissano people re Council Copra Subsidy Scheme and other matters arising from talks.

Tuesday 27th August 1968.

0800 hrs departed Sissano for Arop per outboard motor, arriving 1000 hrs. Census of Arop No. 2 started at 1130 hrs and concluded at 1630 hrs. Census and population figures calculated.

Wednesday 28th August 1968.

0800 hrs to 1200 hrs and 1300 hrs to 1630 hrs census conducted for Arop No. 1.

Thursday 29th August 1968.

Completed census figures and statistics for Arop 1 during morning. Afternoon inspected village and mission primary T school.

Friday 30th August 1968.

0800 hrs departed Arop for Malol arriving at 1000 hrs. Tax collections being conducted at Malol so this patrol departed for Aitape until Monday. Completed rewritten Village Population Registers taken Aitape for typing.

Saturday 31st August 1968.

Observed.

Sunday 1st September 1968.

Monday 2nd September 1968.

Departed Aitape 0900 hrs and arrived Malol 1100 hrs. Census revision and rewriting of books for Mainyeu and Amsor Hamlets.

Tuesday 3rd September 1968.

0800 hrs to 1230 hrs census of Aindin Hamlet. 1300 hrs to 1430 Hrs census of Uian Hamlet. Villages inspected.

Wednesday 4th September 1968.

0800 hrs to 1300 hrs Census of Tainyapin Hamlet. 1300 hrs to 1630 hrs started census of Aipukon Hamlet.

(8)

SITUATION REPORT.

(A) POLITICAL.

All the villages visited by the patrol are within the Siau Local Government Council area.

The Council seems to have the support of most people however there does appear to be an element of discontent. At Warapu village a note was handed to the Finance Committee, from an eligible tax payer, stating that he would not pay tax because he was a free man and the Council was not his boss. This was an extreme case and the only time a person stated bluntly that they would not pay, however there was a large number of people who gave meagre excuses for not having sufficient money. It can be appreciated that perhaps some were unable to earn six dollars in twelve months, however if everyone felt that the Council was really helping them, surely few would have neglected their obligation to pay.

The Councillors appear to be conscientious and realise what improvements are needed in their constituent villages and most people seem to have confidence in them. Their influence however does seem to be a little more than merely that of a representative. They appear to be intricately involved in activities which are not really connected with council affairs. Still, the people seem to actually expect this from them, probably because they have always had someone who was boss, from traditional clan leaders, to the luluais of more recent years who were chosen because of their strong and dominating character. No complaints about any Councillor were heard and in general it appears that the people are satisfied with their elected members.

The Ward Committees are active and seem eager to help. They give their Councillor much support and undoubtedly help him to realise his peoples needs more thoroughly.

With the member for the Open Electorate coming from their midst, the village people of the West Coast, especially the Malois, would probably have more insight into the functions and various activities of the House of Assembly than most people in the Aitape area. This is so as Mr. Awol would more than likely make comments to his friends about the Assembly meetings and what part he has played in them. Also if anyone was in doubt about something concerning politics he would usually be close at hand to answer and discuss their queries.

Mr. Awol is an extremely astute man and it most certainly will take a very strong and popular candidate to remove him or threaten his House seat. He was previously the President of the Siau Council, so it is evident that he has plenty of support from other areas as well as his own.

POLITICAL. (Cont.)

He is a valuable asset to the Council, being always prepared with ideas and solutions, and unlike some others does not doze off during meetings.

With the large number of radios that could be heard in all the villages it is probable that many people have a quite thorough knowledge of day to day political activities.

Political education leaflets which were distributed prior to the Assembly elections were read by many and no doubt helped them to grasp a better understanding of the House's functions.

Patrols conducted before the elections spent much time teaching the people voting techniques and increasing their general knowledge of political affairs.

(B) ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

The area patrolled has much potential as a producer of copra (coastal) and coffee (inland).

Although the latter has not been grown on a large scale it has thrived in many places without much cultivation. This lack of attention and care is not laziness but because the people are unsure of the correct way to grow and look after the coffee plant. This appeared so from the response given the the agricultural field worker when he conducted discussions. Much interest was shown and many questions asked about planting, pruning and general growing methods.

The agricultural patrol that is about to depart for this area will no doubt teach the people more about coffee for they show a sincere keenness to learn.

Copra production had reached an all time peak during the last few months but is on the decrease now as the seas become rougher. The people are really driving themselves in this field and it was pleasing to see all the available copra driers continually burning. More driers were being built in most coastal villages when the patrol passed through.

at most places coconut nurseries were being maintained and so there should be plenty of young trees to replace those that fall off in yield.

Unfortunately Arop village has not been able to produce much copra for they have very few trees however they have a small plot of 340 imature trees that will soon be yielding, thus

ECONOMIC. (Cont.)

giving them a chance to earn a small income. They were building their first copra drier when the patrol was in the village.

A building for smoking fish was also under construction at Arop. The owners claimed they were unable to supply the demand for smoked fish by simply putting a few at a time over the fire in their houses.

The producing and marketing of 'sac sac' is carried out in the villages nearer Aitape. Quite small bags of this sell at \$1.00 each so it appears to be a reasonably good money earner.

Another small rural activity which could be found in all the villages was poultry breeding.

There are two herds of cattle in the area. One consisting of 8 cows and a bull at Barira/Drome, which are jointly owned by a number of shareholders; and another herd of 4 cows at Malol, which were given to the people by the mission on the condition that 4 beasts be returned after a larger herd has been bred. Mr. Awol of Malol intends to buy some cattle in the near future.

Many goats were sighted at Malol and a few at Warapu however these are kept by the owners for status rather than for economical reasons.

Activities of Development Departments.

The European Agriculture Officer at Aitape will be leading a patrol through this area during the next few weeks.

He has been responsible for the building of many copra driers and intends to have more constructed in the future. In the inland sprays and pruning equipment will be used to try and revive the now stagnant coffee production.

Processing and Marketing.

In both Po end Ramu villages coffee pulping machines have been installed, but as yet have had little or no use. At least when processing does begin there should be no delays. Although the other villages nearby have no pulping machines perhaps these two could be shared by all.

The problem is going to be lack of transport facilities however the coffee being light, could be carried quite easily.

ECONOMIC (Cont.)

Eventually the West Coast road will solve this difficulty however there is a considerable amount of work to be done before it will be ready for traffic.

The copra driers on the coast are barely adequate however with more being built there should be no problem. In some cases copra was being 'sun dried'.

Except for Serra village there is really no transport problems on the coast. Although between Serra and Sissano there is a reasonably fair road a bridge is required over the Rimebrum River. At the moment they rely completely on transport by salt water, thus they are often unable to market their produce during the period of rough seas. This is unfortunate as they appear much keener to work than the other villagers. Not only can this be observed in the village but figures indicate that they have sold more than both Warapu and Sissano despite their relatively tiny population.

The other villages are able to transport via lagoons, canals, and tractors if need be.

It was explained that if growers could possibly co-ordinate a little more and send as many as 25 bags at one time a quite large sum could be saved on transport costs. It is realised that this would be hard to arrange but many people were only transporting three or four bags at a time thus losing much hard earned profit.

The Council copra subsidy was explained at length for very few people had taken advantage of it during the last financial year. This was obviously because many did not understand how it would help them. Up to a third of transport expenses can be saved with the subsidy.

The copra is purchased by W & R Parer at Aitape and then shipped on to Madang.

Village Cash Crop Extension.

On the coast the numerous coconut nurseries will be used no doubt for replacement and extension purposes. The mature trees being utilised at the moment seem to be keeping most villagers fully occupied.

The inland people will have to concentrate on what they already have before extension programmes can be arranged.

(c) SOCIAL.

Education.

The facilities for primary education, although adequate on the coast are far from being so throughout the inland area. The only school (which is unrecognised) is at Barira/Drome and cannot possibly cope with the number of children that could enroll. Although the population is sparse in this area a large recognised school at Barira would be ideal as it is a reasonably central location and the people there will gladly let the students have garden plots.

There are many children in these inland villages who will now never be able to attend school as they are too old, however there is approximately 170 under the age of five years who should not be denied the opportunity of at least some form of education. With the high standard that must be attained to be accepted into the limited number of high schools, it is appreciated that many of them, if given a primary education, may not be able to continue their studies. However the ability to think and rationalise and to have some knowledge of the outside world, outweighs the problems they may create during the trying period when first settling back into the village. With special attention being paid to extending facilities for technical and vocational training during the next five years, this problem should be lessened considerably.

It is strongly recommended that these inland children be given a recognised Primary I School.

On the coast there are six recognised primary schools, one being in each village except Serra.

The children from Serra village attend the school at Bissano. With the two extra classes (prep and standard four) that are to be added next year, this school will quite adequately cater for both the villages.

All the schools were in good shape except the one at Arop. The people there are upset because the mission expelled several students during the year, and it appears that this is the reason why they have not been maintaining the school buildings. After discussing the situation with them they finally seemed to realise that unless they improved the condition of the school the scholastical progress of the children would be handicapped considerably. They have probably now carried out the maintenance required.

SOCIAL(Cont.)

Health.

The health of the people in the area patrolled was found to be quite good. Each coastal village has an Aid Post and these were all well stocked and clean.

Although there is not many Aid Posts throughout the inland area they are adequate in number to care for the sparse population.

Leprosy was quite prevalent throughout however the Aid Post Orderlies were treating all the cases. It was disappointing to see what little concern many people have, for both themselves and their children, toward treatment and care of ulcerated sores.

A bad case of goitre was found at Warapu and the mother of the child concerned was asked to bring him to Aitape for treatment. It was surprising that the Aid Post Orderly had't realised the ointment he was using was not having any effect on the swelling.

The lack of toilets along the coast was very evident from the continuous deposits of excreta which lined the beaches. Instructions to rectify this matter were given by the patrol.

Disease ridden dogs and pigs which jeopardise the health of the people were found in many places. It was suggested that these animals be kept out of the villages. No one seems to worry much when a stray dog starts to help itself to the evening meal.

Many houses in some villages were unfit to be used and instructions were given to have them replaced.

Infant Welfare is conducted by the Catholic Mission at Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Po, Ram and Drome.

Missions.

The Fransiscan Order of the Friars Minor is the only mission caring for the spiritual welfare of the people. Within most villages large churches have been built and its probable that most people are followers of the Christian Faith.

Mission stations are situated at Sissano, Malol and Drome. They are responsible for 4 recognised Primary T Schools and the primary school at Barira. There is also an Aid Post at each station.

Catechist classes are held regularly in all the villages, and usually have a good attendance.

(3)

Social (Cont.)

Both Sissano and Malol missions have tractor and trailer units which are primarily for the people's use whenever they need transport. The mission charge as little as possible for the hire of these vehicles.

It is difficult to evaluate what sentiments the people have toward the mission however there was definitely no signs of any extreme anti-missionary feelings in any of the villages. The Arops are undoubtedly annoyed because of the students being expelled from the school.

Cult and Unrest.

There is much rivalry between the Sissano and Warapu people. This stems from the land disputes that are continually raging between them.

Within the villages much bickering and general unrest is caused by exchange of children, and marriages that are arranged by custom rather than free choice.

Also, probably prompted by the tax collections that were being conducted at the time of this patrol, there was quite often chaffering between individuals over unpaid debts, with both parties usually having much difficulty in recalling the facts of these past transactions.

In general however the majority of people appeared to be content and at peace with each other.

Womens Clubs.

The mission sisters at Sissano organize womens club meetings at Sissano, Warapu, Arop, Serra and Bross. At Malol lay missionaries arrange meetings.

The women are taught sewing, health and cleanliness, and infant welfare. Inter club sports are arranged, with the main competitions usually being basketball and volleyball, however to the observer it appears that perhaps the rugby league code is applied during most matches.

SOCIAL(Cont.)

Clubs - Youth activities.

Both women and men show much keenness for sports, and usually even those who can't play, line the boundaries to urge on their friends. Inter village soccer is arranged regularly, usually Saturday afternoon, and attracts crowds of people

As yet, no scouts, guides, or other such organisations have been introduced into this area.

Licensed social clubs are open on Saturday nights at both Sissano and Malol. These draw people from the many surrounding villages together, both coastal and inland, and help foster integrity amongst them.

H. S. Black

H. S. Black.

Cadet Patrol Officer.



DDA
HR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AITAPE 2/68-69

Subdistrict..... AITAPE

District..... WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... CENSUS, AREA STUDY.

Patrol Conducted by..... J.H.ROACH. ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Area Patrolled..... AITAPE EAST COAST AND INLAND CENSUS
 (Council and/or..... DIVISION
 Census Division/s.)..... PART SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

D.D.A	PO. Mr. F.B. DCAVAN.
DASF	AO. Mr. W. Payne (part)
PHD	MEO. Mr. A. Poitinger

Duration of Patrol—from 16/7/68 To 16/8/68

No. of Days..... 32 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... 27/5/68 Mr. CPO Murphy. Aitape Patrol 9/67-68

Date..... 27/5/68 Duration..... 23 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Annual Census, Recompilation Census/Tax sheets.
Area Study. Malarial Control Spray round. Agricultural Extension.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 4322 - Village Population Register attached.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

Area Study
Sher
20/6/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-6

Department of District
Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

29th November 19 66

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
YANIMO

PATROL NO. AITAPE 2-68/69

Your reference 67-1-3 of 17th September, 1966.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* ~~SECRETARY~~
Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by
J.H. ROACH A.D.C.
..... to
COAST AND ISLAND
..... Census Divisions.

As you have indicated this was a comprehensive report by an interested officer.

Australian Government officials currently revising a "Territory Study" of the West Sepik District have been grateful for the information and are looking forward to receiving as many area studies from your District as become available before January 1969 when the work is due to be produced. None have been received yet from Amanab or Telefomin.

J.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

cc. Mr J.H. Roach,
C/- Sub District Office,
YANIMO
West Sepik District.

* Delete as necessary.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr.....

67-16-663 (3)

Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

17th September, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORODOBU. Papua.

Subject:- Aitape Patrol No.2 of 1968/69.

Attached please find two copies of a Report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. J.M. Roach, A.D.C. to the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Divisions.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) The suggestion that council meetings should be held at centres other than Aitape should be implemented.

(ii) In view of the fact that a \$125,000 bridge across the Raiu River has been completed; that the Ngia River bridge appears on the 1968/69 Capital Works programme; and that there has been two allocations of Rural Development funds each of \$10,000 for the Aitape - Yakumul and the Aitape Sissano roads respectively, the comment that "it is easier to get a school than a road" and "a Malarial Eradication Programme than a bridge" is hardly warranted.

(iii) The latest information from the Co-Ordinator of Transport on the proposed Aitape small ships wharf is that following receipt of the report from the consultants a decision will be reached in regard to a feasibility study. I have yet to be advised as to whether a decision has been made.

(iv) The matter of poorly trained and disinterested Aid Post Orderlies will be taken up with the District Medical Officer.

(v) Opposition to the Malarial Eradication spraying came to a head when the Ali Island people flatly refused a spray team to operate. A solution was reached whereby another chemical more expensive than D.D.T. but non toxic in regard to animal and bird life will be used. The Ali people have agreed to meet the difference in cost.

(vi) The political awareness of the people is remarkable as also is the esteem in which they hold their Council. The obvious conclusion is that the people completely identify themselves with their Council - taking pride in its achievements which they consider is indicative of their ability to manage their own affairs.

It is intended to hold a training course for Council Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The main emphasis will be on financial matters and management of meetings. The number of tax payers meetings will be increased this financial year and this should allow the people of the more distant villages a greater opportunity to attend such meetings.

.../2.

(7)
(62)

(vii) It is true that much of what is contained in the Situation Report is also repeated in the Area Study. However it does not necessarily follow that a Situation Report is not necessary when a complete Area Study is being made. I believe the A.D.C. is wrong when he suggests this because a Situation Report has an obvious political connotation whereas an Area Study is mainly the collecting and collation of facts, statistical data and other information which normally would not be included in a Situation Report.

(viii) Appendices "Q" Land Investigation Report Ulmin and "R" Application for Registration Ali Co-operative Society Ltd. have been extracted for processing and forwarding to the Departments concerned.

(ix) A comprehensive report by an Officer obviously deeply interested in his work.

3. For your information, please.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was accompanied by Mr. Patrol Officer Donovan and visited the whole of the East Coast and Inland Census Division.

In the nature of a combined inter-departmental patrol it was split into three parts to reduce the strain on carrying for a large patrol on the less numerous villagers in the inland. Again each departmental representative moves through an area at a different speed and it is difficult for combined operations to remain as a single unit.

The Malarial Eradication Officer at Aitape moved through the East Coast conducting a regular six monthly spray programme. This is the 6th year of spraying operations in the area. The Department District Administration patrol followed on census and routine and the Agricultural Extension Officer from Aitape, whose work was difficult for him to access until he reached each village followed. He is still in the field on coffee and copra work.

A complete Area Study and situation report is attached; a regular Malarial Control spray coverage completed and a boost given economic development in the area. Copra production should indicate the success of the combined emphasis on economic growth.

No problems were encountered during any of the patrols though there is a growing resentment against spray operations no matter how well they are carried out.

The last few days of the patrol were spent at Ali Island. A Co-operative Society has been established and a considerable period spent in setting up the organisation and explaining the business of a society to the village people. An intense amount of interest in the proposal is evident at Ali. Appendix 'K' deals with the application to the Registrar of Co-operatives for the registration of the Ali Society.

My area study is complemented by the following appendices;

- Appendix 'A' : Village Population Register.
- 'B' : Primary Education and School Details.
- 'C' : Health Statistics from Aid Posts
- 'D' : Catholic Mission Freehold and Leasehold Land.
- 'E' : Anthropological Information on artefacts collected for Territory Museum
- 'F' : Investigation into native customary rights. N.G.E.T.R.O. Matapau.
- 'G' : Copy of Area Study of the East Coast. D.J.Clancy. 1960.
- 'H' : Short anecdote from JANG (Mihet) culture.
- 'I' : Table of Indigenous Coffee holdings and production estimate
- 'J' : Table of indigenous Copra plantings and production estimate
- 'K' : Village Copra Production. Total value July 67 - July 68.
- 'L' : Copra Production Graph East Coast; July 1967 - July 68 emphasis on sea transport in S.E. season.
- 'M' : Comparative Sub District Copra Production Graph. 1967/68
- 'N' : Non Indigenous plantings East Coast and production estimate
- 'O' : Gold Production Graph of comparative values 1963/68.
- 'P' : Information on Land Dispute between Ulan/Suain to be forwarded to L.T.C. for early hearing.
- 'Q' : Land Investigation Report 'ULMIN' at Suain as per Lands Instruction 68/1023
- 'R' : Application for Registration Ali Co-operative Society L.C.A.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT

No. 3/1968-1969

INTRODUCTION (Cont'd)

- 'S' : Formil map of patrol area.
 'T' ; Report on Police Personnel accompanying.

PATROL DIARYTuesday 16th July, 1968.

By LandRover to Chinapelli accompanied by Mr. PO. Donovan.
 Census at Chinapelli. Discussions with Council committee. Village and
 garden inspection thence to Lemieng.

Wednesday 17th July.

Census of Lemieng. Compilation of statistics and Census/Tax
 Register. Minor complaints and discussions. Inspected schools, aid post
 and water supply wells.

Thursday 18th July.

Returned Aitape to meet with District Commissioner and
 House of Assembly members Paul Langro and Erere Awol. Discussions on
 roads and Rural development works proposed.

Friday 19th July.

Mr. PO. Donovan on census of PRO and VOKAU. Together with
 MHA Langro and Awol visited villages during census and other East Coast
 villages. Inspected East Coast road and Nigia Bridge site. Walked
 along new road constructed by Siau Council and discussed importance
 of project in the general development of East Coast.

Saturday 20th July. ObservedSunday 21st July.Monday 22nd July, 1968

0900 departed in MV 'OPAL' to YAKAMUL. Mr. CPO Murphy
 and self ashore at YAKAMUL for inspection of roads and village.
 Discussions with Officials. Mr. Murphy remaining at Yakamul patrol
 party moved to MATAPAU arriving at 1600.

Tuesday 23rd July.

Census of Matapau. Discussions with village officials. Minor
 complaints. Thence by OPAL to Suain rest house. Census of Suain I 1400.
 Village inspections.

Wednesday 24th July.

Survey and Land Investigation report of 'ULMIN' mission lease
 at Suain. 1100 inspected school, airstrip and mission station. PM walked
 to Suain II - 40 minutes- for census village inspection and discussions
 no complaints. Inspected road and issued instructions for repair of
 two bridges.

Thursday 25th July.

0800 departed Suain. Walked up bed of Danwap river to BALUP.
 Census and village inspection. Road would be impassable in heavy rain.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.PATROL DIARY (Cont'd)

1100 departed BALUP up river to MALIN arriving 1300. Census and discussion with officials.

Friday 26th July.

0800 departed Malin further up river to Womses arriving 1300 after tiring walk along river bed. Heavy rain in mid afternoon. Census late in afternoon. Complaints re the malarial Control activities and DDT poisoning of prawns and fish in rivers investigated.

Saturday 27th July.

0800 to WALIHIGA and ASAPAS 1 hr along river bed. Census. Discussion on coffee. Looked into gold mining activities. Survey of possible landing site for small aircraft near village. People keen to go ahead with clearing. Over 1000ft available with good approach. Suitable for Helio operations. Returned Womses in PM.

Sunday 28th July.

Observed.

Monday 29th July.

Departed Womses 0800 for walk up river bed with last half hour steep climb to Labuain. Census and discussions. Talks with Village officials. Collection of anthropological information.

Tuesday 30th July.

0800 - 0900 walk to Mihet. Steep climb for last 40 minutes. Heavy rain for part of day. Census and discussions in late afternoon.

Wednesday 31st July

Reparted Mihet 0730 hard two hour climb thence descent into river bed and four hour tiring walk to Ulau 2. Arrived 1430 in rain with river flooding.

Thursday 1st August, 1968

Village Officials at Council meeting Aitape. Census Revision of Ulau 1 and 2. Discussions talks and other minor complaints.

Friday 2nd August, 1968

Census revision DEIA. Village labour from Ulau on road maintenance work Ulau/Suain road. Inspected work so far on road from Suain to Danwap river.

Saturday 3rd August, 1968

Patrol moved to YAKAMUL in company with Malarial Control Spray team.

Sunday 4th August.

Observed.

Monday 5th August.

Mr. PO Donavan on Census Revision YAKAMUL 1 and 2 and CHAROK Self at Aitape for discussions with DFO and Treasury Auditor. Treasury Audit of station and agency functions, store etc.

Tuesday 6th August.

In company with DWO made helicopter assessment of work so far

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

No. 3/1968-1969.

PATROL DIARY (Cont'd)

completed on Aitape East Coast road and inspection of NIGIA bridge site. rejoined patrol at PAUP. Census of PAUP and AFUA. Discussions with village people. Inspected house and copra drier. To Ali Island later afternoon by small boat.

Wednesday 7th August.

At Ali for preliminary arrangements for meeting of Ali Island Co-operative Society. Arrangements for meeting of Ulaui and Ali people over dispute over ownership of small pinnace 'ST. Maria' originally a combined Ali - Ulaui venture.

Thursday 8th August.

Supervision of road improvement and construction of timber bridge near Chinapelli on Tadjai - East Coast road.

Friday 9th August.

Supervision and assistance to village people on construction timber bridges.

Saturday 10th August.

Returned to Aitape. DDC Stevens visited.

Sunday 11th August.

Observed. Discussions with DDC.

Monday 12th August.

To Ali Island by local boat. General study of Society books and evaluation of best method of accounting. Setting up books, audit procedure etc. Ali Society store.

Tuesday 13th August.

Stock take, accounting, costing and check on Society storeman. Meeting of Directors of Society.

Wednesday 14th August.

General meeting of society members. Directors report on work so far. Malarial Eradication team arrived. Ali people refused to allow spraying operations to go ahead. MEO returned to Aitape.

Thursday 15th August.

Work on wells on Saleo island. DDC Stevens and DO Bottrill flew into Saleo. Discussions re general situation at Sissano. Returned Aitape late P.M.

Friday 16th August.

In company with DO Bottrill to Sissano. Mr. PO Donavan sent to Sissano per OPAL in PM.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT.POLITICAL

The whole of the area patrolled is part of the Siau Local Government Council area. The Council, originally established in 1961, was declared multi-racial in 1965 and extended to include the East Coast villages in initial elections conducted in February 1966.

A second round of Elections in 1968 resulted in changes in two wards and indicated a lively interest in Electoral procedures. Local interest in these Elections was not dimmed by the concurrent House of Assembly campaigning.

The Siau Local Government Council as one of the most progressive in the New Guinea mainland region, is popular with the people of the East Coast, even though, so far, they have received little material benefit at every village level. Its most popular contribution so far has been its work on the East Coast road and the pressure it has so far exerted for the construction of the Nigia River Bridge. Even so the Council has been active in Health (Aid Posts) Education (Yakumul School) and Economic Development (Distribution Coffee Pulpers and Gold Mining equipment).

The Council is the one unifying factor in an area of differing language and social patterns. Even so, there is rowdy disharmony between villages and constant bickering over land. The Council name has given these people at least some feeling of unity - "Siau" selected in 1961 is the common East Coast word for "where the sun sinks" or West.

It is remarkable to see the importance the inland people (Womsis, Walihiga, Mihet and Labuain) place on Council membership. Even though these villages are no more than 6-9 hours walk from Maprik and Dreikikir they insist on remaining in the Siau Council even though to attend a meeting requires 3-4 days walk to Aitape.

With 9 wards out of a total of 30 the East Coast is able to influence Council policy and programming in no small way. At early meetings members were slow to use this power but certainly now, as their experience grows, so does their contribution to local Government. The 1968/69 Tax Rate was kept at \$6.00 by the East Coast members despite an attempt by more experienced West Coast men to raise it to \$10.00.

Even so there has not been any difficulty experienced by Council in Tax collections, throughout these villages and it was very apparent that, even now, most men are ready to meet the demands of the forthcoming tax patrols.

The Suain, Ulau and Yakumul groups have a large absentee population and thus those left in the village are in constant contact with the outside world by letter, during leave visits by those workers and in regular travel to other Territory centres. They are then very politically aware both at the local and Territory level of Government.

The true role of the House and its ultimate authority is not clear to the majority of the people. This is of course even more marked in the less sophisticated inland villages. Yet even on the coast it is evident that the local House members have a heavy burden of political education to carry.

Generally the Ulau, Yakamul, Suain and Lemieng groups favour some sort of self determination at some time in the future. There is no active anti-Administration or anti European sentiment noticeable but I believe it is not far below the surface (at Yakamul for instance) There is no feeling of urgency for self determination but if the people themselves thought they were capable or that their leaders were then they would prefer independence from white rule.

While there is no overt anti (Catholic) Mission feeling evident I cannot but express my own feeling that deep down there is animosity (?) or jealousy (?) or "get what you can" feeling in sections of the community. Now and again there is a hint of bitterness over the large Mission land holdings (St. Anna, Tadjji, 12,000 acres), Mission semi-monopoly over Education, Health, Transport (Aircraft) etc. The Matapau people have approached the South Seas Evangelical Mission asking them to establish a station near Matapau; this is a direct kick back, at the Suain Mission for expelling children too old for further Primary Education.

A limiting factor in any move for independence is the general mistrust most groups have for their neighbours. The intensity of the quarrelling over land is still "out of all proportion to their land pressures." They seem to live to argue and harangue each other over any and all matters.

To me then, probably as a result of the multiplicity of language groups, there is only a limited feeling of unity in the area as a whole. The Matapau people have affiliations eastward. The Inlanders towards Dreikikir/Maprik and as for the rest they are centred round those Yakamuls who remain in their village!

The political education programme of 1967 with its leaflets, booklets and radio programmes at least caught and held the attention of the villager. Certainly by far the most popular medium is the radio and there are many in the village especially along the coast.

The majority of the coast is literate, if only in Pigin and the leaflets were read by all. I don't think comprehension was high; traditionally these people learn by seeing & hearing and doing rather than by reading. Thus adult education (at least) is more successful through the spoken word, practical politics and personal contact with Local Government and House Members.

I do not agree that the system of preferential voting is not understood by the majority of the people. Along the coast we have had two Assembly and two Council elections: many voters are able to indicate a preference and some often take pains to do so.

To me the preferential system is the most equitable means of discovering the majority choice and certainly it was not lost on Mr. Awol (M.H.A.) that the Fagei people made him their second preference choice.

Certainly then, most of the area patrolled is politically aware; even the inland people see value in remaining in an active Council. They have received a basic education in politics and now can only learn from experience. The one weakness in Democracy evident in the East Coast is the loss of a power backed (Administration power) village official who, in following the laid down instructions of the Patrol Officer, had a basis to organize and plan village work and a deterrent to offer the shirkers. The Local Government Councillor is having some difficulty in coping with the change from direct to democratic rule. It is a basic facet of native character to have someone who is undoubtedly and unquestionably "BOSS". The Councillor sometimes tries to be one.

ECONOMIC:

The Aitape East Coast remains basically undeveloped because of the almost total lack of reliable communications. The German Administration saw the importance of a road, ~~built~~. Since the end of the 1940-1945 war it has fallen into disrepair. The Coast is "fifty miles of featureless sandy beaches.... devoid of all harbours, inlets and beach heads where no shelter whatsoever is available." Production along this coast must be brought to Aitape to market and thus is limited to what village canoes or pinnaces can transport in the South East Season.

There is a minimum potential of 50 tons per month of copra from the 109,848 coconut palms along the coast: this is equivalent to \$60,000 annually. Sales of sago, coffee and other crops could well add to this figure.

Appendices attached summarise plantings of coconuts and coffee: copra production over the past 12 months indicate the obvious restrictions placed on rural development by the lack of a road.

Progress is being made by a combination of Administration, Local Government and village self help programmes. The \$120,000 bridge across the Raihu River is complete; the Council has built or improved 14 miles of road to the Nigia River Bridge site and that project is listed for the 1968/69 Works programme. East of the Nigia, village voluntary labour is clearing the surveyed route and is concentrating on improving drainage and repairing bridges. An early contract for the Nigia Bridge would be a tremendous impetus. The Siau Local Government Council in its 1968/69 works programme has allocated \$2,000 to the East Coast Road and a Sub-District Submission passed through the West Sepik D.C.C. has been approved as a Rural Development Project for 1968/69 subject to funds availability.

To me the whole of the economy and Rural Development rests on the road; envisaged as an access route rather than a major highway, along which for the best part of the year, a tractor/trailer can bring produce. District and Council influence has been such that the project has been sympathetically treated in the recent Sepik District Road Evaluation Report.

It seems a pity that it is easier to get a school than a road; ~~and~~ Malaria Eradication Programme than a bridge. To my mind we have put the cart before the horse in providing these social services and not providing a climate to enable the people themselves to pay for them.

Even so the East Coast people are lazy and their general attitude to life precludes any hard work. Probably the best way to ensure development is to insist that they all bear a heavier financial tax burden.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (Agric. Extension) is now carrying out a commendable developmental programme. This patrol moved in conjunction with a D.A.S.F. patrol (~~separate~~ but in

an overall joint programme) that is still in the field. The Agricultural Officer has assisted in the construction of 19 Hot Air Copra driers and is currently patrolling the East Coast Inland area on coffee garden extension and disease control.

The present developmental programme (cash cropping) is directed towards full utilization of present plantings; improved processing techniques and better plantation management and pest control. The importance of extending plantings is recognized but at the moment emphasis is being placed on maintenance and production.

The Siau Local Government Council provides a subsidised tractor/trailer freight service to East Coast villages accessible by road (Lemieng/Chinapelli) and recently introduced a subsidised shipping service to the villages further afield. It is interesting to note that when shipping is available and safe (July/August) copra production always doubles (this year to a 13 ton per month record).

The Council has assisted coffee growers by providing pulpers to growers at Suain, Chinapelli and Balup on interest free terms; producers repay the Council as their coffee production increases. Gold mining equipment (dishes, sluices etc) sent to the inland villages (Charok, Walihiga, Aspas) late last year improved production which is already estimated at \$664 for the first 6 months of 1968.

Hot air copra is produced along the East Coast from June - September. New Ireland type hot air driers have been constructed at Matapau, (1) Suain (3) Deia (1) Ulu (3) Yakamul (3) Lemieng (8): these are producing top quality copra. The only method of marketing available is sea transport to Aitape. Council subsidised trips call at each centre along the coast and bring up to 25 bags back at a time. Produce is sold direct to the plantation firm of K. & R. Parer at an average of \$96 per ton. Native copra is usually re-dried and mixed with plantation copra and shipped direct to the Madang Copra Marketing Board.

Lowlands Robusta coffee is processed to the parchment stage at village garden areas and then shipped to Aitape for sale to W. & R. Parer who are the accepted coffee buyers for the Lumi, Nuku, Aitape District. Production, mainly from Suain and Chinapelli, is quite small. Quality is only fair; better fermentation and drying techniques need to be practiced and the average price to the grower at Aitape is 7s lb.

The gold won is all alluvial and washed in the conventional method through sluice boxes and dishes. Gold won at Walihiga/Aspas is sold through Maprik (Mines Department) and that at Charok through the Aitape Cash Office to C.T.B. Newak. It provides a small but steady income to those willing to make the effort.

Little village cash crop extension is being carried out with the exception of Lemieng (coconut plantings) and Wemson (coffee gardens) D.A.S.F. Farmer Trainers are available to assist in correct methods of planting.

A small but important source of income is in the sale of sago to plantations, schools, hospitals and local islanders. It is difficult to get a true annual estimate but in July over \$180 went into Ulau and Yakamul from sago sales at Aitape.

The majority on non indigenous development has occurred on the Catholic Mission Freehold blocks adjacent Aitape (St. Anna 4,000 Ha) and Tadji (2040 Ha). Four plantations (Appendix D) have a total of 55,000 coconuts with 39,000 cocoa trees interplanted.

Copra production from Tadji and St. Anna is steady but Tadji is slowly falling off and the plantation is being replanted. 1967/68 production from Tadji was 108 tons and from St. Anna 112 tons. Both plantations are leased from the Catholic Mission by W. & R. Parer Pty. Limited. New plantings by Parer on Raihu Plantation are now coming into production. Cocoa production (from Raihu and St. Anna) has reached a record of 3.0 tons (dried beans) per month. Parers receive top prices in England for their cocoa. A small coconut plantation (5,000 trees) is being developed by The Catholic Mission at Suain.

Cattle are to be introduced at Bens Plantation within 5 years: pasture improvement and fencing etc is now under way. Breeders will be provided from the Catholic Mission "herd" at Aitape.

There are Mission trade stores at Suain, Ulau, Lemieng and Parers have a larger concern at St. Anna, providing consumer and trade goods.

Summarising then, there is a potential copra industry along the East Coast but at present plantings are not being fully utilized.

The necessity of a road link is obvious and has been accepted as a development project fairly low on priorities. Local self help is available from Council and village effort.

As soon as village production increases and expatriate plantings come into production the problem of handling facilities at the Aitape harbour must be solved. Without a doubt the primitive canoe lighters now used are almost at saturation point. 1966/67 imports exceeded 2,500 tons and exports were almost 1,020 tons. All this is paddle ashore through the surf in canoes and manhandled to and from the ship. When the East Coast gives an impetus for increased production these facilities will not handle the expected rise in copra exports. A Sub-District submission for a breakwater and wharf at Aitape was submitted to the Melbourne firm of Maunsell & Partners, during their Territory Harbour Survey and this proposal has been approved in principle.

SOCIAL:

The Aitape East Coast has seen a vast improvement in Primary Education over the last five years. In 1963 the only recognized school along the Coast was at Lemieng., where 58 students were enrolled. There were Mission Catechist classes only at Paup, Ulau and Suain.

Today there are 4 Primary Schools (Lemieng, Suain, Ulau and Yakumul) with a total enrolment of 669 students. Classes have stabilised with Prep. intakes consisting of children in the 5-6 year age group; each school plans to develop to the full Std. VI level.

Apart from these schools (see Appendix) there are 12 children at the Raihu High School and a further 29 children at school outside the District; including one in Australia and eleven at High School in Newak.

The village schools are of an excellent standard both in teaching method and accomodation. Ulau school has boarding facilities for inland children and all are regularly inspected.

Along the coast then there is full Primary Education - at Suain and Ulau indeed it seems that school authorities will have difficulty in finding a Prep intake every year and I foresee the time when schools take a Prep each alternate year.

Inland of course, the situation is different. There are only 23 children from (these more isolated villages) at school. Their only chance for an Education is for them to shift to the Coast and establish "camps" near the schools where adults care for them on a rotational basis.

At each school then, there are squatting settlements where parents or guardians have established gardens to provide food for the inland children attending school.

What we plan for these 740 children now at school I hesitate to think. To the higher classes I stressed the need for Agriculture and cash cropping but even so there is always the pressure for Academic success "you must pass your exams and go to High School" - if you fail your a dullard or a "drop out", and perish the thought, might end up as a farmer!

But even so when we direct thinking to Primary Production and cash cropping any Standard VI child can see the problem of marketing, the irrational land tenure system and the apparent lack of Administration concern over them. At the moment the East Coast people could never pay for the Standard of Education they receive.

As to the provision of Health Services the people are fairly well off.

The Siou Council provides Aid Posts at Ulau, Suain, Paup and Lemieng. While these are of dubious value they do at least treat minor cuts, abrasions and sores. The last patrol to the area reported a very low standard of health, work and general understanding by the Aid Post Orderlies. I can only confirm the earlier report. The staff are lazy, rarely attend to their work, poorly trained and in my own mind quite useless.

Some attempt has been made by the E.M.A. Aitape to improve their work with refresher courses etc; but really the whole question of the Aid Post and Health Services at the village level needs to be revised. It does appear that F.H.D. are making no provision for the replacement of the Orderlies with better trained and better paid Health Workers.

It is strange though, that despite obvious inadequacies, the people wish to retain a village health service. A resolution that "The Siau Council withdraw from the P.H.D. Subsidy scheme to Aid Posts" was defeated in committee by 4 votes to 2 at the last Council meeting. It is very necessary then, that the standard of the staff be improved.

Mission stations at Ulau, Suain and Lemiang not only assist in general health work but provide a base for the Infant and Maternal Welfare Sister at Aitape to extend her regular visits to include most groups along the coast. Sister Camillus flies each fortnight to Suain (Matapau, Malin, Balup, Deia, Suain) Ulau (Paup, Ulau, Yakumul) and drives to Lemiang, Pro and Vokau for infant welfare clinics. Children receive B.C.G., Triple Antegen etc. and mothers have pre and ante natal care. There were only two deaths recorded in the 0-1 year age group during the patrol.

Difficult maternal and clinical cases are moved to Aitape Health Centre or Raihu Hospital.

Malarial Control is active along the whole coast. During this visit a spray team was operating in the area completing a round of D.D.T. residual spraying. The usual complaints of dead cats, and fowls, poisoned fish and prawns, ruined morcota etc. were made at every village. Certainly the Malarial eradication Officer takes pains in his work and carries out the spray round with as little discomfort to the people as possible but it remains a fact that D.D.T. everywhere is annoying to all. The programme is meeting with active opposition in almost every village.

Fairly regular Leprosy and T.B. Survey patrols have operated out of Aitape and quite a few coastal people with T.B. and inlanders with Leprosy are being treated at Aitape.

A school dental programme aimed at the prevention of decay in teeth at an early age is operating from the Health Centre at Aitape. The Dental Assistant has a regular patrol programme visiting schools along the East Coast at 4-6 monthly periods.

Once again the inland group, because of their isolation, are not so well off. Quite often they travel to Drekikir and Maprik hospitals for treatment. It does appear now that Malarial Control over this area will come from Maprik. The people are less health conscious, more liable to skin disease and generally poorer in health than their coastal neighbours. I have suggested that a routine medical patrol through the area would be of value.

The Catholic Mission has permanent stations at Suain, Ulau and Lemiang. Each station has regular communication with Aitape.

At Suain there is a Cat. "D" airstrip, a growing mission station staffed by a Priest and three teaching sisters, a school and small health clinic.

At Ulau a large building programme is well under way; the Priest in charge expects at least 3 teaching and nursing sisters next year to staff the school and hospital. Communication with Aitape is by plane (Cat. "D" airstrip) and a private radio link.

Lemiang is staffed by Bro. Didicus and three teachers.

Each station has 240 Volt power and is currently undertaking an extensive re-building programme. At each station there is a small trade store and C.S.B. Agency.

The Administration maintains a radio at Yakumul school and this is operated by the Head Teacher. It is used to provide a regular R.T.C. radio link with Newak and Aitape.

Mail and other supplies are usually channelled through Aitape and delivered by air.

There are Womens Clubs at Suain, Ulau and Lemieng and each compete in regular sporting fixtures at their village and in Aitape. Cooking classes, sewing and other gatherings under the supervision of sisters or lay Mission workers are regular weekly activities.

Mens Sports Clubs at Suain, Ulau and Lemieng are mainly directed to Soccer fixtures; Lemieng fielding a team in the Aitape Soccer competition but Ulau and Suain limit their activities to irregular inter-village competitions.

At each Mission station there has been formed a Catholic Youth Club as a branch of a wider District organization. All teachers at the Mission schools are members of the recently formed Catholic Teachers Association.

MISCELLANEOUS:

At the request of the Siau Local Government Council a civil action patrol by a platoon from 2 PIR Wewak is due in the area soon to construct a bridge on the road to the Nigia River. As each village has its share of P.I.R. recruits the proposal has created a stir of interest.

The situation of the inland group Womeses, Asapas, Walhiga, Mihet and Labuain is of interest. Generally this group has affiliations south towards Maprik and Dreikikir. At the most either station is less than one days walk from the villages as opposed to up to four days to Aitape. With the extension of roads in the Maprik areathese people soon will be only 4 hours from a roadhead. Initially they were given the choice of joining the Maprik or Dreikikir Councils but indicated a preference for the Siau Council centred at Aitape.

Certainly they should seek Medical treatment from Maprik: their only possible market outlet for coffee or gold is Maprik. Even normal Administrative matters, Malarial Control and extension patrolling are better dealt with from Maprik.

However at the moment they resist any suggestion that they re-orientate their thinking towards the Maprik Sub-District. They maintain that it was from Aitape the first Europeans made contact with them even before the establishment of the inland stations. They say that Aitape is their station and will remain so even if it is four days walk to the office, The Council meeting or the hospital.

Certainly I believe a combined visit of Officers from Maprik and Aitape to discuss the situation especially with regard to Health and Agricultural Extension would be of value. There is the possibility that their isolation and apparent neglect may lead to discontent.

AREA STUDY, EAST COAST.(A) INTRODUCTION:

The first Area Study of the Aitape East Coast was completed by D.O. Clancy in 1960. As an appendix, for the purpose of comparison, I have included part of that original study.

A further study was made prior to the introduction of Local Government to the area in 1965. The whole of the area patrolled was incorporated in the Siau Local Government Council in February 1966.

(a) The Aitape East Coast land system comprises fan plains, scrolls and flood plains. From Aitape to Matapau consists of a flat coastal plain with a high water table. Soils are derived from basic igneous rocks and tertiary sedimentary rocks; locally limestone has contributed to the alluvial sediments and near the coast the alluvium may overlie (weakly) alkaline lagoonal sand and clay at depths as shallow as $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft.

The plain is some 10-12 miles wide at Aitape; the Torecelli Mountains sweep right down to the sea at Matapau where it is almost non-existent.

The large streams traversing the plain are widely spaced and flow in a northerly direction. They have wide, gravelly beds with many shifting channels and banks. These often merge into narrow meandering single channels near the coast; smaller rivers often disappear in flood fans and sago swamps areas.

Generally the soils are strongly developed acid, moderately thick to thick clay to silty heavy clays with more friable surface soils. Gravel occurs in the loams in varying amounts. When well drained, soils on the higher back plains are generally less clayey and less acid but more gravelly and stony friable loams.

Some of the lower fan surfaces are imperfectly drained probably due to seepage; much of the lower valley floors are very poorly drained and swampy.

The prevailing seasons are North West from November to March and South East from May to September. The whole coastline is a featureless, sandy beach, devoid of any harbour or landing place and particularly in the N.W. no shelter whatsoever is available. Tidal lagoons swamps and fast flowing rivers make road construction (drainage) and maintenance difficult and bridging expensive.

Along the coastal strip normal beach front vegetation is present with a heavy population of Casuarina and Pandanus. The High Water Table area contains a very heavy concentration of sago palm, Nipa black palm and other swamp growth.

The hinterland and foothills have 85% tall forest cover with open canopy, sub canopy. Trees form a dense understory; rattan cane and climbers are common.

Agriculturally, the areas potential is limited to copra production along the coast and lowlands coffee in the better drained slopes.

(b) From Matapau to Aitape there is some fifty miles of coastline. The old army road has fallen into disrepair, especially the tidal lagoon and river crossings. The East Coast road is being reconstructed by a combined Administration Council and village effort. Already the Raihu River has been spanned (\$120,000) and some 14 miles of road rebuilt to the Nigia crossing. A bridge (\$50,000) is proposed for the 1968/69 Works Programme. The re-construction of this road has been accepted as a Rural Development project.

Voluntary village effort on clearing and Administration assistance on bridging should provide road access to Aitape within the foreseeable future.

Category "D" airstrips are maintained by the Catholic Mission at Ulau and Suain. The Administration is re-developing the old wartime Tadji airstrip to Fokker Friendship standards.

There are no wharves or shipping points along the coast and all produce is marketed through Aitape. The need for the development of better harbour facilities at Aitape is growing.

(c) Aitape, one of the oldest Administration stations is now central to a small and compact coastal Sub-District. Originally commenced by the Germans in 1905 Aitape has seen a succession of pre-war Australian, Japanese and post war Australia officials. The original Aitape district has been cut up into five Sub-Districts.

Patrols out of Aitape moved down the East Coast and through to Maprik and Dreikikir on initial contact, exploration and consolidation.

General routine Administration since the war has relieved, to some extent a fairly deep rooted dislike for Europeans usually evident in the Yakumul/Ulau groups. Since the extension of the Siau Local Government Council to the East Coast it has at least provided a unifying factor in a generally quarrelsome and difficult community.

The manifestations of a cult in Suain village (reported by D.J.Clancy in his study) are summarised in A.D.O. Aisuetts' comments on 11/10/60.

"Investigated activities of Bakar (now in prison). At present no obvious bad implications. Appears to be taking form of new native religion with the carved "post" situated on bush side of No. 1 Suain as the figurehead, also a small house in the form of a Church. People say that this is only to assist Mission teaching not in competition. At the moment people thoroughly under influence of Bakar and this post. The post is supposed to suppress any evil thoughts or deeds. They claim that since the commencement of this system there has been no trouble e.g. women fights stealing. No evidence of any similar goings on elsewhere. Have decided to leave things as they are rather than arbitrarily remove the totems. If nothing bad develops the fad will probably die a natural death....."

More than average coconut plantings people falling over themselves to help."

Strangely enough the cult is still strong through the totem is fast rotting and soon is to be replaced. The manifestations of a ban on betel nut, a ban on the use of newspaper in rolled cigarettes and the banishment of pigs to garden areas has spread from Suain to Malin, Balup, Womsea, Wothiga and Aspas. There are no other serious manifestations.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Attached is a copy of the revised village population Register compiled during Census.

The patrol collected information to allow the re-compilation of the revised Census/ Roll of Electors/ Tax Register Forms. The Siau Local Government Council is now having the registers typed.

Population of the East Coast and Inland is 4,322. A steady growth rate is obvious. Matapau village has doubled since the first post war census in 1946. Exactly 100 births were recorded and 57 deaths mainly in the 46 and over group noted.

(b) Suain and Ulau are linked by road - the main East Coast road now extends from Aitape to the Migia. Tracks along the coast are well defined and generally follow the old army road. The loop through the inland is mainly along river beds or across the grain of the country. It is an arduous walk from Mihet to Ulau.

(c) No labour recruiting is done in the area. As is normal in long contacted coastal villages there is a high rate of permanent absentees. Most of these return to their village for leave and probably will settle back here upon retirement. Yakumul has 135 adults absent mainly in permanent employment in the main centres of the Territory.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) One is struck immediately by the multiplicity of language patterns and distinct social groups. There are five distinct languages in a population of 4,322.

The limitations placed on development by this multiplicity of social groups is quite distinct. There is little group participation in developmental projects, no powerful group leader, and as always, continual distrust and bickering over land. Initially these groups were almost continually warring with each other: there is a history of quite large and bloody battles in past years.

(1) The Matapau, Malin, Balup, Womsea, Aspas and Wothiga Group.

A single language group (Atin-Balain) with affiliations on the Wewak (Dagua) Maprik and Dreikibir patrol areas.

Originally the functional social unit was the extended family. Each group lived separately and while developing as an clan unit depended on each other for protection and for assistance in the continual land wars. There was only limited warring between the clans. Matapau developed as a go between trading village. Thus, abt.

to interpret between the Dagua/Sowam groups and the Suain/Ulau/Yakamul people during peaceful trading Missions. The small Matapau group come down from the hills and ultimately settle near Cape Djereun.

The Matapau people have strong affiliations and alliances with the Dagua group of the Wewak Sub-District and indeed most of their development is orientated towards the Wewak Native Society.

The Wases, Walihiga and Anpas groups originally scattered in small lineage or clan settlements in the hills, have banded together in two large village settlements. The Administration, Mission and Council influence has had a unifying effect on this once widely scattered social group. Alliances and affiliations lie mainly towards Maprik or Dreikikir and although their chance for economic development is linked with the Maprik coffee scheme, they are content to remain within the Siau Council area.

Malin and Balup gradually grow closer to Suain: they are discarding their older language affiliations for a more modern convenient tie in with Suain, its schools, and hospitals etc.

(2) Mihet, Labuin, Charok and Deia.

A small individualistic group with a language pattern not related to any other, either in the Aitape or Maprik Sub-District. Linguistic group called Jang.

With a history of peaceful isolation and little or no land pressure either internally or externally from other areas, the group developed as two similar but distinct lineages at Mihet and Charok. There is a much more distinct degree of cohesion between the smaller sub-clans. They have no affiliations in the Maprik Sub-District but through the Charok people have trade alliances with Yakamul. This probably explains why they are content to remain in Aitape Sub-District and the Siau Council as they have certain affiliations westward: and while it is a longer walk their relationships with the Aitape people are stronger.

A small group of Jang have moved to Deia on the coast. There is evidence of an age old eastward movement of all these inland people. They are squatting on Ulau land half way between Ulau and Suain.

(3) Suain, Ulau, Yakamul and Paup.

The largest group of the coast, whose language differs slightly from village to village but is basically the same and understood by all without difficulty. Language group "Ali-Batai". Individuals maintain their language is slightly different but each is understood when speaking in his own dialect.

Originally these larger groups were scattered in functional lineages along the coast and well inland on the lower slopes of the Torecellis. They often fought with each other over land and fishing rights. There was however a general tendency to combine in attacks on adjacent social groups. Smaller hamlets were often wiped out and

and slowly under the influence of strong fight leaders the groups drew together in larger settlements.

Even now there is an almost un-ending state of distrust and bickering between the villages and they get on better with adjacent social groupings than they do with themselves. They have affiliations with the Seleo, Angel and Ali Islanders and have well established trade relationships for Sago and fish exchange.

(4) Afua.

A small group of Kombio people who have migrated across from the Maprik area and have no real affiliations in the Aitape Sub-District. Their language is that of the Dreikkir Kombio and they have a struggle to retain any individuality.

(5) Lemieng, Chinapelli, Pro and Vokau.

Language group Yikiel. Separate from all other groups and not related to any other language in the Aitape Sub-District.

Originally a similar pattern of scattered small lineage groups with a fair degree of internal cohesion. History of joining forces to battle against Paup/Yakumul but only limited bickering over internal sago or fishing rights.

Mission and Administration influence has tended to unite the groups into larger cohesive villages. Large scale land alienation have limited their potential (especially Pro/Vokau) for economic development.

Social grouping in all cases is moving towards the larger community. Local Government school committees etc. have had some unifying effect.

It is interesting to note the lack of the Development of any type of sea culture. It is obvious that the majority of the people have, at some stage or another, moved to the coast from inland. This move must have been well before the German Administration. No canoe making skills are evident; no fishing done except that from the shore or in tidal rivers and lagoon.

The coast has relied on the islanders for fish (in exchange for sago) and even now relies on them for sea transport of produce and canoe construction.

It could well be that the extremely inhospitable coast and dangerous N/W seas and currents has been responsible for this almost total lack of adaption to a sea environment. In the whole area, sister exchange is still a strong and binding social custom. Few marriages are made without provision for an exchange of potential mates. Its importance in the general customs of this socially indicates that in certain attitudes these people are slow to change.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

The hereditary leadership pattern of a strong fight and clan leaders has been lost over the years. Some 6-8 years ago certain Luluais and Tultuls appointed even in German times still had a strong sway over their own groups, but Democracy, Local Government and generally a freer way of life has been responsible for a change.

There is no one leader holding influence over the majority of the East Coast; even within the each language group there is now no evidence of a really strong leadership pattern. People are more individuals, looking to the clan leader only in matters of land (they think they know better themselves) or to the Local Government Councillor in routine Administrative matters and to themselves for most else.

In the younger generation this freedom from older restraints is very evident.

Probably the only strong leader left is Vice President Tape Seken of Chinapelli; traditionally a leader in his own clan he has no difficulty in holding his Council seat despite determined opposition from younger men in the such ^{larger} Lemeng group. His strength of character has made him popular in his ward. He served for some 32 years in the R.P.N.G.C. retiring with the rank of Sgt. 1st Class in 1958; he has an extensive knowledge of the Territory and is very loyal to The Administration.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The whole of the East Coast is traditionally a patrilineal patrilocal society; ownership and succession flows through the male line. In a case where no male heir is left a surviving female normally acts only as an intermediary passing land onto her first born male child and his siblings.

Briefly, the whole East Coast was divided up into clan lands. Under the leadership of a strong clan leader each clan held (by individual might or with the assistance of neighbours) sway over certain blocks. Often a number of smaller blocks are scattered and mingled with another clans holdings; this was especially so with land held or won by combined clans conquests.

The clan leader was traditionally the leader in all land matters. Usually selected because of his knowledge of clan law and sagacity he was normally not the fight leader. His leadership covered a wide knowledge of clan tradition, land and garden lore and he was selected more as an obvious choice rather than just by succession.

Ownership of the Land was vested in the clan with each member being born with usufructory rights. In this case of short term crops after use the land returned to the control of the clan,

in the case of sago etc. while the land was controlled by the clan the planter had full ownership of the crop.

Thus ownership passed down through the clan and each member gained rights of useage and ownership of long term plantings as he was born into each family group. Fishing rights were held by the clan as a whole and normally was a group action.

With the slow breakdown of the leadership pattern, an emerging individuality brought on by Administration control and the halt in clan warfare (and thus in the need for group defence) and the influence of the European society the traditional land tenure system is changing.

In early times I believe that a clan could not alienate land; it was either lost to a more powerful group or in the case of a transfer to an outside individual only on the understanding that the outsider would settle within the clan to the mutual benefit of all.

Now clan land can be alienated; a by-product of the European influence and the freehold system introduced by the Germans. As certain men worked more continually in a particular area of clan land then this began to be regarded as his own; while the clan retained nominal ownership it had little influence in the individual land use pattern.

Now with the introduction of cash cropping and the trend towards individualism certain groups are rejecting the idea of overall clan influence in their own blocks. There is a strong feeling for an individual land tenure system: group ownership and group action, has not worked in coconut and coffee plantings; ~~some~~ are claiming certain rights through matrilineal links (especially when it is to their advantage) and this is now generally accepted in certain cases.

Many stronger men reject now the principle of clan ownership - they see the advantage in individual tenure and with little knowledge of tenure conversion system being tried in the Northern District feel that something like this is a necessary improvement.

(b) At the moment no individual holds land leased from the Administration; to me this seems to be an answer. In some way the Administration should gain influence or control over vacant land to facilitate it being sub-divided into economic blocks and returned to individuals with firm individual title.

Cash cropping has commenced. In the case of old coconut plantings on well recognised clan land the descendants of the original owner divide a sub-divide the trees until finally a would be producer is hand pressed to hold an economic number of trees.

Coffee plantations are mainly individual or at least as a combined single family venture.

Certain newer coconut plantings are still on the community plantation basis (Suain and Ulau) and while profit distribution and the sharing of the work load will bring disagreement at least the plantings are on an economical scale.

At Suain adjacent the Mission plantation there is a group effort developing a communal plantation on one clans land. The group as a whole do not envisage any problems over the plantings which are maintained at the moment by the Mission tractor.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) See appendix for full particulars of schools in the area, grades, standards and students.

(b) Along the coast literacy in pigin english and the local vernacular is quite high. Certainly the majority of the younger generation are literate - many of them in English. As to the older generation the long influence of the Catholic Mission is evident, at Yakumul there are even a few older people literate in German.

(c) Most of the better educated younger men and women move to Territory centres after completing higher education. Even so it is not uncommon to find a Form I or II person in the village.

(d) Following students are away from East Coast villages receiving higher Education.

Peter Asko	Chinapelli	Form II	Raihu High School
Janatius Landu	(Form II)	Lemieng	"
Mathew Manup	Chinapelli	Form II	"
Simon Maren	Lemieng	Form II	"
Ignace Sagui	Ulau	Form II	"
Paul Jawom	Chinapelli	Form II	"
John Yangair	Lemieng	Form II	"
John Manar	Ulau	Form II	"
Lambert Aram	Suain	Form I	"
Adrian Loyal	Lemieng	Form I	"
Anselm	Urainai (Suain)	Form III	Brandi
Buj Aup	Suain	Form III	"
Robi Walpui	Yakumul	Form III	"
Tanai Rindam	Lemieng	Form I	"
Womek Rindam	Lemieng	Form II	"
Kowri	Munrai (Lemieng)	Form II	"
Yaperi Tiauki	Faup	Form IV	Kairuru
Robert Tape	Chinapelli	Form IV	"
Seres Mungama	Ulau	Form II	"
Malpus Sulburn	Ulau	Form V	Australia
Adolf Meru	Yakumul	Form V	"
Michael Nagai	Yakumul		

In addition one lad is studying at the Institute of Higher Technical Education in Lae and one is at the Vudal Agricultural College.

(e) Interest in radio is high in the area. Radios are found in most of the coastal villages. Administration publications and Catholic Weeklys etc. are always in evidence.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

The general standard of living along the coast is high. Housing, for the most part is good; well built and airy, European cooking implements and artifacts used in the house and garden are very common. Clothing is worn by all; watches, mosquito nets, blankets etc. common.

The average villagers diet is adequate; the staple being the sago and supplemented by lagoon fish, coconut and (in order of importance) taro, banana, sweet potato, yam, breadfruit, sugar pandanus, pineapple, tulip, Abika, kangu, Paw Paw and Pit Pit.

There are Mission Trade stores at Suain, Ulau, Papp and Lemieng; and takings average \$300-\$400 monthly. Trading is mainly in meat, rice, tea, sugar and biscuits to supplement the vegetable diet. Pigs are plentiful, fowls, birds and other game in fair supply.

The water supply to most villages is clean and adequate. Usually it comes from adjacent small fast flowing streams. This is not so at Lemieng and Suain where supply is drawn from shallow drum wells on the sand. The Siou Council has indicated a priority for Council wells at Suain and Lemieng.

Each Mission station is regarded as a community centre; club meetings inter-school sports, soccer and basketball fixtures etc. play an important part in routine village life.

(H) MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission has been an influence in this area since the late 1800's. A list of all Catholic Mission Freehold and leasehold lands is included as an appendix. Originally the German Mission of The Divine Work (S.V.D.) the area was taken over by the Franciscan Friars (O.F.M.) after the second world war.

Mission influence is now very strong and well established permeating to every facet of community life secular and otherwise.

Each Mission station has a patrol area of influence and each group looks to its particular station as the centre of religious and other activity.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church has a native worker living at Pro, the C.M.M.L. make tentative forays from Wuku down to Afua and the South Seas Evangelical Mission made a recent application for a block of land near Matapau. They all will find it hard to break through the "Roman Square"

There is no conflict then, between differing denominations

ations. The Matapau people have offered land to the S.S.E.M. on the understanding that the Mission will carry out a programme of adult education. They were upset recently when the "dead wood" and older children were cut out of the Suain school.

At Suain the Mission have a Priest, three teaching sisters, tractor/trailer, mower, Category "D" airstrip, a small cattle herd (17 head) Primary "T" School, Infant Welfare clinic and the usual Mission store, C.S.B. Agency, Church and Catholic Youth Club. Seven local men work on the Mission station as casual labour.

At Ulau (established 1920) there is a Priest and lay worker. It is expected the staff will include teaching and nursing sisters next year. There is a small Howard tractor, 240 volt lighting school, clinic, Category "D" airstrip, store and C.S.B. Agency. There is also a small breeding herd grazed on the freehold land near the airstrip.

Both these stations are undertaking a large building programme in cement block and sawn timber etc. Each station has a Rapid Q.P.S. Cavity Brick machine and cement blocks are in constant production. Both stations have some 5,000 blocks on hand. In each case the machines are available for village use. Suain village have stockpiled 600 blocks for a community Club. At Ulau where construction, financed privately from Australia is well under way, village teams are gaining practical experience in block construction, brick laying and improved building techniques. It is hoped that the men may take advantage of the skill learnt and slowly improve village housing.

Sand and gravel is locally available; it is stockpiled as a community effort. The cement block schools, clinics, houses being constructed are of excellent design.

At Lemieng (established 1912) there is a Brother, three teachers and 5 locally employed men. Lemieng has a school, store, 240 Volt power, tract/trailer and mower and other normal Mission facilities; Soccer Club, Womens Club and C.Y.C.

Often the Mission tractor/trailer is available to local producers to transport copra to market and in the case of the Suain native plantation a mower is used to maintain their coconut plantings.

The Infant Welfare Sister operating from Aitape uses each Mission station as a base for regular Infant and Maternal Clinics. Under her regular care are some 332 infants under the age of 5 years and 23 women receive pre natal care. Costs are subsidised by The Administration.

The general attitude towards the Mission is good though sometimes I get the feeling that most are "jumping on the bandwagon". A thought expressed to me at Ulau, that if the Priest didn't do the right thing he could easily be changed for another, is pertinent.

Mission endeavour in Education is subsidised by The Administration. A total of some \$6,800 is provided to Ulau, Suain, Lemiang schools as grant in aid and for school supplies.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) Plantation statistics are attached as an appendix. Non-indigenous development, other than Mission activity, has been limited to within 8 miles of Aitape.

(b) No local East Coast labour is employed on these plantations. Labour is drawn from either Lumi of Nuku. A total of 165 casual labourers are employed on copra and cocoa harvesting or plantation maintenance, general labour, driving, processing etc.

One plantation has 5 groups on job contract basis mainly on cocoa pod harvesting processing & general maintenance.

These men, ~~also~~ their wives and children, constitute a permanently alienated (from their own tribe lands) group of people squatting on Mission Freehold property at Tadji. Drawn from the more depressed areas of Sonoro, Wapei and Nuku they realise that no matter what their working conditions are they are better off living near Aitape, getting work when they can and taking advantage of Educational and Medical facilities available.

In July 1968 there was a minor industrial dispute involving all these workers. In his report the Labour Officer said that it was apparent "that the men were not so much complaining about their workday remuneration as much as they were wanting to express their unhappy feeling of insecurity regarding land rights for themselves and their families."

I have already made proposals (to the Land Development Board) on a solution to this problem under the name of the Pes Development proposals.

The local firm, W. & R. Farer purchases all locally produced copra and coffee: they market it through Madang. Average price is \$96 ton for copra. Village produce is normally re-dried and bagged before shipment. Coffee sells at 7¢lb at Aitape. Plantation copra statistics and cocoa production figures are included. Cocoa production is expected to rise to over 4 ton monthly by the end of 1968.

The firm can easily purchase all local production from the East Coast but any huge increase will accentuate the shipping problem out of Aitape harbour.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

There is a trunk road from Aitape to the Nigia Bridge crossing which is scheduled for 1968/69 construction. The old army road continues eastward. Feeder roads provide access to Lemieng, Chinapelli, Pro, Vokau and all plantation areas. These roads are of an all weather standard.

The importance of the East Coast road and its acceptance as a Rural Development Project has already been stressed.

Willing & Partners (Consultants) have produced for P.W.D. a report on the Aitape/Yakumul road. Together with their earlier report, the recent road evaluation and the initial 1965 Wewak/Aitape Survey, this means we have already had some four expert evaluations of the road at considerable cost. I should hope further available funds might be directed towards construction.

(b) There is a fair weather (S.E. only) anchorage at Aitape. All East Coast produce and cargo moves through this port. Handling facilities are most inadequate and a sub-district submission has been placed before the D.D.C. for their overall improvement.

There are no other anchorages along the East Coast:

In the S.E. season local island (Ali/Tumleo) pinnacles ply the coast purchasing sago; they are available for hire to transport copra to Aitape. In the N.W. all small ship island/mainland movement ceases.

(c) The Catholic Mission maintains airstrips at Suain (1800' X 150') and Ulau (1200' X 100') and call irregularly to and from Wewak with supplies and personell.

Tadji wartime airstrip is being up graded to Fokker standard and shortly will replace Aitape as the Sub-Districts main aerodrome.

A potential landing ground was inspected at Walihiga. Village people are keen to develop it to allow the infant welfare Sister from Suain to visit regularly. There is a possibility of it being used to fly coffee to Maprik. After all aspects are fully considered a submission will be made to the West Sepik District Development Committee.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

These skills are readily available in East Coast men but most work away from the village of Aitape, Vanimo, Wewak and further afield in Administration and private enterprise positions.

A few skilled tradesmen have returned to the village and most work for the Mission on the current building programme.

At the Ulau and Suain school projects these men gain ^{practical} ~~practical~~ experience in cement block construction and building techniques.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Siau Council extended to the area in 1966 is emerging as a forceful, popular and probably unifying factor in the political development of the East Coast.

The Council is used as a discussion medium through which local leaders can air their views. The value the people place on the Council is remarkable and the faith they have in its importance to them is very noticeable in all villages.

The Council is an active and successful body and has carried out a vigorous capital works programme over the past two years. Its popularity and strength as a development agency will soar when the Nigia bridge is constructed.

A criticism of the Council at the present moment is the breakdown in the line of communication from the meeting to the most distant villages and from these villages back to the Council. Ultimately we must rely on the elected Council member and in many cases his degree of comprehension of ordinary Council business is limited indeed.

A solution lies in practical experience in Local Government at the village level. In a Council with a coastline of more than 100 miles it will be necessary to rotate the venue of Council meetings to more accessible centres to allow these isolated people a chance to attend meetings.

Along most of the Coast the high literacy rate, the many absentee workers and regular contact gives most people a Territory wide slant on most village affairs. Radios and publications bring most world news to the village; many are well aware of the situation in Vietnam, Nigeria and other world arenas. They took a strong interest in the House of Assembly Elections and while they know not what to expect are confident of a quickening in the tempo towards self-Government.

They expect their local member to carry on with political education and propaganda and their education in democracy.

They see his visits to the village after each House meeting as the obvious way for him to impart his knowledge.

For the most part the East Coast favour some sort of self-Government yet they are afraid of their inability to cope with the responsibilities; they consider that without a strong Administering body and legislative deterrents production, school attendance road development etc. would suffer. They realise that there must be a central governing agency and it must have power to enforce its decisions for the public good. They realise too the need for taxation and the recent rise to \$6.00 is not resented. Most have prepared for 1968/69 taxes.

Basically then they are prepared for further experience in Government and need more practical education in politics.

Even so the Council is hard pressed to unify these diverse and quarrellsome groups. They find it hard to agree on anything: the one unifying factor noticed during the patrol was their overall resentment for Malarial Control activities and D.D.T. residual spraying. Each year requires more explanation and often it is necessary to fall back on legislative threats.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Appendices at the back of the report provide information on economic trees in the area, village by village. Figures are taken from the last D.A.S.F. census; an agricultural extension patrol in the area now is revising the count. Any radical change that may have direct influence on this study will be forwarded as an addendum to this report.

At the moment there are some 109,848 mature and 7,884 immature coconuts in the area. Even on village production techniques minimum potential is estimated at 50 tons per month. There are 15,300 bearing coffee trees in the inland villages.

(b) Actual copra production figures from July 1967 - July 1968 are attached as a table of statistics. Total production was 149,590 lbs. valued at \$6,432: a graph indicating the effect of the availability of sea transport on east coast production and another, comparing East Coast potential in the S.E. season with other areas of the Aitape Sub-District is of interest.

Coffee production for the 1967/68 period was a little over 2,000 lbs. parchment valued at \$140.00.

Gold mining is a growing income earner in Walihiga, Aspas and Charok. A graph of recorded production is attached, gold valued at \$665 has been sold this year. Approximately 91 ounces has been mined in these three villages since 1963. 1968 should be a record year for gold production.

(c) Potential total production figures are attached to each table of statistics.

(d) Sago production along the East Coast is a regular and important source of income. The Aitape local islanders purchase all their sago needs from Ulau, Suain and Yakamul and these groups sell to the Administration and Mission establishments along the coast and at Aitape. Thus far records of sales are unavailable but \$1,000 per annum would be a conservative estimate.

(e) Not including the Lumi/Nuku squatters employed at the plantations and excluding foreign teachers at the four schools there is little cash earned by wage daily labour within the east coast. Absentee workers contribute to village income with regular cash donations: otherwise with only 14 men employed as casual wage

earners the annual cash value would be in the vicinity of \$2,000.

Twenty five East Coast people are permanently employed at Aitape by Administration departments. They are local officers with PHD, PWD and DDA or with the local firm W. & R. Parer. They are not alienated from their village and return regularly (often every weekend) Their annual wage total exceeds \$18,300.

(f) There are no co-operatives or other Societies in the area.

(g) Similarly there is no "outstanding" business man along the coast. Primary production, gold mining etc. is a community effort using the family as a labour force.

(h) There are C.S.B. agencies at Ulau, Suain and Aitape but business is small and makes little impression on the income of the area. The C.S.B. Wewak has been asked to provide information as a total figure for the area; this will be attached as an addendum. There are no Territory loans held in the villages; Lemieng recently cashed bonds to a value of \$189.00.

Lively interest is shown by certain groups in credit corporations, guarantee societies etc. that advertise a 6% dividend on investment. None have invested yet though some hold application forms posted from Australia.

(i) Generally there is no difficulty in meeting tax obligations. Some groups look to Aitape for casual work either with the Council or the Administration on road and general labour. Those unable to earn through primary production work at Aitape at 64¢ per day until their tax money is accrued. The value of road labour wages along the East Coast is estimated at \$3,000 per annum.

(j) The total known income to the area in the period July 67-July 1968 is:

Copra	6432
Gold	890
Sago	1000 (est)
Coffee	140
Bonds	28
C.S.B. Int.	Unavailable.
Mission Casual Lab.	2,000
General Road Labour	3000
Carriers (Patrol)	500
Admin. Salaries etc.	
Aitape only	18,302
Plant. Labour	19,000 (Semi permanently alienated squatters)
TOTAL	\$51,292.

a per capita income of approximately \$12.00 man woman and child.

Note that this figure is not evenly realistic over the whole area studied. Plantation labour get a regular but small income. The highest paid local officer at Aitape is in \$1500 p.a. bracket. Lemieng copra production is regular and steady other village production rises and falls with the season.

The inland villages notably Mihet and Labuain have little income except general labour at Aitape. It is interesting to note that the 8-9 hour walk from Mihet to Ulau has earned the able bodied carriers in the village some \$3.50 each from Administration patrols since January this year. These have been 4 D.D.A. patrols (Council, House of Assembly Elections etc) one D.A.S.F. and one Malarial Control.

(N). POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

There is sufficient arable land for the extension of coconut plantings along the coast and coffee inland but it is quite obvious that before this is done provision must be made for the marketing of present potential production to Aitape and its shipment out to Madang.

The construction of a coast road at least to Suain is imperative: similarly the extension of the Wewak road from Sowam to Matapau is considered very important to them.

A quick comparison with the 1960 study indicates a vast improvement in education, health, literacy and general standard of living. There is no concomitant road development and thus even those who wish to produce regularly are unable to do so.

Thus, despite our experts and their banalities dribbled into their imported Peacock soup it remains a fact that little can be expected of the East Coast without a developmental road and without this road there is little possibility of expanding the economy.

There are small cattle herds at Suain and Ulau: these were originally intended to provide a basic breeding herd for village cattle projects.

With an expansion of coconut plantings and the introduction of small individual cattle herds in the plantation a small cattle economy might grow soundly as an extension of the herds established on the Wewak/Sowam road.

A tax hike after road access was available would be accepted by the people and this would stimulate cash earnings in the village. While most East Coast people are loath to work at all they certainly do so until ~~their~~ they meet their annual tax commitment.

Any huge production increase would require the construction of some wharf and harbour facilities at Aitape.

There is little possibility of any increase in casual labour or other employment. Indeed the 700 potential high school students will be hard pressed to find any "employment than cash cropping at the village level and we owe them most of all a road to market their crops."

(C) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

These people are happy with the Siau Councils progress so far and all support its policies. Most are behind their elected representatives (except for minor disagreements and disputes).

A really remarkable improvement in the Lemiang people is noticeable since the opening of the Raihu Bridge in February. Council now assists in transport of produce to market and with the development of a market at Aitape has provided (for the women especially) an outlet for root crops, eggs, vegetables etc.

I can but note my feeling that the inland people have not yet grasped the general concept of Local Government and taxation. I have tried to dispell any feeling that tax collected in the area so far is being held until the group have amassed enough credit to demand their own development programme. The system of annual estimates and annual expenditure on the basis of village needs and the strength of their representatives submissions was re-explained at length.

(P) ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The attitude of most of the area studied to this patrol and to other Administration patrols leaves little to be desired. The people, usually are co-operative and appreciate departmental efforts. There is no problem of carriers or village assistance.

Most are quite aware of the assistance given to Mission Education by Administration subsidies.

Little needs to be added to the general tone of this study that more emphasis needs to be placed on economic development and better access even if it is necessary to tax the people harder.

(Q) ACCOMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES.

No private accomodation is available along the East Coast. Rest houses are found in all villages and by arrangement with the Catholic Mission overnight accomodation might be available at their stations.

Catholic Mission aircraft are available for charter to Ulau and Suain up request to the Aitape H.Q. of the Mission.

C.S.B. Agencies are operated by the Mission at Ulau and Suain and each operates a small trade store.

20

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 3/1968-69.

240 Volt power is available at Ulau and Lemieng and this can be utilized for slide or movie evenings.

Tractor/trailer units are found at Susin and Lemieng and these are available for hire at \$3.00 per hour. Other equipment, workshops etc. are centred at Aitape.

The following information was obtained from the Aitape Patrol Report for the period 3/1968-69. The report covers the period from 1/1/68 to 3/31/69. The report is divided into four sections: (a) General, (b) Patrol, (c) Administration, and (d) Miscellaneous. The General section contains information on the population of the area, the number of houses, and the number of people employed in the area. The Patrol section contains information on the number of patrols conducted, the number of people patrolled, and the number of people arrested. The Administration section contains information on the number of people employed in the area, the number of people employed in the area, and the number of people employed in the area. The Miscellaneous section contains information on the number of people employed in the area, the number of people employed in the area, and the number of people employed in the area.

CONCLUSION:

This report has followed closely the instructions laid down by 67-1-0 of 21/6/68.

Much of it is repetitive. I submit that a Situation Report is not necessary when a complete Area Study is being made. The Situation Report should be the format for all reports other than the Area Study.

Again an Area Study of the depth and complexity asked for is not necessary every year. In my own mind an Area Study each three years would be adequate. At other times a report should consist of a Situation Report and a mere up-dating or inclusion of necessary new data to the current Area Study.

Even so the value of the study and the information required in a Situation Report is evident.

One last remark must be made on the poor quality of the current patrol equipment. The present type of duralium patrol chair will not last more than two weeks in the bush. Nine of these have been written off at Aitape since the February Assembly Elections. I would suggest a Territory wide review of the present standard of patrol equipment for a lot of money is being wasted on rubbish at the moment.

Beards

APPENDIX B.

EDUCATION DETAILS - EAST COAST.

Aitape Patrol Report 3/68-69.

SCHOOL.	ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY.	TEACHERS.	STANDARDS.	ENROLEMENT.			COMMENTS.
				M	F	TOTAL:	
St. Pauls. Lemiang.	Catholic Mission.	Bro. Didicus "Permit"	Prep.	21	14	164	4 permanent classrooms on Mission Freehold Land. Sports area 240 Volt Electric Light. Children enrolled from Fro, Vokau, Lemiang Chinapelli and Faup. Teach in English.
		Joseph Tirami "A"	Std. I	30	22		
		Sebastian Weri "A"	Std. II	30	18		
		Peter Opie "A"	Std. III	23	60		
St. Josephs. Suain	Catholic Mission	Sister Trained	Prep	22	25	153	Teaching Standard of High Order. Moving soon to new permanent cement block classrooms, on Mission lease. Pupils enrolled from Matapau, Suain, Balup, Malin, Womsis. Teach in English
		Sister Teacher	Std. I	26	25		
		Sister	Std. III	34	11		
		Opportunity Class		4	6		
St. Vincents. Ulau	Catholic Mission	Herman Herkesu "A"	Prep	10	17	194	Permanent cement block Expect a teaching order of Nuns next year. 240 Volt power. Desks provided by Council. Children from Deia, Ulau, Mihet, Labuain. Teach in English Freehold.
		Ludy Lero "A"	Std. I	17	33		
		Basil Lorgin "A"	Std. III	26	12		
		Mark Merisei "A"	Std. IV	28	9		
		Opportunity Class		15	44		
Yakamul. Primary "P"	Administration	Gabriel Pawa "A"	Prep	19	14	158	On Education lease. Permanent Classroom provided by Siau Council Head Teachers house permanent materials. Active P. & C. Pupils enrolled from Yakamul, Faup, Mihet, Labuain, Charok and Afua. Teach in English.
		Joe Gaagu "A"	Std. I	28	13		
		Felix Diken "A"	Std. IV	28	20		
		Joseph Sallum	Std. III	28	8		
		(Head Teacher)					
				TOTAL	669.		

APPENDIX 'C'

HEALTH STATISTICS FOR AITAPE EAST COAST.
FOR PERIOD October 1967 - May 1968.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT. 3. 1967-68

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>MALARIA.</u>	<u>DIARRHEA</u>	<u>INFLUENZA</u>	<u>BRONCHITIS & PNEUMONIA</u>	<u>INFECTED SORES</u>	<u>TROPICAL ULCER</u>	<u>EYE & EAR INFECTION</u>	<u>OTHER SICKNESSES.</u>	
LEMIENG	405	95	156	26					
PAUP	119	123	26	442	249	8	22	541	
SUAIN	845	48	19	20	926	684	82	657	
ULAU	655	63	78	416	664	23	--	322	
TOTALS: - LEMIENG 1503.	PAUP 3049.	SUAIN 1941.	ULAU 3017.	GRAND TOTAL: - 13,510.					996

for the four Aid Posts a total of 13,510 treatments over 6 months, on an average of 3,400 per A.P.O., on an average of 28 treatments per A.P.O. per day.

In my own estimation these figures taken from P.H.D. records are inaccurate beyond all reasonable belief. As an example the return at Paup indicates that one man received 509 treatments for the one Tropical Ulcer., in one month. This just shows that these records are not checked and are of no value.

The Siau Local Government Council subsidises both the salary of these A.P.O.'s and medical supplies used. In the main the A.P.O.'s are dirty unkept individuals with little or no medical training. They provide little service to the village. As an example the A.P.O. at Ulau has been living at Yakamul caring for his children in the school, there for some months. The Dept. of Public Health have no apparent policy for the replacement of these with better trained orderlies. There appears to be heavy dependence on Mission staff in the area who are called upon to do much of the Health work.

This has already been explained to the Finance/Executive Committee of the Siau Local Government Council, but a resolution proposed for the Council to write a note of protest to P.H.D. was defeated 5 -2. At the moment the orderlies from Suain, Ulau and Paup are attending a "refresher" course at Aitape.

APPENDIX 'D'

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 3/68-69.

CATHOLIC MISSION (OFM) LAND HOLDINGS - AITAPE EAST COAST.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE OF HOLDING.</u>	<u>Lands Reference.</u>	<u>Area.</u>	<u>Final Order.</u>	<u>Survey.</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
Tadji Fort. 85	Estate in Fee Simple.	2/2	2047 Ha.	27/7/65	Now under Survey	Planted area (17,000 coconuts) leased to Parer. 600 acres now being developed. Coconuts and Cocoa. Subject to dispute by local owners.
Timbai	"	SE 16 S	3.18 Ha.	29/6/65	"	Not occupied by C.M.
Tanau (Wrinagol)	"	SE 15 S	3.72 Ha.	21/3/65	Yes.	Not occupied. Old Trading Lease (Berlin Haven)
Pro	"	Se 10 S	9.84 Ha.	29/5/65	"	Not occupied. Old German Trad. Lease.
Korokul	"	Tadji 2/2	10. Ha.	27/7/65	"	Not occupied. " " "
Paup	"	----	7.29 Ha.	29/7/65	No.	Not occupied.
Draporcharti (Vuleapo)	"	----	8 Ha.	29/6/65	No.	" " "
Yakumul	"	SE 21 S	11 Ha.	8/8/66	No.	" " "
Ulau	"	SE 25 S	25 Ha.	19/8/66	Yes. 0	LA 1140/51. Not occupied. In dispute.
Matapau	In Dispute.	SE 68 S	2 Ha.	Land ownership	Disputed by.	Occupied. Airstrip. Primary School. Mission Station.
Parir	Estate in Fee Simple.	----	10 Ha.	11/8/65	Yes	Matapau. Investigation forwarded
Suain (Suien)	"	LA2035	104.40 Ha	25/9/63	Yes	Not occupied. Handed back to native group by agreement with Bishop Doggett.
Suain (Ulmin)	Lease application.	LA 68/1023 * 2250. 72 Ha.*	9.29 Ha.	Application for Mission Lease	-	Mission Station. Planted to 5,000 Coconuts. Investigation Report in Mail.

- (A) In addition Pimie and lagoon excluded from Korokul and Tadji blocks to preserve native fishing rights. Used by Pro/Vokau fishers.
- (B) Chinapelli (Yamagul) TC 868,1620 (SE22S) held no restoreable interest by Catholic Mission and approximately 11.88 acres handed back to native land owners (Tape-Seken) by Final Order 11/11/66.
- (C) Drimboi Plantation. 163 acres. Gazetted Native Land on 17/2/66, returned to owners of Yakumul and Ulau Villages. Not subject of dispute over boundaries.

APPENDIX: K

Anthropological Information collected on 3 items of Jang culture forwarded to Territory Museum.

The Jang group are a small group of people numbering 427 in the villages of Mihet, Labuain, Charok and Dua who have had little contact with other groups - living half way between Aitape and Maprik.

The spear is common to Maprik and their Aitape Coast neighbours. However the pigs teeth ornament was copied from the Coastal people and adopted by the Jang. It is not found further inland. The shield is common further inland but is not found on the Coast.

The outfit is used during warfare. The shield held in the left hand protects the fighter initially from arrows. The pigs teeth around the neck hangs on the chest as a sign of a "first line of attack" fighter. The spear is brandished initially to frighten the enemy then as the fighting becomes closer is used in lunges in an attempt to break through the others defences to thrust home.

A fighting trick often used by two men as a team is for one to advance and spear the opponents shield - a strong thrust deep into the shield allows the fighter to pull the shield away from the opponent to allow the second warrior to thrust his spear home.

The warrior's body covered in block paint and his face blackened. A head dress of black cassowary tail feathers, bone through the nose and a bilum on each arm completes the dress.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMEN: (Fighting Spear from Ihume of Mihet)

1. "SUM".
2. Labuain village, Saulek Hamlet, Jang linguistic group, Aitape East Coast Inland, Aitape Sub-District, West Sepik District.
3. Made in Saulek by Sariwap prior to the arrival of the Germans in 1905.
4. Claim it is peculiar to Jang in design and construction although spears are common in adjacent area.
5. Originally utilitarian for hunting, fighting, and on other occasions during ceremonies and "Sing Sing" Garamut. Still used during ceremonial occasions.
6. Carried by dancers as they circle round a central Garamut at a feast when pigs, and other food provided for a gathering of Jang people.
7. Held in hand. Conventional spear use. Lunging at apponent - thrust and withdraw. Not thrown.
8. Not applicable.
9. Not used frequently now.
10. Men only specialized in construction. Still being

constructed for hunting and ceremonial.

11. Handed down technique.
12. Designs on point not common to all spears - normally coloured. Design "Red" - seed from tree "Birien" or from red clay mixed with water. "Black" - ash from fire. "White" - from ground. Designs peculiar to each clan group and shape of butt can be different.
13. Not applicable.
14. Made from Limbon or black palm - in local dialect "Sanguap" Head of spear bound on with cane or "Ala" - colours as above "Yellow" is made from the beaten juice of the "Pua" plant.
15. Obtained locally.
16. Not applicable.
17. Not used for Trade.
18. Wives were purchased with "Tambu" Shell, rings, and these spears decorated with feathers painted and used as part of currency. A well made and strong spear was considered valuable.
19. Property of the maker and used exclusively.
20. Handed down to son upon death.

SHIELD FROM "MONGULPI" OF MIHET:

1. WIEL Shield, carved and painted with black "paint" from ash from fire and water.
2. Labuain, Saulek Hamlet, Jang linguistic group. East Coast Inland, Aitape Sub-District West Sepik.
3. Yes, in hamlet by Mongulpi.
4. Yes, in the Jang and Maprik area but not on coast.
5. Used in warfare and during "sing sing".
6. Used during dances - Sing Sing Baramut.
7. Used to protect fighter from arrows - completely protected body and to fend off lunges from spears. Held in left arm. Soaked in sap of Kapiak - painted with mixture ash and water and then smoked for a long period to make the shield hard.
8. Not applicable.
9. Only during dances when used as part of costume in the symbolic dance of warfare.
10. Men only- each one makes his own.
11. Handed down from father to son.
12. The carvings on the shield represent the Yitur clan symbols and story. Each shield made by Mongulpi has the same design copied from an old one.
13. Not applicable.
14. From the tree "Mare" in local dialect Dapop a soft wood that bleeds when cut and from whose bark cloth is made.
15. Yes.
16. Not applicable.
17. No.
18. No never.

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F (3)

- 19. One man only.
- 20. Handed down to son upon death.

JELATUM of LABUAIN: PIGS TEETH CHEST ORNAMENT.

- 1. "Kurrbuau"
- 2. Niel Hamlet , Jang linguistic group. East Coast Inland, Aitape Sub-District West Sepik,
- 3. Yes by Jaluhain who was an adult when the Germans arrived.
- 4. Yes, along the coast but not in Maprik.
- 5. No use except during warfare.
- 6. Warfare only.
- 7. Custom taken from coastal people - during warfare chest painted red. Ornament being round neck. Those who were the best fighters and were in the first line of attack wore the ornament. Ordinary fighters did not wear the same.
- 8. Not applicable.
- 9. Not now used as warfare has ceased.
- 10. Men specialists only those versed in art of sharpening pigs teeth and cane (Ala) rope., make the ornament.
- 11. Handed down.
- 12. No designs.
- 13. Not applicable.
- 14. Pigs teeth - Urnok - Olieng.
Cane rope - ALA.
Grass rope - Ainieng.
Tree seeds - Herukuap.
- 15. Yes.
- 16. Not applicable.
- 17. No.
- 18. No never.
- 19. Property of one man only.
- 20. Usually passed onto son or more often buried with the owner upon his death.

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NEW GUINEA LAND TITLES RESTORATION ORDINANCE
1951-1955.

Investigation Regarding Native Customary Rights.
MATAPAU. SB688 (4.5ac)

L.T.C. TC1627 dated 8/7/68.

1. Matapau C.M. (Manuma)
Provisional Order 22/5/63.
2. (A) Northern Border adjoins seashore.
(B) Eastern Talmot/Siltem of Anjan sub clan.
Haugume clan Matapau.
(C) Southern Ainjune/Wuo and Natitem/Mailom
of Haugume clan Matapau.
(D) Western Ainjune/Wuoe Talmot/Siltem.
3. Matitem/Mailom and Ainjune/Wuo of Matapau claim ownership of the block on behalf of themselves and their clan.
4. Full ownership. Claim the land was never alienated and no payment made for the sale. Claim in respect of the whole property.
5. Anjan subclan land holdings not extensive however the large Haugume clan has extensive land rights stretching far inland and eastwards down the coast to Sowam.
6. Population in Matapau is small but growing. It has doubled in size since the first census after the war in 1945. Total population now is 112.
7. The people claim that the Catholic Mission never purchased the ground nor did the village people ever intend that the ground be alienated. Any payments made were for the Missions use of the land for a church and were not considered purchase payments. No marks or cements were placed in the ground and no survey lines out. Other land is available to the Mission if they want to lease a block. The village people have made some available to another Mission but want to hold onto Manuma.
8. Attached.
- 9.
10. J.H. ROACH.
Assistant District Commissioner.

"F 2"

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ATTACHMENT TO INVESTIGATION ON MATAPAU (MANUMA) LAND.

Statement by Natitem/Mailom of Matapau.

"My name is Natitem and I am the owner of the land under investigation.

In early times our ancestors fought to hold control over land. They fought each other and had land scattered about the village. Each man had rights to small pieces of land and rights were shared by the best fighters.

At the moment Manuma is owned by myself and Aijune/Wuo as our grandfathers fought for and held control of the land. They passed it onto us. They had no intention of disposing of the land permanently to the German Mission. The father had asked for a place to build a Church. When it was built he paid some goods as an act of faith or lease. The land was never surveyed nor cements placed or marks cut.

Before me this 25th day of July 1968.

Roach
J.H. ROACH.

Assistant District Commissioner.

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C O P Y of
Survey Report of the Aitape East Coast Area.
D.J.CLANCT. D.O. DECEMBER 1960.

A. INTRODUCTION.(a) Brief Geographical Description outlining Terrain, Climate, Rainfall Details.

The area surveyed consisted of forty-two (42) miles of flat coastal plain stretching from the Nigia River eleven (11) miles East of Aitape to Matapau a small village situated just short of the border of the Wewak Sub-District. This flat expanse of plain with its high water table is bounded to the south by the Torricelli Mountains which sweep down to the sea at Matapau and recede to a distance of ten (10) miles to the south behind Aitape.

The area is rent by some thirty-eight rivers and creeks some of which reach major proportions, such a river is the Drinimur which, just short of its mouth, is 318 feet wide. All of these waterways are liable to flash flooding and can be extremely dangerous to cross.

The soil is coroline and sandy with some signs of laterite in the small hills behind the Ulau Area.

The population live in scattered village groups overlooking a low lying coastline completely devoid of any bays or harbours for shipping.

Rainfall is unknown but it is thought that the annual average would be in the vicinity of one hundred (100) inches. The main concentration of fall occurs in the North West Season between December and May with the months January-February reportedly the wettest and most windy.

(b) Location in relation to District Headquarters and other Important District Centres.

The village of Yakumul is 66 miles from Wewak and 26 miles from Aitape. I would suggest that Yakumul would probably be the most centrally situated village for the building of the Council House and ancillary buildings.

(c) Brief Background Information listing Administration Activity, Cargo Cults or Nativistic Movements.

The Aitape area is one of the oldest Administrative areas in the Territory. Aitape Station itself was originally founded by the German Administration. Some of the old German founders and police are still living in the area and traces are still there of the old German influence. Since the Second World War the Aitape Sub-District field staff has been curtailed and the area has suffered to an extent because of this. It is less than seven years since the Lumi Sub-District was sliced off from the old Aitape Sub-District. The new Sub-District is small and compact and is comparatively easy to cover with the present staff. Agricultural extension activity up to 1960 was somewhat sporadic because of lack of staff. There is now, at Aitape, an Agricultural Extension Officer and this aspect of Administration is receiving considerable attention.

There is a small manifestation of cargo cult in the Suain Village. This is not a real cult in the accepted sense of the word but seems to be a native development of some form of religion which I am sure results from the teachings of the Jehovah's Witnesses. The cult spread from Suarin in the Wewak area. In its actual form it now takes the idolation of a totem pole which is standing at the rear of the village in surroundings cleverly beautified with flowers and shrubs.

The people individually and collectively are adamant that the pole is a force for good and is helping them to combat evil. Since the pole has been in the village, there have been none of the normal disputes associated with village life, adultery, theft, fighting etc. The people ask that the pole be left there, and it is the opinion of myself and the Assistant District Officer that the wisest section would be to allow its retention. As long as a close eye is kept on the movement, I cannot see that it will cause any harm and will in any event die out.

(d) Leading Men.

The leading men of the area are the Luluai and Tultul of Paup - Tapal and Tapio. An outstanding man of the area is Hero, the Luluai of No. 1 Yakamul. He is a man of considerable personality and force and is well liked and well known right throughout the area. Mungato, Luluai of Yakamul No. 2 and Sanau, Luluai of Ulau No. 1. are also active men with considerable strength of character and personality.

These are the only men who are really outstanding in the area on first acquaintance but without doubt other men such as Franz of Paup, the Mission carpenter, and other men of his like would emerge, should native local government be set up and a search be made by the people themselves for leaders.

B. TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

(a) Census Statistics - attached.

(b) and (c) Population Figures.

The total population of the Coastal Strip is 2155 people divided as follows:-

Village	Population 1960				Population 1951	
	MC	FC	MA	FA	abs.	
Paup	359	78	75	81	104	21
Yakamul 1	5227	44	40	35	52	56
Yakamul 2	434	76	79	90	110	71
Ulau 1	367	82	84	90	88	23
Ulau 2	246	47	52	52	65	30
Deia	82	20	15	27	20	--
Suain 1	235	52	50	61	55	17
Suain 2	127	30	25	29	33	10
Matapau	78	15	17	13	22	11
	888					
	2155				239	1855

This shows an increase of 321 or 17% over nine (9) years which, while not spectacular, shows a steady increase. General health is good although for 102 births recorded there was a mortality of 24 in the 0-4 years group. From talks I had with the two Catholic Priests at Lemleng and Ulau and the Aid Post Orderlies, I am under the impression that the main cause of death was malaria and complications.

(d) Standard of Living and Literacy

There is very little money in the area although there has been enough in the past to supply the people's simple wants of clothing, matches, etc. There is no shortage of food in the area and, indeed, in this respect they are well off. I do not know whether the soil is good or fair quality but the gardens I inspected were fruitful.

Sago is sold to the Mission at Aitape, Seleo and Ulau, but this would probably not amount to more than \$100 per annum. The only other source of money is by the sale of labour outside the District. There are 239 people absent from the area, the majority of whom have been absent for some time now and they would appear to be lost to their villages. Should interest in cash cropping be sufficiently stimulated, these people may be induced to return home, and when they do so, their basic needs will not be as simple as their stay-at-home brothers and they would influence the latter towards new and enlarged needs.

There has been for many years a concentration by the Catholic Mission in this area. Up to five years ago the Yakumul Staff included a Priest and four (4) nuns. As a by-product of this effort about 10% of the people are literate to the stage where they can write simple letters in Pidgin.

The following schools are maintained by the Mission of the Friars Minor -

(a) Faup - Two Catechists who take Classes I and II. Classes are being taken at the moment in the old church but two new classrooms are being built. Reverend Father Julian of Ulau responsible for this school.

(b) Ulau - Staffed by three Catechists who take Classes I and II. Reverend Father Julian is the Priest in charge.

(c) Suain Catechist takes Classes I and II at Catholic Plantation at Suain. After so many years of exposure to the Mission schools it is disappointing to see their low educational standard. The District Education Officer is hopeful that the Department of Education will move into the Aitape East Coast in 1962.

C. NUMBER OF SOCIAL GROUPS.

(a) Number of Social Groups.

There are four groups occupying the area who although similar in essentials differ in language.

(b) These Groups are -

1. Faup.
2. Yakumul
3. Ulau and Suain
4. Matapau

Faup is related linguistically to the Inland people as also are the Ulau-Suain Group. Yakamuls ties are with the Ali Seleo Island Groups. Matapau is linked by language ties to the West Coast, Wewak, and portions of Maprik people. The common language for the group is Pidgin.

(c) Relations with adjacent groups

Although on the same strip of coastline and so similar in every respect there is rowdy disharmony between the villages. An example of this is the constant bickering and litigation over land. The intensity of the quarrelling is out of all proportion to their land pressures and needs and the causes are more deeply rooted and go back into history. This problem is, however, purely an Administrative one and a strictly local matter for the Assistant District Officer, Aitape.

(d) Degree of Cohesion.

Cohesion between the villages is slight, but traditional animosities such as exists in this area are not insuperable difficulties and can be ironed out by bringing the people together and obviating the causes.

D. SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.(a) Native Type Social Groups.

The natives of the Aitape Coast follow the traditional pattern of New Guinea Societies in their social and political organization. Descent is patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal in general. Decisions of group proportions are made by Elders. Decisions are enforced by sanctions of public opinion. The Elders are still the dominant force but there is a growing strength in the voices of the younger people. Their influence is similar to that of the educated traveller to the outside world.

(b) Mission Influence.

The Catholic Mission of the Order of Friars Minor is the only mission body in the area. The Catholic Church has been active in this area for many years and maintains an European (Australian) Priest at Ulau and a Brother (Part-time) at Suain.

The Mission exerts a powerful influence on all aspects of village life and is a major force with which to reckon. Village schools operate throughout the area.

Financial support to the church by the people is represented by donations of food, building supplies and labour rather than by money which is not plentiful in the area. Father Julian of Ulau estimated that donations of money would be no more than a few shillings a year.

(c) Co-operative Activity.

There are no co-operative or Rural Progress Societies in the area.

E. COMMUNICATIONS.(a) Land.

There is a good road which extends from Aitape to Suain, a distance of 44 miles. This road was built by the army during the ~~last~~ war and is even now good enough to take conventional motor cars. The main problem lies in the fact that to make this road trafficable it would be necessary to build thirty-eight bridges of which three are major projects which could only be built by the Department of Public Works, and each of which would have to be submitted for inclusion on the Needs list. Apart from these three there are two other major bridges which could be obviated by fords for part of the year when the rivers are low. The other bridges which would in themselves be expensive and take many years to build could be constructed by the people themselves with assistance both financial and technical given by the Administration and field staff officers (This has been covered by Appendix B).

(b) Sea.

As it seems certain that the high cost of bridge construction would, for many years at least, rule out the possibility of road transport, consideration was given to carriage of produce by sea.

The Aitape Coast people have proved conclusively over the years that as yet have not the skills or the organization to organize their own sea carriage system, and the only answer to this is to call upon European assistance.

The Coast from Matapau to Aitape is one of the worst stretches in the Territory and consists of "fifty miles of --- featureless sandy beaches, except for patches of rock at Matapau and Aitape. Landings can be made on any part of this section if the weather is suitable but as the coast in this region is devoid of harbours, inlets or beach heads, no shelter whatsoever is available. There is a surf along the coast at all seasons and the breakers are usually but not always sufficiently light during the South East season to permit the landing and taking off of copra. To aggravate this position the bottom is a bad holding one for ships wishing to lie at anchor off the coast and it would be necessary to keep the engines going all the time the vessel was picking up.

The District Agricultural Officer and myself have approached a local business firm which has vessels running fortnightly from Vanimo to Wewak, to obtain its views on the feasibility of uplifting copra from the beaches. Copra was picked up by vessels in this manner before the war, although never in any great quantity. As a result of these inquiries and subsequent discussions, this firm has agreed to pick up copra from the beach whenever conditions are right. This means that for practically the whole of the South East season and occasionally during the North West season we will be able to uplift whatever copra is produced by these people. There are some organizational details to be finalized but there are no insurmountable problems. The copra will be bought on the beach at the price laid down by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Wewak: in other words, at the ruling price for copra in this district.

(c) Air.

There are two airstrips in the area, one at Suain, which is suitable for Cessna Aircraft and operable now as such, and the other at Uluu No. 2, which is operable now to Cessna Aircraft and which could without a great deal of trouble be extended to at least Norseman standard.

Both of these airstrips are maintained by the native people for the Catholic Mission.

F. PRESENT EVIDENCE OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTION.

(a) Cash Crops.

The only cash crop in the area at the moment is copra.

- 1) The amount being produced - nil.
- 2) The number of bearing trees and numbers of new plantings is as follows -

Village	New Plantings	Mature Palms Bearing	Population	Average Palms per Head approx.
Faup	9405	10312	359	55
Yakamul 1	3943	7115	227	44
Yakamul 2 &	311487	11010	434	52
Uluu 1	6357	6480	367	34
Uluu 2	5693	3435	246	36
Deia	867	749	83	19
Suain 1 & 2	7182	2875	362	27
Matapau	1123	1013	78	27
Totals	46057	43189	2156	

b) Existing Marketing Arrangements.

The only other source of money from cash cropping in the area is from the sale of sago to the Missions and to the Government Station at Aitape. This is very small and would be well under \$100 a year.

Arrangements have been made for the marketing of whatever copra will be produced in the area. These arrangements have already been discussed under communications.

(c) Degree of Wage Labour.

The only sale of labour within the district are those few people who work for the Administration at Aitape and Wewak, and for the Catholic Mission.

There are altogether 239 people working for wages outside the area. Many of these people have been away for years from their homes and the return of money to the villages can best be assessed by the fact that only \$172 was collected in tax this year.

(d) Co-operative and Private Activity in the Consumer Field.

There are no co-operative societies in the area nor are there any private activities in the consumer field.

G. POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED OR NEW FORMS OF PRODUCTION.

(a) Potential for Increased Plantings of Existing Cash Crops.

The best avenue for economic exploitation of potential lies in copra production. Plantings of coconut palms have been maintained over the years since the 1939-45 war ended and current minimum production should be in the vicinity of 80 tons.

This figure has been reached after taking into consideration -

- (a) The number of mature palms - 43, 189.
- (b) Work force - both male and female adults from fourteen to forty-five numbers almost a thousand. About one-fifth of this work force has had experience in copra production and all of them are acquainted with the palm as a subsistence crop.
- (c) Unskilled management.
- (d) Realized and future wants which will dictate in the long run the actual production.
- (e) Soil type which appears to be good copra soil. While some of the area is unusable swamp, enough good land remains to provide ample subsistence and cash crops.

Within the next ten years potential should reach 200/250 tons per annum. During the last World War most of the coconut palms of the Aitape East Coast were destroyed and to rehabilitate themselves the people have carried out extensive plantings. They now have 43,189 mature bearing palms and 46,057 palms which have not yet started to yield. This figure, of course, is not as good as a first glance would imply. Most palms are too closely planted, many of them being on an eight foot triangle while others are self sown. Within the last six months, new plantings have been put out on a twenty-eight foot triangle while others are self sown. Within the last six months new plantings have been put out on a twenty-eight foot triangle. Also, the palms are subject to uneven soil. The soil would not compare with that of the Gazelle Peninsula but it is of sufficient quality for coconuts to thrive. Some of the nuts I saw, particularly at Ulu and Suain, were excellent, while many of Yakumul's palms, although over twelve years old, still look like immature six year old palms. The real fault here lies in indiscriminate planting.

Appendix "H"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 3/68-69.13

(11)

"BAMBOO RAIN".

Appendix "I"

It is locally forbidden to bring bamboo from either Suain or Ulau to Mihet/Labuain. This taboo is accepted by all coastal people to the extent that carriers normally exchange bamboo carrying poles for other timber prior to commencing the climb to Mihet.

According to legend the Jang language group was founded by two men Ainik and Bakok who were born of a large snake "Magi" Ainyik built at Kalmin and Bakuk went to Charok. The language group of 427 is not found in any other part of the area.

When Ainik built at Kalmin (later Mihet) the snake Magi collected all bamboo and carried it down from the ridges along the Damwap river to Suain and gave it to the coastal people. The only bamboo found round Mihet is called "black" bamboo and differs from the coast in size and colour. The Coast bamboo is more yellow and has marks or designs naturally occurring on the older poles. Magi forbade the return of the bamboo he had given Suain to Mihet and forecast rain, thunder and storms if any such bamboo should be brought back. Heavy rain will effectively seal off any movement to and from Mihet as all the tracks following the rivers are closed in rain.

During this patrol, as is my custom, I had two bamboo bed poles carried each day to use each night to enable me to sleep confident that the bed poles wouldn't break.

Upon setting up camp at Mihet heavy rain started. A local village elder (Malio) immediately suggested to the wice that we had bamboo with us. The village people, aware that the patrol wished to make the 8 hour walk along the rivers to Ulau the next day suggested that Magi should be placated.

The bamboo poles were removed from the beds and taken to the centre of the village to the Garamut dru. Then Malio stood them near the drum and taking handfuls of ash from a fire passed them round, and round the bamboo poles. At the same time he beat the Garamut and called on Magi to forgive the unintentional slight on his instructions.

Malio then threw the ashes into the wind took the bamboo down to the Damwap river chopped them up and threw them into the river.

The rather forbidding sky cleared and the sun came out and next day the patrol was able to proceed without the discomfort of flooded creeks and rivers.

"Magi" apparently was satisfied that his honour and dignity had been restored!!

Val
7.
8.
7.
6.
50
4.
3.

Appendix "I"

INDIGENOUS COFFEE HOLDINGS - AITAPE EAST COAST.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 3/68-69.

VILLAGE.	PLANTED TREES ROBUSTA COFFEE.	NURSERY	COMMENTS.
Afua	152	130	Pruning incorrect. 1 Garden only.
Lemieng	200	247	1 Garden generally fair.
Paup	466	170	Poor. 2 Gardens.
Vokau	997	---	Management Poor. 2 Gardens.
Yakumul	345	---	Slack in pruning and little shade. 4 Gardens.
Suain	3054	299	5 Gardens 50% mature and bearing. Pruning slack. Requires shade.
Labuain	1049	---	6 Gardens. All immature. Need encouragement.
Womsis	3940	150	74 Gardens. Management good. All immature.
Mihet	105	---	1 Garden 0-1 year old. Encourage plantings.
Malin	2274	---	13 Gardens - over 700 bearing. Management good.
Balup	538	---	8 Gardens. Mainly immature. Gardens being prepared.
Ulau	664	---	4 Gardens. 50% Bearing.
Deia	825	---	2 Gardens 80% bearing Extension recommended.
Chinapelli	691	---	Bearing and under production.
TOTAL:	15,300	996	

16,296 bearing coffee ^{4 years} ~~plants~~ should yield approximately 3,240 lbs per annum at average of 0.7% per lb. Estimate present plantings worth \$226 per annum at full production.

Handwritten numbers at the bottom of the page: 7, 4, 50, 4, 5

INDIGENOUS COCONUT PLANTINGS - AITAPE EAST COAST.

VI
LE
Pre
VOR
ULA
YAK
MAT
PAUE
SUAI
TO

VILLAGE.	MATURE PALMS.	IMMATURE PALMS.
Lemieng Pro Vokau	21, 712	1787
Paup	19, 717	1360
Yakumul	33, 655	632
Ulau	20, 965	728
Deia	1, 616	344
Suain	12, 283	2978
Chinapelli	-----	61
	<u>109, 848</u>	<u>7, 884</u>

N.B. Plantation Production at Aitape estimated at 1 ton per 1000 trees per month. Estimate village plantings potential 50% of plantation. East Coast Potential in vicinity of 50 tons per month at \$96 per ton equivalent to \$4,800 per month. Maximum monthly production to date has been only 13.2 tons month \$1300.

80
70
60
50
40
30
20

Appendix 'K'

VILLAGE COPRA PRODUCTION.
AITAPE EAST COAST 1967 - 1968.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT. 3/68-69.

VILLAGE.	July 1967	Aug. 1967	Sept. 1967	Oct. 1967	Nov. 1967	Jan. 1968	Feb. 1968	Production in Lbs.				June 1968	July. 1968.	COMMENTS.
								Mar. 1968	April 1968	May 1968				
LEMIENG.	3552	1495	5574	4200	5541	10514	2637	2853	5176	4563	5555	5703		
Pro.			939	149	628	695		538			476	1049		
VOKAU	1033	888	1597	1116	2362	562		665	412	636	991	2054		
ULAU	1214	1496	4244	3029							1121	3351		
YAKAMUL	1617		459	3309								4578		
MATAPAU	871	979	4127									2282	5607	
PAUP	2222	1039	2517	2554							488	4765		
SUAIN	3165	4284	5149	2173	1199	1857		345			674	2104	2378	
TOTALS:-	13,674	10,181	24,606	16,530	9730	13628	2637	4,822 402	5588	6111	13017	29485		

NO TRANSPORT AVAILABLE TO
EAST COAST VILLAGES IN N.W.
SEASON NOVEMBER/MAY.
PRODUCTION NIL

Average return of 4.3c per lb. Total Production over period 149,590 lbs.
Equivalent to \$6432 per annum.

lab # 80- 70 60 50 40 30

INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR L.I.C. HEARING.

APPLICANTS NAMED.WALDEY LAND DISPUTE SUKHA - UJAN.

Many years ago there was a village Waldey which occupied a large tract of land along the coast between Sukha and Ujan villages, and extending inland to the mountain range, distance unknown.

The Eastern Boundary is a large dead tree, short distance West of Sukha No. 1 village. The Western Boundary is a short distance West of the Jela River. The River is about a mile West of the Jela Rest House.

A fight between Ujan and Waldey resulted in the total destruction of Waldey village. Two only men survived the attack - they were brothers. One Ali-Pjehagal went and lived at Sukha village. The other brother Nagali Pjehagal went and lived at Ujan Village.

He has now two living descendants, both female - Dantana-Dan and Fatana-Dan. Both are married and are approximately 50 years old.

Nagali has three only living descendants., two live at Ujan No. 2, the third is a labourer at P.N.B. Rest. He however, returns occasionally. The three men are Nagali-Simale, Aris - Husin and Nanyalen - Husin. The first of the three is about 50, the other two about 55. All three are married.

During the German Administration, the dispute was allegedly settled, however it persists. A few discussions took place under the very tree marked by the German Map as the Boundary. However it is not agreed to by both sides, and they wish to refer the dispute to the Land Titles Commission for full final arbitral decision.

J. HODGINS, P.S.

2/8/68.

APPENDIX "O"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 3/67-68

NATIVE
GOLD PRODUCTION - AITAPE EAST COAST
1963-1968

Charok.
Walihiga.
Asapos.

Value
\$'s.

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

YEAR

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968 (to JULY)

\$55

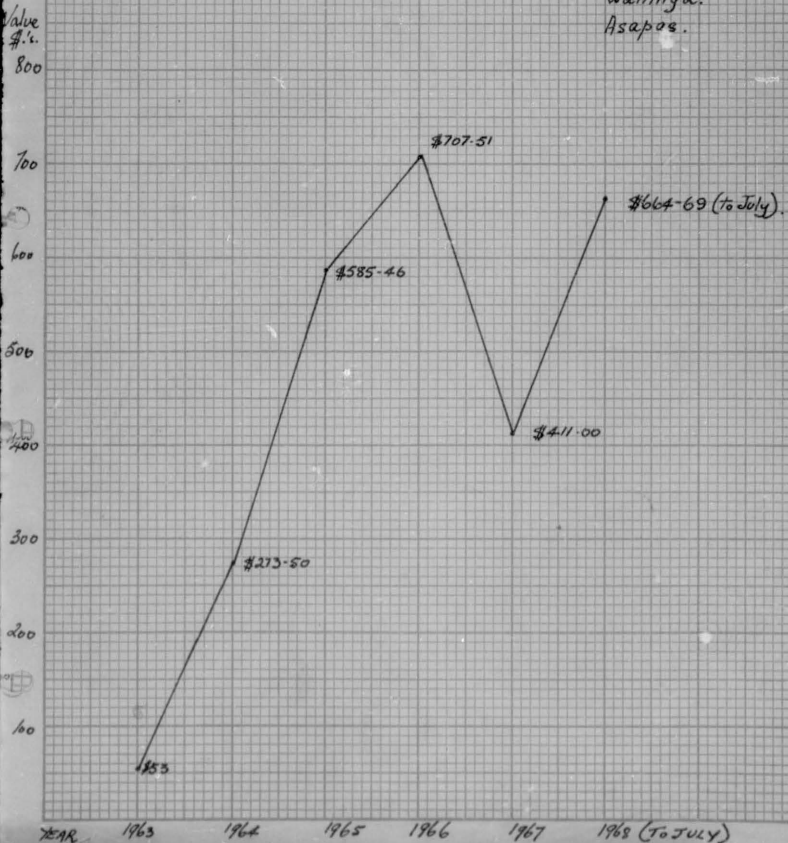
\$273-50

\$585-46

\$707-51

\$411-00

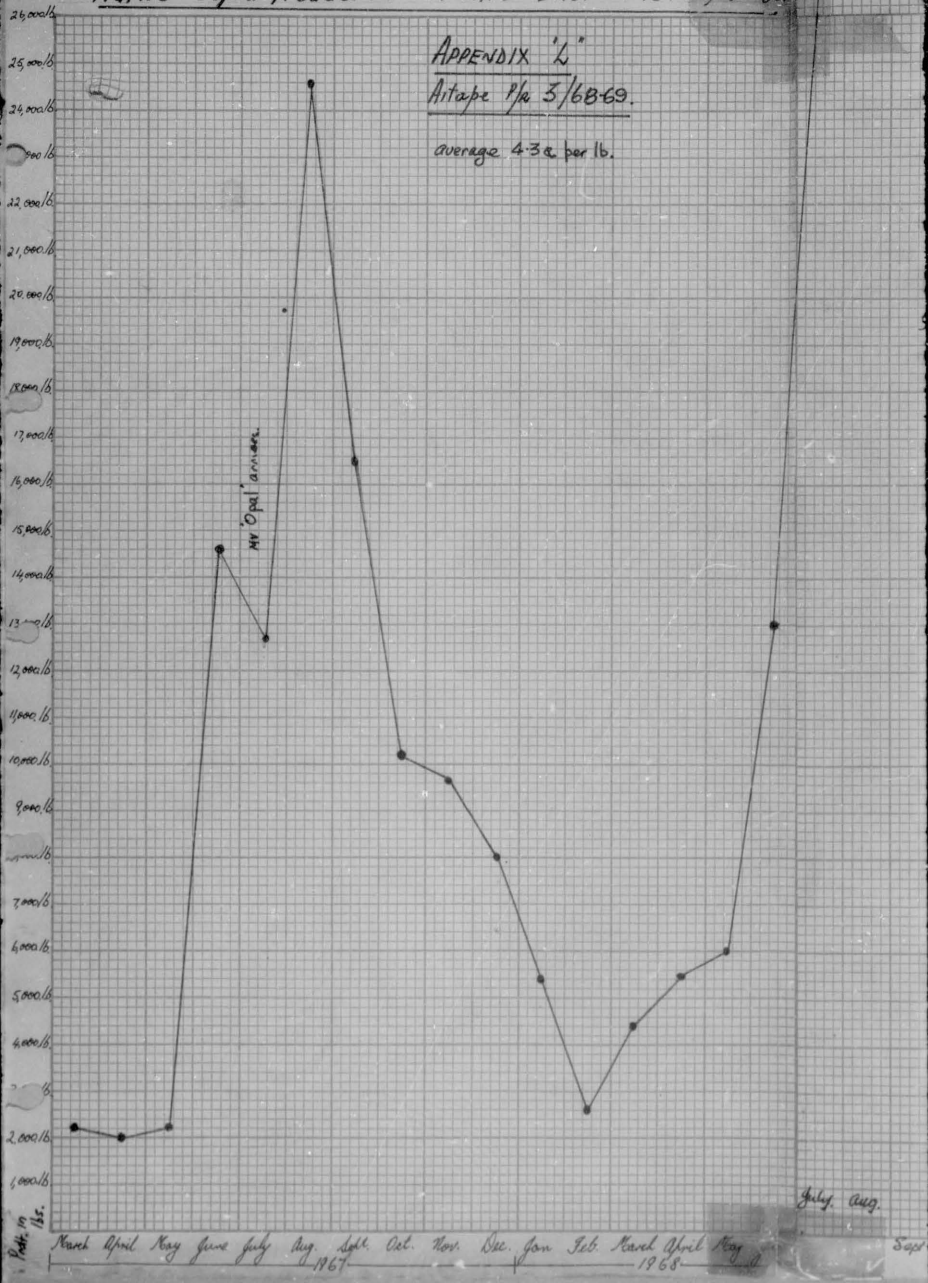
\$664-69 (to July)



Native Copra Production - FITAPE EAST COAST 1967-68.

APPENDIX 'L'
 Fitape P/A 5/68-69.

average 4.3 a per lb.



July Aug.

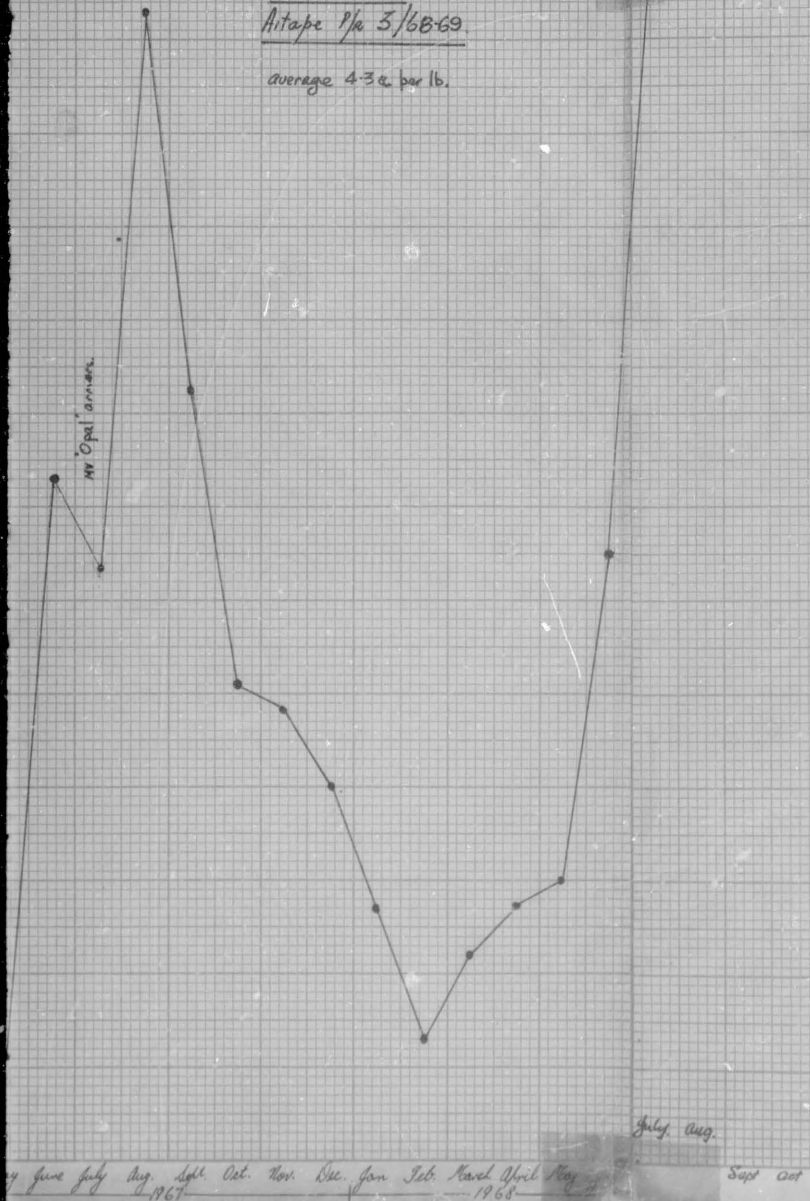
5000

Copra Production - AITAPE EAST COAST 1967-68

APPENDIX 'L'

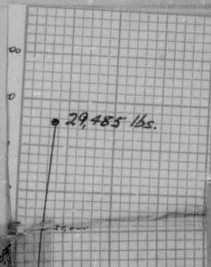
Aitape 1/2 3/68-69

average 43¢ per lb.



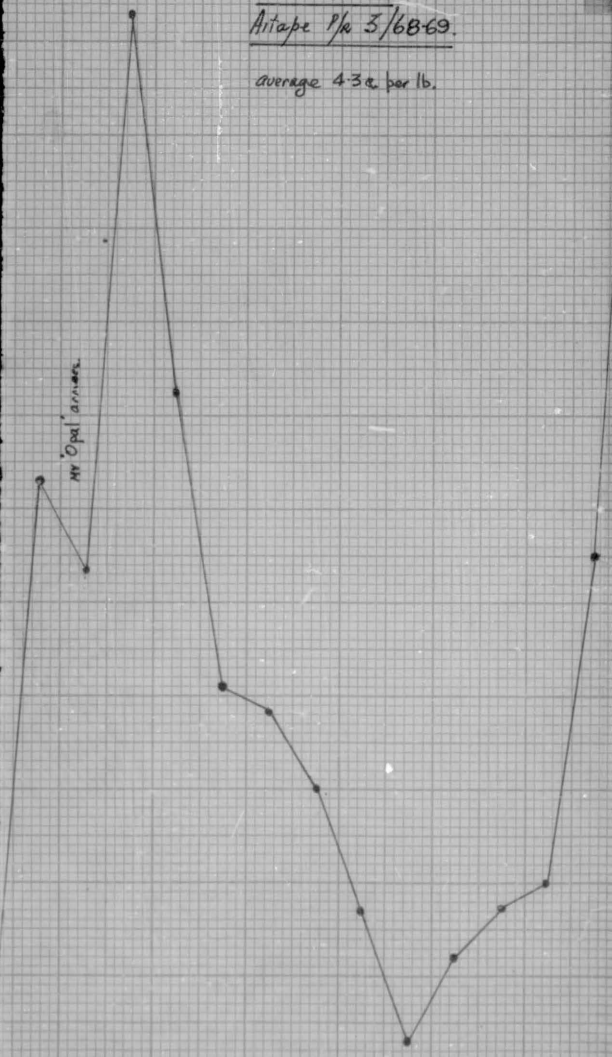
July Aug.

June July Aug Sept Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan Feb. March April May 1967 1968 Sept Oct



Copra Production - AITAPE EAST COAST 1967-68

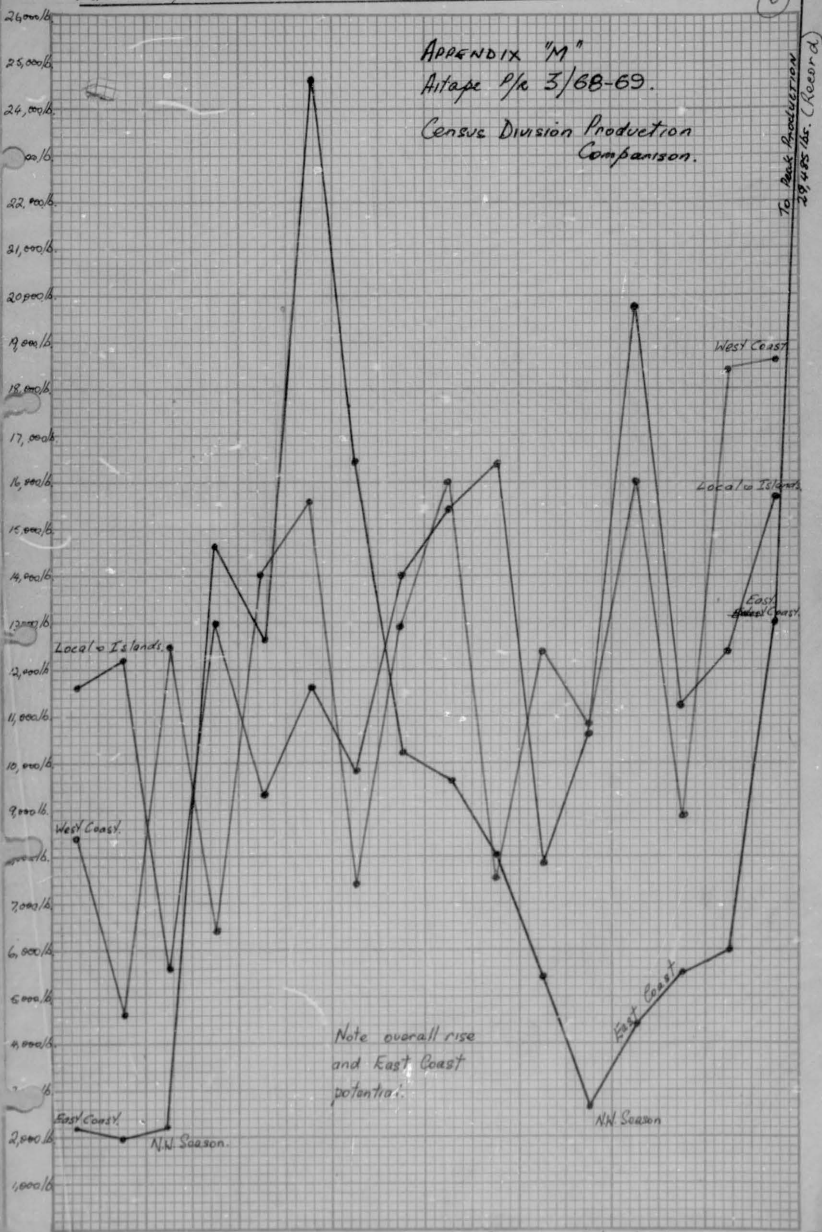
APPENDIX 4
 Aitape P/a 3/68-69.
 average 4.3 a per lb.



Native Copra Production - HITAPE SUB DISTRICT 1967-68.

(8)

APPENDIX "M"
 Hitape P/c 3/68-69.
 Census Division Production
 Comparison.



Note overall rise
 and East Coast
 potential.

March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb March April May June July
 1967 1968

⑦

Appendix "N"

AITAPE PATROL REPORT. 3/68-69

NON-INDIGENOUS PLANTINGS. - AITAPE EAST COAST.

<u>PLANTATION.</u>	<u>AREA.</u>	<u>COCONUTS.</u>	<u>COCOA.</u>	<u>OWNER.S</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
TADJI	300 acres.	17,000	NIL	Catholic Mission Leased by W & R Parer.	Produces approx. 14 tons Copra per mth. Inter planting of old groves commenced 1963. Production dropping due aging trees. Freehold.
ST. ANNA	300 acres	16,000	16,500	Catholic Mission Leased by W & R Parer	Production approx. 9 tons Copra monthly 1.5 tons Cocoa per month. Gained Highest price in N.G. Mainland at recent cocoa sales in Britain. Freehold.
RAIHU	320 acres.	17,000	22,500	W & R Parer	New Plantation. Cocoa interplanted in Coconuts now coming into bearing. Cocoa produces 1.5 tons month. Copra figures not known. A t present ravaged by die back and palm beetle. Freehold.
BENS PLANTATION	300 acres	5,000	NIL.	Catholic Mission	New Plantation. 100 acres planted to coconuts 1968. Pasture improvement prior to cattle introduction in 5 year time. Freehold.
SUAIN	104.47 Ha	5,000	NIL	Catholic Mission	Planted to Coconuts - now producing Slow development on Kunaí plain. Freehold.
	TOTALS:	<u>60,000</u>	<u>39,000</u>		

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

District of *West Sepik* Report No. *27* of 1968-'69.
 Patrol Conducted by *L. E. Murphy, Cadet Patrol Officer*
 Area Patrolled *Outape Islands and Yakanul*
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Nil*
 Natives *Nil*
 Duration — From *16/7/68* to *22/7/68*
 Number of Days *Six (6)*
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No.*
 Last Patrol to Area by — District Services *1/6/68*
 Medical *—/—/—*



Map Reference *See Attached*

Objects of Patrol (1) *Check well progress on Ali's Selka Islands.* (2) *To familiarise the people of the Island with the work entailed with the setting up and running of their new Co-operative Society.* (3) *To look at the economic and social position of the Islanders.* (4) *To check on work being done at Yakanul on the Outape-Yakanul road.*

Director of District Administration,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Ch. A. ...
 District Commissioner.

B. Y. P. 1968.

4/8



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-162. (10)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-1-3.
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
West Sepik District,
Vanimo.
13th August, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Aitape.

AITAPE SPECIAL REPORT No. 2/68-69.

Please thank Mr. Murphy for his Special Patrol Report. Once again this officer has carried out an excellent patrol and achieved the objectives he set out to do.

Have you heard anything further from the Development Bank on any of the proposals that were put to them in assisting these people in their economic advancement.

Don't ride these Yakumul people too hard, they can be very nasty. I feel that once they realise all the advancement that is taking place around them and the benefits they are missing, they will make an effort to join in - it may take some time, but they have never missed out on anything yet.

Keep in mind the circular from the Assistant Administrator (Services) on Rural Development Works when you are looking into the matter of reticulated water for Aitape.

J.E. Wakeford
J.E. Wakeford,
District Commissioner.

✓ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Kenedebu.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

Telephone
Telegrams Distroff.
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr. Kelly/emr.



Department of District Administration.

Sub District Office,
A I T A P E,
West Sepik District.
30th July, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
V A N I M O,
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL No. 2/68-69
(SPECIAL PATROL)

Attached please find three (3) copies of Aitape Patrol report No. 2 68-69, a special patrol to Aitape Islands and Yakasul, conducted by Mr. K. E. Murphy, Cadet Patrol Officer.

My comments are:-

(1) Two Siau Council project wells on Ali Island are complete and in constant usage. One of the Seleo wells is complete and the other one needs only the thread cut on a down pipe and it will be in full operation.

Procurement of ample fresh water has always been a problem on these islands. This new Council water supply will be of great benefit to the people of the islands and is an excellent political move by the Siau Council.

With his approach to the construction of the wells, Mr. Murphy has trodden the thin, and enviable, line of showing the people how to do something initially and then astutely withdrawing and allowing them (the people) to complete the project by themselves with little supervision.

For an officer of only 12 months service I feel that such an approach is a commendable effort.

(2) Upon the return of the Assistant District Commissioner I will be proceeding on a census patrol in the Aitape Local and Island Census Division.

One of the objects of this patrol will be to further assist the Island people in the familiarization of the initial set up of the Society and to advise on practical business procedure.

To my mind the main problem which faces the efficient running of the Society is finding an honest, capable storekeeper.

A Form 3 lad should be able to run the business but one must keep in mind that, coming from Ali, the proposed manager would have obvious family ties which usually precipitate some form of commitment even if it is only to the stage of "DINAU".

Constant supervision and stocktakes, which apparently will have to be undertaken by our Department, will be the only way to keep the Society on "the straight and narrow."

This will necessitate a half a day checking at least each fortnight by a D.D.A. officer from Aitape.

However with the recent staff increase this commitment should not be too difficult to meet.

With regard to Mr. Murphy's comments on the extreme details of Society organization I feel the best way of explanation to the people is to get them to ask questions to each patrolling officer. In this way we will be able to answer the questions uppermost in their minds with out confusing them and cluttering up their thinking process by what would only be to them a lot of unintelligible technical knowledge.

(3) An organized fishing Industry would be largely dependant on available freezer space for storage of the catch.

At present the Siau Council is looking into the economics of constructing a freezer room at Aitape. Tentative figures for the complete unit vary from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

The demand for fresh fish in the Aitape-Lumi-Nuku-Maprik area is great and a small fishing industry, utilizing the Catholic Mission aircraft based here for transportation inland, is foreseeable in the not too distant future.

Establishment of markets for the fish would be no problem, however consistant supply to keep pace with the demand would be essential.

(4) Traditional seamen, the Ali islanders adapt very easily to boat building and ten built and improved boats over the past two years is indicative of job application to work which is interesting to them. John Pitau is one of the most outstanding individuals in the Sub-District. He is a tireless worker and astute business -man.

A number of Ali built pinnaces have been sold in Madang and an 18 footer complete with engine sells for \$1,500. Price is slightly lower to local buyers.

(5) Mr. Murphy's Yakumul visit was mainly to check on various instructions given to these people by previous patrols.

Housing and road instructions had been carried out to "extreme Satisfaction" however I am doubtful that this is a pointer to improvement in the Yakumul outlook. Rather, I think, a completion of work which they knew would be checked upon thoroughly.

Situation Report.

Political:

The Island people are probably the most politically aware group within the Sub District and actively support the Local Government Council.

Although politically aware the Yakumul people do not lend themselves to voluntary expression of their ideas.

Economic:

The Islands people have a bright economic future in the expansion of the boat building industry and the possible establishment of a small fishing industry.

This is a good example of what people, with a will to work, can do to better their lot with the natural resources at hand.

The Yakumul economic situation is shaky to say the least. A check on copra production over the past 16 months shows that the Yakamuls have produced approximately 2 tons of copra. There is no shortage of mature coconut trees in the area, in fact some of the largest native plantations in the Sub District are in the Yakumul area.

Social:

The closing down of the Seleo Primary "T" School will not greatly affect the Seleo islanders.

Initially the school was established to take the cream of the mission primary schools to prepare them for high school. The high school was on Seleo at this time.

Now with the Raihu High School in operation on the mainland and the higher teaching standards throughout the Sub District, it has been found that these special Standard (v) and (vi) classes are no longer needed.

Any Seleo pupils will now attend the Ali or St Anna Primary 'T' schools.

I will investigate the possibility of reticulated water on Ali during my forthcoming patrol.

I should imagine that Mr. Roach will have something to say to the Yakumul people regarding their being in shanty houses on the beach.

General:

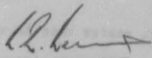
Little comment is warranted on the Miscellaneous section. This was covered in my 26-1-1 of 24/7/68 copy to you. The houses are not in desperate need of repair.

A short patrol which achieved its objects. Possibly Mr. Murphy could have done a little more on the Political heading.

Grammar and spelling has improved, although use of a dictionary could have eliminated the spelling mistakes noticed in this report.

In a good concise report.

FOJ's and camping allowance claims attached.


K. R. Kelly.
OFFICER IN CHARGE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14

2

Telephone Distroff

Telegrams 67-1-2

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr. Kelly.

Department of District Administration.
Sub District Office,
Aitape,
West Sepik District.
12th July 1968.

Mr. K. E. Murphy,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
AITAPE.

Aitape Patrol No 2-68/69

Special Patrol - Ali - Seleo and Yakamul

Please prepare to depart on a special patrol on Tuesday July 16th, per m.v. Opal, to Ali, Seleo and Yakamul.

The objects of your patrol will be:-

1. Check and report on the progress of the Siau Local Government Council well projects on Ali and Seleo islands.
2. While at Ali Island please, (a) ensure that the people are familiar with the work entailed in the formation of the new Ali Island Co-Operative Society. You will need to acquaint yourself with progress to date. Information is available on file 25-3-3. (b) I would like some indication of the fishing potential of the Islanders e.g. what is the poundage of fish being caught each week, storage facilities available on the Islands, enthusiasm of the people, availability of craft to catch the fish and (c) John Pitau, with the help of the priest in charge Ali, is engaged in a small boat building industry. How many ~~boats~~ and what size are the boats which have already been built, how many orders are on hand, what is the possibility of expanding the industry, does Mr. Pitau employ staff on casual or permanent basis and what training are they getting?
3. Proceed to Yakamul after your stay at Ali and Seleo. At Yakamul you have a number of matters to clear up following your recent patrol to the area. Check on the progress of road work in the area. Be observant in matters pertaining to the political and social situation. I would like your comments on the running of the Primary T School at Yakamul.
4. Your report will be expected within one week of your return from patrol. Your report will be of a special patrol as outlined in 67-1-0 of June 21st from the Director. You have a copy of this Instruction and I refer you to Part I Paras 4 and 5 and the whole of Part III, (Situation Report).
5. I expect this patrol will take no longer than Five (5) days.
6. If you have any queries concerning these instructions please see me before your departure.

J.H. Roach
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Folio No. ¹³
85

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Name

C.P.O. R.E. MURPHY

Station

Aitape

Date

Para
No.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—15954/E.66.—1,000 books.

- 13-7-68 132 Saturday Observed.
- 14-7-68 133 Sunday Observed.
- 15-7-68 134 Morning Office work.
Afternoon prepared to go on
Patrol to Seleco & Ali Islands the
following day.
- 16-7-68 135 Left Aitape by Fumlee boat for
Seleco at 11:30 A.M. after having
waited until then for the M.V. Opal
to return from Matapan.
- 136 Arrived Seleco 1300 hrs. The
buccellas and people were ready
to begin work. The cast for the
wells were put together and
the digging of the hole was completed
in the afternoon.
- 137 I went to Ali for the night, as
there is no Rest House on Seleco.
The Ali canoe, "St John" took me
from ~~the~~ Seleco to Ali about 15
mins.
- 17-7-68 138 Returned Seleco 0745 hrs. Morning
spent on the completion of the
Anglo Village well on Seleco Island.
Returned to Ali Island at 1540
hrs.

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio =

3.

Deputy District Commissioner and Assistant District Com-
missioner to send Original to District Commissioner.
Others to send Original to District Commissioner and
Duplicate to Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. 66

Name O.P.O. H.E. MURPHY

Station Aitape

Date Para No.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—17951/2,56—1,000 books.

18-7-68 139

The Morning was spent talking to the Ali Islander about the Co-operative Society which is being established.

140

In the afternoon I spent my time talking to individuals about ~~the~~ problems which were concerning them in regard to the setting up of the Society.

19-7-68 140

Today was spent looking at the possibility of greater economic development, through the boat building which is being carried on, on the island by John Peter. Also the possibility of a fairly substantial size.

The Ali Island villages are far from the normal village. There are eight permanent material houses which I feel, shows the industry of these people.

~~Aitape~~

20-7-68 141

Saturday Observed.

21-7-68 142

Sunday Observed.

22-7-68 143

Left Aitape 0900 hrs for Yabamul on M.V. Opal. Arrived Yabamul 1100 hrs.

Total Field Days recorded this Folio =

Deputy District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner to send Original to District Commissioner. Others to send Original to District Commissioner and Duplicate to Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Folio No. (11)

Name C. P. O. K. E. MURPHY

Station Atape

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Date Para
No.

Govt. Print.—1754/2.67.—1,600 books.

- | Date | Para No. | Description |
|---------|----------|--|
| 22-2-68 | 144 | M ^r . J. H. Roach, A.D.C. Atape & M ^r . F. Donnan were also on the Opal, en route to Katapan. |
| | 145 | M ^r Roach went ashore at Yakomul to have a look at progress for the building of the Yakomul Primary School Head Teacher House. M ^r Roach & M ^r Donnan and left Yakomul at noon for Katapan. |
| | 146 | Afternoon spent talking to the students & Teacher of the school at Yakomul. All roads were checked and work had been completed on the cutting of approximately 5 miles of road.
Slept in Yakomul last night. |
| 23-2-68 | 147 | Morning spent with people leaving several problems which had been brought up to me. Left Yakomul at 1530 hrs evening 1845 hrs Atape. |

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio =

Deputy District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner to send Original to District Commissioner. Others to send Original to District Commissioner and Duplicate to Assistant District Commissioner.

①

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
West Sepik District,
New Guinea.
26th July 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner.
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL (Special) No.2 of 1968/69.

Patrol Conducted by; Cadet Patrol Officer K.E.Murphy.
Area Patrolled; Aitape Islands (Ali and Seleo) and
Aitape East Coast (Yakumul).
Duration of Patrol; 16/7/68 to 23/7/68.
Actual Patrol Days; Six (6).
Last Patrol to the Area; Department of District Administration 26/6/68.
Department of Public Health. Unknown.
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.
Unknown.

Objects of the Patrol;

1. Check well progress on Ali and Seleo Islands.
2. To familiarise the people on Ali Island with the work intailed with the setting up and running of their new Co-Operative Society.
3. To look at the Economic and Social position of the Islanders.
4. To check on work being done at Yakumul on the Aitape-Yakumul road link.

Map Reference; See attached.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT
PATROL DIARY.

No. 2 68/69 9

Tuesday, 16th. July.

Left Aitape by Tumleo boat for Seleco Island at 1130 hrs, after having waited until then for the M.V.Opal to return from Matapau.

Arrived Seleco 1300 hrs. The Councillor and people were ready to begin work on the well. The cast for the well was put together and the digging of the hole was completed in the afternoon.

I went to Ali for the night, as there is no Rest House on Seleco Island. The Ali canoe, the "ST JOHN" took me from Seleco to Ali about a 15 mins. run.

Wednesday, 17th July.

Returned Seleco 0745 hrs. Morning spent on the completion of the Angle Village well on Seleco Island. Returned to Ali Island at 1540 hrs.

Thursday, 18th. July.

The morning was spent talking to the Ali Islanders about the Co-operative Society which is being set up on Ali Island.

In the afternoon I spent my time talking to individuals about problems, which were concerning them in regard to the setting up of the Society.

Friday, 19th July.

Today was spent looking at the possibility of greater Economic development, through the boat building which is being carried out on the Island by John Pitau with the help of the priest incharge of the Catholic Mission on Ali. Also the possibility of a fairly substantial size fishing Industry.

Monday, 22nd. July.

Left Aitape 0900hrs for Yakumul on M.V.Opal. Arrived Yakumul 1100 hrs. Mr. J.H.Roach, A.D.C. Aitape and Mr.F.Donaven were also on the Opal, en route to Matapau.

Mr. Roach went ashore at Yakumul to have a look at progress on the building of the Yakumul Primary "T" Schools Head Teachers house. Mr.Roach and Mr.Donaven left Yakumul at 1200 hrs. for Matapau.

Afternoon spent talking to the students and teachers of the school at Yakumul. All roads were checked and work had been completed on the cutting of approximately five miles of road.

Overnighted in Yakumul.

Tuesday, 23rd July.

Morning spent with people hearing several problems which were brought to me.

Left Yakumul at 1530 hrs arriving Aitape 1845 hrs.

END OF DIARY

ATAPE PATROL REPORT:

No. 2. 1968-1969.

The objects of the Special Patrol which was conducted over a period of six days are outlined in the Patrol Instructions (See attached).

The Siau Local Government Council well projects on Ali and Seleo Islands are nearing completion. Two wells, which were built on Ali Island, by the people and myself, in December 1967, have proven to be a great asset to the Alis'. The people are using the water from the wells for domestic purposes mainly, cooking, drinking etc.

The wells are situated approximately two to three yards from the hand pump, which is set up on a cement block. (See diagram attached.)

A metal cylindrical cast is used in the construction of the wells. The cast, after being assembled is lowered into the well hole which is approximately 15 feet deep and 6 feet wide. Cement is mixed and poured into the cast, it is then left to set and dry. A water shelf is situated between 10 and 15 feet below the surface of the ground on both Ali and Seleo Islands. The water is crystal clear, cold, fresh water, being an excellent source of water supply for the Islands people.

The two wells which were under construction of Seleo Island have been completed. Of the two wells on Seleo Island, the people built one themselves.

Whilst I was doing the Ali wells, I had several of the Seleo Island people come and see how this type of well was constructed. I then told them to attempt to build the well at Seleo village on Seleo Island. This they did and very successfully at that.

Upon inspection of the Seleo village well I then suggested to the Councillor and the people that they build the other well at Anged village.

Unfortunately, due to outside interference, the people were told not to build the wells. As a result the Anged village well was not completed.

However, after one and a half days work the well was completed. The people on both Ali and Seleo are very pleased with their new water supply as it has reduced the problems involved previously in obtaining fresh water.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.No. 2. 1968-1969. 7

The Ali Island Co-operative Society is at present in its infancy. As stated in my patrol Instruction, I was and I quote "ensure that the people are familiar with the work entailed in the formation of the new Ali Island Co-operative Society."

The work entailed in the setting up and running of any Society is relatively difficult and with regard to the Ali Island Co-operative Society it is, I found, extremely hard. The reasons for my saying this is definitely because of the short time in which I had to familiarise the people with the work entailed. As it was, it took me half a day, prior to my going on Patrol to read the necessary information on how to establish and run a Society. You will quite realise the fact that it is impossible to familiarise people in two days with such details as "Constitution of the Society", "Membership", "Shares", "Meetings of the Society", "Board of Directors", "The Finance of the Society Employees of the Society" etc. These are only six of several headings under which there are Forty sub-headings. I do say that the people would, perhaps, understand certain parts of the formation of their Society, within two days of talks on the subject, I felt that I would only confuse the whole issue, in the minds of the people if I sat there for two days and recited all the information that they require.

Instead of doing this, I called a meeting and asked the people if they had any questions in regards to the Society. I was then able to explain and answer any questions which were in the minds of individuals.

I would like to suggest, as a matter of urgency that, someone go and not just talk to the people or explain to the people, but practically show them everything which is required of them in the formation and runnings of their society. This will, I feel, take at least two weeks of initial talks and explanations which for the next twelve months would have to be followed up and checked at least once or month if not more frequently.

It appears as stated in the District Commissioners letters, dated 6th May, to A.D.C. Aitape that the Society will be offered nothing but blessings and best wishes from the Register of Co-operatives. However, this I feel will probably hinder the development and progress of the Society. The necessity to have a representative of the Registry of Co-operatives helping in the initial formation of the Ali Island Society is of great necessity.

The Society Store on Ali Island is at present under construction. However a permanent material house is being used as a store for the present.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

No. 2. 1968-1969.

The Catholic Mission priest is helping the people with the store. This, although very good now will not suffice in years to come. There are 15 Ali Island boys now attending the Raihu High School and the people inform me that they are trying to get a Form 3. boy to act as Secretary/Treasurer for the Society. Whether they will get a young lad willing to take on this work, remains to be seen.

Summing up, I feel that there is more to the formation and running of the Ali Island Co-operative Society than meets the eye and unless the people are given great assistance at this stage of the formation of their Society, I shudder to think of the consequences.

The Ali Islanders are traditionally fishing people. At present the fishing being done on the island is just a little above subsistence level. The people are selling some fish on the mainland at Aitape. The majority of this is fresh fish although some is smoked and sold at the market on Saturday mornings. The fishing potential is determined largely by seasonal conditions and traditional ways. However, the traditional ways of the people would not in anyway hinder a fishing industry being established on the Island. The seasonal factor also however have quite an influence on the fishing during certain periods of the year. During the north west season when the seas are ~~xxx~~ at their worst very little fishing is done.

At present an average of 56 lbs. of fish per week is being brought to Aitape for sale. When fish, which is frozen, is brought to Aitape and is unable to be sold it is sent to Lumi or Nuku for sale.

The people have a 2.8 cubic feet deep freeze on the island which is used for the storage of fish. This has now been given to the Ali Island Co-Operative Society, and is in their store at present. The people are very interested and willing to establish a fishing industry.

Several small boats are now being built by the people. However, at the moment canoes are still being used to fish from.

Up until now, over a period of two years, seven boats have been built on Ali Island. Five boats have been built mainly by the Priest-in-Charge who at the time trained the Ali Island men in boat building. The sizes were between eighteen and twenty feet in length.

John Pitau has built himself a 26 foot boat with assistance from the village men. Pitau has also built an eighteen foot boat which he sold to the Tuleo Islanders. At the moment there are three boats having ribs replaced and when finished there will have been ten boats built and improved by the Ali Islanders.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.No. 2. 1968-1969. 5

The possibility of expanding the boat building industry on Ali has great prospects. At the beginning of 1969 a lad from Ali who is at present in Form III at the Raihu High School in Aitape has expressed the desire to attend a technical training course on boat building. Also with the new Ali Island Co-operative Society now established, money is available for loans to assist in the improvement of this industry. One instance whereby the society has helped in the boat industry is that a loan of \$120 from the Society was taken out by John Pitau who bought himself an 18 h.p. Yanmah engine for his 26' boat which he has installed and will be in operation within weeks.

The only training which the people have in boat building was given by the Priest-in-Charge on Ali Island.

After finishing my work at Ali and Seleo Island I proceeded to Yakumul.

I felt it most important that someone return to Yakumul on the date which I set whilst on my last Patrol to the area.

The people had been instructed on my last recent patrol to Yakumul to cut and clear their section of the Aitape-Yakumul road. This work was completed to extreme satisfaction.

There are also being built with money from the Society, those wishing the people to buy more cows and the North West because when it is impossible for calves to go to the mainland to graze away from traditional wage earners. There also appeared to be a desire to start a factory on Ali Island which would employ people in both Ali and Seleo Islands.

There is a necessity to build at a minimum level. Cows in the main have not and are at present being produced at a fairly low rate.

English

Education on the islands is carried out by the Catholic Mission which have a Primary School on Ali and Seleo. At Ali there are five classes, Prep, Standards One, Two, Three and Four. At Seleo there is Standard Five and six but I had informed that the school will not be operating in 1970.

There are four wells used by the Ali (and Seleo) Government Council on the islands. All but one have been built and the one which has been built is being used.

At Ali, the people have expressed the desire to have water piped into from a tank which could be built near the wells through the village.

Nothing on Ali is above the average village building standards. There are eight primary school houses in all built on Ali, by the Ali people. The other houses are of similar standards, and are of a very good standard.

SITUATION REPORT.Political.

The political attitudes of the Ali and Seleo Islanders were not discussed, at any great length. They are aware of the work being done by the Siau Local Government Council and both the Ali's and Seleos' are quite contented with the Councillors. The Councillors are doing a great deal in respect to projects which are being carried out by the Local Government Council on the island.

The Yakamal people appear to have changed slightly. I don't as yet know whether it be for the better or worse. Very little was spoken about and my main object was to check roads.

Economic.

The Economic situation at the islands is at present revolving around the Co-operative Society which has been established on Ali Island. Several proposals have been put forward by the people to establish a boat building industry. Sago vats are also being built with money from the Society, these enabling the people to buy sago during the North West season when it is impossible for canoes to go to the mainland to collect sago from traditional sago stands. There also appears to be a desire to start a bakery on Ali Island which would supply bread to both Ali and Seleo Islands.

Yakamuls economy is based at a subsistent level. Copra is the main cash crop and is at present being produced at a fairly low rate.

Social.

Education on the Islands is carried out by the Catholic Mission which have a Primary "T" School on Ali and Seleo. At Ali there are five classes, Prep, Standards' One, Two, Three and Four. At Selec there is Standard Five and Six but I am informed that the school will not be operating as from 1969.

There are four wells been built by the Siau Local Government Council on the Islands. On Ali two have been built and the same number have been built on Seleo.

At Ali, the people have expressed the desire to have water reticulated from a tank which would be built over the wells through the village.

Housing on Ali is above the average village housing standards. There are eight permanent material houses been built on Ali, by the Ali people. The other houses are of native materials, but are of a very good standard.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

No. 2. 1968-1969.

At Yakamul the social situation remains at an ordinary village standard. There has been concern over certain Yakamul people moving out of the village and living on the beach in shanty houses. This I feel will have to be overcome by the Councillor and the people.

Miscellaneous.

Prior to my going on patrol, the A.D.C. Aitape showed me a letter which he had received from the District Inspector of Education in regards to certain instances which happened at Yakamul after my return from my last patrol in that area.

Part of the letter contained information regarding the housing which the teachers at Yakamul are living.

I quote from his letter:-

"All houses are in desperate need of repair and under such circumstances I ask you to be tolerant of the conditions with which one is confronted".

The A.D.C. Aitape asked me to look into these circumstances which I did. What the District Inspector meant by "in desperate need" I don't know., but I feel sure the teachers' houses will see the end of the 1968 Scholastical Year out and quite possibly 1969.

K.E. Murphy
K.E. Murphy.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

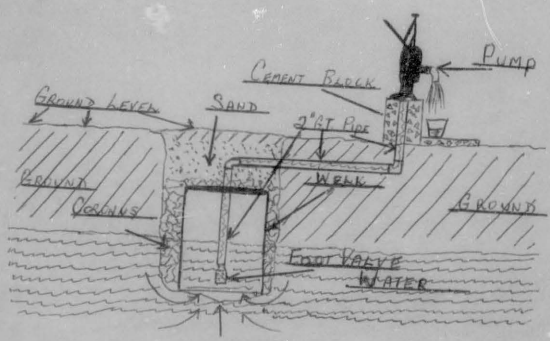


DIAGRAM of

WELL

BUILT ON

ALI + SELEO ISLANDS

Appendix 'R'

Aitape P/A 3/68-69

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

R.S. Form 1

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,
SUB-HEADQUARTERS,

AITAPE

16/8/68

19

KONEDOBU

SUBJECT: No. 042 Name WARAMIJI

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the above-mentioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									

9	16/8/68	32 days	Aitape	East Coast	Excellent in all respects
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- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Issues

On lines hereunder insert any comments through necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g. increase in member's dependants).

A reliable, experienced and likable old policeman

--	--

JEROACH
Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary

ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,
SUB-HEADQUARTERS,

AITAPE

KONEDOBU

16/8/68

19.....

SUBJECT: No. 1314 Name AKAMBI

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the above-mentioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
16/8/68	32days	Aitape	Best Const	Good	Fair	J.H. ROACH
10.						
11.						
12.						
Issues						

On lines hereunder insert any comments through necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g., increase in member's dependants).

Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary
J.H. ROACH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ROYAL PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

R.S. Form 1

THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,
SUB-HEADQUARTERS,

AITAPE

KONEBOBU

16/8/68

19.....

SUBJECT: No. 1133 Name. KELAGA

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the above-mentioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

9.16/8	32 days	AITAPE	EAST COAST	GOOD	RELIABLE	J.H. ROACH
--------	---------	--------	------------	------	----------	------------

- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Issues

On lines hereunder insert any comments through necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g., increase in member's dependents).

Kelaga is a reliable and an assuring policeman

--	--

JHR.
Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....West Sepik..... Report No.....Aitape 3-68/69.....
 Patrol Conducted by.....J.H. Roach A.D.C......
 Area Patrolled.....Aitape East Coast Census Division.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....F.D. Donovan P.O......
 Natives.....Three members R.P.N.G.C......
 Duration—From.....22/7/1968.....to.....11/8/1968.....
 Number of Days.....21.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....6/7/1968.....
 Medical/...../19.....
 Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol.....Census revision.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/9/1968

J.E. Wakeford
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 \$.....

[Signature]

[Signature]

67-16-5

(88)

67-16-5

March 17th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANUEU.

PATROL NO. AIRAWE 1/69-69

Your referenced 67-1-3 of 17th September, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by MEMBERS J.H. ROACH, Assistant District Commissioner and F.S. DONOVAN to Aitape West Coast and Inland Census Division.

Mr. Roach has again submitted a most comprehensive report which gives a clear picture of the area.

Mr. Donovan should ensure that his future reports are more detailed than the one he has submitted.

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

c.c. Mr. J.H. Roach,
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

(T.W. HILLIS)
Director

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

c.c. Mr. F.S. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
SISSANO Patrol Post,
West Sepik District.

(T.W. HILLIS)
Director District Administration

86

67-16-5 (87)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.
17th September, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORODOBU, Papua.

Subject:- Aitape Patrol No. 3 of 1968/69.

Attached please find

- (i) A supplementary report in duplicate submitted by Mr. F.B. Donovan P.O. who accompanied Aitape Pat. 3 of 68/69 undertaken by Mr. J.H. Roach A.D.C.
 - (ii) Governing comments 67-1-2 of 2 Sept. 1968 by the A.D.C. Aitape.
 - (iii) Copy of my comments 67-1-3 of 17 September, 1968 to the A.D.C. Aitape.
2. Mr. Donovan's report was received subsequent to the typing of comments on Mr. Roach's Area Study hence the separate submission.
 3. For your information, please.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

13/3

67-1-3

District Office,
VAHINGO,
West Sepik District.

17th September, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
AITAPE.

Subject:- Aitape Patrol No.3 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged of the Report by Mr. P.B. Donovan P.O. who accompanied the above patrol to the Aitape East Coast Census Division.

2. Some comments follow:-

(1) In reply to your queries in respect of report procedures I wish to advise:

(a) In order that report compilation experience is gained and their powers of observation and reporting ability can be gauged it is mandatory for Cadet Patrol Officers to submit reports when they accompany patrols. Such reports must follow the Situation Report pro-forma. When they accompany patrols undertaking Area Studies they can also be utilized at the discretion of O.I.C. patrol in the collection and collation of data which is to be incorporated into the Area Study Report. However such report is compiled by the O.I.C. patrol not the Cadet who as stated above must submit a separate situation Report type report;

(b) When Patrol Officers accompany patrols it is not imperative for them to submit separate reports but there should be some acknowledgement in the report of their participation in the collecting of data necessary for the compilation of the Area Study. At the discretion of the O.I.C. Patrol they could be responsible for the compilation of certain appendices of an Area Study.

(11) In respect of the Report submitted by Mr. Donovan:-

(a) One gains the impression that Mr. Donovan's knowledge of the role and functions of the Local Government Councillor and therefore by implication the principles of the Local Government system, is somewhat limited. This is indicated by his description of a Councillor as 'the Administration's man on the spot' - something which a councillor is most definitely not. I am surprised that a Patrol Officer should describe a Councillor in such terms. It is to be hoped that Mr. Donovan has a better appreciation of Local Government after he returns from the current training course.

(b) Do the miners from the inland areas have to take gold to Maprik or is it handled through your office at Aitape?

.../2.

89
85

(c) Mr. Donovan should use more temperate language when describing any alleged shortcomings of other departments. If criticism seems warranted, then he must present the facts but he need not be rude. Also he must be sure of his facts - for example he appears to think that malaria does not exist in areas other than sea level when in fact it exists in the Chinon and Wahgi valleys - both of which are over 5,000 feet.

(d) As you have stated the report is not very comprehensive. In fact three foolscap pages for a twenty-one day report is a very poor effort notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Donovan went direct to Sissano after the patrol returned to Aitape. It is well that your Situation Report and Area Study was available because Mr. Donovan's report added nothing to the general knowledge of the area.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-2

Sub-District Office.
Aitape.
West Sepik District.

2nd September, 1968.

District Commissioner.

VANIMO.

AITAPE P/R 3/68, 69.

Enclosed a short and not very comprehensive commentary by Mr. P.O. Donovan on Patrol No. 3/68-69 which he accompanied.

At the end of the patrol Mr. Donovan went direct to Siassano and was involved in re-establishment there for some time.

Straight after that he went to Port Moresby to attend the No. 9 training course.

Would you advise on report procedure when two officers are on patrol. It is hardly productive that two Area Study Situation reports as comprehensive as is required be made of each area at the same time.

In my own mind each Officer should be responsible for part of the Area report and it be produced by both in co-operation. In the case of P/R 3/68-69 Mr. Donovan was responsible for much of the appendices facts., figures etc. and the draft narrative.

In the case of Patrol 2/68-69 still in the field I submit that Messrs. Kabisch and Black should combine to prepare and submit one full report (Situation, Area Study, Census and Statistics)

I doubt, the value of two separate Area studies the very nature of which, to be of any value, must take up some 2 weeks of an Officers time after each patrol.

Roach

J.H. ROACH.
Assistant District Commissioner.

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Aitape Patrol Report Number 3 - 68/69

Census Revision
Aitape Sub District
West Sepik District

Tuesday July 23rd, 1968
Patrol Conducted by J.H.Roach A.D.C.

Discussions with Area patrolled - Aitape east coast census division
Slept Suaine Village. Patrol accompanied by F.B.Donovan P.O., and 3 members of
the R.P.N.G.C.

Wednesday July 24th, 1968
Patrol departed July 22nd, 1968,
returned August 11th, 1968,
patrol was broken - twenty one days,
nineteen nights camped out.

Thursday July 25th
Object of Patrol - Census revision.

Belup village Population of area patrolled -
Kalin village Map reference
Slept Kalin village Village population register not enclosed, attached to
Mr A.D.C. Roach's Patrol report.

Census revision Report submitted by F.B.Donovan P.O. 24-8-68.
Slept Veneis

Saturday July 27th, 1968
Awapas village
and measurement of
Slept Veneis.

F.B.Donovan.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No 3 - '68/69.

81
81

Diary.

Monday July 22nd, 1968.

Per workboat Opal to Matopau village, a six hour trip. Village inspection, Census Revision and discussions with village officials. Slept Matopau Village.

Tuesday July 23rd, 1968.

Per workboat Opal to Suaine Village, Census Revision for Suaine One Village, Discussions with village officials and mission personnel. Slept Suaine Village.

Wednesday July 24th, 1968.

Land Investigation Report and Chain/Compass Survey of mission lease. Census revision for Suaine Two village, inspection of Suaine to Ulaui road, then return for discussions. Slept Suaine Village.

Thursday July 25th, 1968.

Departed Suaine at 0800, and arrived Malin at 1300. Conducted census for Balup village en route, also inspection of same. Census revision for Malin village in afternoon. Slept Malin village.

Friday July 26th, 1968.

Departed Malin at 0830 for Womsis village, four hours track time. Census revision for Womsis in afternoon. Slept Womsis village.

Saturday July 27th, 1968.

A one hour walk from Womsis across to Walahiga, where census for that and Asapas village were conducted. Inspection of possible air strip site and measurement of same. Thence return to Womsis. Slept Womsis.

Sunday July 28th, 1968.

Observed, slept Womsis.

Monday July 29th, 1968.

Departed Womsis at 0800 for Labuain, a five hour walk. Census revision in afternoon, discussions etc. Slept Labuain.

Tuesday July 30th, 1968.

Ex Labuain for Mihet village, short walk of one and a half hours. Census revision and discussions. Heavy rain in late afternoon. Slept Mihet village.

Aitape 3 - 68/69 Contd.

- (81)
- Wednesday July 31st, 1968. Ex Mihet to Ulau Two, a long tiring five and half hour walk.
Slept Ulau Two.
- Thursday August 1st, 1968. Census revision for Ulau One and Two villages.
Slept Ulau Two.
- Friday August 2nd, 1968. Census revision at Deia village, report compiled of Suain - Ulau land dispute. Thence to Suain for inspection of roadwork and bridgework. Supervision of roadwork by Ulau and Deia on the Suain - Ulau road.
Slept Ulau Two.
- Saturday August 3rd, 1968. Patrol moved by foot to Ulau One, then per workboat to Yakamul Two.
Slept Yakamul Two.
- Sunday August 4th, 1968. Observed, slept Yakamul Two.
- Monday August 5th, 1968. Patrol moved to ~~Yakamul~~ Yakamul One. Census revision for Charok and Yakamul One and Two villages.
Slept Yakamul Two.
- Tuesday August 6th, 1968. Departed Yakamul 0715 for Paup, three hours walk. Census revision for Paup and Afua villages. Thence in late afternoon by launch to Ali Island.
Slept Ali Island.
- Wednesday August 7th, 1968. Per launch to Aitape station, Patrol temporarily stood down.
- Monday August 8th, 1968. Ex Aitape, per speedboat to Ali Island. Inspection of store and meeting with co-operative directors.
Slept Ali Island.
- Tuesday August 9th, 1968. Re organization of store, institution of book-keeping.
Slept Ali Island.
- Wednesday August 10th, 1968. Stocktake and share issue, Slept Ali Island.

Aitape 3 - 68/69, Contd.

Thursday August 11th, 1968.

To Celeo Island for maintenance
on well in Celeo village.

Messers **D.B.C.** Steven and

D.O. Bottrill per aircraft to Celeo Island, discussions with both
and A.D.C. Roach. Thence return to Ali, more store work, lunch and
in afternoon per speedboat returned to Aitape station.

Patrol stood down, balance of day at Sub District Office.

29

Situation Report.

a) Political.

Local Government.

The area patrolled is a part of the Siau Local Government Council, and has nine members of that Council. It was not included in the original Council but became part with the extension in early 1966. As a result of this extension the whole Aitape Sub District is now included in the Council. While being a component part of the Council, in some ways these people feel that this they are not, due to the limited Council works program in their area, altho they pay the same tax as other members, of areas closer to Aitape which are receiving more attention. Their claim is true, but first things first, priorities were explained and further told that with the completion of the Migia River bridge and east coast road, they too would have the opportunity to develop more, and become, possibly, economically viable.

Local Government Councillors.

At all villages, the Councillor or his appointed deputy was there to meet the Patrol with a cold 'coolau' and a warm handshake. Realizing that they are the people's elected representative, and the Administrations 'man on the spot' and despite a lack of education and limited understanding of the problems involved, the Councillor's of the Census Division seem to be a keen helpful body, and an important and strong united part of the Siau Council.

House of Assembly - Members.

The recent elections complete and the election of the former President of the Siau Council to office has brought the 'House' closer to them. A limited knowledge has created an interest in the workings of government, and they seem keen to learn more. They expressed regret that they saw little or no campaigning pre election time, and since, have not seen sight or sound of their member. Time it is hoped will rectify this. A visit of the member to each village would stimulate activity, and his explanations would be of invaluable assistance, in their formation of ideas, and creation of opinions.

b) Economic.

General Rural Development.

Despite a long period of contact with Europeans thru two Administrations and a period of intense contact during the war, there has been little adoption of development by the people themselves. Years of patient encouragement by successive Patrols has had limited effect in so far as concrete development is concerned, the people - males particularly are a little indifferent to work. Copra is produced in small quantities, but then a lot is left to rot on the ground, coffee is also grown, again in small quantities. But on their side, transport is the problem. Good soil, abundant labor, the will to work, crops are all available, but there is really no way of getting the goods to market. What the area wants is the completion of the access road, and then the area will flourish. Rural development then has been limited.

Activities of Development Departments.

Gold mining has been encouraged in the inland area of the census division by the Mines Department. Progress has been slow but sustained, and there are groups of men making a good living by local standards from gold production. Extension work by the Agriculture Department has been very limited, even without the road and the means of export, these Patrols must be increased. And with completion of the road, there will be much work involved with the growing coffee and copra production, and construction of more dryers.

Non Indigene Development.

The Catholic mission at Suaine has a plantation of some note, large and productive, and village labor is mostly used for its operation. This is the only non indigene development in the area.

c) Social.

Education - Health.

While most school age children of the area attend school, the problem remains as to their future after school is over. By proportion few only of the primary school educated children continue on to high school. There are then in all villages children with an education who will receive little benefit from their being educated, they have learnt a little of a world they probably wont see. One wonders would it not be better for them to receive a more practical education - agriculture orientated, which would be of more value, to them in the future. It is not a pre requisite to grow copra that one knows his nine times table, however it is best that he know which end of the coconut to plant. Those children with an academic leaning could continue at another school where they would have a different syllabus designed for higher study, possibly this has been overlooked.

Health along the coast was good, but inland it was poor. A regular Patrol program by F.H.D. is necessary, preferably with an E.M.A., or a qualified medical assistant. And further the A.F.O. system is failing, long periods of absence from the post render them of little use. Further if they must be, they need supervision and training. The days of unknowing application of drugs are over, one who applies raw penicillin to even a small infection warrants training. And then there was the A.F.O. who on his monthly return treated the one patient in the one month five hundred and four times for the one tropical ulcer. A system that needs correction.

c) Social contd.

Missions. Long contact with with the mission has made them an accepted part of the East coast structure. While interested initially in the spiritual needs of the people, they allow their interest and influence to spread into the village. According to area and circumstance, this can be of mixed benefit, however on the surface all seems to be fine. The mission at Ulau and Suaine is involved in a large capital expansion. Brick buildings are rising at a great rate, and here too employment is available, and instruction in artisan skill is freely available. The best example of mission aid is at Ali Island, where an already sophisticated group of people are being trained in the art of boat building. The father in charge at Ali is readily accepted and well respected, probably because the mission has been long established, and also because they see that he is really teaching them an art, and not merely ministering to them weekly.

Clubs. The last few days of the Patrol were spent at Ali Island, in the formation of the Ali Island Co operative Society. This society starts initially with a store, and it is hoped that it will market copra, bring sago and other foods from the mainland, store same and retail same to the islanders during the wet season, when the rough seas limit access. Small share capital was raised to supplement an already held amount. It is hoped that a substantial store and club house will be built, and part may be used later for people from Aitape or elsewhere who wish an island holiday. These people are keen, clean, sophisticated and good to work with. Under supervision, this store has the makings, not of a million, but of a success.

d) Miscellaneous.

Following as we did a couple of days behind a malarial spray team, we were met at every village with complaints concerning the team, and if anything is to unite the people together it is this antimalarial anti feeling. The complaint of the inland people was that the chaps after spraying washed their equipment in the rivers thus, because it was D.D.T. destroying fish and prawns. One village Mihet at an altitude of approx two thousand feet - cold enough to warrant a couple of blankets - the whole village was sprayed, altho the Councillor and people said that there has never been a mosquito in Mihet. There were the usual complaints about the spray hastening the decay of the houses, which is true, and no amount of talking will convince the people that the spraying is in their best interests. What is needed is a thorough and comprehensive education program. While the situation that nearly developed at Ali, the subject of separate correspondence by A.D.C. Roach, should be avoided if possible.

Granted that malaria is evil, that it must be gotten rid of, but the villagers must be convinced. And to pump their houses without explaining why is not good practice.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 4-68/69
 Subdistrict Aitape
 District West Sepik
 Type of Patrol Annual Census
 Patrol Conducted by K.R.Kelly. P.O.
 Area Patrolled } Council -- Aitape Local and Islands
 (Council and/or } Census Divisions.
 Census Division/s.) }
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Sgt. Warimiji. R.P.&.N.G.C.
Const 1/c Masinaga. R.P.&.N.G.C.
 Duration of Patrol—from 19 / 8 / 68 To 6 / 9 68
 No. of Days 10
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Special Patrol.
 Date 3.6.68 to 7.6.68 Duration Four Days.
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1. Revise Census. 2. Report on General Economic
Situation of area 3. Check and Advise on Ali Island Co-Op Society.
4. ~~Exam~~ Routine Administration.
 Total Population of Area Patrolled 3,284.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

Mrs. Sling

J. Kelly

.....
District Commissioner.

oo
25/6/68

67-16-14


5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
YANIMO.

PATROL AITAPE NO. 4/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-3 of 18th November, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. K.R. Kelly, P.O. to Aitape Local and Islands Census Divisions.
3. A most detailed and comprehensive report.
4. I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. K.R. Kelly P.O.,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

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

67.16.14 (54)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

18th November, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROROBU

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol 4 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. R.J. Kelly F.O. to the Aitape Local and Island Census Division.

- (i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 14th August, 1968 by the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (ii) Patrol Report (Situation Report and Area Study) in duplicate;
- (iii) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 8th October, 1968 by the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (iv) Copy of my comments, 67-1-3 of 18th November, 1968.

I apologise for the delay in proceeding this report which was occasioned initially by border matters and subsequently by the aerial search for the missing light aircraft.

2. The Situation Report as does the Area Study reveals a most pleasing state of affairs for which all sections of the community must take credit. It would be difficult to say who is most praiseworthy, the Administration, the Mission or the Council but a great deal of credit must go to the people themselves. It is a prime example of all working for the good of the Commonwealth.

... village ...

... contact ...

... preferential ...

... 1963 ...

... 1968 ...

J.E. Wakeford
.....
(J.E. Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

5/3

52

Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

8th October, 1968.

The District Commissioner.
District Office,
VANIMC,
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 4/68-69.

1. Enclosed please find three (3) copies of Aitape Patrol Report 4/68-69. This completes coverage of the Aitape Sub District in the new patrol report pro forma; annual census revision indicates a village population of 14,958. Revised Census/Tax/Voting Registers are completed for the East & West Coast; there remains an accurate Census and the compilation of registers of the Aitape Town area and permanent residents of At. Anna, Tadjji, and Raihu. This will bring the total Sub District population to almost 17,000.
2. The report is well prepared and an informative one. Appendices add to the value of the area study. Patrol Reports 1,3 & 4 now give a comprehensive record of the sub districts development, and will be of value when we compile the annual report.
3. Further comments are:
 - (a) There is a sub district wide feeling for an individual land tenure system. I should like to see some action on our proposals for land utilization at Pes. Further land is available for sale; the Kaposms see this as an easy way to make money. There is also apparent tendency to leave isolated village sites and build along the roads.
 - (b) It is obvious that personal contact by the local member is considered a most important part of a M.H.A.'s obligations. When Yanapi went to Moresby Mr. Awol looked after him well and upon his return Yanapi seemed a good deal quieter.
 - (c) I would agree that the preferential system of voting is well understood in the sub district.
 - (d) Note that there are 2,566 children in 14 Primary schools in the sub district and nearly 200 at Secondary education. Known income overall is some \$163,000; of this \$35,000 is other than wages, salaries etc. Indigenous copra production for July, August and September 1968 was a remarkable increase over the same period last year (92 tons over 54 tons).
 - (e) The Pes Rattan Cane Furniture and Selo Blind Industry provides a steady income; I hope it will remain a lucrative concern. As to the boat building at Ali I am currently preparing a proposal for Rural Development assistance for a Slipway on the island. This should improve construction facilities.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

50

Telephone Distroff.
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration.
Sub District Office,
Aitape,
West Sepik District.
14th August 1968.

Mr. K.R.Kelly,
Patrol Officer,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE. WEST SEPIK!

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL 4-68/69 AITAPE

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the Aitape Local and Islands area on Monday 19th August.

The main object of your patrol will be census revision. All village tax/census sheets will have to be re written to facilitate the transfer of names to the new Council/ Administration forms. Census figures should be reconciled immediately following the census in each village.

I want you to spend some time at Ali to familiarise yourself with the running of the Ali Co-Operative. You should endeavour to do a stocktake and to instruct the store manager and secretary in the basic work of a stocktake. A short report on the general financial status of the Society should be included in your report.

Your patrol report will consist of a Situation Report and an area study. To compile a good area study you will need to take details on the general economic situation of the area. E.G. The cash crop production, the Pes cane Furniture industry, the Ali Fishing and boat building industry and the possibilities of expanding the aforementioned industries.

Instructions on the preparation of ~~an~~ an area study are contained in Chapter XVII of Departmental Standing I_nstructions Volume I.

For your situation report, this should follow the format as set out in The Directors 67-1-0 of 27/6/68.

Routine Administration duties such as magisterial, Health, Agriculture ect. should be attended to on patrol. Forward any District Court cases to me in Aitape. Check and report on the hygiene of the population in the area patrolled.

I would estimate that, with the amount of work involved in compilation of the new ~~XXXXX~~ census forms allied with the amount of research you will have to put into your area study, you should be on patrol for three to four weeks.

Sgt. Warimiji and one constable will accompany you on this patrol.

If you have any queries regarding these instructions please see me before your departure.

J.H.Reach
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

49

Telephone
Telegrams Dietroff
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr. _____

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office
Aitape.
West Sepik District.

7th October 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE, WEST SEPIK.

Aitape Patrol Report 4-68/69.

Attached please find four copies of Aitape Patrol Report 4-68/69. The actual patrol covered the period 19/8/68 to 10/9.68 of which 9 days were actually spent camped out of Aitape and 10 days in the Aitape environs where the patrol was conducted using Aitape as a base.

The body of the report comprises Patrol Diary, Area study and Situation report.

The report is complimented by the following appendices:-

- "A" Education Statistics. Primary Only.
- "B" Education Statistics. Includes Secondary.
- "C" Non-Indigenous Plantings.
- "D" Alienated Land.
- "E" Mission stations and Personell.
- "F" Aitape and Yalingi P.T.S. Attendance 1961 to 1968.
- "G" Settlement ALI-ULAU boat dispute.
- "H" Monthly rainfall figures ~~IX~~ 1961 to 1968.
- "I" Village copra Production ~~IX~~ 67/68.
- "J" Statement Ali Co-Operative Society.
- "K" Village Population Register.
- "L" Graph of Patrolled area copra production 67/68.
- "M" Graph showing overall Sub District breakup of Copra production.
- "N" Patrol Map.

While at Ali I initiated ~~xxxx~~ proceedings for the settlement of the Ali-Ulau dispute of the ST. MARY. This, as you know, has been a long standing bone of contention between these two villages.

Appendix "G" in this report gives a brief history of the boat and shows (approximately only due to badly kept records) expenditure and receipts on boat transactions. The agreement reached as shown in appendix "G" was satisfactory to both sides and I have placed the original agreement on our file 76-1-1 in case any further discussion is entered into by either side. The main work on the settlement of the dispute was done at the Sub District Office during the period 4th to 6th of September as it was difficult to arrange an amicable meeting place for each of the factions. Both Ali and Ulau have a signed copy of the agreement.

Late submission of the report is regretted.

Patrol F.O.J.'s and Camping allowance claims are attached.

K.R. Kelly
Patrol Officer.

48

47

Monday 19th August:

Departed Aitape for Wauningi per landrover. Patrol accompanied by Sgt. Warimiji and Const 1/C Masinaga. Arrived Wauningi 1230. camp setup and census revised. Village and new village site inspected.

Tuesday 20th August:

Arrived Siaute 0730 census revised. Talk with villagers regarding the recent Administration land purchase in the area. Thence to Marok rest house approx 1/2 hour from Siaute. Villages of Yongite Seiyum and ~~Kungiti~~ Lupai assembled here for census. Aforementioned censused this day. Talks with the inland people regarding a migration to the Pes area where they now squatting. Majority appear in favour of a full scale move to the Pes area. Slept Marok.

Wednesday 21st August:

Censused Marok, Pes, and Aiterap this day. villages inspected all in order. Discussions with landowners on proposed movement of inlanders. There is a strong feeling here that the inland villages should take up land adjacent to the road. Slept Marok.

Thursday 22nd August:

To Pes C.M. for talks with the Priest in charge regarding the cane furniture industry and the selo bling making in the immediate area. Inspection of presses and looms. Talks with head teacher regarding Education general and statistics. P.M. Departed for Aitape per Admin transport approx 1/2 hour trip. Slept Aitape.

Friday 23rd August:

Departed Aitape for Kapeam approx 1/2 hour by landrover. Census conducted of Kapeam and Paiawa both villages being assembled at Kapeam. It appears that the Paiawa and Kara-ausi people have made a move down to the edge of the St. Anna boundary and have almost completely deserted their old village sites. Paiawa has settled near Kapeam and Kara-ausi has a settlement on the main Aitape-Deprosarium road. Talks re economic development. Kapeam lodge a complaint that part of St. Anna freehold land never purchased. They dispute the boundary of the present re-survey. Returned to Aitape late P.M.

Saturday 24th and Sunday 25th August:

Observed at Aitape.

Monday 26th August:

A.M. office. 1200 departed for Kara-ausi settlement near St. Anna. Census completed. Almost entire male population working in Aitape and adjacent St. Anna and Tadjji. Returned to Aitape 1730.

Tuesday 27th August:

Departed for Teles- Lampu and Yalingi by car at 10.00 Message re-census of Teles Lampu apparently mixed up and people not present for census. Told will compile census at end of patrol. Thence to Yalingi by car. Discussions with head teacher re education statistics ect. Returned to Aitape 1500. Slept Aitape.

Wednesday 28 th August:

9.00
Departed Aitape for Yakoi by car/ approx 15 mins drive. census conducted of Yakoi village. Census completed 1530 returned to Aitape by car approx 1600. Slept Aitape.

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PATROL DIARY

Aitape Patrol 4-68/69.

Thursday 29th August:

Departed Aitape for Ali island per speedboat approx 1/2 hour arriving 0930. Talks with Malcon Team on Ali re recent dissention by Ali people to spraying of houses. Departed Ali 1100 with Malcon team on speedboat bound Ali no other transport. Arrived and Departed Aitape 1215. Arrived Ali 1245. 1400 commenced stocktake of society store. stocktake continued this p.m. slept Ali.

Friday 30th August:

Ali census revised this am. p.m. spent in society store on balance. slept Ali.

Saturday 31st and Sunday 1st.

Observed at Ali.

Monday 2nd September:

Departed Ali for Seloe and Angel. Census revised both villages ~~first~~ following approximate 10 min trip by speedboat. Returned to Ali late p.m. slept Ali.

Tuesday 3rd September:

Departed Ali per speedboat 0730 for Tumleo arriving 0815. Rough sea. Revision of Tumleo census conducted. Discussions with people re increased effort in economic production. Departed Tumleo 1600 for Ali arriving 1700. slept Ali.

Wednesday 4th September:

Departed Ali for Aitape 0800. arrived Aitape 0900. All patrol equipment returned to store. Patrol stood down pending census of Teles-Lampu and Pultulul.

Monday 9th September:

Departed Aitape by car for Teles Lampu. Arrived Teles approx 915 following 30 min. trip. Census revised both Teles and Lampu. Departed for Aitape approx 1530.

Tuesday 10th September:

Departed Aitape 0800 by car for Pultulul arriving 0815. Census revised general talk to people re economic development. Discussions re proposed council well sits. Returned to Aitape 1400.

End of Patrol

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SITUATION REPORT.

AITAPE PATROL 4-68/69

POLITICAL.

The area patrolled, as indicated on the attached map includes some 3,284 people of extremely diversified interests incorporated under one Multi-Racial Council, i.e. The Siau Local Government Council.

This figure does not include those persons in the Town of Aitape who, being mainly from the Lumi/Nuku areas, would number at least 500 at present time.

The map indicates some number of villages inland, the villages are, in fact there, however most of the occupants have moved down towards the coast to such an extent that a skeleton population exists in Karait, Yongite, Selyum and Lupai, the remainder are living in the Pes area and on the western inland. PAIWA and KARA-AUSI have moved down almost to the roadhead which is near Kapoam village approximately 4 miles south of the Raihu Leprosarium.

I would estimate that 90% of the 3,284 people in the area patrolled are within 2 hours walking of Aitape and in most cases are accessible by road to Aitape.

I feel that this proximity to the town gives ample opportunity for increased political awareness on the part of the majority of the population. For example a check on village people attending (as spectators) a Council meeting showed almost 80% were from villages close to the town. These people carry an unbiased appraisal of the meeting back to fellow villagers and this enables the people to have a much closer contact in the workings and aims of the Local Government Council than, say, the people from the East Coast or West Coast areas.

The Council is strongly supported throughout the area, however (although) support in at least one case, that of the Kapoam people, does not indicate a willingness to help oneself.

In the case of Kapoam, they are at a roadhead and the population is some 400 in the near vicinity. There is not one Copra drier in the area, no coffee or cocoa planted and no ambition to expand on the negative attitude which exists.

However the Councillor representing the Kapoam Ward Cr. Iwon had no hesitation in loudly proclaiming that the four miles of road to his village from the Aitape/Lepro road should be topdressed. He stated, truthfully enough, that he had brought the matter up in several Council meetings.

Asked what help he would be willing to provide if the Council stated they would assist in repairing the road he said "Nugat, Im Iwok Bilong Kaunsil Long Stretim Rot Bilong Mipella."

Fortunately this is the only section of the whole area which displayed such an attitude.

The material benefits which the Siau Council brings to the people of the immediate area are appreciated. A tractor to market and return, improvement of roads, source of employment, substantial market building, all are luxuries which are almost exclusively available to the people in the near Council area.

Of the Local Government Councillors, Nakot Waina (present Council President) is certainly the most impressive and industrious. Nakot, from Tumleo Island originally, now lives at Yakoi, a village not more than 2 miles from the station on the Aitape/Yalingi road. Nakot could be said to be one of the very few people in the Sub-District who relies on a cash income rather than subsistence gardening.

The comparatively small Yakoi village (Pop, 284) produced over 40 tons of copra last year and this production varied from 1.7 tons per month to 6.4 tons. Even with the small population Yakoi is the biggest copra producing village throughout the Sub-District. Malol village with a total population of 1,540 could produce only 36.9 tons in the same period.

Nakot is the driving force behind this ever increasing copra production. He is a shrewd, calculating businessman and binds the Yakoi's together with sheer force of personality.

Cr. Mulo at Pes, a quiet unassuming person from Yongite, a tremendous amount of ~~effort~~ has done in conjunction with Fr. Leo Leoni, of organizing of the local people to work in the rattan cane furniture and selo blind making industry.

He is the prime mover in suggesting a migration of the Aitape Inland people to the Pes area where they can take up land with some title through Demarcation Committee processes.

Mulo has taken the lead in this field and is at present negotiating to obtain an area of land from the Marok people.

A European lay-missionary, Mr. C.E. Kenway, was elected to the Council this year as the Aitape Town Ward representative. Mr. Kenway, who has been in the area for some seven years, defeated the previous Councillor and another European by a slender margin in a preferential vote count.

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He is endeavouring to bring the Council into closer contact with the station people by having general discussion meetings and also by issuing a roneoed newsheet of pertinent business brought up in Council and Committee especially, Finance/Executive Committee meetings as Mr. Kenway is a member of the Finance/Executive Committee.

These news sheets are quite widely read by the town people who are openly invited to go along and see their local member and raise any points which it is thought would be better aired through the Council meeting.

There is a new Councillor representing Ward No. 5. The previous Councillor Karawer/Ulap was dismissed under Sec. 26 (1) (c) for non attendance at Council meetings. The new Councillor Sarim-Amalot appears to be reasonably competent however he has not been in office long enough to make a reasonably accurate assessment of his ability and/or drive.

Councillor Iwan of Ali appears to have the role of peacemaker on the Island and becomes involved in little else. His is a hard lot as the Ali's are individuals and to ^{strip} strip up any reasonable community effort would take a superman.

No further mention need be made of the Kapoam Councillor except to say that I have heard rumours of him being involved in some type of cargo cult. I have nothing substantial to prove these rumours however it does appear that he is known, particularly by the station people, to have been associated with Yanepi-Mimai, who periodically visits him from the Fatima area.

As I said previously, this is only rumour and no concrete outward manifestations of any type of cult have been observed or reported.

In the recent House of Assembly Elections the majority of the village people in the area patrolled voted solidly for Mr. B. Awol who was subsequently elected to the House. I understand that some of the inland people, squatting in Aitape, voted for Yanepi who was obviously running on a "Cargo" type ticket.

Mr. Awol is, at present, well liked and respected by the people of the area. However it is evident that Mr. Awol will have to devote a lot of his "in between House sitting" time to patrolling his electorate.

The broad functions of the House of Assembly are known to the people however they ~~fix~~ now feel, and I think quite rightly so, that their member should report to them on the current activities of the House, proposals he has put forward, action obtained etc. etc.

To date Mr. Awol has not done this.

I think that the immediate feeling of the people is one of having been slightly "cheated" in that there has been little personal contact with the present member.

Many times during discussions on this patrol regarding the House, people stated emphatically that they had not been satisfied with the work of the previous member. Apparently Mr. Simogun PITA was seen only fleetingly on a pre-election campaign and no-one heard from or saw him following his election to the House.

I gained the distinct impression that if Mr. Awol is to keep the respect he has attained and if he ~~is~~ has any chance in standing for and hoping to win any future elections he will need to be in close personal contact with the people of his electorate. These electors certainly will not stand for a repeat performance of the previous members apparent "no personal contact" policy.

The Regional member Mr. Langro is "in the Same Boat". The people want to have more for their vote than an occasional news item ~~is~~ broadcast on the activities of the House. They want personal contact with their members. They need first hand reports.

I think that the increasing awareness of the people in the work of the House of Assembly and its members can be directly attributed to the amount of political education which has been carried on throughout the Sub District.

One of the main objectives of all patrols out of Aitape has been political Education. Talks on the House of Assembly and its members also distribution of the pamphlet put out by this department called Government in Papua and New Guinea have been of a distinct advantage to the people.

I am sure that an amount of them understand the role of central government and the increasing role of local Government and the combination of both.

As ~~we~~ stated earlier the people are looking towards their elected members for information on the House of Assembly. This information will be in the form of political education given by elected members. To my mind this type of education is much more valuable, provided it is presented simply, truthfully and concisely, than any political education we can provide. The people of this area patrolled and indeed throughout the whole of the Sub District are looking towards their members for information. An astute member should be able to ascertain and deduce all the apprehension and suspiciousness in the minds of his electors and he should be able to erase such feeling by good personal contact and informative reporting on his own behaviour and work whilst in public office. To my way of thinking political education of the people by the people is much more effective than anything we have to say in connection with the subject.

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Many times whilst on the subject of political education I have had the feeling that I was not actually getting at the answer to a question asked - that I was not actually aware of the purpose of the question - and that any prompting of the asker would only result in grunted "MASHI MI ASKIM TASOL".

I wonder how many officers of this Department feel they are working on their reputation as an honest person and as such any answer to a question asked is accepted explicitly by the asker without so much as a query or request for further explanation, even though the answer given to a question may not have been full, complete or in context.

To my mind natural shyness of the majority of indigeneous people, plus the expected dirision of the assembled mob successfully prevents follow up queries on an answer which may have been none to clear to the person asking the question.

The burden of effective political education must now fall on the elected members who, with some assistance and guidance, must certainly make this difficult task a little easier.

The preferential voting system is effectively understood by the majority of the people however it was generally noticed that where preferences in voting were not indicated (in the House of Assembly elections) this was mainly due to the lack of pre-election campaigning on the part of the majority of candidates and the consequent wish of the electors to vote for one person only.

In a recent Council by-election, conducted by myself in ward 5, the voting count went to preferential system. I made a point of asking several people present who they thought should be eliminated from the count and what ~~xxxxx~~ would happen to the eliminated persons votes. They were all well aware that the candidate with the lowest number of votes should be eliminated and that his 2nd preferences should be distributed amongst the remaining candidates and so on until one candidate finished up with more than 50% of the remaining live votes.

SITUATION REPORT

Aitape Patrol Report 4-68/69

(c) Economic:

Indigeneous copra production from the patrolled area was just over 93½ tons for the period April 67 to April 68. Total Sub-District production for the same period was 186 tons.

At the moment and until new plantings mature 93½ tons is approximately all the area patrolled can hope to produce. That is, they are near maximum production which is some considerable achievement.

There can be only one reason for this type of production and this reason must be the accessibility of the area patrolled to marketing facilities. Communications within the area are good.

The main copra producers in the area are YAKOI, TUMLEO, RAIHU, FELES and LAMPU. Inland at PES, AITERAP, MAROK and SIAUTE, plantings are increasing and so too is the population (see Political). The AITERAP and MAROK people want all the inaccessible inland people to move to land available on the boundary of the existing Aitape-Wauning road.

These people can see the obvious advantage of communications. Allied to this is the fact that they are genuinely concerned that the inland people, who are fairly close relatives, will be left out of development if they remain in their present inaccessible village sites.

The Aitape - Wauning road is the first stage of a proposed Aitape - Sissano road and is inling for some considerable assistance as a Rural Development project this year.

There is a felt need for improvement of existing roads throughout the area and the people are willing to provide free labour in an effort to assist any proposed road development.

The Catholic Mission at PES, spearheaded by the genial Fr. LEO LEONI, is assisting the local people to establish a very profitable furniture and building material industry. Involvement in this pursuit has netted the community some \$9,500.00 over the past twelve months.

Cane lounge chairs and selo blind being produced in the area are purchased by the Administration, local residents and Clubs and Hotels in other districts.

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During the 1967/68 financial year some 4,000 sheets of selo blind, 700 cane lounge chairs, 120 stools, 30 large coffee tables and 120 bar stools were made in the PES area.

Fr. LEONI is hoping to obtain better equipment for his furniture making and to subsequently improve both the quantity and quality of his output.

There is a good scope for expansion of the industry as the area immediately surrounding PES provides ample raw materials such as Sago palms for blind making, cane for furniture and hardwood trees for coffee tables and stools.

WAUNINGI, PES, AITERAP, SIAUTE, MAROK and the hamlets of WOM and AISERAKON each have blind weaving machines designed and made by Fr. LEONI. He collects and pays for all blind made and then transports it to AITAPE for purchase by the Administration.

With the cane furniture industry Fr. LEONI negotiates a price with the local people for the use of a certain well defined area for the procurement of cane. He then pays labourers a set price for each chair made, depending on quality. Labourers come from all the villages on a roster system to work on the production of cane chairs and so, they are being educated, slowly admittedly, on the ways and means of obtaining a substantial cash income. I did notice in MAROK that a couple of men have attempted to make chairs on their own using frames they had made themselves. The result, although not amazing in quality, was quite substantial.

The boat building industry in ALI continues to flourish under the supervision of the Priest-in-Charge Fr. ANSELEM. To date some seven 18 foot pinnaces have been built in ALI by joint community effort. Conspicuous in the boat building industry on ALI have been JOHN PITAU, WILI and BILL BAGORE.

JOHN PITAU has built two boats himself, one 18 footer which he sold to the TUMLEO Islanders and one 26 footer which he runs himself as a charter vessel. This boat, the EA'AND has been in operation for some three months and has already collected over \$500.00 in charters from Administration, Council, Mission and Private work.

JOHN is prepared, at the moment, to do any amount of charter work in an effort to pay off the \$1200.00 loan which he acquired from the ALI ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY and which he used to purchase the engine for his ~~(pinnace)~~ pinnace.

The Siau Local Government Council is assisting Mr. PITAU and the more unfortunately situated people on the Sub District Coastline by subsidising the charter rate for the boat carriage of copra to AITAPE. The Council is working on a 50% subsidy with any interested villages who have enough copra to justify a charter.

The ALL island Co-Operative Society continues to progress steadily any profitably . For a quick check on the Society progress to x date see the attached appendix.

The Society owns an Electrolux deep freeze ~~unit~~ unit in which fish is stored until it can be shipped to Aitape for marketing. The fish (and the fishermen) appear to have phases in enthusiasm for being caught and catching, however an average of about 70lb of fresh fish is transported each week to Aitape for marketing. One of the holdups in expansion of the fishing business is the lack of adequate holding facilities for frozen fish in Aitape. Now the fish brought from the x Is lands has to be bought locally immediately or quickly transported to any available aircraft for uplift to inland stations such as NUKU and LUMI.

The Siau Council is still investigating the possibility of installing a freezerroom in Aitape to cater for fish and beef storage. The Catholic Mission have small herds of cattle scattered throughout the Sub Districts of Aitape and Lumi and are usually willing, providing the demand exists, to slaughter a beast for general consumption. From the latest herd figures it appears that some 333 head of cattle are readily accessible, i.e. through airstrips and roads, to Aitape. There is a demand in Aitape for fresh meat and fish at the buyers inclination and the establishment of a freezer room would benefit Aitape and other areas throughout the District. It does appear that the Catholic Mission is awaiting the decision of the Council on the freezer room as the Mission apparently has tentative alternative plans for cold storage facilities should the Council not take up the matter.

The Mission brings most of its fresh beef from WEWAK and would no doubt be interested in using a Council freezer room rather ~~than~~ than constructing a separate concern.

Expatriate development centres around the firm of W & R PARER Pty. Ltd. mission development will be mentioned under SOCIAL.

Parers have the lease on two Mission plantations Tepiar and Tadjá, they handle all stevedoring in and out of Aitape and in addition run trade stores in Aitape, Tadjá, Tepiar and St. Anna.

In Aitape they maintain quite a large 'bulk' store which caters for both expatriate and indigeneous tastes. Hardware is also in plentiful supply as Parers in Aitape supply most of the hardware requirements of the Mission in the Aitape and Lumi Sub Districts.

Parers are agents for MOBILE products. The mission buys Mobile exclusively and this includes all Avgas needed to maintain operations of the two aircraft which are based in Aitape.

All copra, cocoa and coffee are sold through Parers who encourage indigeneous production by providing transport from pickup point to point of sale. All Administration P.O.L. requirements for LUMI and NUKU are shipped by Parers. Aitape Administration P.O.L. is purchased on a 'quarter about' basis from Parers and the Siau Council which is the agent for Shell.

In the main processing of indigeneous and expatriate crops such as copra and coffee can be adequately handled in Aitape. Marketing becomes a little more difficult as the produce must be shipped out of the area, initially to Wewak. During the North West season the system of loading ships by canoe is not at all satisfactory.

The potential of the area is increasing rapidly. The output of copra over the past few months is double that of last years production. Some solution will have to be found to the loading problem.

During 1966/67 some 3,520 tons of cargo were handled in the port of Aitape. this figure could double within the next two years. Some solution has to be found and quickly. Proposals for a breakwater and wharf at Aitape have been submitted to Mansell and Partners. These proposals were approved in principle when the firm was conducting a Territory Harbour Survey.

Certainly the amount of cargo shipped in and out of Aitape will not decrease. The Lumi and Nuku councils have all their materials and goods shipped through Aitape and with the Highschool listed for next years works programme and the Nigia Bridge on this years it is quite likely that cargo will double within the next twelve months.

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SITUATION REPORT

(c) Social: Aitape Patrol Report # 4-68/69.

Education --- Good ?, Bad ?, Indifferent ?, or just not worth noticing.

Aitape town has a Rural Health Centre which caters for all ~~cases~~ illnesses. There are seven Primary T Schools in the area plus one which has a High School and one Boys Vocational School. For actual students ~~at school~~ see attached appendix. The area patrolled is extremely well off in this regard. A check of the village population register shows that in 1961 Aitape PTS boasted 49 students and two teachers, this year seven teachers and 184 pupils attended school. In a similar vein, Yalingi PTS had 57 pupils and two teachers in 1961, this year six teachers and 195 pupils. Approximately 20% of students doing Standard 6 exams continue on to High School the 80% who do not ~~go~~ go on to secondary studies have nowhere to go and ~~nothing~~ nothing to do. It has been rumoured that the pass mark rating for entry to Brandi High School next year will be 75%. This will probably reduce the existing 20% onward movement to High School by at least half. Malaria Central operates throughout the area with mixed feelings from the local people. The recent situation on Aki is indicative of the ~~is~~ Where do the school leavers at Standard 6 go and what do they do ? The average age of Standard 6 children has decreased rapidly over the past few years and is at such a state that the normal age for a person doing Std. 6 is 13 years. It is impossible for a 13 year old to obtain work and by the time they have reached an acceptable age to commence work, the education which they have had has long been absorbed into the village by at least three years of constant village life. ~~that spraying, as such, to reduce the incidence of malaria is not all that useful.~~

The facilities for Primary Education within the area are excellent however the problem of placing school leavers in positions is almost insurmountable. The stage is rapidly approaching when Std 6 education on its own will be of little value in obtaining ~~any~~ a job. Efforts are being made within the Sub District to channel the thoughts of pupils back towards Agriculture through the media of the Boys Vocational School. Most of the students in the Vocational School are ex standard six boys from last year. Some of the lads have already been to High Schools and passed form I and II but have not had a high enough pass to enable them to go on to further study. ~~set, and the all people will pay the difference in cost between this~~

The aim of the Vocational School is to get the students to start their own projects in their own villages. With this end in view the school provides an overall basic agricultural training programme coupled with practical business principals in an attempt to get students to commence organised schemes such as poultry farming

or good crop rotation. To date some five boys from the school have commenced schemes of their own.

The health of the people of the area is excellent.

Aitape town has a Rural Health Centre which caters for all minor illnesses. More serious cases are taken to the Raihu Hospital which has a resident doctor. Infant Welfare work is carried on by the Mission Sisters and nurses and the whole of the area patrolled is extremely well off in this regard. A check of the village population register shows that the death rate, particularly in the 1 to 5 age group, is ~~low~~ low.

There are Aid Posts at Yalingi and Pes and Ali which were all inspected. The cleanliness of the Yalingi and Pes Aid Posts was poor. Ali on the other hand was spotlessly clean however the Aid Post orderly at this station has apparently given over to the non-~~labelling~~ labelling of medicine bottles.

Malaria Control operates throughout the area with mixed feelings from the local people. The recent situation on Ali is indicative of the feeling of the more sophisticated villages approach to the spraying of D.D.T. the main objection to the spraying is the belief that D.D.T. destroys the roofing in native material houses and that domesticated animals such as cats are poisoned by the effects of the spray.

The people also claim that lice and bedbugs are not affected by the D.D.T. and therefore they feel that spraying, as such, to reduce the incidence of malaria is not ~~at~~ at all useful.

In a recent publication the Director of Public Works stated that there was a possibility of producing a chemical which, when applied to ~~normal~~ normal morota roofing, would considerably lengthen the life of the roofing material. I am sure that if this chemical could be produced cheaply enough it would be of great assistance in helping to overcome the opposition to malaria control spraying. The Ali situation, where the people flatly refused to have their houses sprayed, has been resolved. Spraying will be done with a different type of chemical, a type which eliminates lice, bedbugs ect, and the Ali people will pay the difference in cost between this chemical and the normal D.D.T.

A school dental service operates successfully out of Aitape as the dental assistant visits ~~at~~ all schools at least once every

two months and when the Dental Assistant is not on patrol he is always available for consultation in his surgery which forms part of the Aitape Health Centre.

The Franciscan Order of the Friars Minor came to Aitape in 1947 with a staff of some seven priests. Their influence and direction has contributed greatly to the overall development of the Aitape and Lumi Sub Districts.

Mission headquarters in Aitape directly controls more than forty mission stations throughout the Aitape/Lumi area. In the area patrolled five of the seven PTS and the High School are mission administered.

For mission land held see the attached appendix. In Aitape itself the mission have a building complex comprising churches, convents, Schools, Administrative blocks, staff housing and an almost completed seminary which will be used to train Papuan and New Guineans for the brotherhood.

At Pes Fr. Leoni is actively propogating the furniture industry. On Ali Fr. Anselm assists in boat building. At the Raihu Leprosarium commendable efforts in the rehabilitation of leper patients are being made.

The mission stations at Pes and Aitape successfully run womens clubs which actively engage in competitive sport.

The Catholic Teachers association owns a Trade Store in Aitape town. The turnover of this store is some \$18,000 per year. Raihu trade store has an approximate turnover of \$9,000 per year while the store at Pes averages an approximate \$5,000 per year.

Two aircraft, a Helio Courier mark II and a Cessna 172, are owned and operated by the mission out of Aitape. These aircraft are engaged in ferrying goods and materials offloaded in Aitape to the inland stations.

A small sawmill is operated by the mission (for yearly output see attached appendix) in Aitape and much of the timber produced is used for local buildings and inland station improvement.

Lay missionaries staff and run the Aitape Post Office and Ansett agency.

There are no known organized cults in the area patrolled. Many of the Lumi squatters who are working in the Aitape environs are supporters of Yanepi. Quite a number of them recently subscribed an amount of money which was given to Yanepi to enable him to go to Moresby to 'attend' a sitting of the House. Yanepi spent some time in Moresby and from accounts of his activities it appears that he was ridiculed by an amount of members when he attempted to approach them with 'cargo talk'.

During the period of time which has elapsed since the last patrol through this area there has been an industrial dispute in Aitape. Labourers for the Mission and W.&R.Parer staged a one day stop work protest in support of higher wages. Most of the men engaged in this protest were from the Lumi/Nuku area and were led by one Here, an employee for the Mission. The strikers claimed they wanted more money to cope with an increase in Council and P & C tax and other general living commodities.

All the workers who struck were in fact casual labourers who were being paid 4c less than the normal daily casual labourers rates. Following discussions with the Labour Officer from Wewak the dispute was settled. Most of the casual labourers working for Parers were sacked however they were given the option of returning to work following a respectable 'loss of face' period. Quite a number of them have now in fact returned to work for Parers and the Mission.

There are nine clubs or associations in the area. Pes have a womens and social ~~club~~ club, Yakoi have a womens and social club Aitape has a womens club and combined sports club, St. Anna has a womens club and there are basketball and soccer associations which have the Aitape Club as their meeting point.

MISCELLANEOUS:

There are claims from the TEL'S and LAMPU people that the YAKIO'S are attempting to encroach on land belonging to Malol near the boundary of TEPIAR plantation. They are ~~attempting~~ attempting to settle the matter through adjudication by the various members of Demarcation Committees in each village. However it does appear that no solution will be reached as neither side is prepared to work on the 'give a little, take a little' basis. Both Teles Lampu and Yakoi will not be ~~satisfied~~ satisfied with anything less than 'the whole hog'.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AITAPE No. 5/68-69
 Subdistrict..... AITAPE
 District..... WEST SEPIK
 Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL
 Patrol Conducted by..... J.H. ROACH, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
 Area Patrolled..... ALI ISLAND,
 (Council and/or..... SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
 Census Division/s.)..... AITAPE LOCAL AND ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

Duration of Patrol—from 2 / 10 / 68 To 7 / 10 / 68
 No. of Days..... 6 days
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area..... 9.9.68
 Date..... 9.9.68 Duration..... 10 days
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Check on Ali Island Co-operative Society
 Routine.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 605

Director of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

19/11/1968

J. E. Wakeford
 District Commissioner. *mfj*

67-16-11

15th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VALETO.

PATROL HQ. ATTACHE 5 OF 1968/69.

Your reference 67-1-3 of 19th
November, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. J.H. Roach to All Island.

(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

cc: Mr. J. Roach, A.D.C.,
West Sepik District,
ATTACHE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16. 11. (C)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VUNING,
WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.

19th November, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORORUA

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol 5 of 68/69.

Attached please find in duplicate a report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. J.H. Roach A.D.C. to Ali Island in the Aitape Local and Islands Census Division.

2. The patrol was of a special nature with the A.D.C. mainly engaged in matters dealing with the recently established Ali Island Co-operative Society Store. Notwithstanding the fact that a great deal of assistance and guidance will be required the establishment of the Co-operative Society and the formation of the Co-operative Society are but further examples of the Aitape people and the Ali Islands in particular attempting to improve themselves by and through their own efforts.

3. Minor New Funds could not possibly meet the cost involved in the purchase and installation of a Freezer Room even if they were the source for such expenditure. The proper channel is an application to the Development Bank. If the financial return from the various trading activities is what the A.D.C. intimates (detailed figures have not been presented) there should be no difficulty in obtaining such a loan.

J.E. Wakeford
.....
(J.E. Wakeford)

District Commissioner.

Distroff
67-1-2

Roach/MN

Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik,
18/10/68.

District Commissioner,
VANIMO,
West Sepik.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT 5/67-68.

Forwarded please for your attention.
The Society seems to be operating successfully. The particulars of
the formation of the society are recorded. I hope to be able to
properly register no gasup.


.....
J.H. Roach

Assistant District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this short visit to Ali and Seleo Islands was to conduct a monthly stock take of the recently established Ali Island Co-operative Society Store. A great deal of assistance and guidance not to mention control of stock and accounting procedures will be required before the infant society can assume any degree of self dependence. At the same time a design was drawn up for a small boat slipway at Ali and it is intended that this project be proposed as a Rural Development scheme on a self help basis.

Please note that Aitape Patrol Report No. 4/68-69 provides current information, situation report and area study on the islands as a whole and this short report will concentrate basically on the specific society comments.

DIARY.

2nd October, 1968

Departed Aitape middle afternoon by outboard for Ali. Forced back by heavy seas. Transferred to M.V. 'Solrom' and proceeded Ali arriving 1500.

3rd October, 1968.

Assisted Storeman in monthly stocktake. Stock on Hand valued at \$587.90. Instruction in stocktaking methods and records.

4th October, 1968.

Check back through monthly stock arrivals into store for estimating retail value. Indicated method of recoding value of stock into store. Instruction on best methods of daily cash checks and accounting.

5th October, 1968.

Final Balances indicate monthly cash takings of \$447.00. Records fairly well kept with slight errors.

6th October, 1968.

Study of proposed slipway area, boat shed and reef passage.

7th October, 1968.

Returned Aitape.

ALI ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Originally the Ali village people commenced a Society banking account in late 1946; over the last twenty years the Bank Account balance rose to some \$4300. There was some agitation by part of the village for the money to be invested in an old 35ft motor vessel that was offered for sale in Lae. Subsequent investigation indicated that the vessel was not in survey and indeed the price was more than the group could muster.

Finally agreement was reached that as a start the group would commence a small consumer trade store on the island. Situated as it is on the main shipping route from ^Hadang to Aitape and well sheltered it is an obvious anchorage for ^Hadang vessels and thus cargo ex ^Hadang can be handled with little or no cost. Again in the middle of the N.W. season islanders are often weather bound; access to sago stands and the Aitape stores is often barred by heavy seas yet the local shipping companies call regularly.

At a meeting in July it was decided to form a Society; prior to this the old Society had loaned \$1200 to John Pita^a to purchase a 18 hp diesel engine for his self built 26ft cargo boat now operating between Aitape, Vanimo and Wewak.

At the meeting a President and 5 Directors were elected; the aims of the Society as resolved at the meeting were;

1. To foster and develop the infant fishing industry and to provide freezer storage and marketing facilities;
2. To foster and assist in the development of a ship building industry at Ali and to assist in the provision of a Marine Workshop;
3. To foster and develop tourists visits to the islands;
4. To provide social activity and facilities on the island;
5. To provide a consumer retail store;
6. The purchase shipment and resale, through the store, of staple sago available on the mainland in the S.E. season.

Authority for collection of subscriptions and for the formation of the Society was granted by the ^Hegistrar of Cooperatives; no supervision or assistance from members of the Co-operatives branch was available but the ADC Aitape was appointed as Honary Advisor to the Society. At a later date it is envisaged that a Co-operative Officer at Vanimo will be able to assist with supervision. Since then the Registration documents have been returned as they require considerable attention and additions to bring them in line with Co-operatives Instruction No. 19. As time permits the Society will re-apply for registration.

Even so at least the Ali people long frustrated with a fairly healthy bank balance have at least something to show for it now. A large rooey store premises and office has been rented and plans for a permanent double story building drawn up. The Society has purchased a deep freeze to store fish caught on the islands for ultimate sale to Aitape and further afield. The Society has lent \$1200 to John Pitau who has completed a 26ft work boat on the island and is doing local charter work.

Of the original establishment costs (books, freezer, store etc) of some \$350 the Society has already been able to repay \$250 from store profits. Prices in the store are lower than those at Aitape and now certain east coast villages (Yakumul, Ulau) tend to trade on the island. Fish is purchased by the Society at 20¢ lb and resold at Aitape at 25¢. Markets at Lumi, Nuku, Vanimo and other inland stations as well as the local Aitape community provide an increasing demand.

The Society has formed small club rooms and has applied to the liquor Commission for an occasional licence and this will do much to foster a community spirit on the island. To date social clubs have not been successful.

In one trip a chartered boat went along the coast for the Society and purchased 3320 lbs of Sago which was resold to the islanders at a cost plus basis. Sago is an important part of the island staple.

A storeman and Clerk are employed - one full time during the hours of trading and the other (Ex Form 2) as required for accounts, orders and correspondence.

Although a daily sales register is kept it is intended that monthly checks be made on trading. On the retail side this will consist of a simple balance ie. Stock on Hand last Stock take plus Retail value of new goods into store during month less daily cash takings to balance with Stock on Hand at current stock take. This balance indicated an excess of \$1.00 during the months trading.

ie.	S.O.H. 30/8	\$ 587.00	
	Retail value		
	into store		
	September	--\$--460.00	\$1047
	Cash Takings		
	October	\$447.00	
	S.O.H. 3/10	<u>\$601.00</u>	\$1048.

Fish takings for the period were \$112.00.

The Madang based New Guinea Travel Service have indicated an interest in day tours to Aitape for 9 and 16 persons. It is envisaged that they might include a tour of the off shore islands (chartered local boat). Shells and paddles (albeit from Sissano) would be on sale at the store.

The Society has authorised a cash donation of \$50.00 to assist with the construction of a small slipway on the Island. The community can provide a winch, cable and local labour. It is intended that a proposal be placed before the District Development Committee for their support in a Rural Development Project. A passage will need to be blasted through the reef and a small slipway and boat shed constructed. This will enable vessels up to 35 ft to be slipped and repaired and will be of assistance to John Pitau who has plans laid for a 35ft workboat. Two orders for 18ft Ali Pinnaces have been received from Madang (Hull only) and these are valued at \$1,000 each. A group of people in the Sepik River have expressed interest in the purchase of John Pitau's first boat 'Basaone' and as soon as he is registered he intends to seek work in the Sepik River for the period of the North West Season.

The slipway will facilitate repair and maintenance to other vessels round Aitape especially those that operate in the Sissano and Malol lagoons and often are damaged by sunken logs.

SITUATION REPORT.

Little needs to be added to Patrol Report No. 4/68-69. The Malaria Control team plans to return to the area this month. Village people seem happy enough to purchase the additional chemical that will destroy lice and bed bugs. The Department of Public Works have made available information on the spraying of native thatch and matting for preservation and fire prevention. From the information available it does appear that effects on morota is for little more than 2 - 3 years and at \$25.00 per 5 sq.ft. not economical at all.

The Siau Council 1968/69 estimates provided for a permanent materials Aid Post on the island. It does appear that the people favour the re-allocation of these funds towards the proposed Freezer Room at Aitape. Should M.N.W. funds be available to assist in the project it is envisaged that the Council will purchase a complete unit almost immediately. The unit would handle bulk fish and local meat and also make supplies of ice available to local fisherman. They could then extend their field of fishing away from proximity to the Ali deep freeze and in all probability increase the catch.

A Council well on Seleco Island was completed and is in working order now.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 6 - 68/69

Subdistrict..... Aitape

District..... West Sepik

Type of Patrol..... Routine *Special*

Patrol Conducted by..... P.B. Donovan P.O.

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) } Aitape West Coast Census Division,
completely under Council control.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
Two members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 5./11/68 To 18/12/68

No. of Days..... Seventeen - broken

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... Census

Date..... 17/7/68 to 6/9/68 Duration..... 45 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Familiarisation, Routine administration, Road work,

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 7352.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

21/3/1969

J. E. Westford
District Commissioner (res)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-16-61 (18)

By

Tel.grams

Our Reference 67-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

15th April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU

SUBJECT: - Patrol Aitape 6/68-69

REFERENCE: - Your 67-16-61 of 2nd April, 1969,

The delay would have been caused through concentration on Rural Development programmes and submissions and also because of border matters. It is doubtful whether a combination of these two factors plus the large number of Patrol reports which were received in January and February will occur again.

W. Wakeford

2310

NFA

J E Wakeford
.....
(J.E. Wakeford)

District Commissioner.

(17)

67-16-61

67-16-61

April 2nd, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
WAIRUA.

REFERENCE NO. AITAPE 6/23-69

Your reference 67-1-3 of 21st March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
MR. F.B. DENOVAN, Patrol Officer to Aitape West Coast Census
Division.

A reasonable report of the progress to date in the area.
Comments by yourself and the Assistant District Commis-
sioner, Aitape, have been noted.

Would you please advise me concerning the delay which
has occurred from the time the Assistant District Commissioner,
Aitape processed the report until it was dealt with by your office?

W
(S. F. HARRIS)
District Commissioner

c.c. Mr. F.B. Denovan,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
West Sepik 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

67.16.61. (16)

Telegrams—
Telephone—
Our Reference 67-1-5
If calling ask for
Mr.



District Office,
VAREIC,
West Sepik District.

21st March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
PORT MORSBY

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1-66/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol undertaken by Mr. F.B. Donovan, Patrol Officer to the Aitape West Coast Census Division.

- (i) Patrol Instructions and Addendum, 6-1-2 of 29th October, and 21st November, 1960 respectively from A.D.C. Aitape;
- (ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (iii) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 7th January, 1961 from A.D.C. Aitape.

2. Cikrago is a Home Camp not a Patrol Post and the A.D.C. has been informed that in all future correspondence the correct term must be used.

An extreme wet season (Twenty five inches recorded in February at Aitape) has had a severe effect on the tempo of construction of the West Coast roads; movement of machinery has been halted on a number of occasions and progress is highly sporadic. This is no one's fault and it is hoped that with the change of season more clement weather will prevail and enable more rapid progress.

The A.D.C.'s comments accompany cover the report.

sc
2/4

J.E. Waterford
District Commissioner.

Distroff

67-1-2

Kelly.

Sub District Office,
Aitape, W at Sopik.
7th January 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
Vanimo. West Sepik.

AITAPE PATROL 6-68/69

Attached please find three copies of Patrol Report 6
68/69, a Special Patrol, conducted by Mr. F.B. Donovan, Patrol
Officer, to the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division.

Patrol Instructions 67-1-2 of 29.10.68 and addendum
to Patrol Instructions 67-1-2 of 21.11.68 are also enclosed.

Comments on the ~~summary~~ report under the appropriate
headings are:-

1. INTRODUCTION: The Siau Council has over the past few years
built wells at Po, Sumo, Rame, Serra and Sissane Patrol Post
and at present is in the process of constructing further
wells at Warapu, Arop, Drome, Barira and Goiniri, ~~in~~ with this
in mind and the fact that the Council has also built Aid Posts
at Serra and Sumo and two permanent classrooms at Sissane, one
could hardly say the Council has done little for the people of the
area.

The matter of distribution of radios to villages
was discussed at a recent Council meeting and the general opinion
was that development work such as roads and bridges was much more
important than free gifts of radios.

A glance at appendix 'I' of Aitape Patrol Report 1
68/69 would seem to indicate that the Musuru-Mafeka-Mori-Sumo and
Serra groups of people are well off as they have more than \$31,245
invested from recent timber rights purchases. This investment
yields some \$1873.24 per annum and distributed amongst 296
adults this is an average income of over \$8 per year. This figure
does not take into account the copra produced by Serra which
netted over \$1560.00 for the last financial year.

As to the equality of one Councillor to represent
103 people (Musuru) and one councillor for 1245 (Warapu) the
answer is obvious. The 1245 Warapus are within a half an hour
walk of the Councillors house. Musuru is ~~more~~ seven hours walk
from anywhere. Council Ward population distribution depends
greatly on the serviceable area in which one Councillor can
operate and with this in mind one sometimes has the apparently
anomalous situation as in the above example.

The allocation of Rural Development Funds on the
West Coast Road and the assistance of the Siau Council in this
work will no doubt bring the people into closer contact with
the Council and the Administration and should relieve the
apparent frustration that the Council has done little to assist
these people (refer para 1 of Introduction above).

2. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: I am quite sure that Mr. S. Awol M.B.E.,
M.H.A. has the confidence of the people and he is making an effort
to see some of his electors. He recently made a three day trip
to Lumi and followed this up with a two day visit to Sissane.

He attends the Siau Council meetings regularly and through this media he can express thoughts and actions to the Councillors present.

I, personally, would not favour a committee system as suggested by Mr. Donovan as most of the villages throughout the Sub District appear to have an abundance of 'committees' (usually delegated by the Councillor to do menial tasks). I think that 'Komiti bilong graun', 'Komiti bilong ples', 'Komiti bilong Kaunsil and an added 'Komiti bilong memba' would probably confuse the whole issue. Word of mouth reports are usually hopelessly inaccurate!

3. **POLITICAL EDUCATION:** A lot of the burden of political education must fall on the elected members of the House of Assembly. Radios are an excellent media of adult education however they are not the "be-all and end-all" of everything. Officers of this Department continually elaborating on ideas, questions, thoughts ect. in regard to political education, can do a great deal to assist the explanation of the overall political situation.

4. **ECONOMICS:** The key to economic development in this West Coast area is adequate all weather communications.

Two bulldozers, three tractors, labour lines and a P.W.D. supervisor are working on the road west from the Ialing river along the Southern boundary of the Porc Malol land purchase. Mr. Donovan has submitted a detailed list of materials required for the further extension of the road into the West Coast Inland area. Materials which are easily stored and do not deteriorate will be ordered through P.W.D. Items such as cement will be ordered at a later date.

D.A.S.F. has done some patrolling in the coastal area although I understand the last full patrol to the area was in 1964. Further comprehensive patrolling has been planned.

5. **SOCIAL:** A Primary T School is listed in the District Plan for either Dross or Rame. The establishment is being held up due to the lack of teachers within the District.

I will bring the matter of the laxity of the A.P.O. at Warapu to the attention of the I.O.C. P.H.D. Aitape who will deal with the matter accordingly.

The refusal of the Warapu to work for nothing on the Sissano hospital project is not surprising as they are a most difficult group of people to deal with under any circumstances. However I doubt that they will be able to be excluded from medical treatment if supplies of drugs ect. are made from either the Public Health Department or the Siau Local Government Council. It does appear that the former will occur and with regard to the latter the Council has already been approached for assistance, in the form of a subsidy, for the hospital.

6. **MISCELLANEOUS:** Village well projects are in hand and Mr. Kabisch, who is proceeding to Sissano to take over as O.I.C., has been instructed to keep an eye on progress in this regard.

The Sissano-Warapu land dispute was covered in Patrol Report B of 6/7/68 and in your comments on this report. The situation is uneasy and indeed undesirable. Has anything come of your endeavours to have a Land Titles Commissioner come to Aitape. This is not the only land under dispute in the Sub-District and some action would, I think, be appropriate.

(12)

7. GENERAL COMMENTS: The Patrol was a Special Patrol NOT a routine patrol as was indicated on the report jacket.

The Patrol Diary could have been more informative. The Directors 67-1-C of 21.6.68 para 4 states that the Diary, although brief, should show walking times. In this report on seventeen days patrolling only two walking times are shown i.e. on 27/11/68 and 3/12/68.

Patrol Map is far too brief. It could have contained such details as BROOME (Mission Station + airstrip Cat D), Administration land PORO-MALOL (on the Western side of the Yalingi River) and also some indication of the road progress west of the Yalingi.

I do not know if ~~mix~~ althe and shud are accepted spellings of the words although and should in this day and age however I will suggest to Mr. Donovan that he should ~~xxxxxx~~ consult his dictionary when preparing his next patrol Report.

It does appear that the patrol was well conducted however I feel that the report was a very general, all embracing document which did not get down to the 'grass roots'.

Camping allowance claims and relevant F.O.J.'s are attached.

J.H. Roach

J.H. Roach
Assistant District Commissioner.

87



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

il

Telephone
Telegrams 67-1-2
Our Reference
If calling ask for
No.

Department of District Administration.

Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.
29th October, 1968.

Mr F. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
S I S S A N O,
Aitape Sub District.

AITAPE PATROL 6/68-69.

Now that you have returned from the Port Moresby Course I want you to catch up on outstanding field work out of Sissano.

2. Return to Sissano and make a thorough check of stores, rations P.O.L. etc. and arrange the supply of everything necessary for the efficient functioning of the station. Routine office work and outstanding general station duties should not cause any real delay in your departure for patrol.

3. I expect that you will visit every village in the Sissano administrative area prior to the end of December, 1968.

4. (a) The 1968/69 Siau Council Estimates provide for the construction of wall at Serra, Warapu (2), Arop, Drome, Barira and Goiniri. Materials are on hand. Arrange to have the materials sent to Sissano, distribute them to the projects concerned and assist voluntary village workers to complete the job. Check with the Council on the actual funds available. Read Aitape Patrol Report 2/68-69, as Mr. C.F.O. Murphy gives an outline of will construction techniques.

(b) Read "The Submission, West Coast Road Aitape - Sissano". This proposal supported by the D.D.C. has been approved as a Rural Development Project; \$10,000 has been allocated plus another \$2,000 cash from Siau Local Government Council revenues and a promise from the Council for voluntary, unpaid labour. Read Mr. Beustons last Patrol Report (1/66-67) as this outlines the road project in detail. I want you to familiarize yourself with the road; direct local effort on clearing and drainage and plan the best possible programme for the expenditure of the funds. Note this is a self help project - funds are to be directed towards plant hire; bridging materials and tools if necessary.

(c) The Agricultural Extension Officer at Aitape plans a patrol into the area in the near future. Please contact him and work with him generally on extension of cash cropping. Policy is (i) directed towards maximum copra production and improved quality (in this I want you to familiarize yourself with construction methods used in the New Ireland Hot Air Copra Drier) and (ii) extension of existing lowlands coffee plantings to economic units (get a good grounding in coffee planting, pruning, disease control and processing.)

At the same time ~~xxxx~~ read file 15-1-1 and the Land Development Board minutes; the district proposal and Director of Agriculture's submission on an inexpensive settlement scheme at Pes. A D.A.S.F. Soil Survey team is in the area at present surveying 1,895 Ha. of ground purchased last year. A Farm Development Programme is to be drawn up and you as Officer in Charge Sissano will necessarily be involved in initial development and in all probability sub-divisional survey.

178 3

ro,

The draft land acquisition programme calls for the purchase of 3,200 H.a. of land in this area in 1968/69. Make a thorough check of land available and prepare a provisional purchase programme. My 35-1-1 of 15/10/68 to the District Commissioner Vanimo is relevant; as soon as funds arrive you will be instructed to go ahead with purchase of land available West of the Yalingi River.

The Agricultural Officer proposes to sub-divide Sissano Plantation into economic copra blocks for leasing to selected farmers. Field Assistant James Tawe is to assist Mr Payne in the survey work but I want you to ensure that the final proposal to be submitted to the District Commissioner is complete.

Your report should pay specific attention to each of the above aspects and include a Situation Report. I draw your attention to District Commissioner Vanimo's memo 67-1-3 of 17/9/68 especially the ultimate paragraph. It should be quite clear the type of report that is required.

These instructions cover a variety of field work and can be carried out in conjunction with frequent visits to Sissano. Overall I want you to implement a policy of road extension and improved cash cropping.

You should make every endeavour to understand Local Government work - in 1969 I intend for you to take over the Siau Local Government Council administrative work for a period of training.

Roach

J. N. ROACH
Assistant District Commissioner.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

[Faint signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

Aitape Patrol Number 6 - 68/69 , Diary.

ro,

Tuesday November 5th, 1968.

Departed Sissano 0900 for Serra villages, and arrived Rainuk in late morning. Progress inspection of well, general discussions with Councillor and people, with emphasis on the best route for West Coast Road - following the Rhainbrum or direct Ramo - Sissano.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram Distroff

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
Aitape,
West Sepik District.
21st November 1968.

Mr. F.B. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
On Patrol West Coast Inland C/D.
AITAPE.

ADDENDUM TO PATROL INSTRUCTIONS AITAPE PATROL

6/68-69

Since your departure on patrol certain developments have occurred in relation to the West Coast Road and I now require you to complete an actual programme while in the Nengian area.

The Purchase area on the Western side of the Yalingi River is bounded by the Yalingi and Tamlongo Rivers and the first stage of the West Coast road is the improvement of the Yalingi Tamlongo road to give access to the proposed Agricultural Extension Centre which will be situated on the edge of the main Aitape-Sissano Road (at present the patrol route from Wauningi to Nengian).

This present patrol route is in good condition and while at Nengian (or possibly the best camp would be Wauningi) I want you to organize local village labour to clear the vegetation from either side of the road from the Yalingi River to the Tamlongo River. Clearing should run approximately parallel to the centre of the existing road and at least twenty yards on either side of it. Work the labourers on a contract basis, I would think that \$150.00 for the actual clearing (felling) of the 2½-3 miles would be a good contract. Possibly three groups of ten men from three villages each receiving \$50.00 would be the best way to organize the clearing.

It is important that you commence the clearing from the Yalingi River side so that equipment, two bulldozers, can move into the area almost immediately and commence formation and surfacing work for the Extension Centre.

J.H. Roach
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams Distroff
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr. _____

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
Ailape,
West Sepik District.
21st November 1968.

Mr. F.B. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
On Patrol West Coast Inland C/D.
AITAPE.

ADDENDUM TO PATROL INSTRUCTIONS AITAPE PATROL

6/68-69

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J.H. Roach

J.H. Roach
Assistant District Commissioner.

(9) 3

Aitape Patrol Number 6 - 68/69 , Diary.

ro,

Tuesday November 5th, 1968.

Rainuk in late morning. Progress inspection of well, general discussions with Councillor and people, with emphasis on the best route for West Coast Road - following the Rhainbrum or direct Ramo - Sissano. Slept Rainuk.

Departed Sissano 0900 for Serra villages, and arrived

Wednesday November 6th, 1968.

and mail etc in afternoon.

Ex Rainuk via Sarai to Sissano Patrol Post. Office

Tuesday November 19th, 1968.

Ramo, roadwork inspected en route. Village inspection, assembly, instructions, discussions etc. Slept Ramo.

Ex Sissano per pinnace to Araporo, then per foot to

Wednesday November 20th, 1968.

Inspections of Drome and Bairira villages, general discussions with Councillor and officials, also with Missionary in evening. Slept Bairira.

Ex Ramo to Bairira, two hours walk over partly made road.

Thursday November 21st, 1968.

Thru Waliwali village en route, inspection etc, Very heavy rain in afternoon. Discussions with Councillor and people, village assembly etc. Slept Goineri.

Ex Bairira to Goineri village, over partly constructed road.

Friday November 22nd, 1968.

Discussions with officials, village assembly and inspection. Slept Nengian.

Ex Goineri to Nengian, heavy rain for most of day.

Saturday November 23rd, 1968.

Track for latter stage follows southern boundary of recently purchased government land. Discussions with Councillor etc, organisation of labor for road clearing on Monday. Slept Wauningi.

Ex Nengian to Wauningi, on bank of Yalingi river.

Sunday November 24th, 1968.

Observed, Slept Wauningi.

Monday November 25th, 1968.

road moving west from Yalingi river. With two D.A.S.F. officers for inspection of proposed agricultural station sites. Slept Wauningi.

Formed labor line of thirty and started clearing two chain

Tuesday November 26th, 1968.

Slept Wauningi.

As for yesterday, continued with work supervision.

Wednesday November 27th, 1968.

Discussions with Councillor, village assembly etc. Slept Po.

Ex Wauningi via Nengian to Po, five and half hours walk.

Thursday November 28th, 1968.

Patrol temporarily stood down.

Ex Po to Sissano Patrol Post, per track/cane/pinnace.

Aitape Patrol 6 - 68/69, Diary - Cont'd.

7

Tuesday December 3rd, 1968.

by track. Travel time of six hours. Village inspection and assembly. Slept Sumo.

Ex Sissano per pinnace to Araporo, thence to ramo and further Sumo Discussions with Councillors,

Wednesday December 4th, 1968.

Village assembly and inspection etc. Slept Mori.

Ex Sumo to Mori, ~~thence~~ thru Mafoka en route. Discussions,

Thursday December 5th, 1968.

Also discussions with officials from then to Sumo in late afternoon. Slept Sumo.

Ex Mori to Mafoka, village assembly and inspections, discussions. Kaiye, Karandu and Amsuku villages,

Friday December 6th, 1968.

Saturday December 7th, 1968.

arriving 1230. Patrol stood down.

Ex Sumo to Ramo, discussions etc. Slept Ramo.

Ex Ramo to Araporo, then per pinnace to Sissano Patrpl Post,

Wednesday December 18th, 1968.

Discussions etc, return to Sissano in afternoon.

Per pinnace to Arop village. Pouring of cement for well.

(67)

SITUATION REPORT.

Introduction.

As instructed I conducted a Patrol of the Aitape West Coast Census Division. This was not done all at once, but in stages to facilitate work at Sissano both on the station and at the Club but also at Warapu village with well construction. Of the nine villages in the Sissano administrative area, fifteen were visited by myself together with one of the Aitape administered villages - Wauningi. The four remaining were not visited because they are all small and remote villages, and their Councillor or Committee met me at another village on his own initiative, and not due my beckon. Suitable discussions were then held.

My patrol consisted of -

1. Familiarisation,
2. Routine administration,
3. Well construction and organization,
4. Road survey and organizing labor/equipment for work starting early in the New Year, including a bridge materials calculation.

The Agricultural Extension Officer at Aitape did not arrive Sissano as envisaged by A.D.C's 67-1-2 of October 29th, 1968. His effort in the area has been postponed until early in the New Year, however I met him at Wauningi where I explained my observations of the area to him and also added that a European officer had not visited the area for a number of years, and that the people were anxious for his visit. Also whilst at Wauningi, a soil scientist from D.A.S.F. headquarters together with Mr Payne and myself visited the proposed D.A.S.F. extension centre on the west bank of the Yalingi River. He also discussed the Pes re-settlement scheme.

The area is a long contacted, pro government, mission and interesting collection of villages and people. Contrasts are made between the Warapu sophisticates - by West Sepik standards - and the rather forgotten Mumuru bush people living, with only a few innovations, as they have always lived. There is also contrast in the enthusiasm and anxiety of the inland villages to rapidly improve their standing as agin the lax indifference of the coastal people.

--5983-- Excluding the Malol group a total population of ~~5722~~ is arrived at comprised of 4098 coastal people and 1885 inland persons, so it is a rather important group. Their main efforts must be directed to road building under our supervision which will immediately lead to their benefit.

A pleasant area to patrol, where the people are happy, relatively industrious and seemingly keen to improve, and where villages are of a high standard, indicating both self pride and the authority of village authorities - viz - Councillors.

(6)

a) POLITICAL.

Local Government.

An important part of the Siau Local Government Council is the Aitape West Coast Census Division, a population being in excess of one third of the Sub District total, allied to this is the amount of tax coming from the area into the Council coffers.

Being realistic, little has been done by the Council for these people, and a small percentage of their tax has returned to the area in Council projects. This is to change, with the opening of the road link, and the inevitable extension of Council transport into the area - carriage of goods etc. A number of wells completed, and some on the current works program are the most obvious examples of Council activity together with aid post construction and subsidy. As I say this is to change, with the road link. However the people west of the Rhainbrum river particularly the Mumurus, and the Kaiye/Karandu/Amsuku group east but inland of the river have received very little from the Council, as told me by the Councillors. I suggest the immediate gift of a radio by the Council to each of these seven villages, excluding Sumo which is tied up with the Serra group which have much of this worlds goods. While they have been told repeatedly of the benefits coming from Council control, they have seen little of this. The Cr from Mumuru has a four day walk both ways to attend Council, and gains little from each visit for his village people. He is an admitted pessimist. The future of these people lies in resettlement closer to the planned road.

Elsewhere there is interest in the Council, and optimism in the future, stemming from the road construction plan. A strong Council area and an important part of the Siau Council.

All Councillors are keen, aware and strong supporters of the movement. I maintain that they are the most suitably qualified person in the area, as the elected representative, for liason and ideas with the Administration. Altho this may be not the aim of Local government, it is a by product, and a good one. However as spokesman for a village, the Councillor has not the authority or standing as did the original traditional village leaders, this due to the break down of village ties with indentured labor etc, and the changing patterns of village life. Usually the Councillor is a middle aged man of no academic education, who has remained in the village while others have gone after greener pastures. They seem to be the best choice of those men remaining in the village, for the job. Possibly this will change with increasing educational standards, and the facilities for income earning on one's own land, with the development of roads, increased economic ~~activity~~ activity and the lack of necessity for young educated men to go abroad to earn a cash income.

I wonder at the equality of having one Councillor represent 103 people as at Mumuru or even 175 at Sumo, while we have the one only Councillor for Warapu responsible for 1245 persons. A large inequality in ward sizes and responsibility. As I recall there were three Councillors for Vanimo and two for Varimo villages in the Vanimo Council, both villages would be smaller than Warapu with its one only Councillor ?

(376)

House of Assembly Members.

The elected member for the West Sapik Coastal Open Electorate Mr Awol comes from Malol village within the Census Division. It is too early in his term for anybody to pass judgement as to his capabilities etc, and as such the people of this area have not done so. Being one of their own, they feel a greater sense of confidence than they had with their previous member who they rarely, if ever saw. However they expressed disappointment that they had seen little of him since election to office. This would seem to be a problem, that of communication between members and their constituents in their many isolated small settlements.

I wonder if members shud have committees of their own whereby they/a representative /appoint/ for each village so that all happenings, news, ideas, political events as deemed by the member to be important, could be quickly relayed to all villages by his committee members from one general meeting. This then allowing the member to make with a clear conscience only the one or two visits to each village, and still maintaining all peoples support.

Political Education.

The three or so times that a D.D.A. officer visits a village for all purposes, would seem to be insufficient for the purposes of political education. In fact I doubt if much is absorbed at a village assembly, because there is quite a lot to talk about and despite optimum presentation, restlessness is noticeable amongst the audience after a short time. To my mind the best media for political education is the radio, from the area radio stations. Talks each evening on various repeated topics all the time will result in some form of understanding. This shud be continuously carried out as part of a plan, and not as a rush program immediately prior to an election. Simple, informative, basic yet interesting topics could be prepared and put before the people. This achieves greater contact - for people will learn more in their own environment, being told by one of their own in their own language, over a radio, than they will from any officer, no matter how industrious, at any village assembly and in any environment. Similarly village lectures could be used by D.D.A. staff to supplement these lectures from the radio, and answer any queries as well.

To this end all villages, I feel, shud have a radio of their own, whether private, council or government supplied. And it is hard to believe that even today many people in the Aitape area are virtually ignorant of the outside world; always they have'nt a radio. This would be a concrete way of the Council assisting here.

b) ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

Development of the area is progressing, but slowly; the real filip will be with the coming of the road. Meantime copra is being produced by all coastal villages and taken to Aitape by sea in the good season, and by pinnace/road in the rough season. Coffee is produced in small quantities inland and irregularly taken to market. Other than this there are the normal garden products, readily available, altho inter village commerce in such is limited because they all have the same produce, so why exchange ?

The establishing of a market at Sissano was welcomed, altho its effectiveness is limited due to the small station staff, and that most food offered for inter village sale is common anyway. The best avenues are for fish to be sold to the inland people, and meat from inland coming to the coastal villages as a diet change. This is small, but a start in the right direction.

Activities of Developing Departments.

The only Department in this category applicable to the area would be D.A.S.F. There is a lot of work for this Department in the area, the main reason being that it is so long since a comprehensive patrol was made.

On the coast copra production requires guidance, new driers are needed and technological assistance. Inland there are coffee plots in most villages, with seeds at varying stages of ripening. A couple of machines are in the area bought by the Council, which assist in production. What it boils down to effectually is that the people are a bit hazy about coffee pruning, procedures etc and require assistance. Any efforts in either of these directions will be substantially rewarded with increased production following road arrival in the various villages and area generally.

Village Cash Crop Extension.

What particularly impressed me about the inland people was their keenness to improve and get things done. The Councillor at Drome Bairira suggested a village communal garden from which produce to be sold at Aitape/Sissano and the proceeds to be banked in a communal account, wherefrom eventually a village vehicle could be bought. It would take a lot of markets to produce a tractor, or even a deposit for one, however this is positive thinking and a step in the right direction. In fact he further suggested other village activities directed similarly, not merely garden produce but coffee also.

Overall progress is slow, and relatively static. It will be interesting to see their change of attitude with road completion.

Roads and Bridges.

It is a fact that if one produces goods for sale in his gardens, it is in his interests that they must be sold at market, and to get them to market he needs transport and an access means whether sea, air or road. The future of this Territory and of the Aitape West Coast depends on transport development leading to economic advancement. The theme of this report is then the need for the completion of this road.

I was impressed with the amount of work already done, and have outlined progress to date and planned progress in correspondence to A.D.C. Aitape. It has been agreed by all villagers that work starts afresh early in the New Year when with more tools, machinery assistance, labor supervision and technical assistance, progress should be rapid. For a couple of days I worked with a labor line clearing a two chain road thru the bush on the west bank of the Yalingi River bearing west, following the southern boundary of the recently purchased government re-settlement block. This was done to facilitate the passage of bulldozer on clearing further and road forming. Labor for this section was paid for on a contract basis. The villagers were instructed to continue this clearing in their own section to facilitate the continued progress of machinery thru the area. In some sections hand effort would have little effect, and machinery is expedient, this is so particularly in the hilly regions. Overall the terrain is good, relatively level and little in the way of hold ups are expected. Quite a number of bridges are required, few of any size, but nevertheless necessary. Requirements for same have already been submitted to Aitape.

I propose the expending of the \$ 12,000 allocation

- a) Machinery hire,
- b) Materials,
- c) Tool purchases,
- d) Some labor payments.

The future of this area is tied up with the successful completion of this road, as such it is necessary and practical. It will also be the first sector of a Vanimo/Aitape road. Supervision, machinery and a maintenance of the high interest of the people together with their work effort will see this a reality.

3

c) SOCIAL.

Education.

The area boast an Administration school to Standard three at Sissano, two mission schools to standard six at Sissano and Warapu, together with a school of sorts run by the mission at Drome. This is run by the Priest, for a couple of hour each day, while it is for the good of the area, its effect is very limited, due to the lack of qualifications of the Father, poor ~~facilities~~ facilities and a lack of books and equipment. The mission has no plans for expansion of its activities and admits that the present set up is inadequate but better than nought.

I propose the establishment of an Administration school in the area, either at Ramo or Bairira, where thirteen villages could be served all within a few hours walk. The Census of July '68 reveals a juvenile population of 168 in these thirteen villages, between the ages of 6 and 10, excluding absentees. These children won't attend Sissano because there are no boarding facilities. I have it on authority that the buildings would be erected by the villagers, if a couple of teachers and equipment are provided by the Administration. Supply would be no problem with road connection. Maybe this could start in 1970.

Health.

Health in the area is good due to the four add posts and the efforts of the A.P.O.'s. Three of whom are particularly concious of their responsibilities. The fourth at Ramo leaves a lot to be desired, I received complaints of his frequent absence, and reluctance to minister treatment. He comes from Warapu village, two hours distance only from Ramo and seemingly spends a lot of time there. Either his retrenchment or removal are warranted, maybe he'd work better on the East coast.

Missions.

Two stations only of the Franciscan Order are at Sissano and Drome. Spiritual, medical and educational facilities are provided at both of these stations. Generally relations with the people are good.

The Sissano mission is currently building a hospital/clinic with permanent materials, and has a European lay missionary on the job, they too are supplying all materials. They asked for and expected village labor to be provided free. The response for them has been disappointing, as only a couple of Sissano men work irregularly and none from Warapu. Cr Maintopa from Warapu states that he is not going to force his people to work for nothing, when they do not wish to. He further states that as they receive money for labor every where else - Why not the mission? Meanwhile the building grows ever so slowly, and there is talk of the Warapus being excluded from its services on completion. Maybe the pendulum is on the way back - the many years of non payment for labor by the mission is having its effect, in that the people refuse to work for nought.

Clubs.

The Sissano Lagoon Sports and Welfare Club is a regular event each Saturday evening, when liquor is available and dancing to the strains of the local string bands attracts large crowds. It is capably run by a President and Committee, elected, and assisted by the D.D.A. officer. Weekly takings average approximately \$ 50 to 60.00. On 14/12/68 an evening was held to farewell A.D.C. Roach at the club, admittedly there were many people from elsewhere present, and takings grew accordingly, however receipts of \$ 451.00 for the one evening speak well for the economic prosperity of the area, and the peoples acceptance of alcohol as an accepted form of relaxation. Of this total, say no more than fifteen dollars would have been spent by expatriates. The club is an accepted and enjoyed part of life in the area. It is hoped that its activities can be expanded to embrace sports activities financed by profits from the club.

(2)

d) MISCELLANEOUS.

Well Progress.

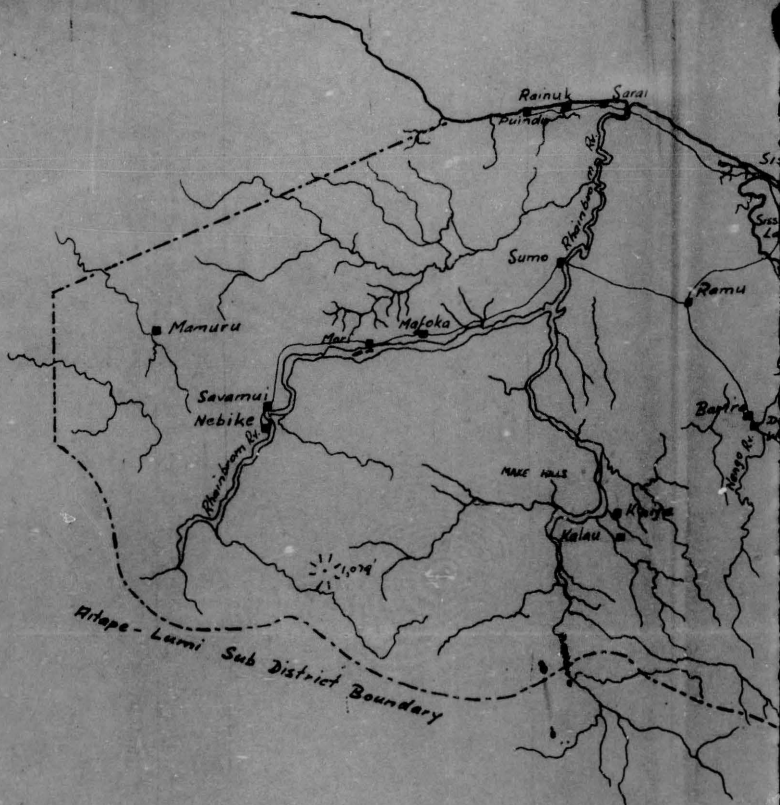
The Siau Council made funds available for seven wells to be built in the area, at Warapu (2), Arop, Serra, Goineri, Drome and Bairira. Work has been commenced on three of these and materials are in all villages for their construction when time permits. The main limiting factor is the time required for the cast to stay in the mould. Work shud continue and the finish of the financial year will see the completion of these projects. I wonder if the Council shud have an artisan of its own to assist village people with these projects, rather than a repetition of D.D.A. staff subject to transfer assisting. This could be in addition to the assistance of D.D.A. allowing for continuity.

Sissano Warapu Land Dispute.

A long standing land dispute exists between these two villages, which goes back as far as far as any of the locals care to remember. Not openly evident, however always present is the antagonism between the two groups. It is in their interests as well as everybody else's, that the dispute can be finally settled. Altho representations have been made for this settlement, maybe new ones would hasten this taking place. It immediately effects the two villages with a population of 2200 persons as well as all those other villages with a common boundary with either of the two villages.

This was brought to my notice today (20/12/68) when eleven angry Sissanos came to the office accusing the Warapus of many things. It seems that on this disputed land where both peoples operate, a number of canoes had been felled, cut, and were ready for collection. Lo if when they return to bring them back to the village, they are gone, investigation reveals that they have been taken, and are sitting 'as clear as day' on the lagoon banks in Warapu village. But for the restraint of Sissano Councillor Caspar, they would have gone and attempted to retrieve them irrespective of the possible consequences.

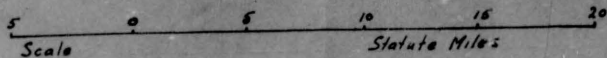
Discussions between both Councillors then and myself have resolved the matter temporarily and all seem happy. However this uneasy state cannot go on indefinitely, and it shud not have to.



ARLAPE PATROL 6-68/69

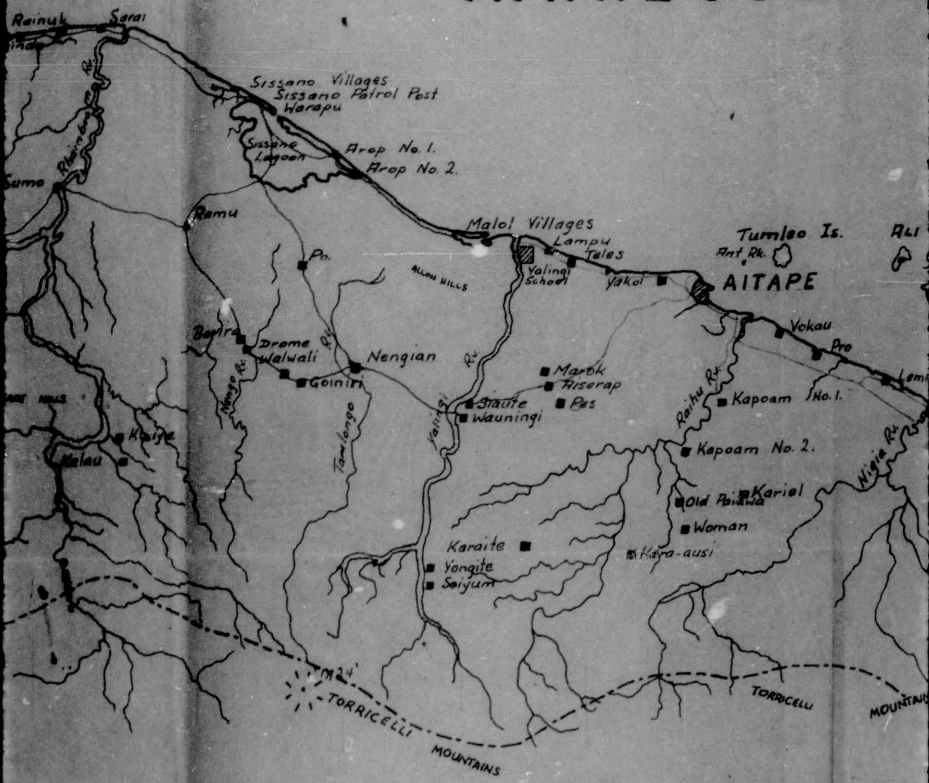
F. B. DONOVAN P.O.

Lumi Sub-District



Traced By:- E. M. RONCH.

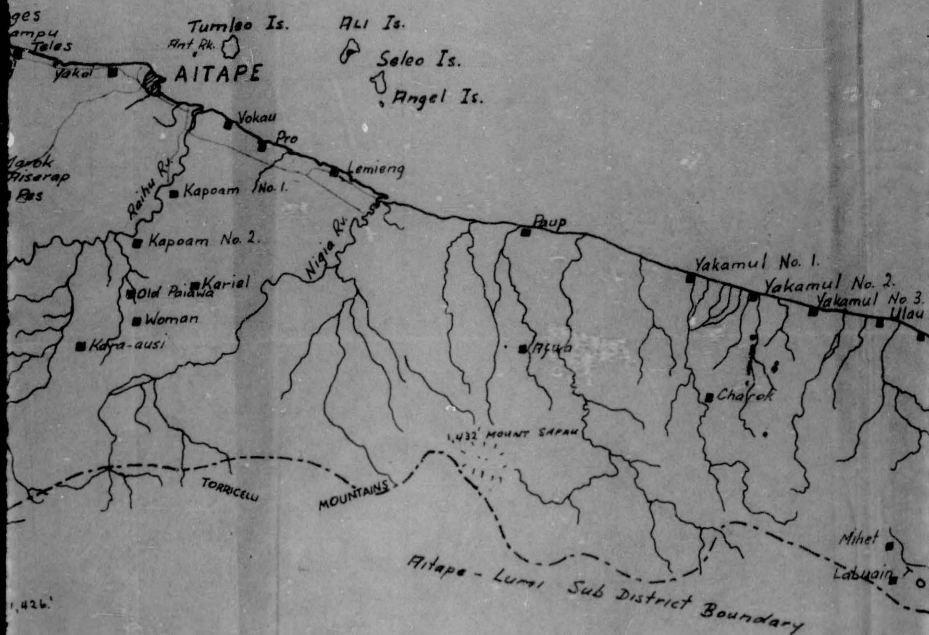
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District

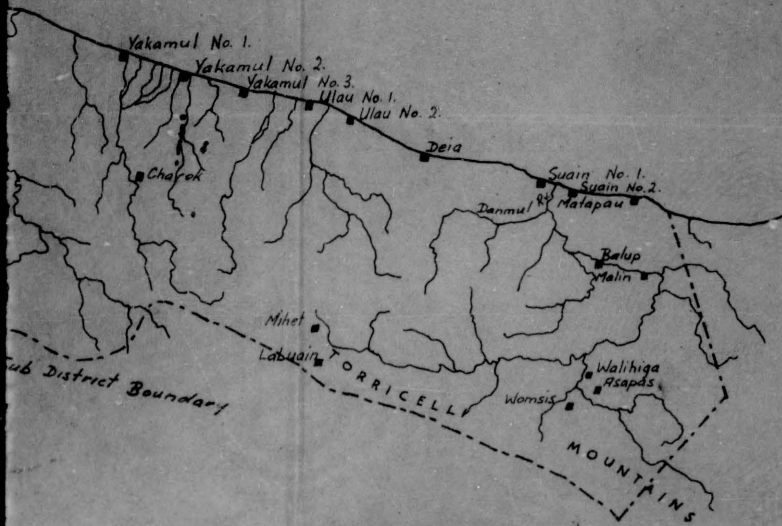
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Bismarck Sea



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Bismarck Sea





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number AITAPE 7/68-69
 Subdistrict AITAPE
 District WEST SEPIK
 Type of Patrol SITUATION REPORT
 Patrol Conducted by K. BLACK CADET PATROL OFFICER
 Area Patrolled AITAPE WEST COAST AND INLAND CENSUS
 (Council and/or DIVISION.
 Census Division/s.) PART OF SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.
 Personnel Accompanying Patrol
 D.D.A. P.O. Mr. J. KABISCH
 RP&NGC. Two Constables.
 Duration of Patrol—from 11/11/68 To 13/12/68
 No. of Days 33 days
 Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area 16/7/68 Mr. J.H. Roach A.D.C. Aitape Patrol 3/68-69
 Date 16/7/68 to 16/12/68 Duration 32 days.
 Objects of Patrol (Briefly)
Installation of wells, encourage road work, assess
general situation.
 Total Population of Area Patrolled 4322.

Director of District Administration,
 KONEJOBU.

Forwarded, please.

25/3/1969

J. E. Wakeford
 District Commissioner.

67-16-63

9th April, 1969.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.


PATROL NO. AITAPE 7/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-3 of 24th March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Messrs. J. Kabisch, Patrol Officer, and K. Black, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division.

Mr. Black has reported on the situation in the area in some detail.

I note that your covering memorandum has dealt with points which require follow-up action.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. J. Kabisch,
Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
SISSANO.
West Sepik District.

Mr. K. Black,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
West Sepik 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

28

67. 18. 69.

Tel. No. _____
Telegrams _____
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for _____
Mr. _____



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VALEO
West Milne Bay District.
24th March, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROIA

SUBJECT:-- Aitape Patrol No. 7 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. R. Black, O.P.O. of the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub District.

- (i) Patrol Instructions, and Addendum, 67-1-2 of 20th October, and 2 December, 1968 respectively, from the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (iii) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 21st January, 1969 from the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (iv) Copy of my comments 67-1-3 of 24th March, 1969 to the A.D.C. Aitape.

2. A good piece of field work and an informative situation Report.

20
9/4

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford)
District Commissioner

67-1-3

(2)

District Office,
VANING,
West Sepik District.
25th March, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE.

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No. 7 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the Report arising out of the above patrol together with your covering comments, 67-1-2 of 21st January, 1969.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) The attitude of the inland villages towards the Council must be thoroughly investigated with the view of instituting measures to rectify the situation. Unless this is done then the situation can only worsen with the passing of time. The current attitude will develop into adamant opposition which will virtually be impossible to overcome. I would like to see the Council Advisor visit the area as soon as possible. If at all possible he should be accompanied by one of the senior executives of the Council.

(ii) Mr. Black's suggestion that venue of Council meetings be varied is a good one and I will certainly make the Spal available for the movement of Councillors should it return to the West Sepik. At present it is operating out of Wewak.

period
(iii) It would be worthwhile suggesting to the Council that they employ their own agricultural assistants. Such people after a period of suitable training preferable by the Rural Development Officer at Aitape could then undertake regular spraying of coffee blocks. I feel sure that D.A.S.F. would only be too willing to assist in the training aspect. The Council at Kundawa had a similar scheme operating quite successfully in 1962.

(iv) The growing of citrus fruits is part of an extension programme being implemented in the Amanab Sub District. I suggest you discuss the procurement of Citrus trees with your new H.D.O. when he arrives.

(v) I presume that the Health Department is aware of the fact that opposition to D.D.T. spraying has now spread to the East Coast. If that then please bring the matter to the attention of the Malarial Control Supervisor at Aitape as soon as possible.

(vi) As discussed during your recent visit please ensure that the matter of the more pressing land disputes be attended to promptly.

26

2.

2. Mr. Black carried out a very good piece of field work, and has submitted an informative Situation Report.

J. E. Wakeford
.....
(J. E. Wakeford) ke

District Commissioner.

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
ACK 20081

Distroff
67-1-2

25
Sub District Office,
Aitape,
West Sepik District.
21st January 1968.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
WANIMO. West Sepik.

AITAPE PATROL 7/68-69

Attached please find three copies of Aitape Patrol Report No 7/68-69, copies of my 67-1-2 of 30th October, 1968 and 68-1-2 of 2nd December, 1968, F.O.J's covering the relevant Patrol days and claims for camping allowance for Messrs Kabisch and Black.

The Patrol was commenced with Mr. Kabisch in charge, however after seven days in the field Mr. Kabisch was recalled to the station to proceed to Nuku to assist in the Local Government Council elections, from this time I Mr. K.S.Black, CPO, took charge of the patrol.

Both officers have submitted reports; Mr. Black a detailed Situation report and Mr. Kabisch a brief addendum ~~in the form~~ in the form of a Situation report.

My comments on the reports are:-

MR BLACK'S REPORT:

1. The proposed road to Yakumul has already been cleared by voluntary labour and future clearing will be only stunted secondary growth. The general attitude of the coastal people towards wells and other Council amenities is consistent with their solid support of the East Coast Road project which they can see will be of greater importance and assistance to them in the economic future than will an ~~own~~ occasional well.
2. The East Coast Inland villages are unfortunately situated with regard to any type of communications. There is no possibility or justification for any type of road communication so it does appear that they will have very little opportunity for economic advancement. Their best venue for sale of produce would be Drekkikir which is within one days walking distance of all the East Coast Inland villages. Their lack of comprehension of Council activities is again, I think, due to their isolation. Many of the people have not even seen a Council meeting and consequently have little idea of appropriation of Council revenue ect. I certainly agree with Mr. Black's suggestion that meeting places for the Council should be varied. Meetings, provided transport was available, could be held at Yakumul, Uluu and Suain on the East Coast, Sissano, Warapu and Malol on the West Coast. Would there be any likelihood of the 'Opal' being made available for such trips during the South East season?
3. The views gathered by Mr. Black on independence are indicative of the general feeling of the people along the East Coast and in the Inland areas.

...../2

from the border to the NEWARK and DISTRICTS

24

Even the Iakumul people, who are quite anti-European and make no attempt to hide the fact, are convinced that the stage is not yet set for any form of independence. The changing of the venues for Council meetings would give the people a chance to see Mr. Awol who, as senior vice-president of the Council, would be attending most meetings.

ECONOMIC

4. The two cash crops of Coffee and coconuts flourish well in the area. Copra production in the East Coast Census Division has been at an all time high over the past 12 months and more than 80 tons of good quality copra has come out of the area. This production could be expected to increase even more with road access to Iakumul. Coffee is marketed in the Maprik Sub District and consequently production figures are not available. An approach will be made to the Rural Development Officer, Aitape, for a patrol to be made to the inland area to check, advise and assist on disease and disease control in the coffee gardens. Rice could become a good diet supplement however I could not see it now, or in the foreseeable future as a "profitable industry", mainly due to the problem of transport. I would be inclined to support rice as a subsistence crop but not as a cash crop. Even the Lusi people with their rice production are apparently having trouble with the transport and marketing of their crop.

5. As some of the inland villages are 3000 to 3500 ASL I should imagine oranges would grow there. I am not fully aware of the demand in the Territory for citrus fruits however I would think that the oranges would have to be of a 'foreign strain' to gain any popularity on the local market and this market would have to be in an urban area where the demand would be fairly consistent with the supply. I would have thought that had orange growing been a profitable industry it would have been introduced into the New Guinea Highlands long ago. I am not aware of any large scale cash cropping of oranges in any area in the Territory.

SOCIAL

6. There were some 669 students enrolled in Primary I schools in the area during the 1968 school year (see appendix 'B' Aitape patrol report 3/68-69). There is no shortage of good Primary Education facilities in this area.
7. The general health of the people of the area is good. The opposition to Malaria Control spray rounds is based on the fact that cats and poultry are sometimes killed by eating insects which have been exterminated by D.D.T.. The increase in the rat population is due to two factors, 1, rats are being killed off as a result of spraying and 2, rats which live in the houses no longer get malaria and die, the D.D.T. spraying which does in some ways control the mosquito population protects the rats from malaria. I would suggest that it is time some extensive research was done into the effectiveness of this D.D.T. spraying. It is only effective if spraying is conducted at very regular intervals. One wonders how regular spraying of the West Sepik District would be possible when the District Malaria supervisor receives only \$100.00 for patrolling in six months. (This is actually what has been allocated to the D.M.S. for the past six months and his patrol area extends from the border to the Wawak Sub District).

- 8. Land disputes are common in the area and are not only confined to the Inland Va Coastal people but also to Coastal Va Coastal. It has been my experience in the Sub District that the people are reluctant to settle on a local I. Demarcation Committee or D.D.A. Adjudication, and always insist that a Lands Officer Commission Officer investigate their claims.
 - 9. The bulk of the Sub District hand tools are at the moment on loan to villagers in the West Coast area working on the West and as soon as they arrive some of the present tools will be loaned to the Wallinga people to assist in construction of their airstrip.
 - 10. Work on the East X Coast road is being held up by bad weather and the fact that the equipment which could have been working on road formation has been unusable in Atape for three months. Mr. Black is returning to the Pump area within the next week to organise and supervise labour on the Hilda River - Pump section of the road.
 - 11. Mr. Black has been working on the rail projects in the Leanda area and is now conversant with fitting of pumps etc. He will return to Guala and Indamal to complete the 2x unframed walls following his roadwork completion at Pump.
 - 12. Mr. Black is to be commended on a well written, informative report. He is at present re-compiling the land investigation report at Metapan and this will be forwarded to you in due course.
- MR. KATZON'S REPORT:**
- 1. Mr. Black's report covered the Political Situation however it is pleasing to note that Mr. Avol, M.H.A., N.B.F., is planning a visit to the area in the New Year.
 - 2. A Council subsidy on a small ship owned by local people has brought some copra into Atape at selected spots and times during a lull in the seas. However copra remains at Metapan, Guala, Ulan, Dala, Takamal and Pump.
 - 3. The general Situation Report by Mr. Black has adequately covered other aspects in Mr. Katszon's report as also, have the above comments.

[Signature]
 K.R.Faily
 Assistant District Commissioner.

(2)

Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
West Sepik District,
2nd December 1968.

30th October, 1968.

Mr. K.S.Black,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Aitape East Coast Patrol,
Yakumul Villages.

AITAPE PATROL 7/68-69

ADDENDUM AITAPE PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

PATROL 7/68/69

I refer to 67-1-2 (to Mr. P.O.KABISCHE) of 30th October '68 and My 35-3-23 of 21st November '68 to you.

By now you will have completed the land investigation at UNAISINGA (Matapau) and will have return to Yakumul as instructed.

While at Yakumul I require you to:

- (a) Check the Yakumul school steel frame buildings to see if they require painting.
- (b) There is some 4x2 timber here in Aitape for the school buildings and you should arrange some of the Yakumul peels (possibly through the P & C and the Council) to come to Aitape and collect this timber.
- (c) Do a mock assembly of the steel frame buildings to ensure all nuts and bolts required assembly are actually at Yakumul. Forward a list of any further requirements in the lines of nuts and bolts.

Mr. K.P.Goodwin is at Aitape waiting to go Yakumul to assemble the building so your urgent reply to (b) and (c) is required.

While in the Yakumul and Paup area you should concentrate on roadwork and preparation of materials for bridges as the Nigia-Yakumul road is the next planned section of the Aitape Yakumul road.

Some thought and action should be given to preparation of logs for bridges and stockpiling sand and gravel on the bridge sites along the proposed road route. This work must be done on a self help basis and this should be carefully explained to the local people.

I am sending a further \$ 14.00 per save head of Coast Mamury for carrier hire. I expect you should be at least another week or ten days in the field before your return to Aitape.

It is most important that the groundwork for road construction be prepared now.

J.H.Roach
Assistant District Commissioner.

Copy sent

Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

30th October, 1968.

Mr. J. Kabisch,
Patrol Officer,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE,
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL 7/68-69.

As soon as the Senior Local Government Officer completes his audit of Council Finances and you have ensured his various instructions have been taken up by the Council Clerk and Executive please move out on a Patrol of the Aitape East Coast Census Division.

2. Refer to Aitape Patrol Report No. 3/68-69 for the Area Study recently compiled.

3. Mr. CPO Balok will accompany you and he should further his field experience under your guidance. As a training exercise while you are at Suain/Ulau Mr. Black should move through the inland loop and amongst other things report of the progress on the landing field at Waihiige.

4. (a) The 1968-69 Siau Council estimates provide for well construction at Suain, Yakamal and Leming (2). Arrange to distribute materials and assist voluntary village labour to complete the project.

(b) Road "A Submission - Aitape East Coast Road." Rural Development funds of \$10,000 have been allocated this year. The Siau Local Government Council has promised voluntary labour on the road and you should organise a continual work force to keep the project moving ahead. Funds provided by Rural Development and by the Council should be used on plant hire, bridging materials etc. and to this end have Mr. Black finish off Council bridges on the road to Nigla. Yakamal people should be encouraged to repair the old army road.

(c) D.A.S.F. extension policy for the East Coast is directed towards an increase in copra production. Now the North West season is here the village people can clean existing plantings, repair driers and plant up new groves. They should gear production to commensurate in April 1969 so that peak production can be reached and maintained in May - September when the South East allows sea transport. Point out this may well be the last year they will be restricted to marketing in the South East Season only.

(d) The draft land acquisition programme for 1968-69 plans further purchase of Agricultural land in the Aitape sub district. Investigate the land available round Tapes Camp and Chinapelli; if it is available for sale I may call upon you to carry out survey and investigation at the end of your patrol. Refer my file 35-1-10f 15/10/68 to District Commissioner Vanimo.

(e) In your report pay specific attention to the above aspects and include a detailed Situation Report.

(20)

Keep in touch with the radio links at AUSIN, ULAV,
and YAKAMUL in case I require to pass you a message with regard to
the proposed NUKU Local Government Council elections. If it is
necessary that you go to Nuku and you feel Mr. Black capable of
finishing the patrol leave him in the field with your own specific
instructions.

J. H. ROACH.
Assistant District Commissioner.

(101)

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was conducted by Mr J.Kabisch P.O for the first seven days of its duration. At Suain Mr K.Blaak C.P.O who had been accompanying the patrol, departed for the inland villages while Mr Kabisch proceeded back along the coast to Aitape.

On arrival at Matapan an alleged fight over pigs between the villagers of Malin and Matapan was investigated. It was found that the clash was in fact not nearly as serious as was reported, and there was no ill feeling between the two groups.

Further instructions were received at Uluu requesting that the patrol return to Matapan to conduct a land investigation. The South Sea Evangelical Mission have applied for the lease of 1.8 hectares of land some two miles West of Matapan village.

The patrolmen assisted with the installation of wells at Suain and Yakamal and also encouraged 'voluntary' road work.

A more detailed report of this area was written recently by Mr.J.H.Rosch A.D.C (Aitape Patrol No. 3/68-69 refers.) A brief summary by Mr Kabisch has been attached to this report.

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PATROL DIARY.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

7/1968-69

Monday 11th November.

Departed Aitape 1710 hrs, collected parts for wells at Tualae Island and arrived Ali Island 1830 hrs. Overnight.

Tuesday 12th November.

Departed Ali Island 0430 hrs. Unloaded parts for wells (for Yakamal and Suian) at Suian. Arrived Matapan 1200 hrs. Discussions re copra, road etc.

Wednesday 13th November.

Investigated alleged fighting over pigs ..settled by arbitration. Houses, sanitation facilities and copra driers inspected. No instructions given.

Thursday 14th November.

Departed Matapan 0800 hrs and arrived Suain village 1030 hrs. Inspected well site and arranged labourers. Inspected Suain section of the Suain - Matapan road.

Friday 15th November.

Well mould set up and filled with cement.

Saturday 16th November.

Discussions re road work. A few small problems settled by arbitration (debts owed etc.)

Sunday 17th November.

Removed well mould; will require patching up as cement was'nt pushed well enough into place in some sections.

Monday 18th November.

Departed from Suain for Balup village and arrived there after 2 1/2 hrs walking. Inspected proposed road, coffee gardens, coconut plantations and conducted general discussion with people.

Departed Balup and arrived Malia at 1600 hrs after 1 1/2 hrs walking. Walking times slow due to flooding rivers.

Tuesday 19th November.

Unable to move on as river in high flood after rain during night. At Malia... inspected coffee gardens and coconut plantations. Inspected houses and sanitation. Discussion held re politics, economical development and other matters of general interest.

Wednesday 20th November.

Departed Malia 0720 hrs and arrived Walihiga 1300 hrs. Inspected Walum village on route. Inspected proposed airstrip at Walihiga. Conducted discussions re politics, economical development, proposed airstrip and other matters of interest.

Thursday 21st November.

At Walihiga. Inspected coffee gardens and site where gold is obtained in the Aramap River. Inspected houses and sanitation facilities (Houses poor, instructions to rebuild 4)
Departed for Womeses and arrived there after 1 hr walking.

Friday 22nd November.

At Womeses. Inspected coffee gardens, housing and sanitation facilities. Discussions held re economic development (transport problem) politics and other matters.

Saturday 23rd November.

Departed Womeses and arrived Labuain after 4 1/2 hrs walking. Inspected coffee and rice gardens; housing and sanitation facilities (latrines etc.)

Sunday 24th November.

At Labuain. Witnessed disputes involving sister exchange and bride price disagreement. Discussions conducted, encouraged people to continue with gold prospecting.

PATROL DIARY (Cont.) 2

7/1968-69

(17)

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

Monday 25th November.

Departed Labuain and arrived Mihet after 2hrs walking. Inspected housing and latrines etc. General discussion held. Encouraged gold prospecting. Received instructions to proceed Matapu and complete a land investigation.

Tuesday 26th November.

Departed Mihet and arrived Ulau after 5 hrs walking (carriers 7 hrs) Had discussion with Councillor re road work. Paid carriers.

Wednesday 27th November.

Departed Ulau 0630 and arrived Matapu 1200 hrs. Carriers arrived 1330 hrs. Corrected land investigation report.

Thursday 28th November.

Departed Matapu 0615 hrs and arrived Ulau 1200 hrs. Carriers arrived 1330 hrs. Completed land investigation report. (Rewrite rough notes.) Talks re road work.

Friday 29th November.

Departed Ulau and arrived Yakumul after 5 hrs walking. Inspected well site. Discussions re road work and economic development.

Saturday 30th November.

Spent 5 frustrating hours trying to assemble buckled cement mould for well.

Sunday 1st December.

Observed the Sabbath.

Monday 2nd December.

Straightened well mould and poured cement.

Tuesday 3rd December.

Did a mock assembly of the steel frame for Yakumul school extension to ascertain what parts are missing. Compiled list of required parts. Held meeting to organise labourers for bridge building work. Radio contacted Aitape .. require boat to transport copra.

Wednesday 4th December.

Cut 'Kwila' for bridge construction.
Sent 20 carriers to Aitape to bring timber for new classroom.

Thursday 5th December.

Assisted with loading of copra for Aitape.
Measured width of rivers at bridge sites.

Friday 6th December.

10 'Kwila' felled and out to site. Cut access roads to get logs out.

Saturday 7th December.

Departed for Charok village at 0800 hrs and arrived there after 2 1/2 hrs walking. Carried out investigations to discover the cause of a fire which destroyed two houses on Tuesday 3rd. Discussions re gold prospecting seem confident and keen to get started. Departed 1200 hrs and arrived Yakumul 1430 hrs.

Sunday 8th December.

The Sabbath.

Monday 9th December.

Disassembled well mould.
P.M. In response to invitation, spoke at Yakumul primary school (finish of school year) and later attended concert put on by school children.

Tuesday 10th December.

Cut logs to required lengths for bridges.

16

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

7/1968-69.

Wednesday 11th December.

Supervised cutting of 'Kvila' and clearing of access roads. Although over 30 logs prepared still require 9,50ft - 55ft lengths, which are scarce. Councillor will organise search for these.

Thursday 12th December.

Departed Yakamal and arrived Pamp after 3 hrs walking. Dispute settled by arbitration (Councillors not bitten by another bloker dog.) Village inspected . Discussion with Councillor re intended roadwork.

Friday 13th December.

Measured width of rivers at bridge sites. Received instructions to return Aitape.. departed Pamp 1500 hrs.

THE END.

The patrol was successful in its objectives and the village was inspected. The Councillor was not bitten by another bloker dog. The village was inspected. Discussion with Councillor re intended roadwork.

Although on arrival the intention to go to the village was not carried out as a result of a dog bite. The Councillor was not bitten by another bloker dog. The village was inspected. Discussion with Councillor re intended roadwork.

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SITUATION REPORT.POLITICAL.

The villages in the area patrolled were all included in the Sisa Local Government Council in 1966. It has assisted with and been responsible for many economic and social improvements. These include the Yakamul primary school, the installation of several wells, the progress that has been made on the East Coast Road, several aid posts, transportation subsidies, coffee pulpers and gold mining equipment.

In general the coastal people appear content with the Council and appreciate the aid it has given them. The Suain and Yakamul volunteered readily to assist with the installation of the wells. They also realize the concern and effort it is making to construct the access road to Aitape. Many opposed the suggestion of having wells, radios and other amenities brought into their villages as they desire all available funds to be channeled into the road project.

Although no doubt, the incentive to pay Council tax is to some, merely the threat of a gaol sentence or the shame of not being financially adequate, the majority appear to appreciate that their hard earned tax commitments will be, if not immediately, in the long run, utilised to their own advantage. For example the Matapaus, who although up till now have received basically nothing from the Council, realise that their payback will come when the road is finally pushed through to them.

The inland people although expressing their desire to remain in the Sisa Council, made it quite obvious that they are not satisfied with it. This discontent has evolved because they claim to have received few material benefits and feel that their area is being neglected.

To overcome this the Balup and Malin people stated that they would like to break away from Suain and elect a Councillor from their own villages. This is because they feel a Suain representative is not really interested in them and that a local man would realise their needs more thoroughly. It can be appreciated that with their relatively tiny population they will probably never out vote a Suain candidate, however it was explained that their suggestion was impracticable as their numbers did not warrant the introduction of a new ward. It is not in the best interests of all to have more chiefs than indians.

The dissent at Labucin and Wenses stems also from the feeling that they are being disregarded by the Council. They claim that all their suggestions they have contributed at meetings have never been accepted by the other members. Surely, they say, this indicates the Council does not want our area to progress.

It was explained that if this was so, they could blame nobody but themselves. If a Councillor does not have the ability to convincingly express their ideas, it is for them, as voters, to reelect a more suitable representative. They hold a bitter grudge against Mr Brere Avol MHA, MBE as he has apparently denounced many of their requests.

These feelings and ideas were dogmatically voiced by Matangal Saluwin who was supported by the occasional moan or groan from various other individuals. They simply appear to want everything for nothing in the shortest possible time. It was obvious that they are extremely envious of the coastal people who admittedly do have more opportunity to progress than themselves.

It was explained that despite its few misgivings a democracy does in fact give everyone an equal chance to have their grievances heard and rectified.

The Mihets who have similar feelings toward the Council will no doubt be consoled when their well (which was unfortunately was mislaid in transit) eventually reaches their domain.

All the Councillors did co-operate with, and assist the patrol whenever required to do so. They enjoy a very privileged status within their respective communities and are thus able to exert much influence. It did appear obvious however, especially throughout the inland area, that the Councillors have failed to explain clearly to the people what work the Council has been doing. Of course it may not be solely the Councillors fault for this ignorance, as many persons don't seem able to comprehend much during propaganda discussions.

Many ill-informed tax payers inquired bluntly as to what the Council intends to do with the great mass of money it has accumulated over the years? At first this question was treated with a ludicrous air but it soon became apparent that they were damn serious, and they wanted an answer. It was explained that the tractors, schools, roads, wells, aid posts, and numerous other amenities that can be observed in the Council area, did not 'grow on trees'.

To improve this pitiful situation it is suggested that during the next North East Season the Councillors board the 'Opal' and proceed to either Suia or Ulau. Then, in the village, they could assemble and conduct their meeting, where the people could observe them and very possibly be much enlightened. Of course the Finance Committee's patrol into this area in January, to explain the estimates, will be an invaluable media through which to improve the knowledge of the forlorn tax payers.

Stimulating ideas and questions were prevalent in all discussions concerning the House of Assembly and independence. Most people believe that the political, social and economic situation in the Territory is not yet at a mature or advanced enough level to enable successful self government.

Many feel that their political leaders, the majority not being well educated, would be unable to adequately command the intricate procedures of governing a country, without the guiding assistance of European Members and officials. One extremist at Mihet village stated that he would be much happier if there were no autochthones in the House at all. This opinion is perhaps a result of the dislike that some voters are beginning to show of Mr Erere Awel MHA. They apparently assumed that Mr Awel would regularly patrol their area, to hear their problems and endeavour to keep them informed of House meetings. Many of these people now claim they have never even seen him. Contrary to the impression the people had it was explained that Mr Awel could not be compelled by law to visit them. He has been informed of their desire to see him.

Some people stated that their government should not come until the economy is supported by secondary industry. 'We ummk can't be independent until we are building ships, planes and cars'. Others feel that the P.I.R is not yet capable of defending New Guinea, thus independence should be stalled until they are. It was explained that if the Territory was independent and threatened by aggressive forces it would most probably still receive support. ie United Nations.

There is no doubt that 'station bilcag yumi' radic Wesak is the major source through which these people have gained their political knowledge. Radios are numerous in most villages and it was observed that the programmes dealing with House of Assembly meetings and discussions concerning independence received such attention from all. In fact many of the ideas that were mentioned to the patrol were identical to those heard from the transistor.

Although pains were taken to explain political questions the discontent of many towards the whole system was obvious by their lack of enthusiasm. They want Mr Awel to inform them, not a patrol officer.

ECONOMIC.

Two crops only dominate the agricultural activities in the area patrolled, however conditions do appear favourable to enable the introduction, on an economic scale, of some others. The reason for the people's desire to have more than one cash could be because of fluctuating market prices and the feeling of insecurity it gives them.

The two well established are coconuts and coffee. The former being mainly found on the coast, the latter inland. Some coastal areas however are producing relatively small amounts of coffee and the inland people (Balup Malin) have recently planted large areas of coconuts which they envisage will be producing copra by the time the proposed road is constructed.

Due to the rough seas the people are unable to safely transport their copra to market so they tend to curtail production considerably. Still, as many are prepared to carry their produce the amount sold hovers at a reasonably high quantity.

Copra driers are rapidly increasing in number. Not only does this indicate the people's keenness but shows that production will no doubt increase. Many newly planted coconuts also support the fact that the future is not gloomy.

Coffee, although having not brought much income to the planters as yet, will in the next few years become a very lucrative proposition. This is because only a minority of trees have reached maturity, thus harvesting has been limited. Most inland villages have extensive coffee gardens and all are aiming to increase the number of plants to 500 for each grower. Gardens are being well maintained however, if spraying equipment cannot be supplied to each ward a much decreased yield will result. It is appreciated that the agricultural patrols have been responsible for a large decrease in the amount of grub and insect damage however it is hardly practical to assume that the occasional spraying conducted by these irregular patrols can efficiently control such pests. These people are keen to work but are becoming discouraged as they helplessly observe their coffee being destroyed, knowing that if insecticide was available the problem could be rectified.

The villages that have commenced harvesting all have coffee pulping machines, the others intend to purchase these when their trees reach maturity. Most people appear quite competent with processing methods and are being given invaluable assistance from the farmer trainees in the area.

Lack of transport facilities is quite a problem, however the men boast that their womenfolk are capable of carrying large quantities of coffee in their limbons. From the Womass area the produce is carried to Womack (Ghrs) thence via vehicular road to Naprik. The Labusins carry their coffee to Dreikikir.

ECONOMIC.

An area of newly planted rice at Labuain indicates initiative and a desire to be not merely dependent upon one cash crop. No doubt if this venture is successful other areas will follow and the introduction of paddy fields may give birth to a profitable industry.

The people from some inland villages expressed their desire to plant oranges on a commercial scale. It was not intended to dampen their enthusiasm however it was suggested that they postpone planting until the situation has been viewed and assessed by a qualified authority. The few orange trees that are now in the area appear to be of a reasonable quality however it would have to be determined whether they would be successful or not, on the market, in the face of competition. Is there a demand for oranges and would they decompose before arriving at the trading centre? It would be appreciated if the Agricultural Officer Aitape could investigate the possibilities of introducing oranges as a cash crop in this area. He could also possibly report on the garden of peanuts at Ulau village to ascertain the potential of this crop.

People in the Ulau, Walihiga, Labuain and Charek areas have the unique opportunity of earning big money with gold. It was rather disappointing however to see that they are not very enthusiastic (with the exception of Charek) about searching for it.

Of paramount importance is the obvious need to construct access roads throughout the area patrolled, to enable vehicular transportation to replace the present pinnaces and 'lisbon brigades'.

SOCIAL.Education.

The primary schools in this area are quite adequate to cope with the number of children that are eligible for enrolment.

At most of the inland villages the Catholic Mission conduct preparatory courses for the young infants who will later be entering one of the primary schools on the coast. Although it is inconvenient for them to leave their village at such a young age their numbers do not warrant the introduction of a primary school in their area. Their parents adhere to a roster system in maintaining them during the time they are attending school away from home.

The mission also have classes for the benefit of adults, which are held during the afternoon in the small inland schools. Although these courses concentrate mainly on religion, some time is spent teaching literature and basic arithmetic. It was noticed that these classes are well attended.

Education.

These educational facilities for the older generation are non-existent along the coast. This is probably because the many primary students keep all the available teachers fully occupied.

The Mission's native material school buildings at both Savita and Ulan are being replaced by brick constructions. These are of such quality that the children will be assured of having excellent working conditions for many years to come. It is intended that the majority of the staff for these two schools will be nurse.

The Primary 7 School at Yakamal is also expanding. The Yakamula recently contributed quite a large sum of money to assist with the construction of a new steel framed classroom. This indicates that those people are obviously keen to have decent educational facilities for their children. Many children spoken to enjoy school and show ambition with their desire to attain the highest qualifications possible. The lack of absenteeism in the roll books confirms this keeness. The idea of living in the village does not seem to appeal to them and it does appear that very few have any intention of becoming primary producers. They don't realize that producing crops could very possibly give them more income than a salary from an employer. Still, their desire to be educated can hardly be harmful.

As stated previously, there is no real educational problems in the area patrolled.

Health.

Although most people appeared to be in good health several medical problems do exist.

The Womosee people complained that the small Mission aid post, which is run by a school teacher, is not able to meet their medical requirements. With some 600 people in this area it can be appreciated that they do have reasonable grounds for complaint. The Councillor stated that he intends to seek Council aid in rectifying the matter either by having a new aid post installed or by simply replacing the school teacher with a trained medical orderly.

Some of the inland villagers complained bitterly about the anti malaria spraying that was recently conducted. Throughout the Sub District objection to the DDT teams is widespread however these people do seem to have a sound reason for their discontent. They claim that because many of their cats have been killed by the spray the number of rats have increased to epidemic proportions. If this is so some action will have to be taken as disease fiddon rats could cause more deaths than malarial.

Health (Cont.)

The complaint that many ill persons refuse to seek medical treatment was voiced by most of the aid post orderlies. They claim that the death rate of the area would be much less if the people co-operated more with them. Also this attitude tends to make their own work much more difficult as they are continually searching the bush for sick persons who have suddenly found themselves unable to walk. During assembled discussions it was made clear that this self inflicting behaviour is senseless and that everyone must seek medical attention as soon as illness strikes.

Contrary to previous reports the A.P.O.'s seemed to be quite competent and conscientious. Maybe this is due to the recent course they attended in Aitape.

Unlike the coastal people many of the inlanders have skin disease. This is probably due to their habit of not washing regularly.

Of surprise and interest was the return to the Stone Age ~~of~~ by the relatively sophisticated Yakumul people. Because a male patient was not responding well to the APO's treatment the men assembled to discover what illness the man had. A long and enthusiastic discussion followed but unfortunately the cause of the ~~of~~ ~~the~~ sickness was not diagnosed and the patient's condition did not seem to improve much. As long as the APO is still allowed to treat the patient this traditional custom ~~will~~ remain harmless.

The Councillor at Yakumul stated that he intends to ask the Council to construct a health centre in his village. At the moment Yakumul has no aid post and is cared for by the APO's at Ulau and Suain. The establishment of such a centre with a well trained staff would indeed improve their now inadequate medical facilities.

The obvious lack of pigs along the East Coast most certainly gives the villages a clean appearance however it is extremely unfortunate, that because of pressure from the Council to keep pigs fenced in, that these people now refuse to breed them. Unlike the West Coast people they do not supplement their diet with fish so they have now confined themselves to a very monotonous diet of 'sac sac'. It is appreciated that pigs are filthy and spread disease however lack of protein is hardly a good thing either, especially for growing children.

Despite the above problems and complaints the health situation does seem to have improved since the last patrols in the area.

Services provided by Government.

At one inland village the people stated that they feel large families should be given some form of financial assistance from the government. This is because many people are unable to meet the costs of educating and clothing their children.

Missions.

By far the largest and most influential Mission in the area is the Franciscan Order of the Friars Minor. They have done a commendable effort in providing excellent educational facilities and also give medical assistance when required.

Despite the help that the Mission is giving these people the Father at Ulau complained that he does not get much assistance from them. An example is the house and church that he has been requesting the Yakasuls to build for the last few years. On inquiring as to the reason for this lack of co-operation it was found that the Mission had once promised to build a school at Yakasul but it was never to eventuate. Still, although there is perhaps a lack of enthusiasm to make any physical efforts toward helping, the people do appear to be dedicated Christians. On the sabbath everyone attends the lotu service and it was noticed that many people make the sign of the cross before eating or drinking.

It was quite obvious that the inland people are on more amiable terms with the Mission than those on the coast. Their churches are large impressive buildings and in several villages new mission houses and churches were under construction.

At Faup village many small prayer houses have been built. This does suggest that this group are very religiously orientated.

Two other small protestant groups have began filtering into the coastal area however they are by no means well established as yet. As more of these advocates of love and peace enter the area it is probable that conflict and squabbling will develop between them.

Cult and Unrest.

A good deal of ill feeling exists between Labuain Mihet groups and the adjacent coastal people, due to an apparent uncertainty of land boundaries. It is suggested that an experienced officer investigate and confirm where these boundaries lie so that there can be no excuse for future property infringements.

Clubs.

Womens clubs have been formed at Ulau Suain and Lemiang. Sporting fixtures are arranged regularly between these villages and also games with Aitape teams are arranged. Sewing, infant welfare and cooking classes are supervised by the sisters or lay Mission workers. The men of these villages limit their activities to occasional soccer games. Youth clubs have been formed at each of the Mission stations.

YAKHANI AIRFIELD.

Although a commendable effort to date has been made in preparing this strip it is suggested that hand implements be loaned to these people. With the task of removing large tree stumps and of levelling the uneven surface still to be completed digging tools would be of great assistance to them.

The area that can be cleared is about 1400 ft x 100 ft so it is obvious that only small high performance aircraft will be able to use the strip. Nearby rivers and swamp limit any extension. Steep sloping mountains to the East suggest that access will only be possible from the West.

With its completion it should prove to be quite valuable as a means of access for the Khasan and Administration and also will assist the people in transporting their produce to markets, (coffee and gold).

The people are very keen to complete the work however without the aid of tools they are finding it very difficult.

NAST COAST ROAD.

Although much voluntary preparation work has been carried out by the coastal people there is still a lot to be done.

The clearing of the proposed route is almost completed however to bridge the numerous rivers an even greater effort will be required. This is especially so in the Yakhani area because the road being situated close to the coast must pass over wide flood prone rivers. With the road passing inland through the Puy section bridge construction will be relatively easy as the rivers are V shaped and thus narrower.

While the patrol was in this area all rivers were measured and the cutting of 'krilla' logs was started. The Commissioners will organise labourers to complete this work.

It is to be really sorry themselves much they did at least all make an effort when work commenced. It was explained to them that the money for this road would be used to pay for the highest earth moving or materials required in bridge construction etc. The payment for their labour will cease once the road can transport their crops all the year round.

Traced cement walls were constructed at the airfield. This was not completed because it was believed that the area was later discovered that the area was not of the cement road has been built from the next patrol to complete the road. The people were very willing to assist and are the prospect of having decent drinking water.

K. Black 5/10

Black 5/10

(6)

DIARY.

Monday 11th November 1968.

1700 hrs departed Aitape for Ali Island arriving 1900 hrs.

Tuesday 12th November 1968.

0400 hrs departed Ali Island for Matapau per M.V. Ba one arriving 1200 hrs. Ford sent out for the Councillor, who arrived late afternoon.

Wednesday 13th November 1968.

Talked with several people re debts to Agricultural Officer Aitape, some of which were paid to me for forwarding to A.O. Investigations made into an alleged fight between Matapau and Malin. This proved to be only a disagreement between two of three individuals and had previously been amicably settled.

Thursday 14th November 1968.

0100 hrs 0830 hrs departed Matapau for Suain, arriving 1100 hrs. Working party organised for construction of well. All materials moved to well site.

Friday 15th November 1968.

Site prepared and well moulds set up. Concrete mixed and poured.

Saturday 16th November 1968.

Observed.

Sunday 17th November 1968.

Afternoon inspected a newly constructed two mile section of road constructed by the Suain people to link Suain 1 to Suain 11. Late afternoon removed well moulds for carrying to Yakamal.

Monday 18th November 1968.

0900 hrs departed Suain for Ulau 1 arriving 1230 hrs. Talked with people on road works, and copra production,

Tuesday 19th November 1968.

0830 hrs departed Ulau for Yakamal arriving 1130 hrs. Talked with councillors and people re road works, copra production and well construction.

Wednesday 20th November 1968.

0500 hrs departed Yakamal for Paup arriving 1030 hrs. Talked with people re roads and copra production.

Thursday 21st November 1968.

0800 hrs morning departed Paup for Lemieng arriving 1130 hrs. Returned to Aitape per car.

Patrol Stood Down.

5

Introduction.

This patrol moved into the field chiefly to assist the villages of Suain & Yakumul in the construction of a well at each place. The patrol was also to hold discussions with the re copra production & the continuation of road clearing.

Some four days were spent at Suain constructing the well there.

Mr. Black, in effect took charge of the patrol as laid down in the patrol instructions from Suain. The remainder of my time in the field was spent moving back to Aitape to go to Nuku, to conduct a patrol for the Nuku L.G.C. Elections. I briefly visited each village advising of Mr. Black's eminent arrival & what they could expect upon his arrival. Consequently I am submitting only a brief report, as an addition to Mr. Black's report.

In the context of the... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint title)

The two... (faint text)

The... (faint text)

... (faint text)

... (faint title)

... (faint text)

Political.

Local Government.

The council in its estimates this year provided for construction of wells at Suain & Yakamal. This patrol offered advice on construction methods at both places, and provided supervision of the construction.

Earlier in the year an ~~sum~~ allocation of \$200 was spent on desks for the Ula mission school. This type of assistance at the village level will, I think, prove quite popular. I envisage that there will be many applications to the council next financial year.

In the instance of Ula, the mission provided free transport ~~us~~ to Ula of the desks, in their knocked down form and supplied a carpenter for their construction on site.

Still the main assistance, and the most appreciated assistance is the gradual construction of the Aitape East Coast Road.

Local Government Councillors.

The two elected councillors, one at Suain & one at Ula appeared to have settled in well & are doing a good job. The councillor at Suain has organized the people at Suain into extending the Ula - Suain road link to include Suain 11 village, some additional 2 miles.

The present councillor at Ula, unlike the old one has a certain amount of influence over the people, and they are responding well to his guidance.

The remainder of the councillors are still showing considerable drive in their efforts to improve the conditions in their area. All councillors still eagerly welcome patrols & use the patrols to iron out problems which have arisen. They also use the opportunity for further explanations of subjects which they have not fully understood at council meetings.

House of Assembly Members.

A visit by Mr. Awel to the villages in this region is still sought by the people. I have spoken to Mr. Awel on the subject & he is hopeful of a visit in the new year.

Economic.

General Rural Development.

As has been stated on many previous occasions, development of the area is hindered by lack of adequate reliable communications. This is gradually being overcome by the extending of east coast road.

Copra remains the main cash crop, but at this time of the year production has virtually ceased. The only production is at Lemiang (connected to Aitape by road), and Faup, the nearest village to road head. These people are going to produce copra through the wet season, & have their women folk walk the copra to the road head where it will be bagged & transported to Aitape.

It was unfortunate to see that in all villages, there were bags of copra awaiting shipment, but the seas had risen & it had become impossible to load. To get rid of the remaining bags I suggested that the people break down the loads & walk it to the road head, where the council would transport it free to Aitape as a subsidy for their long walk. To my knowledge the people have not taken advantage of the offer.

Village Cash Crop Extension.

It was pleasing to note that in all villages large mounds of dsi's were heaped ready for planting. Enquires revealed that many people had started clearing areas of land & intended during the 'wet' to extend their present holding.

Social.

Law & Order.

The patrol was to investigate a fight between the villagers of Matapan & Malin. This proved to be only a minor clash involving 3 or 4 people & had been amiably settled by discussion before the patrols arrival/.

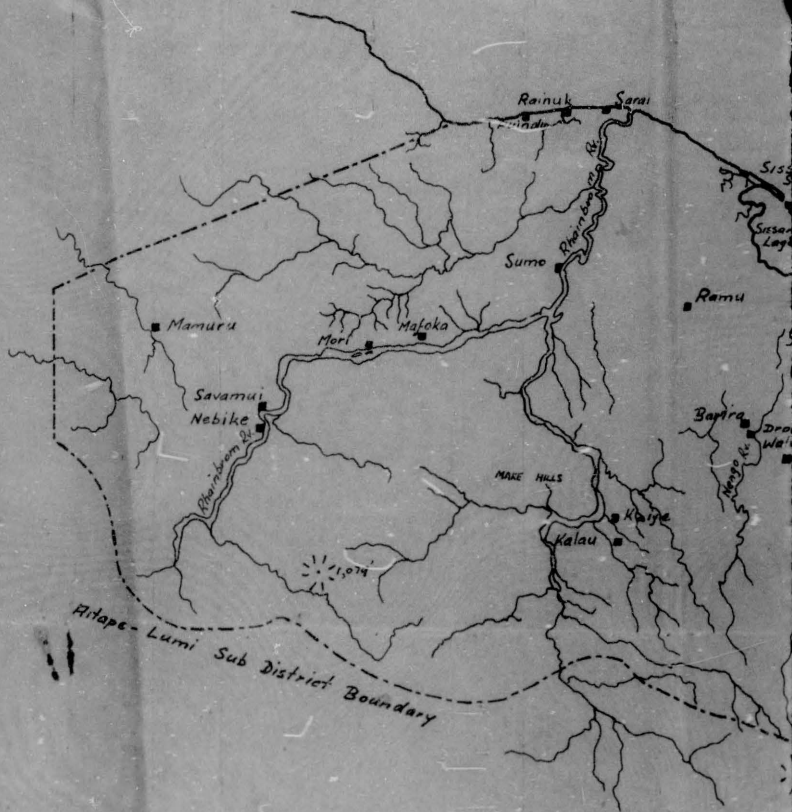
Missions.

The mission stations at both Ulau & Susin are moving along well with their school construction programme. The station at Ulau has 3 fully constructed classrooms & looks like completing the other classrooms by the start of the school year. At Susin six classrooms are half way to completion.

Conclusion.

The patrol instructions as issued have not been closely followed, nor has a detailed situation report been compiled as the patrol was cut short to enable me to conduct a council election patrol to Saku.

Mr. C.P.O. Black will be submitting a detailed report.

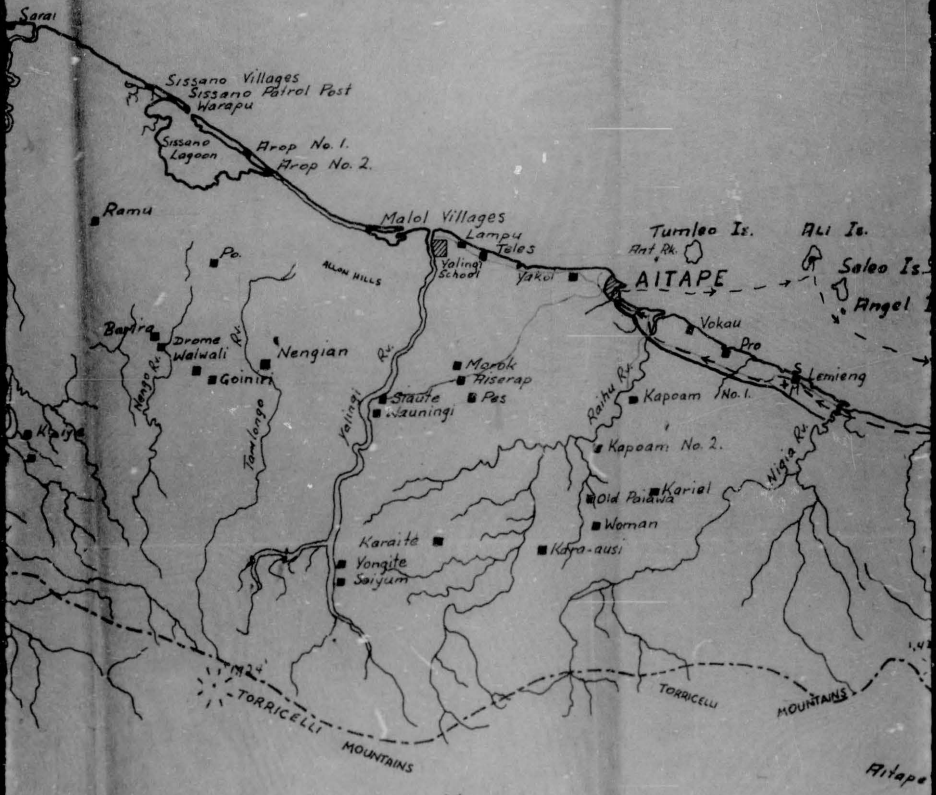


Lumi Sub-District



Traced By:- E. M. ROMCH.

AITAPE SUB DIST



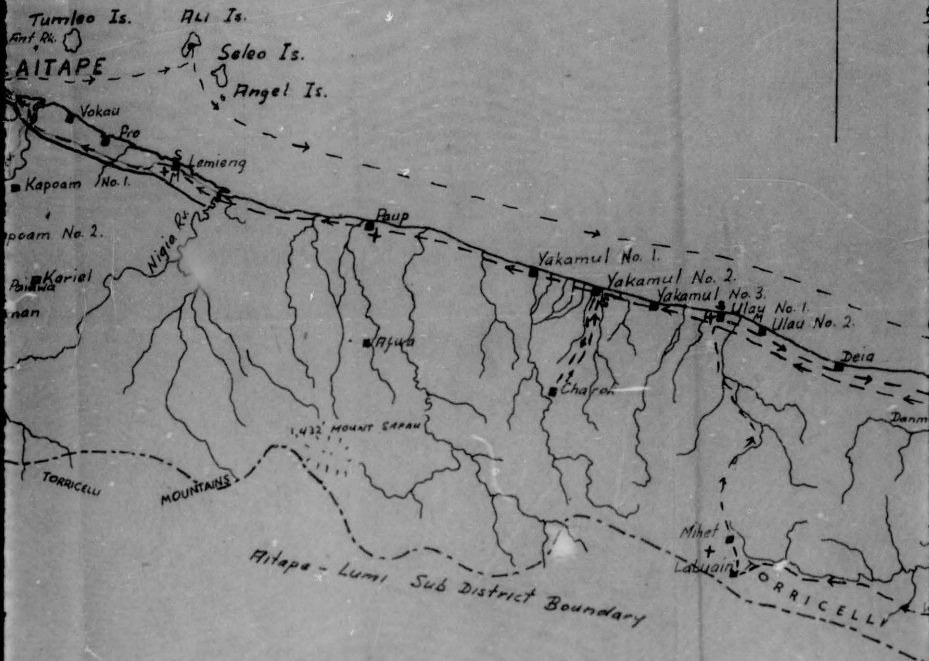
LEGEND.

- - - PATROL ROUTE.
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- VILLAGES.
- + RID POSTS.
- S PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
- VEHICULAR ROAD.
- M. MISSION STATIONS.

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SUB DISTRICT

Bismarck Sea



LEGEND.

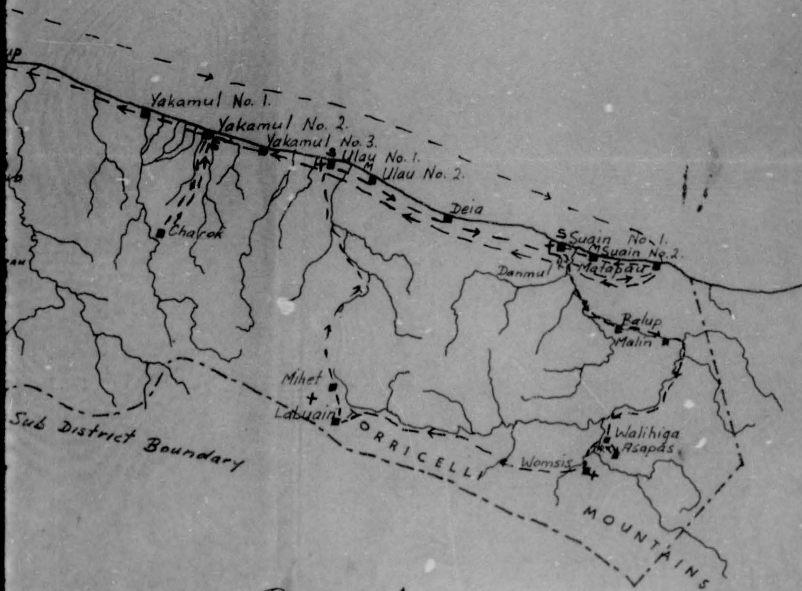
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- S PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
- VEHICULAR ROAD.
- 1. MISSION STATIONS.

AITAPE PATROL 7/68-69.

CT

Bismarck Sea

N



HITAPE PATROL 7/68-69.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AITAPE 8/68-69

Subdistrict..... AITAPE

District..... WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL PURPOSE

Patrol Conducted by..... K. BLACK CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) } AITAPE EAST COAST
PART OF SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
RPENGG. } ONE CONSTABLE.

Duration of Patrol—from 3/2/69 To 27/2/69

No. of Days..... 22 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 11/11/68 K.Black C.P.O Aitape Patrol 7/68-69

Date 11/11/68 to 13/12/68 Duration 33 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Encourage and assist with road work.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 700

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

11, 7/1969

J. E. Wahajad
 District Commissioner.
 veJ

67.16.83.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KORORONI, PAPUA.

67-16-83

18th July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
WANIMO.

AITAPE PATROL NO. 8 OF 1969.

Your 67-1-3 of 17th July, 1969, refers.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report
is acknowledged.

2. My comments are:-

- (a) A map would have allowed me a better appreciation of Mr. Black's report on the people's participation in this road project.
- (b) It is considered that Mr. Black could have written a much fuller Situation Report considering the length and type of contact he had with these people.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary

Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16. 83. (9)

Telephone
 Telegrams
 Our Reference 67-1-3
 If calling ask for
 Mr.



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
 VANIMO
 West Sepik District.
 11th July, 1969.

The Director,
 Department of District Administration,
 KONEBOBU

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No.8 of 1963/69

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol by Mr. K. Black C.P.O. to the eastern coastal section of the Siau L.G. Council area.

- (i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 26th January, 1969 by the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (iii) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 23rd June, 1969 by the A.D.C. Aitape.

2. A special purpose patrol which was mounted for the purpose of encouraging and assisting the people in their contribution towards the construction of the Aitape East Coast road under the Rural Development Programme. It is pleasing to note the response and interest displayed by the people and it is obvious that Mr. Black carried out his duties in a competent manner.

3. It is a pity that the report was inadvertently filed away at Aitape which accounts for its delay in being forwarded. I apologise for this however, the lack of trained clerical staff and the fact that field officers just cannot maintain constant supervision of every act undertaken in an office must result in some errors or omissions taking place.

J.E. Wakeford
 (J.E. Wakeford) *Weg*
 District Commissioner.

Distroff

67-1-2

(8)
Sub District Office,
Aitape, West Sepik.
23rd June 1969.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
Vanimo, West Sepik.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 8.

Your telegram re Aitape report 8 refers.

Attached herewith please find three copies of the patrol report. This patrol was completed by Mr. C.F.O. Black just before his departure on leave and was inadvertently filed in this office. The delay in forwarding is regretted.

Mr. Black's patrol was a special purpose patrol aimed to assist in organization at village level of a workforce which could be used on the Aitape East Coast Road Rural development project and also to encourage a constant workforce to remain on the roads.

The system is still working well to date although there has been a nominal payment of 30¢ per day introduced as the villagers work away from their home areas.

The road to the Nigia River has been improved and is almost completely surfaced and the bridge construction team has arrived. The contractor states that the bridge should be completed by Christmas.

I predict that there will be a marked degree of increased interest in the road as soon as earthmoving equipment can get into the area East of the Nigia River. This should also include the Yakumul people, who, being individualistic, have been quite sceptical about the progress of the road.

The well at Yakumul is almost complete however the finishing touches will be done when a contractor goes to Yakumul to complete work on the Primary 1 School. This is also the position at Sunin and the well there will be completed by the same contractor.

SITUATION REPORT

A short report which indicates the awareness of the majority of the populace of the need for round-the-year communications. The copra production from this area is very high considering the fact that it can only be shipped out for approximately five/six months of the year.

There does not appear to be any need at this time for a Primary 1 School at Paup, indeed there are much more needy areas in the Sub District e.g. Drome/Ramo in the Sissano C/D.

7

In general Mr. Black spent a very profitable number of days on roadwork in the area and the enthusiasm which he generated is still evident.

Three copies of the Patrol report, Patrol Instructions, and patrol diary are forwarded herewith, together with three copies of comments.

Original F.O.J.'s included plus claim for camping allowance. There was no map submitted with the report.

Again I apologise for the very late submission of this report.

(K.R. Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Please approve on departmental letter of 28th February 1956.

It will be your duty to ensure that the patrol will be to encourage the people in their contribution to the road work.

Enclosure to arrange a constant stream of rotation of the labour at both New and Island villages and try to ensure that the population has a hand in the roadwork. The people at these areas are quite keen to go ahead with roadwork and they are well aware that the benefits which will come with a road.

It is essential to explain the position with the Nigra River bridge and although it should be finished by Christmas to not commit yourself to a fixed date as the company concerned has not yet agreed to the contract.

I suggest that rather than clearing of the proposed road work (this has been done several times and there would only be secondary growth in the area) you should go ahead with cutting of bushes on bridge approach, stockpiling aggregate and sand for bridge abutments and, in general, leave the clearing and leveling work until it is possible to get the bulldozers across the Nigra.

If you get the people working well on the road you may be able to send a few days of labour to assist there with the installation of the Island wall, be this if possible.

You should arrange with the Sgt. of Police here to talk and afterwards with you however this can be used as an opportunity to a road clearing/development supervisor. This involvement is to be used to assist you in making patrol notes and to send work.

During this patrol you should attend to routine patrol duties, any work which is considered will be done as a separate for the day.

I suggest your patrol could last by to have been to be prepared to stay for this time. In completion of your patrol you will be required to submit a Patrol report and in this report I will expect a summary report on the area visited.

If you have any queries please see me before your departure.

I wish you a successful patrol.

Distroff

67-1-2

Sub District Office,
Aitape, West Sepik.
28th January 1969.

Mr. K.S.Black,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Aitape.

AITAPE PATROL NO 8.

Please prepare to depart on a part East Coast Patrol on Monday 3rd of February 1969.

You will go as far as Paup village and the main object of your patrol will be to encourage and assist the people of the area in roadwork in their contribution to the Rural Development Programme on the East Coast Road.

Endeavour to arrange a constant system of rotation of the labour at both Paup and Yakamul villages and try to ensure most of the population has a hand in the general work. The people of this area are quite keen to go ahead with roadwork and they are well aware that the benefits which will come with a road.

Carefully explain the position with the Nigia River bridge and although it should be finished by Christmas do not commit yourself to a firm finishing date as the company concerned has not yet shown up to commence work.

I suggest that rather, ^{than} general clearing of the proposed road route (this has been done several times and there should only be secondary growth in the area) you should go ahead with cutting of Kwila for bridge bearers, stockpiling aggregate and sand for bridge abutments ect. and in general leave the clearing and forming work until it is possible to get the bulldozer across the Nigia.

If you get the people working well on the road you may be able to spend a few days at Yakamul and assist there with the installation of the Yakamul well. Do this if possible.


You should arrange with the Sgt. of Police here to take one policeman with you however this man is not to be used in any capacity as a road clearing/construction supervisor. This policeman is to be used to assist you in routine patrol duties and NOT in road work.

During this patrol you should attend to routine patrol duties, any court cases encountered will be sent to Aitape for hearing.

I expect your patrol could last up to three weeks so be prepared to stay out for this time. On completion of your patrol you will be required to submit a Special Patrol Report and in this report I will expect a Situation report on the area visited.

If you have any queries please see me before your departure.

I wish you a successful patrol.


(K.R.Kelly) A.D.C.

PATROL DIARY.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

8/1968-1969. (4)

Monday 3rd February . Departed for Paup village by vehicle to Lemiang then 4½ hours walking (carriers 6 hrs). Discussions with Councillor and PWD overseer re progress on road etc.

Tuesday 4th February.
Supervised clearing of proposed road.

Wednesday 5th February.
Supervised clearing of proposed road. A minor family dispute settled arbitrarily.

Thursday 6th February.
Supervised clearing of proposed road and began stock piling of materials for bridge construction.

Friday 7th February.
Continued with road work.

Saturday 8th February
Observed.

Sunday 9th February.
Discussions with people re intended road work and problems they have concerning education.

Monday 10th February.
Continued with road work and stock piling of bridge materials.

Tuesday 11th February
No work due to heavy rain.

Wednesday 12th February
Felled kwila and started construction of 30ft bridge.

Thursday 13th February
Kwila logs cleaned and pulled from the bush to bridge site. Abutments of bridge completed and bearers pulled into place. Will use permanent materials for decking.

Friday 14th February.
Supervised clearing of road.

Saturday 15th February
Observed.

Sunday 16th February.
Complaints heard about working conditions, referred situation to Aitape in writing. People still co-operating quite well.

Monday 17th February
A few hours spent on bridge work, then checked up on progress of the proposed road.

Tuesday 18th February.
Heavy rain during night and most of day, no work.

Wednesday 19th February.
Supervised road construction, progress hampered by flood.

Thursday 20th February
Unable to continue work as proposed road is submerged by water. Returned Aitape.

4

3/1968-1969.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT.

Monday 24th February. Departed for Paup village and arrived there after 4 hours walking. Discussions with people re working conditions and employed 30 labourers.

Tuesday 25th February. Departed for Yakumul and arrived there after 3 hours walking. Chose new well site in compliance with health regulations.

Wednesday 26th February Supervised sinking of cement well.

Thursday 27th February Departed Yakumul at 1300 hrs and arrived Aitape 2300 hrs. Checked up on road work while passing through Paup. Patrol stood down.

[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

SPECIAL PURPOSE PATROL.

AITAPE EAST COAST ROAD PROJECT.

The response of the Paup people to the call for voluntary labour was pleasing. For the first few weeks about seventy men and women worked on a self help basis, not receiving any financial payment for their services. Then as the road progressed several miles from Paup and it became apparent that camping on site was essential, it was decided that each person be paid \$6.00 per month.

The people have been informed that earth moving equipment will be assisting them, before the end of March (69) and also that bridge materials have been ordered. They obviously appreciate the effort being made by both their Council and the Government to construct this road and they realise that its final completion will mean a brisk acceleration and advancement of their present economical level.

This stretch of road has been cleared several times before and so it is taking relatively little effort to cut the secondary growth. At the moment the aim is to form an access route to enable the utilisation of road work equipment as soon as possible. As the track is being cleared to a width of +60 ft there should be no operational difficulties experienced with the bulldozer once it fords the Nigia River. When the route has been cleared, materials (kwila logs, gravel etc) required for bridges will be prepared and stock piled.

In view of the fact that the Paup section is over 10 miles long it is recommended that labourers from other areas be hired to assist with this work as the small population at Paup is unable to provide the labour strength required. The Yakamuls were approached however they seemed reluctant to assist their neighbours. The East Coast inland people (Womeses, Labuain.) who have recently complained about their lack of opportunity to earn revenue would probably be willing to help.

The relationship between the PWD overseer and the labourers is good and no complaints were heard. The people co-operate well with him and adhere to his advice and suggestions. His presence will ensure that a reasonable amount of work is maintained.

With the enthusiasm being shown at present by the people and the fact that the proposed route is flat but relatively well drained, much of this road could easily be completed this year.

2

WELLS (Yakumul, Suain.)

It was the intention of this patrol to complete the installation of wells at both Yakumul and Suain.

A cement cylinder was sunk some 12ft below the surface at Yakumul however on the advice of a local builder the pumping unit was not installed. He maintained that the polythene pipe that was to be used would not work efficiently and that when completed the pump would be a very temporary arrangement. He recommended that a more solid type of pipe, with elbow joints, be used.

The need to have an access road through the area is very much. Some production in the past has been considerable but is now almost nil. The main reason for this is that the road is now impassable during the wet season. The people have been unable to get their goods to market and have been unable to get their goods from market. The people have been unable to get their goods to market and have been unable to get their goods from market.

Despite various attempts to have a road built, they have been unable to get the road built. They are now unable to get their goods to market and have been unable to get their goods from market.

The people have complained that the government should do more to help them. They are now unable to get their goods to market and have been unable to get their goods from market.

[Handwritten signature]
Patrol Officer

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL:

Much assistance was given by both the Councillors of Paup and Yakamul. They are obviously more advanced politically than the majority of their people and appreciate that to be given aid by the government they must be prepared to make some effort themselves. After many long discussions during Council meetings to obtain financial help they now wish to see these funds utilised properly.

ECONOMIC:

The need to have an access road through this area is paramount. Copra production in the past has been curtailed considerably due to inadequate transport facilities. The small sea craft that have previously been used are only able to run efficiently during the calm ^{season} North East Season, so for some six months each year communications become very difficult. The Paup people have been carrying their copra a distance of approximately ten miles to Lemiang Village where it is collected by tractor and taken to market.

Despite extreme handicaps that have burdened these people, they have never slackened in their effort to attain a higher living standard. They deserve to have this road.

SOCIAL:

The Paup people complained that the Mission school which is in their village is not large enough. They suggested that the government assist them by constructing a Primary T School at Paup. It was explained to them that their small population does not warrant a school and that it is expected of them to make use of the educational facilities at Lemiang and Yakamul.

Keith Black
Keith Black
Cadet Patrol Officer.

8

67.16.72

67-16-72

June 14th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Seydik District,
AYYAPPE.

MEMORANDUM NO. AAYYAPPE 0/62-69

Your reference 67-1-3 of 22nd May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. F. B. DONOVAN, Patrol Officer to Part of Aitape West Coast Census Division.

Report indicates that election was effected without any undue incident.

I agree that there is no legal bar to prevent a person standing again for re-election simply because he has not honoured his attendance commitments. The Local Government Ordinance is quite specific concerning the grounds on which a person can be debarred from standing for election. Accordingly I do not envisage any changes being made to cover the situation as reported upon.

Claim for Camping Allowance is returned herewith for your action.

c.c. Mr. F.B. Donovan,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AYYAPPE, West Seydik District.

[Signature]
(F. C. HINES)
Assistant

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

67-16-72

7

Telephone
 Telegrams
 Our Reference: 67-1-3
 If calling use for
 No.



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
 West Sepik District.
 22nd May, 1969.

The Director,
 Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No. 9-1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted in part of the Aitape West Coast Census Division by Mr. F.B. Donovan, Patrol Officer.

- (i) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (ii) Covering comments, 67-1-2 of 1st May, 1969 by the A.D.C. Aitape.

2. A special purpose patrol of only two days duration it conducted a By-election in Ward 12 of the Siau Council. The position of Councillor became vacant due to non attendance at Council meeting by the sitting member. The unseated Councillor was a candidate in the by-election and won hands down. This indicates that he has the confidence of the voters. It remains to be seen whether he will justify this confidence. His re-election will be a source of annoyance to the Council which was responsible for his dismissal. An interesting situation. I do not think that it would be politic to legally bar a candidate in a by-election because of past failures to meet his attendance commitments. It is not a criminal offence which in my opinion would constitute the only valid grounds for barring a person from standing as a candidate.

*Agreed
 10/6*

J.E. Wakeford

 (J.E. Wakeford)
 District Commissioner.

*D
 1/3*

Distroff

67-1-2

6
Sub District Office,
Aitape, West Sepik.
1st May 1969.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
Vanimo. WEST SEPIK.

AITAPE PATROL 9/68-69

Attached please find three (3) copies of a special patrol by Mr. F.B.Donovan, Patrol Officer, to part of the Sissano Census Division.

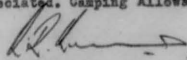
The purpose of the patrol was to conduct a By-Election in Ward 12 of the Siau Local Government Council and was actually only an overnight at Sume Village. Due to the hurried nature of the patrol (I had been expecting the O.I.C. Sissano to conduct the election) and the fact that Mr. Donovan had only one day to prepare for the patrol, patrol instructions were issued verbally and were 'to conduct the election within the time designated by the Writ and to submit a short report on the situation at Sume'.

The people of Sume had time to prepare for the election as they had been informed that it was imminent. Even so only 50 percent of voters enrolled actually voted. I feel that the people thought the election was a foregone conclusion i.e. that the deposed Counciller would be re-elected.

Mr. Donovans comments re the state of the village and adjoining roads have been noted and the O.I.C. Sissano is shortly to patrol the whole of the Administrative Sissano area with Political Education, Council project progress and general road development as the general themes of his patrol.

I agree with Mr. Donovan that there should be some thought given to revision of the Ordinance with regard to unseated councillors standing immediately again in a By-Election which has been brought about by their dismissal.

Your comments would be appreciated. Camping Allowance claim attached.


(K.R.Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Aitape

5

Aitape Patrol Report 9/1968-69.

Diary.

Thursday April 17th 1969.

Per Catholic Mission Cessna ex Aitape at 1000 for Romei airstrip. Carriers obtained and Patrol departed Romei 1030. Ninety Minutes walk to Ramo. Witnesses for Supreme Court told to depart for Aitape Monday next. New carriers obtained and then, including the Rhambrum River crossing, a walking time of 2½ hours. Village deserted, people unaware of imminent election. All advised, place rather dishevelled. Slept Sumo.

Friday 18th April 1969.

Pre election discussions, explanation and education. Election conducted and finalised. Patrol departed Sumo 1045 for Romei via Ramo. Thence per C.M. Cessna to Aitape at 1600

This short two day patrol was conducted for the singular purpose of conducting an election at Sumo village, Ward 12, of the Siau Local Government Council. Due to staff shortage at Aitape, I travelled to Romei C.M. by aircraft and then by foot to Sumo returning the same way. Mr. M. Tomi a D.D.A. clerical assistant accompanied and assisted.

The election was held under the Local Government Ordinance in that the seat had been declared vacant due to the non attendance at three consecutive meetings without explanation by the councillor. Three candidates nominated, one of whom was the unseated councillor, A.D.C. Aitape 42-1-2 of March 27th to Regloc, and his 42-24-2 of April 3d refer; eighty seven persons according to the last roll were entitled to vote, in fact forty three did. Including two newly enrolled electors. Of these forty three votes, thirty nine votes went for the unseated councillor, the remaining four as three and one to the other two candidates. He thus had less than a fifty percent attendance.

Advice had been given of the election through the Council and per C.I.C. Sissano. The people claimed non advice. The village was in a poor state of repair, and adjoining roads uncut. An unsatisfactory state of affairs. The retiring Councillor claimed that as he has been advised of his being unseated, he had relinquished responsibility.

He wields considerable influence in the area, which will grow with his almost blatant handling of the election. He was unseated for non-attendance, and at the same time was not doing his job. Effectually he has himself re-elected and we can assume that the same situation will probably continue, despite strong reminders of the areas of his responsibilities. I suggest he is calling the tune. I also think that an alteration to the Ordinance allowing an unseated candidate to stand for re-election in the light of the above should be considered.

No problems were encountered, and the situation in both Ramo and Romei villages is satisfactory. However in the light of the above, the situation at Sumo warrants further consideration

F.B. Donovan,
Patrol Officer.

L-111
Bureau (C)

ELECTION REPORT WARD 12 SIAU L.G.C.

The election was conducted on Friday morning April 18th 1969. Election conducted by Patrol Officer F.S. Donovan of D.D.A. Aitape and assisted by Mr. M. Tomi clerical assistant of D.D.A. Aitape.

Type and duration of election campaign.

Three candidates stood for election, one receiving one vote, another three and the winner thirty nine votes. We can assume that the winner was already assured of victory, further little campaigning was done by the losers, while considerably more by the winner. The winner has strong influence in the village, was the unseated councillor and almost assured of victory because of this.

Manner of Elections.

Only one polling place was used and that was at Sume Village. The election lasted for about two hours altogether, including explanation and procedures. Most of the voters were illiterate and required assistance with the completing of their ballot papers.

Feminine interest in elections.

Little, all present voted, and seemingly voted as already decided, usually closely following husbands vote.

Absentees.

As there were eighty seven people eligible to vote according to the last roll, and a few more could have been added this time, we can estimate an eligible roll of more than ninety. However forty three actually voted, being two new names and forty one from the old list of the absentees most were in the sub-district at Aitape or adjacent villages, with a few out side the District.

Analysis of statistics.

Forty three voted, thirty nine for the unseated councillor, unanimously re-elected, and for the other two candidates three and one vote were recorded respectively. There was no need for a second count.

Summary.

The successful candidate was

Mape Kapida of Sume Village, aged approx. 40 years.

The election was called under the ordinance due to the absence of the Councillor from three consecutive meetings. He was unanimously re-elected, on what I consider was an already pre decided decision. So really little was gained by the election, with the situation as was.

J. S. Com

(3)

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
 Local Government Ordinance 1963.

Declaration of Poll

I, Kennedy Ross Kelly, Returning Officer for the Ward 12 By Election of the Siau Local Government Council hereby declare the following Councillor elected.

Name	Address	Occupation
Mape Kapida	Sume Village West Sepik District	Subsistence Farmer

Dated at Aitape this twenty first day of April 1969.

K. R. Kelly
 Kennedy Ross Kelly,
 Returning Officer

To be accompanied by Form 10.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Local Government Ordinance 1963

VOTING STATISTICS

COUNCIL By

Election

1964 U

Local Government Council

Elections conducted :-

West Papia District

District

From 18/4/69

To

(1) Ward or Electorate	(2) Total Population	(3) No. of Electors Enrolled		(4) No. of Electors Unavoidably Absent		(5) No. of Electors who voted		(6) Total Column 5	(7) No. of Informal Votes	(8) No. of Excluded 2nd Count	(9) No. of Excluded 3rd Count	(10) No. of Excluded 4th Count	(11) Total live Votes Final Count
		M	F	M	F	M	F						
		Ward 12 (Some)	175	48	53	24	34						
Totals	175					24	19	43	-	-	-	-	43

Dated at Aiwapu this Twenty First day of April 19 69.

F. B. Kelly A.O.U. Assistant Returning Officer

F. B. Donovan P.O. Returning Officer

Notes:-

- (4) These include persons absent at work, hospitalized, in gaol, or unable to attend for any sound reason.
- (7) No. of ballot-papers rejected under parts 32 or 33 of the Directions on Elections.
- (8) No. of ballot-papers excluded under part 34 (4) of the Directions, if applicable.
- (9) and (10) No. of ballot-papers excluded as the count proceeds, as applicable.
- (11) This figure should agree with the figure obtained by subtracting the total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 from the figure in column 6, i.e., $6 = 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11$. The winning candidate must have an absolute majority of the live votes shown in column 11.

Bacon

(2)

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND NEW GUINEA

Local Government Ordinance 1963

Voting Summary

By Election Siau Local Government Council West Sapik District

Name of Ward - Electorate	Name of Candidate (incl fathers name)	Address	No of Seats	First Count	Second Count	Third Count	Fourth Count	Successful Candidate
Ward 12 Siao	Mose Buti	Siao	One	1				Mape Kapida
	Mape Kapida	Siao	"	39				
	Marenei Abui	Siao	18	3				

Dated at Aitape this twenty first day of April 1969, Kennedy Ross Kelly Returning Officer.

[Signature]

Poll conducted by F.B. Denovan P.O., assisted by M. Tomi Clerical Assistant.

[Handwritten mark]

(1)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number 10/68-69

Subdistrict Aitape

District West Sepik

Type of Patrol Special

Patrol Conducted by J. Kabisch Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Vanimo East Coast and Aitape West Coast

(Council and/or Vanimo Council)

Census Division(s.) Siau Council

Personnel Accompanying Patrol Army/Navy Survey Teams

Duration of Patrol—from 10 / 4 / 69 To 16 / 5 / 69 (broken)

No. of Days 23

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : 1968

Date ===== Duration =====

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Binson

Total Population of Area Patrolled =====

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

11 / 7 / 1969

J. E. Wehajah
District Commissioner.

67-16-54

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
MANUWA, Apun.

July 18th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
YANTAN.

PARCEL NO. AIRMAIL 10-68/69

Your reference 67-1-5 of 11th July, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
MR. J. KAHLOCH to Vanimo East and Aitape West Coasts Census Divi-
sions.

The Report occasions no comment.

(S. W. HILLS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.84

4

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO
West Sepik District.
11th July, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KUREDUBU

SUBJECT: - Aitape Patrol No. 10 of 1969/69

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol.

- (i) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (ii) Covering comments 67-1-2 of 23rd June, 1969 by the M.D.O. Aitape.

2. The report covers the activities of Mr. J. Kabisch P.O. who was selected as liason officer between the Administration and H.M.A.S. Madang while the ship was undertaking beach survey duties between Vanimo and Aitape.

3. Because of the nature of the duties and the fact that very little contact was made with the local people no Situation Report has been submitted.

4. Submission of camping allowance claims is incorrect. Travelling Allowance claims will have to be resubmitted. Mr. Kabisch will be instructed accordingly.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. Wakeford) (JES)
District Commissioner.

Distroff

67-1-2

Sub District Office,
Aitape, West Sepik.
23rd June 1969.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
Vanimo, West Sepik.

AITAPE PATROL NO. 10.68/69

Attached please find three copies of a patrol report by Mr. J.Kabisch, Patrol Officer, of a Liaison patrol conducted from the H.M.A.S. Madang between Vanimo and Aitape.

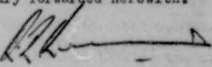
Mr. Kabisch was selected as liaison officer for the ship while it was undertaking various survey duties in the Vanimo and Aitape Sub Districts.

Both army and Navy were working on survey duties, the Army doing roads and the hinterland the the Navy the beaches.

As Mr. Kabisch states few questions have been asked by the local people regarding the survey.

Attached also is camping allowance claim prepared by Mr. Kabisch for the time spent on board the vessel. I doubt very much that he would be entitled to camping allowance for this period, perhaps travelling allowance but I would suggest certainly not camping allowance. I am not prepared to sign the contingency stating he 'camped out'.

Patrol report and diary forwarded herewith.


(K.R.Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT.

3

Introduction.

This Patrol Report covers my activities during the months of April and May.

From the 10th of April until the 20th April and the 5th of May until the 16th of May, I was on board the H.M.A.S. Madang to act as liason officer between the survey teams of the Army/Navy and the local people.

The area surveyed whilst I was on board the vessel was between Vanimo Harbour and the town of Aitape.

Subject Report.

A beach survey currently being conducted by a combined Army/Navy survey team, had, until the 16th May been operating within the West Sepik District.

I accompanied the ship ~~fax~~ from Vanimo Harbour to Aitape Town, in the capacity of liason officer.

When operating in the near vicinity of villages I accompanied the Army team to act as interpreter and also give advice with the aid of local knowledge. Much information was gleaned through perusal of Patrol Reports covering the area being surveyed.

When not in the near vicinity of native villages I accompanied the Navy survey team and assisted where possible.

Little contact was made with the local people. When contact was made it was only to ask questions relating to old village sites and tracks etc.

Few questions were asked by the natives of the purpose of the survey once they were told the survey was basically a mapping of the beach and hinterland.

J. Kabisch
J. Kabisch
Patrol Officer

(2)

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday 10th April 1969.

Departed Base Camp at Sissano and flew to Vanimo where I joined Survey ship H.M.A.S. Madang.

Friday 11th April 1969.

With ship at Vanimo.

Saturday 12th April 1969.

With ship at Vanimo.

Sunday 13th April 1969.

With ship at Vanimo.

Monday 14th April 1969.

On board ship at Survey Grounds.

Tuesday 15th April 1969.

~~xxxxxxx~~ At Vanimo.

Wednesday 16th April 1969.

0800 hrs to survey grounds. 1045 hrs commenced survey activities. Returned to ship at 1845 hrs.

Thursday 17th April 1969.

0800 hrs to shore with survey team. 1530 hrs returned to ship and thence to Vanimo.

Friday 18th April 1969.

At Vanimo

Saturday 19th April 1969.

0915 to survey area. 1300 hrs inshore with survey team. Returned ship 1800 hrs.

Sunday 20th April 1969.

0815 hrs inshore with survey team. 1330 hrs returned to ship. 1715 hrs disembarked at Aitape.

Monday 5th May 1969.

Departed Aitape per aircraft for Vanimo and rejoined ship H.M.A.S. Madang.

Tuesday 6th May 1969.

Departed Vanimo 1700 hrs for Frittwitz point. Went inshore with survey team and assisted. Returned to ship 1700 hrs and anchored overnight.

Wednesday 7th May 1969.

0830 hrs departed ship and went inshore with survey team. Returned at 1530 hrs and proceeded to Vanimo.

Thursday 8th May 1969.

At Vanimo.

Friday 9th May 1969.

0900 hrs departed Vanimo for survey area. 1130 hrs inshore with survey team. 1800 hrs returned ship and overnighted.

PATROL DIARY (Continued).

Saturday 10th May 1969.

Moved to next anchorage and went inshore with survey team at 1000 hrs. Returned to ship at 1430 hrs and overnigheted.

Sunday 11th May 1969.

0830 inshore with survey team. 1630 hrs returned to ship and overnigheted.

Monday 12th May 1969.

Returned to Vanimo.

Tuesday 13th May 1969.

At Vanimo.

Wednesday 14th May 1969.

At Vanimo.

Thursday 15th May 1969.

Moved to survey area and survey team went inshore, Ship moved to Aitape where Army Captain and self did local road survey. Returned to ship and anchored overnight.

Friday 16th May 1969.

Inshore with army Captain and completed road survey Departed ship and stayed at Aitape.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 11 Of 1968/69

Subdistrict..... Aasape

District..... West Sepik

Type of Patrol..... Special

Patrol Conducted by..... J. Rabisch Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.) } Part Sissano Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
..... 1 Member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 10/6/69 To 6/7/69 (Broken)

No. of Days..... 9

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Establishment of School Check on Well Progress
Check on State of Villages and Roads

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2328

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

28/8, 1969

J. E. Wakeford
District Commissioner. 441

57-16-92

9th September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. AITAPE 11/18-69.

Your reference 67-1-3 of 27th August, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. J. Kabisch, Patrol Officer to part BISSANO Census Division.

It is pleasing to know that the people are supporting the Council's road construction work. I note your pertinent comment on the road survey. This is a vital point, and it is one that is often overlooked.

Mr. Kabisch's report is generally quite sound, though his situation report should have been more informative.

(T. W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

Mr. J. Kabisch,
Patrol Officer,
Base Camp,
BISSANO. West Sepik District.

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



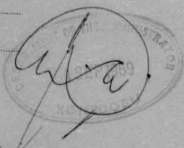
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16. 92.

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

(7)



District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.
27th August, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Aitape Patrol No. 11 of 68/69

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol undertaken by Mr. J. Wakeford P.O. to part of the Sissano Census Division.

- (i) Patrol Instructions 67-1-2 of 2nd June, 1969 from the A.D.C. Aitape;
- (ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;
- (iii) Copy of covering comments, 67-1-5 of 19th August, 1969 from A.D.C. Aitape;
- (iv) Copy of comments, 67-1-3 of 27th August, 1969 to the A.D.C. Aitape.

2. No further comments are necessary.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. Wakeford) WJ

District Commissioner.

67-1-3

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

23th August, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AITAPE.

SUBJECT: Aitape Patrol No.11 of 1968/69

Receipt of the report arising out of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. In addition to your comments I wish to make the following:

- (i) Reasons for the delayed onward forwarding inadvertant filing away, are noted. I trust you have chastised the person concerned as this also happened in respect of the report for Patrol No.8 of 1968/69.
- (ii) As you state the support for road construction is most gratifying. Neighbouring groups should not be discouraged from assisting in such work provided it is fully understood that such work does not cancel their obligations to the Council in respect of road extensions through their home area.
- (iii) As the Aroporo-Ramo-Goiniri road is a logical extension of the Aitape-Pes road I trust that the route was surveyed by a competent person. It would have a most adverse effect on the attitude of the people if it was subsequently found, when the upgrading of the road as a Rural Development project takes place, that sections of the road had to be abandoned because of poor grades. Nothing disheartens people more than to find their hard work to be of no avail.
- (iv) I note that you have informed Mr. Kabisch that in future a much fuller Situation Report will be necessary. Should it not be received then the report must be returned for recompilation with appropriate advice to this office.
- (v) Mr. Kabisch must conclude each daily diary entry as to where he slept. For example the entry for 10th June, 1969 should conclude as follows "Slept Ramo".

....2.....

(15)

- (vi) It is noted that the patrol extended into July. Please ensure that the two days concerned are credited to your 1969/70 Patrol days.

3. It is a long time since I have received a letter so poorly typed as were your comments. It is to be hoped that this will be the first and last time I do receive such a hodge podch of corrections, erasers, overtyping etc. from your office.

J E Wakeford
.....
(J. E. Wakeford) LG
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

Distroff
67-1-5

Russell/HN

14
Sub District Office,

A I T A P E,

West Sepik District,
19/8/69.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
V A N I H C.

Aitape Patrol No. 11 of 1968/69.

The attached report received from Mr. J Kabisch, Patrol Officer, Sissako, refers. The report was first received here in mid July but was returned to the writer to have enough copies prepared. It was represented on the 8th August, filed by clerical staff, and found by good luck today.

Mr. Kabisch has conducted a special purpose patrol and his report has been worded accordingly:- I would make the following comments:-

1. Local Government & Political Development.

It is gratifying that the people support the development projects undertaken by the Council. My thought, however, is we should not push too hard too fast. With our on extending roads-bridges limited by the amount the local population can contribute, and the cost of constructing a good fair weather road being about \$5,000 per mile, it will be about 7 years before these motor bike trucks are upgraded and form part of a workable east coast road. Knowing these people, it will not take seven years for them to become disgruntled. I fear that when we finally want labour to work side by side with council and administration resources they will be unwilling to co-operate.

2. Mr. Langro, with his ministerial position, claims to have no time whatever to visit this part of his constituency. Infact, I doubt if he is missed.

Mr. Awol does attempt to speak to the people and is held in high regard.

3. Education.

An inland school site has been spoken about for years. This idea is now receiving active support from the SIAU Council. I am asking Mr. Kabisch to supply fuller details of the number of children able to attend, the area of land available, etc.

Mr. Kalo has already agreed to inspect a proposed site in this year.

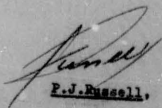
4. Village Wells.

Construction, and particularly maintenance, of wells is a continuing project undertaken by the SIAU Council. Unfortunately the Council has not yet succeeded in training anybody to do this work and in the Sissako area it is one Council activity which is carried out by the Administration.

13

Mr. Kabisch is investigating further the proposed water supply for Arop with a hope of initiating a Rural Development project.

In future I will be expecting Mr. Kabisch to submit a fuller Situation Report as detailed in para. 3, sec. 3, page 3 of Headquarters Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Mr. Kabisch has now spent considerable time at Sissano and should be supplying just that sort of information.



P.J. Russell,

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. J. Kabisch, Sissano.

Distroff

67-1-5

Russell/MH

Sub District Office.

A I T A P E,

West Sepik District,
19/8/69.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
V A N I M O.

Aitape Patrol No. 11 of 1968/69.

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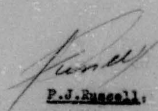
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(11)

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P.J. Russell,

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. J. Kabisch, Sissano.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

Telegrams Distroff
Our Reference 67-1-2
If calling ask for
Mr. _____

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
Aitape, West Sepik,
2 nd June 1969.

Mr. J. Kabisch,
Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp, Sissano,
SISSANO LAGOON.

Patrol No. 11 Aitape

Please prepare to depart on patrol from Sissano on 10th June 1969 to patrol part of the Sissano Census Division.

I want you visit the following villages, Ramo, Sumo, Mori and Savasui in the vicinity of the Rhainbrom river and following this continue on through Drome, Bairira and Geiniri, returning to Sissano via Arop village.

While in the vicinity of Ramo, Sumo ect. please check on the general state of the villages including roads and track maintenance ect. I wish to know what is the general feeling of the people of the Sumo Ward of the Siau Local Government Council to their new (re-elected) councillor and what is his general attitude towards the Administration and the Council.

Have a good long talk with the Sumo people on matters ~~xxx~~ pertaining to political education i.e. they have a council, a councillor ect. and having such they are expected to pull their weight in the general activities of the council.

At the last Council meeting here in Aitape ~~xxx~~ Councillors from the Ramo-Drome area stated, again, their wish to have a Primary T School established in the area. There is now objection from the Mission to such an establishment and in fact they have stated support for such a project. Get the feeling of the people of the area and I would also like your opinion as to a possible site for the proposed school.

Check on the progress of Council wells in the Bairira Drome and Geiniri areas and on your return to Sissano go via Arop and check well progress there.

You should attend to all matters of general Administration while on patrol and at the completion of your patrol you will be required to submit a situation report within a week of the patrol being stood down.

Remember you will be required here in Aitape for the Supreme Court sittings which are to commence on approximately 21st of June -- ensure you arrive before this date.

If you have any queries please contact me. I wish you a successful patrol.

(K.R. Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Introduction.

This short patrol departed Sissano Base Camp on the 10th June 1969 to patrol part of the Sissano Census Division.

The patrol visited the villages of Ramo, Sumo, Mafoka, Mori, Savamui/nebika, Barira/Drome, Walwali, Goinirã and Arop. It is interesting to note, that all villages visited excepting Arop were travelled to and from by motor cycle. This indicates the very good condition of roads at the present time.

One of the main reasons for the patrol was to visit Sumo and establish the general feeling of the people towards the Council, and the Administration, and also the Councillors attitude towards the Council and Administration.

Further a check was to be made of sites and progress of Council well installations.

Discussions were held with the people of Barira/Drome and reresentatives of other villages re the establishment of a government school in the area.

All aims of the patrol were successfully achieved.

(8)

Diary.

10th June 1969.

0830 hrs departed Sissano for Ramo, arriving Ramo 1130 hrs, after going to Arop. Travel was by speed boat and motor bike. Afternoon inspected village and talked with people

11th June 1969.

0815 hrs departed Ramo for Sumo per motor bike, arriving Sumo 0905 hrs. 1030 hrs to Mafoka to inform them of my arrival and return to Sumo by 1100 hrs. Afternoon conducted a long meeting with villages of Sumo, Mori, Mafoka, and Savamui Nebike.

12th June 1969.

0800 hrs departed Sumo for Mori, arriving at 0820 hrs. Departed Mori 0830hrs for Savamui/Nebike arriving 0850 hrs. Talked with a gathering of people and returned to Mori at 1020hrs. Late afternoon held discussions with Mori people

13th June 1969.

0830 hrs departed Mori for Barira/Drome, arriving 1050 hrs. Carriers arrive 1430 hrs. Afternoon to Walwali and Goiniri to inform them of next days meeting.

14th June 1969.

Morning spent marking road so that gradients were not too steep for motor bike. Inspected school site, with other village representatives, and in afternoon had a long meeting re the proposed new school.

15th June 1969.

Departed Barira/Drome for Sissano at 1030 hrs, and arrived Sissano at 1230 hrs.

16th June 1969.

To Arop per speed boat in 20minutes. Inspected well site and school and had short talk with people. Returned Sissano 1130 hrs.

1st July 1969.

To Arop per speed boat arriving 1330 hrs. Afternoon inspected village and had a talk with the people re taxes, school and siting of water pump.

2nd July 1969.

Morning to Arop school to investigate coconuts on school ground. Returned to Sissano at 1200 hrs.

Local Government.

Generally a quite receptive area towards Local Government. Many of these people have been to Aitape to witness the Council meetings in operation. They realise that although the Council is not spending a great deal of the tax money within the different villages, the Council is, spending much money on roads which will eventually link their villages to Aitape. This will enable them to participate more fully in the general development of the Aitape Sub District.

Whilst many of the people have seen Council meetings in operation, it would do no harm whatsoever for the Council to change its venue and hold some meetings away from Aitape. Particularly at this time of the year, when seas are calm, a meeting could be held in the vicinity of the Base Camp. I feel such a meeting would attract a lot of people, as in most cases it is only a days walk from the village to the Base Camp. A meeting here would be of particular interest to people west of the Rhambrum River and south of the Sumo - Ramo Road, as these people, if they wished to see a meeting in Aitape would have to face a two to three day walk.

Local Government Councillors.

Of the nine villages visited only five have councillors residing in the village. The other four villages are catered for by councillors residing in near-by villages. In general the councillors seem to be doing a good job for their respective wards. This is reflected in the general good condition of roads cleanliness of villages and attitude of people towards Local Government.

A great deal of the attitude of the people towards realising that at this time the best method of development is not through large scale development in the village, but through increasing communications to these villages must be credited to the councillors.

The Councillors of Goiniri, Barira/Drome and Ramo have been lobbying for the proposed Government school to be built near their villages. This was reflected in talks which I had with other villages. Whilst each Councillor was eager to have the school for his village, each was prepared to step down in the face of the peoples general opinion,

The re-elected Councillor for the Sumo ward, is at this stage trying to improve the image he has created over the past year of two. To his credit, the roads were all well cut the village quite clean and tidy and a considerable amount of

work being carried out on housing and sanitation. (the result of a recent Public Health Patrol.

The Councillor had just returned from a council meeting in Aitape, and held a long talk with the assembled villagers on what had occurred at the meeting, further work required in the vicinity of the village and progress he had seen while at Aitape.

I had a long private talk with this councillor regarding his responsibilities to the people as their councillor and what is generally expected of a councillor. His only reason for not attending council meetings was that he was sick and tired of walking all the way to Aitape every month. Whilst talking with him it was evident that he is neither anti-Administration or Council, but is quite pro Administration and Council in his outlook.

He certainly wishes his area to participate in the general development of the area and I feel that he may enjoy a little more co-operation from the people in his ward in the future.

House of Assembly Members.

Mr. Awol has been absent from the area, both in Australia and in Pt. Moresby much of the time since Christmas. Little can be added to Patrol Report 1 of July/August last year. Mr. Awol has been, during his time in Aitape, moving around and seeing some of his constituents. I hope that he continues this policy on his return and can visit a few more of the remote villages in the patrol area.

Mr. Langro is to most of these people still unknown.

Political Education.

At Sumo Village, a meeting was held with people from Mafoka, Moxi and Savanui/Vabike villages in attendance. The main points of this meeting were dealing with councillors responsibilities to his voters and reasons why electors should insist that they are at all times represented at Council meetings.

In my report 1 of 1968/69 I stated that the councillor from Sumo appeared to be ruled by the whims of the people who were more concerned with rejoicing than working. At the meeting held at Sumo it was stressed that if the people in the area wished to benefit from the council they must be prepared to pull their weight and do some work.

(5)

General Rural Development.

As has been mentioned previously, Rural development at this time is based largely on an access road linking these villages to Aitape, whence produce may be economically moved from this area to the market.

Councillors from this area have recently visited the Pes area to view works progress on the West Coast Road. The work being carried out there has created a very good impression on the councillors, who in turn have told their villagers of this impression.

As a result, the councillors west of the Rhaimbrum River have agreed to send from each village, a contingent of men every second week to assist the Sumo people to cut their section of the Sumo Ramo Road.

There remains a small section of clearing to be done on the Ramo Barira section of the West Coast Road, which the Ramo's will finish before starting to clear their section of the Sumo Ramo Road.

The West Coast Road is then, completely cut from Aroporo to Ramp. A small section remains, near Ramo of the Ramo Barira section of the road. The Barira Walwali section is completely cut and the Barira's are now working on their slightly hilly section to enable it to be opened to easy access for motor bikes. The Walwali section of this road is out and drains have been dug on each side of the road, 21 feet apart. The road from Walwali to Goinere is open to motor bikes. The Goinere people are sending each week a contingent of people to assist the Hengian people in the clearing of the remaining part of their section.

Bridging, capable of taking motor bikes has been constructed over all rivers up to 30 feet wide. This means that during the whole patrol the only rivers which the motor bike had to be carried across were the Rhaimbrum river near Sumo and the river which is next to Walwali Village. This then opens up some 30 miles of the inland to motor bike access, an achievement which the people are justifiably proud.

④

Education.

Whilst on Patrol through this area, I informed each village through which I passed, that a meeting would be held at Barira/Drome on the 14th June to discuss a school site. Further, villages inland, which I did not visit were asked to send representatives to this meeting to bring forth each village's views on the matter.

On the afternoon of the 14th representatives of 13 villages gathered to discuss the proposed school and siting of same. The priest-in-charge Barira/Drome Mission was also present.

It was agreed by all present that the best place to build the school was Barira/Drome as it was the most central to outlying villages. Close proximity to an airstrip was also considered an advantage. The site set aside by the people of Barira/Drome is about 200 yards off the West Coast Road.

Many people were a little apprehensive about the Government building a school close to an established mission school. The Priest in charge then spoke to the people stating that the mission were in fact in favour of the Government establishing a school, and that the Mission would still be giving religious instruction to the pupils. He pointed out that the mission school would continue to run until such time that the students now in standard 1 had completed their education and the Government school had completely taken over the education of the children.

After his talk there were no fears by the people that the mission had any objection to a Government school.

I personally agree with what was decided by the people as

1. Barira/Drome is more centrally situated than any other village
2. Communications are good (an established aro-drome and on the route of the West Coast Road.
3. The land is not subject to flooding and the area set aside is quite large.
4. All delegates at the meeting were in agreement of the site and situation as proposed.

Roughly the site chosen is situated seven minutes walk north of the village along the west coast Road and is about 200 yards east of the road.

Health.

A week before this patrol went into the field, a European led medical patrol passed through the area. Consequently health was as good as I have seen it and all Aid posts were

(3)

Health. (cont.)

well stocked. The medical patrol also resited the wells which are awaiting construction, and left instructions re distances of buildings from well sites etc. The only thing upon which to comment in this sphere is that the well at Sumo is dry, due to a large fall in the water table, which can be expected at this time of the year.

I believe Mr. Goodwin, the builder of the well is shortly going to Sumo to see if the situation can be rectified.

Many new tickets were seen in each village, as a result of the medical patrol and I feel that if a patrol as such were to become a regular feature in the area it would benefit the area greatly.

Well Sites at Barira/Drome and Goiniri have all been prepared and pre-requisites of putting in a well were explained by the medical patrol.

The Arop well site is presenting many problems. The original site suggested is subject to flooding in the Nth West. Other sites inspected by the medical patrol were unsatisfactory due to salinity. At a meeting with the Arop people it was suggested by the councillor that as the only available site is a couple of miles from the village that a well be installed there and he would make approaches to the council for the installation of an diesel pump to pump the water to the village, using much the same system as at Aitape. The scheme is I think quite feasible, but I feel costs would prohibit the council installing the unit.

Law and Order.

No courts were held during the Patrol. Several minor disputes were settled by arbitration.

Missions.

The only mission visited by the patrol was the Ronel Mission situated at Barira/Drome. This mission station caters for the religious need of all villages visited by the patrol.

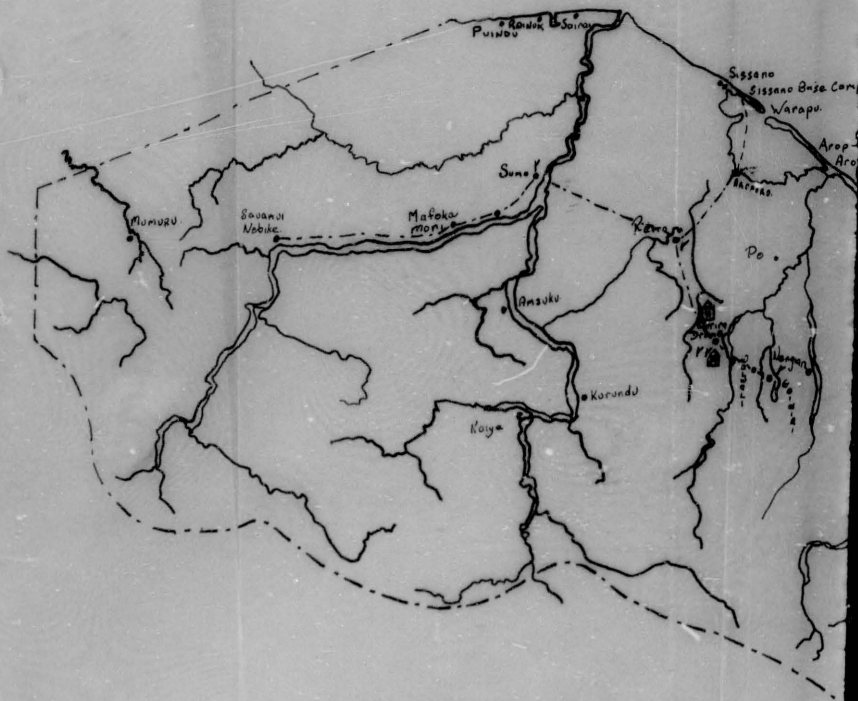
The priest in charge, Father Maurice, is actively interested in the general development of the area. He is personally ~~interested~~ in favour of the establishment of a government school and has encouraged the people for their own benefit to push for the school.

He has reestablished ~~catechist~~ catechist classes in most villages to enable those children too old to get a

Missions.(cont.)

formal education, at least the basis of an education.

He has established and participates in an inter village soccer competition which is played weekly. I saw one afternoon of matches and the interest displayed by competitors and spectators alike was considerable.



Legend.

Patrols Route - - - - -

Wells - Sires - - - - -

Mission School 

Govt School Site 

