

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES

OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

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STATION: Menyamyia

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1967 - 1968

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 12]

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

PATROL REPORT OF: MENYAMYA MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 15 [12] 1967/68 ..... Number of Reports: 4 .....

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[ 1 ]	2 OF 1967-68	P.J. LANCASTER ADC	SOUTHERN CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	4.9.67 - 11.9.67	
[ 2 ]	3 OF 1967-68	K.SANDELL CPO	WESTERN MENYAMYA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	18.9.67 - 27.9.67	
[ 3 ]	4 OF 1967-68	K.SANDELL CPO	NORTHERN CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	11.10.67 - 26.10.67	
[ 4 ]	5 OF 1967-68	P.H. SIMPSON PO	WAPI AND LANGAMAR CENSUS DIU	MAP	27.11.67 - 14.12.67	
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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1967-1968

MENYAMYA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-67-68	P. J. Lancaster	Southern Census Div.
3-67-68	K. Sandell	Western Menyamya C.D.
4-67-68	K. Sandell	Northern C.D.
5-67-68	P.H. Simpson	Wapi & Langamar C.D.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. No.2 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by P.J. Lancaster a/Assistant District Commissioner

Area Patrolled Southern Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K. Sandell C.P.O.

Natives 2 members R.F.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter 1 A.P.O. (part patrol only)

Duration—From 4/9/1967 to 11/9/1967

Number of Days 8 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19 67

Medical ...../...../19 67

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol Political education. Routine general administration.

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13 18 1967

[Signature] 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 ....



62-671  
January 17th, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

MEBYAMIA PATROL REPORT NO.2/67-68

Receipt of the above report with your comments and those of Mr. Lancaster is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Sandell is to be congratulated on his lengthy, informative and neatly typed report. This junior officer's interest in field work is clearly seen.
3. Please ensure that the ADC in future will not be tardy in submitting the patrol reports of his junior officers to you.
4. I would like to see Patrol Instructions attached to all reports submitted by junior officers.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director.



67. 6. 21



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

67-2-5



Department of District Administration.

Morobe District,  
LAE.

12th December, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI.

MENYANYA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1967/68

Forwarded herewith please find the report of Menyanya Patrol No. 2 of 1967/68 submitted by Mr. K. Sandell, Cadet Patrol Officer, who accompanied Mr. P. Lancaster, a/Assistant District Commissioner on this patrol.

This patrol reveals a satisfactory state of affairs in the area visited and the native situation calls for no particular comment. Mr. Sandell has commented on the change in style of native housing in the area patrolled, and I feel that changes to a coastal type house in these mountain areas should not be encouraged as experience elsewhere in this District has shown that where people have foresaken their traditional style house, there appears to be an increase in respiratory infections leading to high infant mortality in some cases.

It is not surprising that these people were incapable of absorbing much of the Political Education material which was explained to them, as their level of sophistication is very low and it will be a considerable time before they will get a reasonable understanding of politics.

Delay in submission of this report was brought about in part by it having to be returned to Menyanya for Mr. Sandell's signatures.

The report is well presented although containing a number of spelling errors which Mr. Sandell should take care to avoid in future reports. He has obviously paid close attention to his work and has no doubt gained useful experience while accompanying Mr. Lancaster.

(H.P. SEALE)  
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

15

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,  
MENYAKYA.  
7th November, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
L.M.

PATROL S.MENYAKYA. - K.SANDELL

Attached is the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. Sandell. Mr. Sandell has once again presented a neat and concise report factually well reported. I have little to offer by way of comment.

It is noted that the reaction in this area for the political education programme is much the same as others - rather unrewarding work.

The visit to Iwatsua village has been the subject of separate correspondence between myself and the O.I.C. Kaintiba. There seems to be little point in trying to administer it from this station as it is just as inaccessible from here as from Kaintiba. However I have recommended that the O.I.C. Kaintiba allows another patrol to visit the area from this station merely to follow up the first.

P.J. LANCASTER,  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA,  
Morobe District.

2nd October, 1967.

The Assistant-District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA.

MENYAMYA PATROL No.2 - 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by: P.J. Lancaster a/A.D.C.

Area Patrolled: Southern Census Division

Personnel Accompanying  
the Patrol: K. Sandell C.P.O.  
2 Members R.P.N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter  
1 A.P.O. (part of patrol  
only)

Duration of Patrol: 4/9/67 to 11/9/67  
8 days duration

Last Patrol to the  
Area: D.D.A. 1967  
P.H.D. 1967

Objects of the Patrol: Political education  
Routine general  
administration

Map reference: Map attached



## INTRODUCTION

Menyanya Patrol No.2 of 1967/68 was conducted into the Southern Census Division, an area of some 81 square miles. The topography of the area does not vary much from that found in the entire Menyanya administrative area. This being kunai covered hills and becomes thickly wooded mountain tops with a dense undergrowth.

Except for the last two villages visited weather conditions were found to be reasonably dry with cold nights. The villages of Harlingi and Iwatua were experiencing rather heavy rainfalls each day, this made walking tracks wet and muddy delaying walking times between villages.

The main objectives of the patrol were to carry out Political education, using the printed leaflets and booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea" now being distributed. Routine general administration was also carried out whilst the patrol was in the field.

Socially the Census Division is reasonably settled, however economically this area is not making any advancement. This mainly due to the fact that there does not exist any form of cash cropping that may assist the area in improving it's economy.

## DIARY

4th September, 1967.

Departed Menyanya for Kainye, AWT 1hr 30mins. Walking track in good condition. Political education talk given to both Kainye No.1 and Kainye No.2, assembled at Kainye No.1. Kainye No.1 to Wiama AWT 1hr 30min on a good track, Political education given in afternoon. Overnight Wiama.

5th September, 1967.

Departed Wiama to Kwakope 1hr 15min AWT. Political education talk given. Court case heard at Kwakope by Mr. Lancaster, involved an assault by a male village native, resulted in a conviction and sentence of 3 months. Departed for Lagai, walking track in a reasonable condition, AWT 2 hours. Arrived Lagai to find a poor attendance in the village. Political education talk given in the afternoon. Overnight Lagai.

6th September, 1967.

Lagai to Harlingi, AWT 2 hours 45 minutes, track in a fair condition. Political education talk given. Overnight Harlingi.



7th September, 1967.

Departed Harlingi for the "new" village, name later given as Iwataua on arriving there. Walking time considerably delayed due to the condition of the track, this being only a native track which leads to a small hamlet of 8 persons, a break away from Harlingi, the track from here on becomes poorer, being wet and extremely muddy, in places a track had to be cut as the patrol went.

Arrived at Iwataua with the AWT being 5 hours 30 minutes. On arrival the patrol was informed that this group has previously been visited by Kaintiba patrols. Overnight Iwataua rest house which serves as a meeting place for the two groups of Iwataua and the smaller Piagabe group.

8th September, 1967.

At Iwataua, talked with villagers of both Iwataua and Piagabe on matters of area of land held, those in the village who have worked at the coast or been outside their villages, relationships with the closer villages, such as Harlingi and the Vailala people. Population of both groups taken, 169 persons seen from Iwataua and 75 from Piagabe. Overnight Iwataua.

9th September, 1967.

Iwataua to Harlingi over the same route taken on the 7th September, arrived Harlingi with an AWT of 5 hours. Overnight Harlingi.

10th September, 1967.

Harlingi to Iagai 1 hour 45 minutes, regrouped carriers, then on to Iwaia, AWT from Iagai 3 hours 45 minutes, walking track wet and in pool condition. Overnight Iwaia.

11th September, 1967.

Iwaia to the Kwapalim Mission station 25 minutes. Kwapalim to Menyanya following the vehicular road to Menyanya AWT 1 hour 50 minutes. End of Patrol.

#### RECEPTION OF PATROL

The patrol was well received in all villages visited.

Fresh foods being brought to the patrol for sale, these were paid for with matches, soap and tobacco, those villages close to the station accepting money in preference to trade goods.



VILLAGES

Village sites throughout the Census Division are mainly situated on mountain ridges, except the village of Lagai which is located in the floor of a small valley. The general standard of housing was found to be reasonable with an effort being made to

The type of housing in this area is mainly the traditional style "round-house", however the coastal designed home being off the ground on stilts is becoming more familiar. This is particularly so in those villages closer to Menyanya, this may be credited to the influence of the Mission workers found in most villages.

The villages of Kainye, Wiama and through to Kwakope were found to be rather clean both around the houses and surrounding village area. It was very pleasing to note that the amount of pigs roaming free in the village has greatly decreased, these now being fenced at a acceptable distance from the living area. A supply of fresh clean water was found in all villages at a short distance from the houses.

Hygiene and sanitation at the majority of villages was of a fair standard, more so in the places closer to the station, rather than those that were later visited. At Lagai and Harlingi, where no actual villages exist, but a number of surrounding hamlets it was difficult to see all, however those seen were attempting to keep their respective areas clean.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

In general all Village Officials are doing the best they can in their positions, showing a fair amount of interest in the work. The Luluai of Wiama was particularly helpful to the patrol and participated to a full extent in the Political Education talk given at Wiama.

The loyalty of the Village Officials in this area cannot be disputed, as all are loyal to the Administration, if not at times fully aware of their position in the village.

No appointments or terminations were found to be necessary whilst the patrol was in the field.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

There does exist a definite distinction between those villages closer to the Menyanya station, such as Kainye, Wiama and Kwakope and those villages further into the Census Division (Lagai and Harlingi). As the previous mentioned villages were the first to have a great portion of the young men recruited to the labour on the coast and are now returning bringing with them new ideas, which they are now affecting in their respective villages. Through this, moderate changes are now taking place in the village organisation.



As mentioned with the returning of the younger men from working on the coast and the introduction of newer ways of thinking, friction arises between the young ones and the older men who still cling to their old traditional ways of thinking. This point maybe seen in the method of paying "bride price", the young men wanting to use money and the ~~old men wanting to use~~ <sup>? shall</sup> have previously done. This is only natural in places that still maintain the old ways of tradition and have not yet fully accepted the newer fashions in thought.

The attitude of the people towards the European is friendly, the same applies to both the Administration and the Mission.

The Lagai and Harlingi has not advanced to the same state as those village closer to Manyamya, where the latter villages have made a greater step forward in the move away from the old system of hamlets and adopting the method of forming one central village. The previous mentioned places still remain in hamlets of individual family groups. One group of 8 persons have established a hamlet some 3 hours walk from Harlingi. However throughout the whole area they are socially settled, with very little inter-tribal disputes existing.

There are no movements or organisations present in the area. The care of aged and infirm persons are well looked after in the village, as is such with the families of absentee workers.

#### AGRICULTURE

There is no form of cash cropping in the Southern Census Division. It appears that no interest is held by the people of this area in introducing any form of cash crop that may assist their economy, as all are quite nappy to continue on in their own sweet way. A small quantity of coffee was noticed at Kainye No. 1, but from the state it was in it appears that the owner or owners have very little or no knowledge at all of tending it.

The villages depend entirely upon subsistence farming, growing mainly sweet potato, taro, sugar cane, bananas etc which readily suffice their needs. Some European vegetables are grown as well, these do not feature to any great extent in their diet, closer villages to the station are able to sell them at the government station or at the Australian Lutheran Mission.

At Iwataua and Piagabe the patrol noticed and was informed of the shortage of sweet potato. This is due to the rather high rainfall that this area receives, under such conditions sweet potato will not grow. However there does not exist any food shortage at these two places, as the quantity of other foods available, particularly taro compensates for the deficiency in sweet potato.



LIVESTOCK

There is no livestock in the Southern Census Division.

Pigs, fowls and dogs are to be found in all villages. Few pigs were seen roaming the area, as the people are accepting the idea of having them fenced at a reasonable distance from the living area.

FORESTS

No economic stands of timber were noticed whilst the patrol was in the area.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

There is no form of commerce or industry being undertaken in this Census Division.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS

Few complaints were brought to the patrol whilst in the field, those which did arise were of a minor nature, involving pigs, gardens and were arbitrated on.

The Aid Post Orderly of Wiama complained of a male village native who has his house near the main supply of fresh water which serves the Aid Post. He had been placing rubbish in the water, causing it to be unusable for the Aid Post. The man involved was spoken to in regards this matter and instructed to move his home down to the normal village site as soon as possible. The Village Official is to ensure that this is done without delay.

One court was heard by Mr Lancaster at Kwakope village, it involved a male village native who had struck his wife with a bush knife during an argument. The court case resulted in a conviction and sentence of three (3) months being imposed on the defendant under Regulation 83(a) of the N.A.R. 1924 as amended.

REST HOUSES

The standard of rest houses in the Census Division were all found to be rather high and all in a reasonable state of repair. All prove adequate for the accommodation of the two patrolling officers.

Police houses were in good condition and capable of accommodating all personnel accompanying the patrol.



CARRIERS

Throughout the patrol a permanent carrier line was maintained this being recruited from Kainye village at the commencement of the patrol.

At times whilst the patrol was in the field it was necessary to employ carriers, these were gained quite readily in the village, as all are willing to carry for the patrol throughout this Census Division.

Payment of carriers is in cash money, trade goods such as soap, matches or tobacco being rarely asked for. It maybe necessary for a patrol gaining carriers from village to village, as those people further away from the station and the stores may prefer trade goods rather than money, so it would be only advisable to carry all required trade items.

HEALTH

The general standard of health throughout the Southern Census Division was noted as being quite good.

There is one Aid Post at Wiama village, which serves the villages of Kwakope, Lagai and Harlingi. The villages of Kainye No.1 and No.2 are within an hours walk from Menyanya and are able to gain medical attention from either the Government hospital or at the Australian Lutheran Mission.

Minor infections of sores were seen, this only resulting from lack of care or pure laziness on the persons part in not visiting the Aid Post. The Aid Post orderly who accompanied the patrol from Wiama, treated sores and common colds in all villages visited.

At the villages of Iwataua and Piagabe it was pleasing to see that the standard of health was quite satisfactory, considering that both these places are so isolated.

EDUCATION

The Australian Lutheran Mission have Siassi evangelists in most of the larger villages in the area, providing a limited form of education to the village children, however the main work of the evangelist is in religious tutoring.

Those who are seeking a higher form of education may gain this at either the Australian Lutheran Mission schools at Menyanya and Kwapalim or at the government Primary "T" school at Hakwange.



ROADS AND BRIDGES

Walking tracks throughout the area were found to be in good condition, with signs of work being done on them by the villages. Between Kwakope and Lagai the road is in a reasonable condition, except for some two hundred yards where the track ends into virtually unbroken bush. This matter has been previously spoken about by other patrols to both Lagai and Kwakope villages, as yet very little has been done to correct this section of the track.

Bridges that are in this Census Division are only of a small nature and all were found to be reasonably sound and not requiring any repair.

The only vehicular road, which does not actually exist in the Southern Census Division, but is found on the return walk back out of the area. The road goes from the Australian Lutheran Mission station at Kwapalim down to Menyama.

The walking track followed from harlingi to the villages of Iwataua and Piagabe, is only a native foot track. As the patrol went over it in extremely wet conditions, it was wet muddy and slowed down the walking pace and times, especially where a path had to be newly cut. It must be realised that this route is not a regular or even well known patrol track, as such it is not ~~the~~ reasonably *well* required of the villages to maintain it.

MISSIONS

The Australian Lutheran Mission is the only active mission in the Census Division. Missions evangelists are to be found in most of the larger villages, giving a limited form of education to the children, but mainly giving religious instruction. Small churches are to be seen in the large villages, (constructed from native materials)

The native pastors were of assistance to the patrol, as they were capable of assisting in the Political education programme. All are capable of reading Pidgin and some able to speak and read a limited amount of English, through this they will be able to follow up talks on Political education given by the patrol, by reading the distributed leaflets and booklets.

PERSONNEL

Two (2) members of the R.P.N.G.C. Menyama detachment accompanied the patrol. R.S. 1 forms have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.



PERSONNEL Cont'd

Senior Constable KOREPE: Performed his duties efficiently and in a helpful manner

Constable KAYO: experienced on patrol work. However carried out his duties well.

CONCLUSION

As the main objective of the patrol was to carry out Political education, refer to Appendix II for comments and to also conduct general administration, which was carried out as full as possible.

Economically the Southern Census Division has much room for development, at present there is no form of cash crop existing which may assist the area. However before this could be introduced a greater interest must be gain from the people so as to make any form of economy profit in the area.

Socially the area is rather well settled.

*X. Sandell*  
X. Sandell  
Cadet Patrol Officer

The number of people in the area reported at 165 for Iwatoa and 77 for the population of 242 persons. The group that I saw have work on the post and visited the Masyara station. Some relationships with the Marikwi people associations with Iwatoa also a few in the area with the Marikwi people and some with the Marikwi people.

Some weeks previous to the patrol the Marikwi people had been building a house and some from Masyara for the construction of a school. This one could be completed in a few weeks from here having assistance from the Marikwi and Marikwi people.



APPENDIX I

Patrols visited to Iwataua and Piagabe.

On the 7th September, 1967, the patrol departed Harlingi village for a group of people some six (6) hours walk from Harlingi itself. The patrol from information supplied, was led to believe that these two groups had not been visited by a government patrol. Later on arrival at the Iwataua group was told that patrols have visited them and that both these groups are under the Kaintiba administrative area.

Walking from Harlingi along a track that is only used by the people for gathering food and timber on the mountain behind Harlingi. The patrol crossed a large range of approximately 7000 feet, descended the other side and followed the IGIGNIK River to it's junction with the KOULAI River. Some three (3) hours walk from Harlingi there is a small hamlet of a family of 8 persons, which belong to Harlingi and have now broken away and residing on the IGIGNIK River.

The actual walk into Iwataua takes 5 hours 30 minutes, over a track that is rough and as it was continually raining throughout the whole walk in the track was extremely muddy and wet. In certain places bush had to be cut to find a way through.

On arrival at the rest house which serves as the meeting place for the two groups when a patrol comes, a friendly welcome was received. Once the patrol had settled in, fresh foods were brought up for sale by the people, these were paid for mainly in soap, matches and tobacco as was the preference rather than money. The food supply of both these two groups was rather good, however there was a shortage of sweet potato, this being due to the high rainfall that this area appears to receive, this not being ideal conditions for the growth of sweet potato. The quantity of other foods grown, taro, bananas sugar cane etc, supplies their needs sufficiently. Gardens of both groups may be seen extending along the banks of the KOULAI River.

The number of people in each group was counted at 169 for Iwataua and 75 in Piagabe, a total population of 244 persons. The patrol was informed that 8 males have work on the coast and some 23 have visited the Menyamya station. Both groups have strong relationships with the Harlingi people and limited associations with Lagai, also a fair amount of trading is done with the Headwater people near Kwapalim and with the Vailala groups.

Some weeks previous to the patrol's visit, nails and certain building implements had been sent from Menyamya for the construction of a rest house. This was found to be completed on arrival, the people from here gaining assistance from Harlingi, Lagai and Headwater groups.



It appears that these two groups are  
keen to be under the Menyanya administrative area.  
This wish was expressed to the patrol, however it  
was clearly stated and made clear that they are  
administered by Kaintiba.

The patrol departed Iwataua on the 9th  
September, 1967 and returned to Harlingi over the  
same route taken on the 7th September, patrol  
working time was 040, 5 hours.

The patrol was met by the people in  
the village of Iwataua, who were very  
friendly and welcoming. They were very  
keen to be under the Menyanya administrative  
area and expressed their wish to be  
administered by Menyanya. The patrol  
was informed that the people of Iwataua  
were very friendly and welcoming. They  
were very keen to be under the Menyanya  
administrative area and expressed their  
wish to be administered by Menyanya.

If any of the printed material  
political material is to be used in the  
Government of the area, it is the duty  
of the patrol to ensure that the people  
of the area are fully informed of the  
contents of the material. It is also  
the duty of the patrol to ensure that  
the people of the area are fully  
informed of the contents of the  
material.

As a result of the patrol, it  
is very important to get the contents of the  
printed material across to the people of the  
area. It is also important to ensure  
that the people of the area are fully  
informed of the contents of the  
material. It is also important to ensure  
that the people of the area are fully  
informed of the contents of the  
material.



APPENDIX II

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The sole purpose of the patrol was to conduct Political education, using the printed leaflets and the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea".

These were read over to the people in each village visited, elaborating on the main headings and attempting to get the people to ~~put~~ *open discuss* on any matter mentioned that they were not clear on or could not understand properly. This was found a complete loss as none would *raise name* any questions in regards to the talks. It was quite obvious that the contents of the talks were just not getting across to them. The usual reply when asked if they were clear on a certain point, was that the patrol had come around to give them this talk, which is very good, but we, referring to themselves, are just not capable of grasping it.

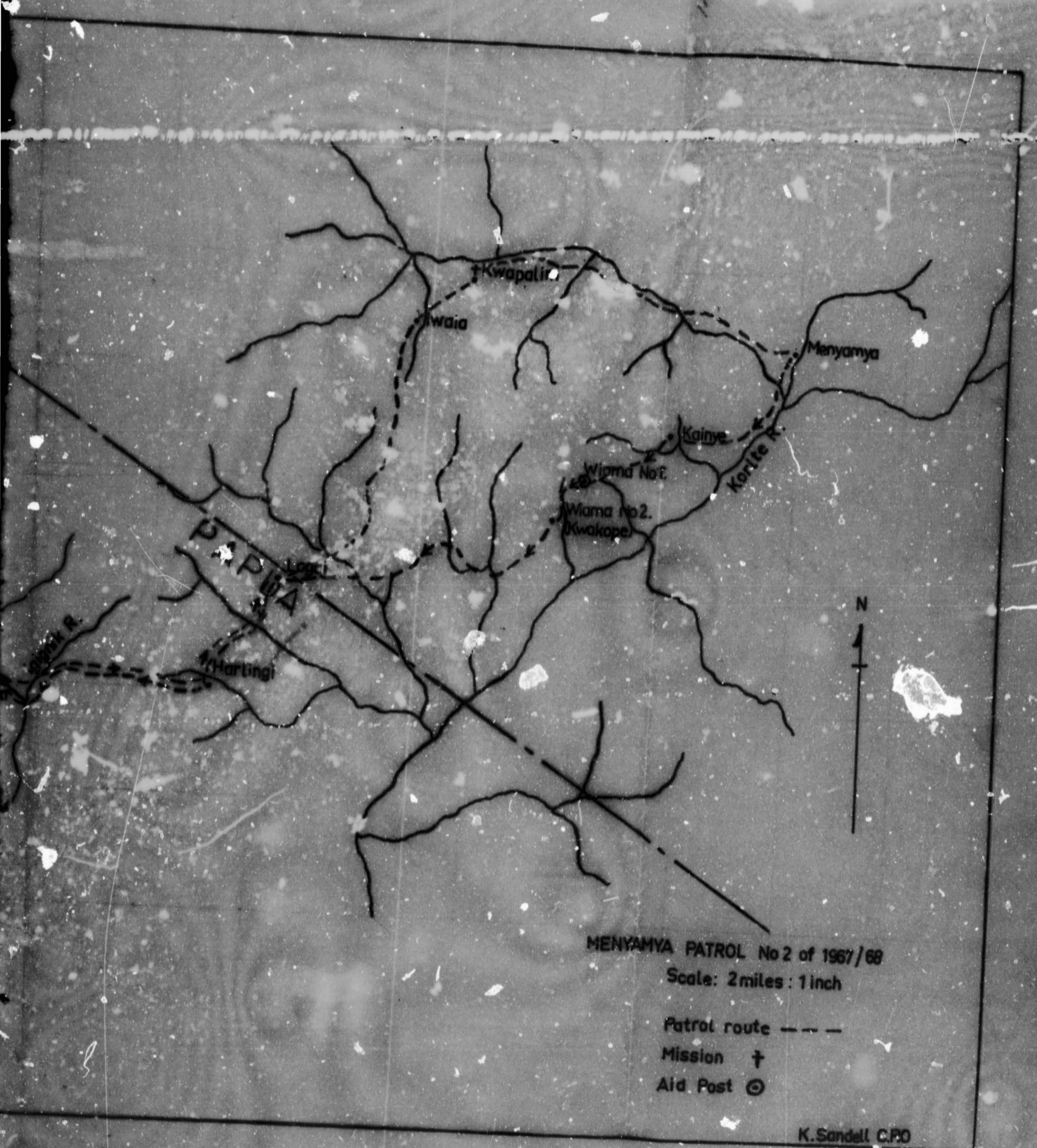
If any of the printed material on Political education is to be used the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea" is the better, for the Menyanya area. With future patrols visiting the area and continuing the talks given by this patrol using the above booklet, in time some step maybe made with the people in gaining a better understanding of the aims of the Political education talks. Then the printed leaflets may be used to a fuller extent.

At present, as found on this patrol, it is very difficult to get the contents of the printed material across to the people. This may be credited to either lack of interest on the peoples part or to the stage of development of them. Further patrols carrying out the same work, giving the talks over and over may gain some headway with the people of the Southern Census Division.









MENYAMYA PATROL No 2 of 1967/68  
Scale: 2 miles : 1 inch

- Patrol route - - - -
- Mission †
- Aid Post ⊙

K. Sandell C.P.O





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. No.3 of 1967/58

Patrol Conducted by K. Sandell Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Western Menyamya Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 member R.P.N.G.C. (3 days only)

Duration—From 18/9/1967 to 27/9/1967 1 Interpreter

Number of Days 9 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1967

Medical / / 1967

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol Political education. Routine general administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/10/1967

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



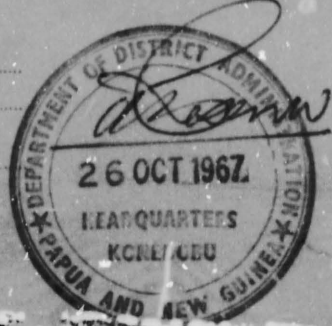
67.6.11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Popul

MIGR	
Female in Child Birth	
M	F

Telegrams.....  
 Des. Reference... 67-2-5  
 If calling ask for JPS/CEB  
 Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

Morobe District,  
LAE.

16th October, 1967.

The Director,  
 Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1967/68 -  
WEST MENYAMYA CENSUS DIVISION -  
MR. K. SANDELL, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

I am attaching herewith copy of a report submitted by Mr. Sandell, of a routine patrol to the West Menyama Census Division. The report is accompanied by a sketch map of the route followed, copy of patrol instructions issued to the Cadet and copy of comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Menyama.

2. You will note that the primary aim of this piece of field work was to carry out Political Education in the West Menyama Census Division. Mr. Lancaster was wise to instruct the Cadet not to become involved in land disputes. The report shows that Mr. Sandell has carried out a conscientious patrol. His task was a difficult one. The people are of course still at a very primitive stage of development. The majority of them do not speak pidgen and most have no knowledge at all of the world without their isolated mountain district.

3. You will note that the most useful publication in this particular area (and indeed throughout the Menyama Sub-District in general), is the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea".

4. The report is quite well typed and set out. Mr. Sandell's attention is drawn to the correct spelling of "Giri Giri". Matters raised in the report are generally covered by Mr. Lancaster's comments. The task of carrying out Political Education amongst such people must at times be disheartening, but as Mr. Lancaster has noted, each such patrol has some effect, even if small, and we can but persevere with our efforts in this field.

5. Matters of interest to other Departments have been passed to them.

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

67-2-5

Sub-District Office,  
Menyamya.

14th September, 1967.

Mr. K.G.T. Sandell,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Menyamya.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - WESTERN C.D.

On Monday the 18th of September you will depart for the Western Census Division for approximately 10 days in company with Corp. Bakom and one other member of the Menyamya detachment.

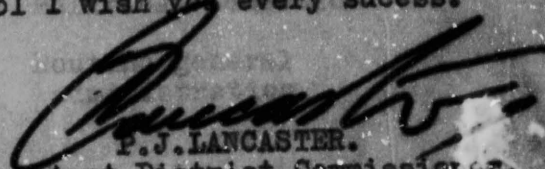
I would suggest that you commence your patrol at Hakwange - spend two nights here as there are 10 villages that assemble here. Continue on to Iwaie and camp the night there. Then continue on to Nagulatsia - five villages assemble here. You have the option of camping at Ibale or passing through it on the way to Nagulatsia but the group must be assembled. Continue on to the Vailala headwaters and camp in all the villages (5) before walking out to Nagulatsia again. On the way back to the station camp at Piwie (commonly called the Namba Wan Bris) even though it is extremely close to the station.

The sole purpose of the patrol is "Political Education" so please follow my verbal instructions concerning this. You saw on the last patrol that the information booklets and leaflets cannot be divulged verbatim. Use the main headings on each and use "Pidgin English" that is acceptable to the Local Population. For the main part use the booklet entitled "Government in Papua & New Guinea." Subsequent patrols in the area will extend the programme further using the leaflets.

Do not under any circumstances become involved in land disputes - these will occur in most places especially Hakwange and Piwie. The "Headwater People" are trying to get down to Piwie and will most surely attempt to "hoodwink" you into giving an inadvertent assent to their desires.

Routine Administration will be carried out to the fullest. Arbitrate on minor matters as much as possible. Any matter that clearly requires litigation will be sent to the station.

As this is your first solo patrol I wish you every success.

  
P.J. LANCASTER.  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

31  
31

INTRODUCTION

Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA,  
Morobe District.

5th October, 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA.

The Census Division is divided into two areas, the Headwater Villages and the Lowlands and within an hour's walk of the main road is the station and the village of Menyamyam. The village is situated on a plateau of approximately 6500 feet. Patrol Conducted by: K. Sandell C.P.O. The Headwater Villages are a mountainous country, with a vegetation of thick wooded rain forest.

MENYAMYA PATROL No.3 of 1967/68

Area Patrolled: Western Census Division

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: 2 members R.P.N.G.C.  
1 member M.P.N.G.C.  
(3 days only)  
1 Interpreter

Duration of Patrol: 18/9/67 to 27/9/67  
9 days duration

DIARY

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. 1967  
P.H.D. 1967  
Objects of this Patrol Political education

Routine general administration

Map reference: Map attached

18th September, 1967.  
19th September, 1967.  
20th September, 1967.  
21st September, 1967.  
22nd September, 1967.  
23rd September, 1967.  
24th September, 1967.  
25th September, 1967.  
26th September, 1967.  
27th September, 1967.



El M

INTRODUCTION

The sole purpose of the patrol conducted into the Western Census Division, was to carry out Political education, using the printed leaflets and particularly the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea". Routine general administration was carried out whilst the patrol was in the field.

The Census Division is divided into two distinct areas, the Headwater villages above Kwapalim and within an hours walk of the main vehicular road connecting the Kwapalim Mission station and Menyama. The Vailala being separated from the above by a mountain range of approximately 6500 feet. Topography varies between the two areas, the Headwater is of kunai covered mountains, the latter area being rugged mountainous country, with a vegetation of thick wooded "rain forests".

Socially the Headwater people are rather well settled, economically they have very little but appear keen to make an advancement. However the Vailala is not as well settled as the above group, they are still broken. Economically they have nothing and are far behind the Headwater in their way of thinking, showing little interest in advancing from their present position.

The main problem existing in the Vailala maybe put down to their complete isolation, with difficulty of access into the area.

DIARY

18th September, 1967.

To Hakwange by landrover, arrived to find rest house and police house in reasonable condition. Rest of day spent in discussion with Village Officials and the school teachers of the Hakwange Primary "T" school. Overnight Hakwange.

19th September, 1967.

Ten (10) villages assembled at Hakwange 0845 hrs, Political education talk given, completed at 1200 hrs, talk was heard by quite a large group but gained very little reaction. Afternoon spent in discussion with Village Officials and a look at the school. Overnight Hakwange.

20th September, 1967.

Hakwange to Iwaia in the morning, actual walking time 55 minutes, track good. Afternoon Political education talk given at Iwaia to Iwaia and Alem-meia villages, reasonable attendance which is rather unusual for these two places. Overnight Iwaia.



21st September, 1967.

1/c Const. BAKOM had injured his knee at Hakwange, by this morning it had swelled up to such a degree I considered it advisable for him to return to Menyanya, under my instructions he returned, a replacement policeman is to join the patrol at Nangulatsia by this evening. Patrol departed Iwaia at 0840 hrs walking time 1 hour 20 minutes. Afternoon Political education talk given at Nangulatsia to all five (5) Headwater villages. Const. POHAU arrived 1345 hrs to replace 1/c Const. BAKOM. Overnight Nangulatsia.

22nd September, 1967.

Departed Nangulatsia 0825 hrs walking track reasonable on the Headwater side, arrived first ridge on entering the Vailala 1040 hrs. Then onto Hildawa' ralya over a poor track, arrived 1230 hrs, total time on track 4 hours 5 minutes, actual walking time 3 hours 25 minutes. Camp in fair condition except for police house which was a mess. Political education talk given in the afternoon. Overnight Hildawa' ralya.

23rd September, 1967.

Marked out a new house police and house cook at Hildawa' ralya, construction to commence today on the houses, assured the Luluai that I would visit the village on leaving the Vailala, to observe the progress. Patrol departed for Menaka over a very wet and muddy track, which runs along the side of the KWOPALI River, arrived Menaka actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes. Camp very good with an excellent rest house. Political education talk in afternoon to the villages of Menaka, Kwakape and Wonem'menka, very little reaction to the talk, people stated that their heads were like "stone" and the talk was just not getting through, went through talk twice using the most simplest explanations but still prove a total loss. Overnight Menaka

24th September, 1967.

Observed at Menaka

25th September, 1967.

Departed Menaka for Nelamdi, walking track for about 40 minutes out from Menaka is reasonable, from the last ridge before Nelamdi track in places is almost impassable, being wet, slippery and steep. Arrived KORBANE River to find no bridge, impossible for carriers to ford with patrol boxes. Constructed a foot bridge, bridge completed moved onto Nelamdi. Arrived Nelamdi actual walking time 1 hour 35 minutes, found that previous rest house had been neglected as previous patrols have assembled this village at Menaka, for this patrol visit the people had constructed a temporary rest house and house police. Political education talk given in afternoon. Overnight Nelamdi.



26th September, 1967.

Departed Nelamdi walking considerably delayed on the return to Menaka due to the state of the road, Luluai accompanied the patrol back to Menaka and a new road site was pointed out to him, with the instruction that the new road be completed by the next patrol. From Menaka on walking rather easy, patrol called in at Mildawa'raiya to find house police near completed, then departed for the Headwater, arrived here and decided to continue onto Pewi village some 50 minutes from Menyanya, arrived Pewi late in the afternoon, actual walking time from Nelamdi 8 hours 30 minutes. Overnight Pewi.

27th September, 1967.

Political education talk given at Pewi in the morning, a good roll up from the village but gain little reaction from the talk. Departed Pewi for Menyanya, actual walking time 50 minutes. End of patrol.

#### RECEPTION OF PATROL

The patrol was well received in all villages visited, particularly so in the Vailala where all places have been previously grouped at Menaka for a patrol.

Fresh foods were offered to the patrol for sale in large quantities.

#### VILLAGES

The standard of housing throughout the Census Division is reasonable. In the Headwater villages the traditional type "round house" is giving way to the coastal designed home, being raised off the ground. This maybe largely due to the Lutheran Mission workers in the area. Type of housing in the Vailala is mainly the old style "round house" but evidence of mission influence is appearing, as a few coastal type houses were seen.

Fencing of the houses has greatly eliminated the roaming of pigs in the actual living areas, also the fencing of the pigs away from the villages has improved the cleanliness and state of hygiene in the village.

Villages in the Headwater area have now started to group into one central spot, this cutting down the number of hamlets and individual family groups scattered throughout the bush. This trend is becoming evident in the Vailala but to such an extent as the villages closer to the station.



The village of Kwakape has now moved its village site down to a position on the KWCPALI River, half an hours walk from Menaka. Majority of the people are at this new site, however some have come up to Menaka and are living here.

A request from a group in the Headwater was made to the patrol for a Village Official and their own Village book. This group is a break away group from Ibale and the Hakwange villages, now residing close to Ibale and calling their place KINGOGIK, there is an approximate population of 164 as given. The people concerned were informed that no decision could be made by this patrol but the request would be referred to the Assistant District Commissioner at Menyama on the completion of the Patrol.

All villages are supplied with an adequate supply of fresh water. A reasonable form of sanitation is being maintained.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All Village Officials were found to be co-operative and assisted the patrol as much as their capabilities would allow. Their influence among the people is not of a very high standard, as few had complete control over the entire village, but was mainly confined to their immediate family groups.

The Luluni from the Headwater village of Nangulatsia is an exception. He accompanied the patrol throughout its stay in both the Headwater and Vailala areas, his assistance and local knowledge of the two areas was of a great assistance to the patrol, future patrols into the Census Division would find it advisable to have him accompany them.

No terminations or recommendations of Village Officials was found to be necessary whilst the patrol was in the field. Their loyalty to the administration cannot be doubted as all are loyal, but vague in regards to their position held in the villages.

#### OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

No movements, organisations or cults were evident in the Western Census Division. The attitude of the people towards the Administration is friendly, the same applying to the Mission which operates in the area and a friendly attitude is shown towards the European.

Raised in discussions at Hakwange was the conflict that arises between the younger men of the area that have work at the coast and now returned bringing with them newer ways of thinking. The way of thought of the older men of the village, which is that of tradition comes to cross roads with the young ones on the matter of paying "bride price". The young men are returning to the village denouncing the use of "girry girry" shells and wanting the use of money. This matter is disturbing the "lapuns"; this is only naturally in areas such as Menyama where the stage



OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION Cont'd

of development is at an intermediate period, the new ways of thinking and fashion coming into the village organisation while a great deal of traditional ways are still adhered to.

The area is reasonably well settled with the care of the aged and infirmed people is well carried out in the village, the same applying to the care of families of absentee workers.

AGRICULTURE

The food situation in the Census Division is at a good standard with no shortages in any village throughout the area. In the Headwater region a fair quantity of European vegetables are grown, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, beans and onions. These do not feature to a great extent in the peoples diet, a large portion of these grown foods are readily sold to the Australian Luthern Mission station at Kwapalim or brought to Menyanya.

There is no form of cash cropping in the Western Census Division, a small quantity of coffee was seen at Nangulatsia, this appeared to be well looked after with adequate cultivation being carried out with good shade facilities grown, however this small plot is of no economical importance. A small quantity of coffee was being grown at the Hakwange villages but has since faded out due to lack of care. Whilst the patrol was at Hakwange the villages here expressed a wish to have some form of cash cropping introduced as they have no "business" They stated that D.A.S.F. workers have been to their village, shown them how to plant coffee and never returned to assist them in the care of it, as such it died. This may be true to some extent but it can be largely put down to the lack of interest on the peoples part. They assured the patrol that this present wish for assistance was genuine and that interest to advance themselves was there.

In both the Headwater and Vailala areas the people depend entirely on subsistence farming, growing their sweet potato, taro and other native foods which cover their needs. Until some form of cash cropping is introduced they will continue on their own merry way, as I doubt whether enough interest would be gain from this lot for cash cropping to prove a success, this especially applies to the Vailala area where it's complete isolation and difficulty in access exist.

LIVESTOCK

There is no form of economical livestock in this Census Division, the only animals to be found in the area are dogs, some fowls and pigs, which are more of a status symbol rather than a source of meat.



FORESTS

In the Headwater area which is mainly kunai covered hills and ridges with a small quantity of wooded areas on the higher mountains. The Lutheran Mission does cut and mill a small amount of local timber for their own use, this being found at the mountain at back of Iwaia. However the quantity of timber higher in the area is of no economical importance.

In the Vailala no good stands of timber were seen.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

One person from the Hakwange area has just recently completed the construction of a trade store at Hakwange and has applied for a licence, as yet the store is not in operation. Otherwise there is no form of commerce or industry in the Census Division.

COMPLAINTS

Few complaints were brought to the patrols attention, those which did arise were only of a minor nature concerning pigs and gardens and were arbitrated on <sup>by</sup> the patrol was in the field.

No need was found in the nature of the complaints to refer them to the Assistant District Commissioner at Menyamya.

REST HOUSES

All rest houses in the Headwater area were found to be in reasonable condition, even at village of Pewi which has not been slept in by a patrol for sometime due to it's close proximity to the station, was found to be a good camp.

At Hildawa'ralya village which has been previously assembled at Menaka, the rest house was found to be in a fair condition however the police house was on the stage of falling down, a new one was marked out for the people and on leaving the Vailala was near completed. The rest house at Menaka is a credit to the place, being large enough to accommodate two officers and cargo, the house itself is very well constructed. Credit maybe given to the Australian Lutheran Mission evangelist, now at Nelamdi, and the "Toni" committee from Menaka who gave great assistance to the people in the construction.

At Nelamdi the old rest house had fallen down due lack of use, for this patrol the village constructed a temporary house for the overnight stay, a permanent rest house is to be completed in the near future.



CARRIERS

The patrol maintained one permanent carrier line through it's time in the Western Census Division. This was recruited at Hakwange from both the villages surrounding Hakwange and the Headwater villages, there was no difficulty in hiring carriers as all are willing to carry.

A patrol gaining carriers from village to village will find no hardship in hiring them, cash money is the preferred way of payment in the Headwater area, in the Vailala both money and trade goods would be required.

HEALTH

The standard of health in the Census Division is quite good with no serious infections or illness were seen whilst the patrol was in the area. Minor infections of sores were seen resulting from lack of care and laziness in not seeking medical attention, common colds which are all to prevalent in all areas were noted.

Those in the area wanting medical aid may either go to the Aid Post run by the Australian Luthern Mission at Kwapalim or to the Government hospital at Menyanya. There is one Aid Post at Menaka in the Vailala which is capable of attending minor cases in this area.

EDUCATION

At Hakwange there is the government Primary "I" school with three native teachers teaching up to Standard III. At present there are 110 pupils at the school mainly coming from the villages surrounding Hakwange. The teachers spoke of the difficulty in keeping the children in school, they are either returning to their villages or running away seeking employment on the labour lines. This matter was pointed out by the patrol to the village people, explaining the advantages of their children remaining at school, it was stated that this problem had to be avoided and that the matter entirely lay in the parents and teachers hands.

The Australian Luthern Mission has a school at Kwapalim, also the mission evangelists in the villages supply a limited form of education, but their work is mainly confined to religious instruction.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Walking tracks throughout the Census Division were found to be reasonable. The track from Menaka to Nelamdi was the only one that gave any difficulty in walking on, as it was extremely steep, wet and muddy.



ROADS AND BRIDGES Cont'd

This track in a really wet period would be impassable, and as such the Village Official from Nelamdi was instructed to construct an alternative walking track, a suitable site for it was pointed out to him. The new track is to be completed before the next patrol comes round.

The bridges existing in the area are only of a small nature and all were found to be in a fit state, being rather sound and not requiring any repair. It was found that no bridge existed over the KORBALÉ River on the track to Nelamdi, this river was impossible to ford, especially the carriers with the patrol boxes. A new foot bridge was constructed by the patrol over the river.

The only vehicular road existing in the area, is the one connecting Menyanya and Kwapalim, a branch road comes off this one and goes through to Hakwange. A vehicular road is partly completed, which when finished will connect Kwapalim with the village of Ibaie.

MISSIONS

The only active mission in the area is the Australian Lutheran Mission, who have a rather large station and school at KWAPALIM. The mission have evangelists in most of the larger villages. The mission worker who was before at Menaka is now stationed at Nelamdi village.

The evangelist in the village gives a small form of education to the children but is mainly concerned with religious tuition. Small churches are found in the larger villages, constructed from native bush material.

PERSONNEL

Two members of the R.F.N.G.C. accompanied the patrol, one member accompanied the patrol for only three (3) days.

1/c Const. BAKOM

Very experienced patrol policeman, performs his duties well and in an efficient manner, a lost to the patrol when he was forced to return to the station.

Const. KAMBA

This was his first patrol for sometime however carried out his duties well.



W 31

PERSONNEL Cont'd

Const. POHAR

Very young and not a fully experienced in patrol work, he carried out his duties in a reasonable manner, however, and is capable in making decisions on his own.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of the patrol was to carry out Political education which was covered as fully as possible. Routine administration was conducted whilst the patrol was in the field.

Economically the Western Census Division has made no advancement and will not do so until a greater interest is shown on the peoples part. Socially the area is rather well settled.

*K. Sandell*  
K. Sandell  
Cadet Patrol Officer



APPENDIX I

The sole purpose of the patrol into the Western Census Division was to carry out Political education using the printed leaflets and the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea".

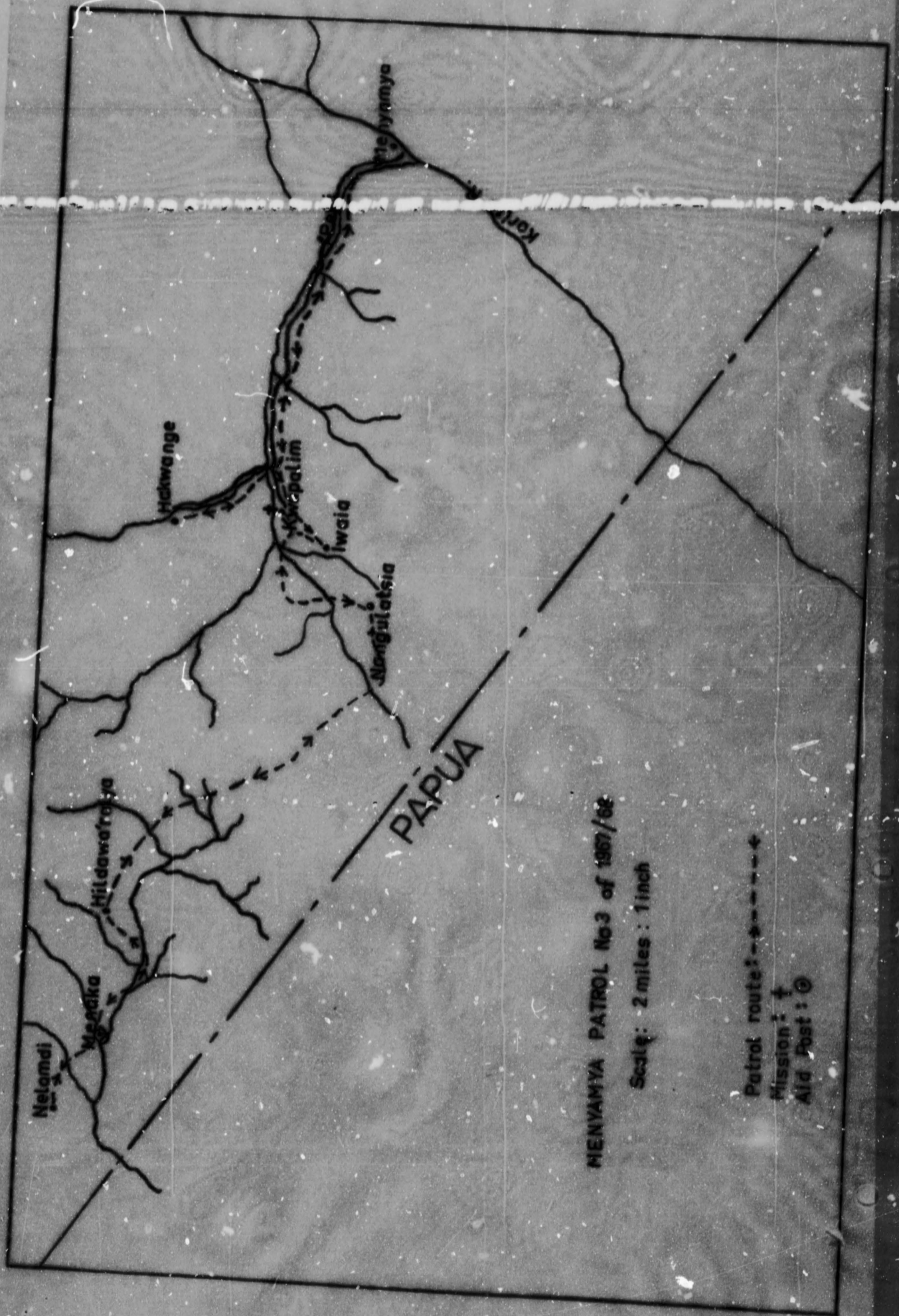
It was found that the printed leaflets did not prove a success. The better of all the material was the booklet "Government in Papua and New Guinea." The main headings were taken and spoken on, after reading a certain section giving the most simplest explanations so as to make it easier for the people to grasp. Questions or any queries that any person was not clear on were asked to be asked of the patrol, however this not only proved useless but a complete loss as no one would speak. It was only too obvious that the talk was just not getting across to them, many times the talk was repeated twice so as to assist the people, but still no reaction was gained.

At Menaka the patrol was told that it was very good of it to come round and give this talk to them but it was useless for them to grasp it, as their heads are the same as "stone".

Throughout the whole Census Division the reaction was the same, it just did not get across to the people. This may be either due to their stage of development or to complete laziness on the peoples part in wanting to understand.

Future patrols carrying out the same type of purpose may gain some ground with the people, hearing the same talk over and over may give them a better understanding of the purpose of Political education, however it's going prove a long slow process with the Western Census Division, especially in the Vailala area.





MENYAMA PATROL No 3 of 1967/68

Scale: 2 miles : 1 inch

Patrol route: - - - - -  
 Mission: †  
 Aid Post: ⊙





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MOROBE** ..... Report No. .... **No.4 of 1967/68** .....

Patrol Conducted by..... **K. Sandell Cadet Patrol Officer** .....

Area Patrolled..... **Northern Census Division** .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Nil** .....

Natives..... **2 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter** .....

Duration—From..... **11 / 10 / 1967** ..... to..... **26 / 10 / 1967** .....

Number of Days..... **15 days** .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / ..... / **1967** .....

Medical .... / ..... / **1967** .....

Map Reference..... **Map attached** .....

Objects of Patrol..... **Political education. Routine general administration.** .....

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*2 / 1 / 1968*

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 ....



Popul

67-6-26

1st March, 1968

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

MEFYAMYA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1967/68

Receipt of the above report with comments is  
acknowledged with thanks.

2. The patrol seems to have been carried out well and  
the report is clear and informative. It is pleasing to note  
that village housing is showing improvement.

(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 6. 26  
47

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference 67-2-5  
If call or ask for  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,  
LAE.

29th December, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEBOBU.

MENYAMYA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1967/68

Attached please find the report of a patrol to the Northern Census Division of the Menyama Sub-District, conducted by Mr. K. Sandell, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This report reveals a generally satisfactory native situation in the area patrolled.

The Assistant District Commissioner at Menyama has been instructed to give consideration to a short course for village officials especially from the Banir River area, as it will probably be some time before this area will be covered by a Local Government Council, thus meaning the disappearance of Lulusis and Tultuls from the scene. Such a course would help give them the support which they apparently need to be effective.

The movement of people from this area to the Markham Valley seeking employment is one which has already been encountered in other more sophisticated mountain areas of this District and is a natural one when it is considered the poor economic prospects which exist in their home areas.

I am not aware of any complaints from residents of the Markham Valley regarding food stealing by these itinerant Menyama people. This may be an effort by those left at home to discredit the absentees and so force them to return to their villages.

A firm stand is being taken regarding Bird of Paradise trading by wandering parties of Chimbus, and a number of prosecutions have been laid in different parts of this District. It seems that even the remotest parts of the Morobe District are being favoured by business from these people.

Mr. Sandell has conducted a good piece of field work and has submitted an informative and neat report which is unfortunately marred by some glaring grammatical and spelling errors. This matter is being brought to his attention as also is the requirement that Patrol Reports be submitted within 14 days of a patrol being completed. If necessary, an officer should complete the report in his own time to ensure its early submission.

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



67-2-5

16

Sub-District Office,  
Menyanya,  
18th December, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District  
MOR.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 Menyanya. K. SANDALL.

The late submission of this report is due to the absence of the patrol officer. He has had to undertake clerical duties during the absence of the clerk on this station and other field duties have prevented his completing the report. Once again he has maintained his high standard in the presentation and content matter of the report.

It is pleasing to see that Mr. Sandall has an encouraging word for village officials for a change. It is hard for them to try to undertake a task or position that has little relation to their traditional social organisation and none, at least, make a reasonably good job of it.

Migration to the Markham valley are indeed a problem but Mr. Sandall's figures indicate that it is not as bad as I had previously thought. There is, however, little likelihood of being able to control it as these people are in a remote position from this station.

Expeditions by Chimu natives trying to obtain plumes have largely ceased and any others trying to come into the area will most certainly be prosecuted. I have entered into correspondence with Kundawa concerning the death of the Banir River boy.

Unusually large numbers of deaths at both Katsiong and Sessere have been a problem for a number of years. Both these places are at low altitudes and this seems to be the cause of the problem. Katsiong has an A.P.O. and the A.P.O. at the newly established all post at Kwakvi should help the Sessere people. Mr. Sandall has noted correctly these people's attitude to medicinal services and they seem to have a fatalistic attitude towards the sicknesses that they encounter.

Mr. Sandall's notes on political education seem to be consistent with the problems and attitudes encountered in other villages in other census divisions in the area.

P. J. LANCASTER,  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(15)

Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA,  
Morobe District.

17th November, 1967.

Sub-District Office,  
MENYAMYA.

MENYAMYA PATROL No.4 - 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by: K. Sandell  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Northern Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying  
the Patrol: 2 members R.P.N.G.C.  
1 Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol: 11/10/67 to 26/10/67  
15 days duration.

Last Patrol to the  
Area: D.D.A. 1967  
F.H.D. 1967

Objects of the Patrol: Political education.  
Routine general  
administration.

Map reference: Map attached.



INTRODUCTION

Menyanya Patrol No.4 of 1967/68 was conducted into the Northern Census Division, an area of some 547 square miles. The topography varying between the area closer to Menyanya, this being reasonably large open kunai valleys ranging up to mountains with thick forest. The Banir River area, the most isolated and furthestest point in the Census Division, being of extremely rugged mountainous country and thick 'rain forest'.

Socially the people of this area have not made any great advancement, particularly so in the more inaccessible areas. Economically they have very little with the Banir River groups having no form of economy what so ever.

The main objectives of the patrol was to carry out Political education incorporating the printed leaflets and in particular the booklet 'Government in Papua and New Guinea'. Routine general administration was carried out while the patrol was in the field.

Actual walking times were 1 hour 15 minutes. Villages assembled in afternoon, number of people in village counted and complaint of numbers leaving the village and walking to search of employment. Political education talk given and C.O.S.A. prospecting applications brought to village.

DIARY  
11th October, 1967. To Concordia by landrover, carriers gained at Concordia then onto Yinimba, track in good condition. Actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes. Overnight Yinimba.

12th October, 1967. Camp and departed for Koroposi, track extremely wet and muddy, walking delayed to a great extent. Arr Yinimba to campsite to serve for hearing of land dispute court by Mr. Lancaster. Actual walking time to Hengeiaps 2 hours, 25 minutes onto campsite. Overnight campsite.

13th October, 1967. Morning political education talk given. C.O.S.A. prospecting. Morning self to site of disputed land, rough sketch survey compiled, 1 hours walk from camp. Afternoon Mr. Lancaster commences case hearing. Overnight campsite. Actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes.

14th October, 1967. Land case hearing continues and completed in the late morning. Overnight campsite.

15th October, 1967. Morning political education talk given. C.O.S.A. prospecting applications brought to village. Departed campsite for Hengeiaps. Actual walking time 2 hours, rain and track wet. Overnight campsite.

16th October, 1967. Mr. Lancaster returns to Menyanya in the morning. Self in the company of two (2) police and interpreter departed for Tsinjanjogwi. Afternoon carried out survey sketch of disputed ground here. Campsite to Tsinjanjogwi actual walking time 1 hour. Overnight Tsinjanjogwi.



17th October, 1967.

Tsinjanjogwi to Umba 35 minutes on a good walking track. Afternoon Political education talk given, discussion with Village Officials. Aid Post inspected, no complaints from the A.P.O. in regards to co-operations from the village people, it was to be opened with a  
Overnight Umba.

18th October, 1967.

Umba to Aiwoimba, walking track in fair condition, encountered heavy rain 1 hour from Aiwoimba, from here on track very wet and muddy. Actual walking time from Umba, 4 hours 15 minutes. Afternoon political education talk given.  
Overnight Aiwoimba.

19th October, 1967.

Aiwoimba to Wabajika, track in poor condition wet and slippery, has been raining since yesterday, heavy rain making walking times very slow. Actual walking times 1 hour 10 minutes. Wabajika and Lusiagar Villages assembled in afternoon, number of people in village counted due to complaint of numbers leaving the village and walking to Lae in search of employment. Political education talk given and C.R.A. prospecting application brought to villagers attention, both groups having interests in the Banir River area, reaction good no objections.  
Overnight Wabajika.

20th October, 1967.

Raining heavy this morning as it has been for the last two days, broke camp and departed for Korapawi, track extremely wet and muddy, walking delayed to a great extent. Arrived Korapawi, actual walking time 4 hours 30 minutes, few people in village.  
Overnight Korapawi.

21st October, 1967.

Morning political education talk given, C.R.A. prospecting application spoken of, all in favour no objections. Number in village countered. Departed Korapawi for Itongwana, again rain hampered walking, track wet and muddy. Arrived Itongwana actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes.  
Overnight Itongwana.

22nd October, 1967.

Itongwana and Sesere assembled in morning, numbers of people in each village taken, political education talk given and C.R.A. prospecting application brought to peoples attention, no objections all in favour. Departed Itongwana for Kwekwi actual walking time 2 hours, rain and track wet. Arrived to find village virtually empty. Inspected Aid Post in afternoon, complaint by A.P.O. that Itongwana and Sesere are refusing to lend assistance in it's construction, this matter had previously been spoken about at Itongwana and instructions were given that these two places are to get down to Kwekwi without further delay.  
Overnight Kwekwi.



(12)

23rd October, 1967.

Morning political education talk given, numbers of those in the village taken, C.R.A. prospecting application brought to the villagers attention, no objections, report sent back to the Assistant District Commissioner at Menyanya as the Kwekwi group are the last group with interests in the River River area. Departed for Pornoguai track wet and muddy however the rain was not as heavy as previously experienced, 2 hours from Pornoguai the rain ceased track from here on in a reasonable condition. Arrived Pornoguai actual walking time 4 hours 45 minutes. Overnight Pornoguai.

24th October, 1967.

Morning political education talk given, not much reaction at all, Luluai from Katsiong seen at Pornoguai however villagers did not come. Departed Pornoguai for Kwasimeger 1 hour from Pornoguai, track very good with signs that work had been recently carried out. Visited Kwasimeger, political education talk given, departed onto Arifogo actual walking time 1 hour 15 minutes. Overnight Arifogo.

25th October, 1967.

Morning political education talk given to a good assembled group. Departed Arifogo for Awai'erpa, actual walking time 1 hour 45 minutes, arrived to find camp in good condition. Afternoon political education talk given with a good response shown and some good questions raised. Overnight Awai'erpa.

26th October, 1967.

Departed Awai'erpa arrived Joncordia actual walking time 2 hours 45 minutes, followed vehicular road to Menyanya 45 minutes walking time. End of patrol.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Officials are found to be of a high standard throughout the area. In the majority of villages except for those along the River River area, the Village Officials appeared to have a fair grasp of their position within the village society, maintaining control and not being influenced by those not given authority. However in the River area the Village Officials seemed to have little or no interest in their work and are being easily led by the younger men returning from employment at the coast.



(11)

RECEPTION OF PATROL

The patrol was well recieved in all villages throughout the whole Census Division, in the Banir River area the reception of the patrol was far from that gained in the other villages closer to the station. Certain villages in this area appeared to be deserted on the arrival of the patrol. however after setting up camp the people gradually came in.

Fresh foods were offered to the patrol for sale, these being paid for with cash money at villages closer to Menyama and trade goods being the main preference in the Banir River area.

VILLAGES

The standard of housing in most villages throughout the census division was found to be reasonable. Type of housing in the area varies from the traditional circular or 'round house' construction, which is gradually giving way to the coastal type home being raised off the ground, this mainly due to the influence of the Mission workers. However throughout the Banir area the old style home is still preferred.

Most villages are situated along mountain ridges and spurs with a supply of fresh clean water close at hand. The actual village area in the majority of villages was found to be reasonably clean with few pigs roaming the living areas, these being fenced at a distance from the village. General hygiene and cleanliness within the Northern Census Division is of a fair standard, except for the Banir River area where there exist no actual villages only the widely spread out hamlets, those which were seen leave much to be desired, in regards to the standard of hygiene and cleanliness.

The villages of Kwasiager, Pornoguai and Arifogo are now at new sites and as such the standard of housing and general cleanliness are far above that of other villages throughout the area. Kwasiager is one place that is worth noting, the site is in an ideal position, situated in a broad valley between Pornoguai and Arifogo near the Korlto River, providing a good area for gardens. The actual layout of the village and condition is well above any other village within the Census Division.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Officials were found to be of a reasonable standard throughout the whole census division, carrying out their duties as best they can. In the majority of villages except for those within the Banir River area, the Village Officials appeared to have a fair grasp of their position within the village society, maintaining control and not being influenced by those not given authority. However in the Banir area the Village Officials seemed to have little or no interest in their work and are being easily led by the younger men returning from employment at the coast.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont'd

The Tultul from Korapawi Village, SONGO/KWAPLO, who was appointed by the previous patrol, would be one of the most unimpressive Village Officials in the Northern Census Division. The patrol arrived at Korapawi in the afternoon, both the Tultul and Luluai, whose capabilities were not to be desired. The Luluai of Kwekwi has much room for improvement also, appears he has little knowledge of what his position in the village is and what is expected of him.

The most impressive Village Official in the Census Division would be the Tultul from Umba Village, he has a satisfactory grasp of Pidgin and is attempting to carry out his duties as well as possible.

The loyalty of the Village Officials in this area cannot be disputed, as all are loyal to the Administration, if not at times fully aware of their position in the village.

No appointments or terminations were found to be necessary whilst the patrol was in the field.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

A definite distinction exists between those villages closer to Menyama and those in the Banir River area, this area being the most isolated part of the Census Division. The people of this area still exist on the fringe of a primitive society, their interest in advancement and the improvement of their present state is not to the same extent as in other places throughout the Northern Census Division. The isolation factor and the rugged terrain that the Banir people live in cannot be put down as the sole reason for their backward state, just in general discussion with them the lack of interest in making steps forward is quite obvious.

Whilst the patrol was in the field an application for prospecting by C.R.A. in the Banir River area was brought to the attention of those concerned, there were no objections whatsoever to the application as all were in favour. If this application does eventuate it will benefit the area to a great extent as they have completely nothing at present and secondly it may stir within the people the interest for improving themselves.

It had been reported that people in the Northern Census Division have been walking out to Lae, Mumeng, Wau and the Markham Valley seeking employment, this matter was investigated whilst the patrol was in the field. It was found that this matter was only prevalent to a number of villages in the Banir River area, at Kaipagwanipa, a hamlet of Aiwimba, Wabijika, Lusigar, Korapawi, Sesere and Itongwana.



OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION Cont'd

The extent of these movements out was found not as large as was reported, see Appendix II for figures, however it was seen that a few children have went in search of employment, only aged between 11 years to 15 years, according to Village Books. A number of men have walked out taking their family with them, leaving their main source of livelihood behind to decay and be reclaimed by the bush. Gardens and houses of those who have went were seen and found to be grown by the surrounding vegetation, with the houses no longer habitable.

It was endeavoured to locate where those who have left the area are seeking employment, however the people of the villages concerned were rather vague and not definite in their answers. Those that have walked into the Markham Valley are supposed to be finding work at a peanut plantation between Kaiapit and Lee, the name of the plantation was given as 'Ware' but I doubt whether this is correct, as it cannot be located. The number which have went to Mumeng, which is rather small, are claimed to be seeking employment at the Leigh plantation. One male native from Itongwana, Wambogano/Momoso, who has been employed in the Markham for some time, is assisting those walking out from Menyama, in regards to food and accommodation. Some who are less fortunate are finding accommodation where ever possible and stealing food from gardens in the Markham, as they have no money at all to purchase what they require. At Korapawi one elderly male native attempted to walk out to the Markham late last year, he died on the road, this is not surprising as it is three (3) days hard walking through country which is uninhabitable.

The people were informed that very little work is available in the larger centres and that employment will not be given to young children and old people. Through discussion with Village Officials and influential people in the villages it was found that they hold fears of more walking out to find work. This is disheartening as they that do go find that employment is not awaiting them and when they return to their village find what they left behind has went to rack and ruin.

The attitude of the people towards the European is friendly, the same applies to both the Administration and the Mission.

There are no movements or organisations present in the Northern Census Division. The care of the aged and infirm persons are well looked after in the village, as is such with the families of absentee workers.

AGRICULTURE

Cash cropping throughout the area is only a recently introduced system of improving the economy of the Census Division. Coffee was planted and only now are the people gaining a return from it. The amount of coffee that is in the area is not large, small plots were seen at



**AGRICULTURE Cont'd**

Yinimba, Singelapa, Tsinjenjogwi, Umba, Aiwoimba and Arifogo. At all places it was noted that the people are endeavouring to maintain these coffee gardens, adequate shade being provided and cleaning being carried out. However considering the number of trees in the area it is of little economical importance. Centrosema a crop which provides a quick return and would be the best cash crop suitable to the Menyanya area is being grown at Yinimba and a small amount at Singelapa.

There is no form of cash cropping within the Banir River area, the villagers depend entirely upon subsistence farming, growing mainly sweet potato, taro, sugar cane, bananas etc which adequately supply their needs. Some European vegetables are grown in the Banir area but not to the same extent as in the villages closer to the station, these do not feature to a great extent in the peoples diet, those nearer to Menyanya are able to sell them at either the government station or at the Australian Lutheran Mission stations at Concordia or Menyanya.

**LIVESTOCK**

There is no form of livestock in the Northern Census Division.

Pigs, fowls and dogs are to be found in all villages throughout the area, however these are not forming part of their diet, pigs and fowls are only serving as a prestige symbol. Few pigs were seen in the actual village area, as these are being fenced or kept at a respectable distance from the actual living area.

The new village site of Kwasinerga would prove ideal for the introduction of cattle, being situated on the floor of a large flat valley, with adequate grassing area of natural grasses and water facilities close at hand. The introduction of cattle would firstly require a good understanding on the part of the people that it would provide a source of income and not to be regarded as a status symbol which accrues in many areas.

**FORESTS**

No economic stands of timber were noticed whilst the patrol was in the field.

**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

There is no form of commerce or industry being undertaken in the Census Division at present.



### COMPLAINTS AND COURTS

Few complaints were brought to the patrols attention whilst in the field, those which did arise were only of a minor nature and were readily arbitrated on. These mainly concerned pigs destroying gardens and minor family disputes.

The Aid Post Orderly at Kwekwi complained to the patrol about the lack of co operation by the villagers of Sesere and Itongwana in regards to the assistance given in the construction of the new Aid Post and other buildings. This matter was previously brought to the patrols attention when it was at Itongwana, instructions were given to the Village Officials of both villages to get down to Kwekwi as quick as possible, as the Aid Post is only for their own benefit. The Medical Assistant at Menyamya on a previous patrol left instructions and stated that all assistance is to be given in the construction, if not the Aid Post Orderly would be taken away and put elsewhere. The next patrol into the Census Division is requested to looked into this matter and see if the people of Itongwana, Sesere and Kwekwi have carried out the above instructions.

At Korapawi a complaint was brought to the patrols attention concerning the death of a young male child. Approximately one year ago some Chimbu natives were in the Banir River area collecting bird plumes, when they left one KUSUMO/WOPOSO a young boy of Korapawi was taken back with them. It has only recently come to his teachers notice that his son died at Kundiawa, he was informed by an absentee worker. At present he is rather concerned over the matter and has requested that it be looked into, the matter has been referred to the Assistant District Commissioner at Menyamya.

### REST HOUSES

The standard of rest houses in the Census Division were found to be reasonable, all being in a good state of repair and capable of accommodating two officers and cargo.

Police houses were in good condition and able to accommodate all personnel accompanying the patrol.

### CARRIERS

The patrol maintain a permanent line of carriers this being recruited from the closer villages to Menyamya and Singeiapa at the commencement of the patrol.

It was found necessary at times throughout the patrol to gain extra carriers these were found



⑥

CARRIERS Cont'd

quite easy to obtain as all are willing to carry. A patrol gaining carriers from village to village would find no problems in recruiting them, except in the Banir area where there is a shortage of able men to carry cargo, here in this case carriers may be obtained at other places such as Mbeike, Mvumba and Mvumba at Pornoguai.

Payment of carriers is in cash money, trade goods being rarely asked for, it may be necessary when gaining carriers on the village to village basis to carry trade goods such as soap, salt, tobacco and matches, as those places further away from the station and stores may prefer the trade goods in preference to money.

Due to the extremely wet conditions that the patrol experienced whilst in the Banir River area, the tracks were not up to the same standard as in other parts of

HEALTH

The standard of health throughout the Northern Census Division was found to be quite good.

There are five (5) Aid Posts in the Census Division, also one at Katslong which was not seen as the patrol did not visit there. Those which were seen were in good condition and functioning well, the Aid Post Orderlies are carrying their duties in a satisfactory manner. The new Aid Post at Umba was to be opened officially by the villagers the day after the patrol's departure, the Aid Post Orderly here had no complaints and was quite pleased with the people's assistance in completely finishing its construction. All Aid Posts in the area are supplied with adequate medical supplies to suit their needs.

It was noted that a considerable number of people from Sesere have died from a swelling of the stomach and the passing of blood. The Medical Assistant had previously visited Itongwana and Sesere but from his comments in the Village Books gained little reception and not all were seen. The people were informed that the next person to suffer from this sickness is to be taken to the Aid Post at Kwekwi without delay. Minor infections of sores were seen, this only resulting from lack of care and laziness on the persons part in not going to the Aid Post, the common cold was noted amongst the people, especially in the Banir River area. No other form of sickness or severe illness was seen was the patrol was in the field.

Some of the people of the Banir River area are receiving some form of education to the village level, the people are also receiving religious instruction, the people are also found in the villages, these being the traditional

EDUCATION

The Australian Lutheran Mission has a school at Concordia which caters for those up to standard six, if not here the children may attend school at either the Menyamya Mission or at the Primary 'T' school at Hakwange. A good number of the children from those villages closer to Menyamya are attending school at the Concordia mission station.



EDUCATION Cont'd

The Australian Luthern Mission have Siassi evangelists in mainly all villages except the Banir River area, they provide a limited form of education to the village children, however there is the strong attention given to religious tutoring.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Walking tracks throughout the area were found to be of a reasonable standard, there were signs that the people had made an attempt to clean the patrol tracks prior to the patrol entering the Census Division. Due to the extremely wet conditions that the patrol experienced whilst in the Banir River area, the tracks were not up to the same standard as in other parts of the area.

The main object of the patrol into the Northern Census Division was to inspect the walking track between Wabajika and Korapawi would be one of the worst in the whole area, even though it was raining heavy for some days there is no excuse for the state of this track. On reading the Village Book it was discovered that previously spades and picks had been issued to Korapawi to straighten out the track, the patrol enquired into the whereabouts of the issued tools, one elderly gentleman informed us that he had found them hidden under a rock along the track and had brought them back to his house. Instructions were left for them to be put to their correct use on repairing the track without further delay.

The only vehicular road in the area is the one from Menyanya to Concordia, it is possible to drive the landrover to Jiba, but on passing over this road it was in a poor condition.

Bridges that exist in the Census Division are only of a small nature and most were found to be in a reasonable state of repair.

MISSIONS

The only active mission in the Northern Census Division is the Australian Luthern Mission, having a large station at Concordia. Siassi evangelists are to be found in most of the larger villages giving a limited form of education to the village children but mainly supplying religious instruction. Small churches are to be found in the villages, these being constructed from local native materials.

PERSONNEL

Two (2) members of the R.P.N.G.C. Menyanya detachment accompanied the patrol. R.S. I forms forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.



**PERSONNEL** Cont'd

Constable KRAMATO

Carried out his duties in a reasonable manner however requires supervision. Conduct good.

Constable AKAIYAKO

Not a very impressive patrol policeman, carried out his duties as directed in a fair manner, needs constant supervision. Conduct satisfactory.

**CONCLUSION**

The main objects of the patrol into the Northern Census Division was to carry out Political education, refer to Appendix I for comments, whilst in the field the patrol conducted general administration, this being covered as fully as possible.

Economically the area has little to offer, the Banir River area having no form of cash cropping, whereas the other villages in the Census Division have some source of income, little as it is. Before any form of cash cropping can be introduced into the area on a larger scale a greater interest on the part of the people will be required to make it profit to it's full extent.

Socially the area is still at a stage of being in between the old traditional way of life and that of being settled, but steps are being taken in the right direction and it will not be long before the area will be fairly well settled, this particularly applies to the Banir River area.



K. Sandell  
Cadet Patrol Officer



APPENDIX I

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The sole purpose of the patrol into the Northern Census Division was to conduct Political education incorporating the printed materials and the booklet 'Government in Papua and New Guinea'.

From previous in the Menyamya area carrying out the Political education programme it has been found that the best piece of material is the booklet 'Government in Papua and New Guinea'. This booklet was used to a great extent, reading it to the people in all villages visited, elaborating on the main headings in the book putting them into a simple and concise manner so as to be easily understood by the people. The people were encouraged to speak out on any matter that was risen in the talk that they were not clear on or could not understand properly. This did not come off well at all as they were either too backward in getting to query certain matters or either they had no interest in the talk, this was particularly so in the Banir River area where their state of advancement has not come up to that of other places in the area. However it was pleasing to see that some had the initiative to put forward some questions, this was found in the villages of Umba, Pornoguai, Arifogo and Awai'arpa where some good discussions arose due to questions being asked.

As with other patrols carrying Political education in the Menyamya area it proves very difficult to get the contents of the printed material across to the people, however they must gain some knowledge of the purpose of the programme and the contents of the material given to them. So with each patrol some headway must be gained even if only small and with this patrol they will just have gained a little more understanding of way the government works. However to gain a full understanding by the people of the Northern Census Division it will prove a slow gradual process especially in the Banir River area.



APPENDIX II

Reported movements out of people in the Banir River area seeking employment.

KATPAQWANIPA (a hamlet of A'waimba)

- 1 adult male to Markham
- 2 male children to Markham (recently walked out)
- 2 adult males to Wau
- 2 adult females to Wau (wives of above 2 males)

WABAJIKA

- 10 adult males to Markham
- 1 adult female to Markham
- 2 adult females to Wau

LUSIAGAR

- 5 adult males to Markham
- 1 male child to Markham
- 1 adult female to Markham
- 1 adult male to Wau

KORAPAWI

- 15 male adults to Markham
- 9 male children to Markham
- 6 female adults to Markham
- 3 female children to Markham

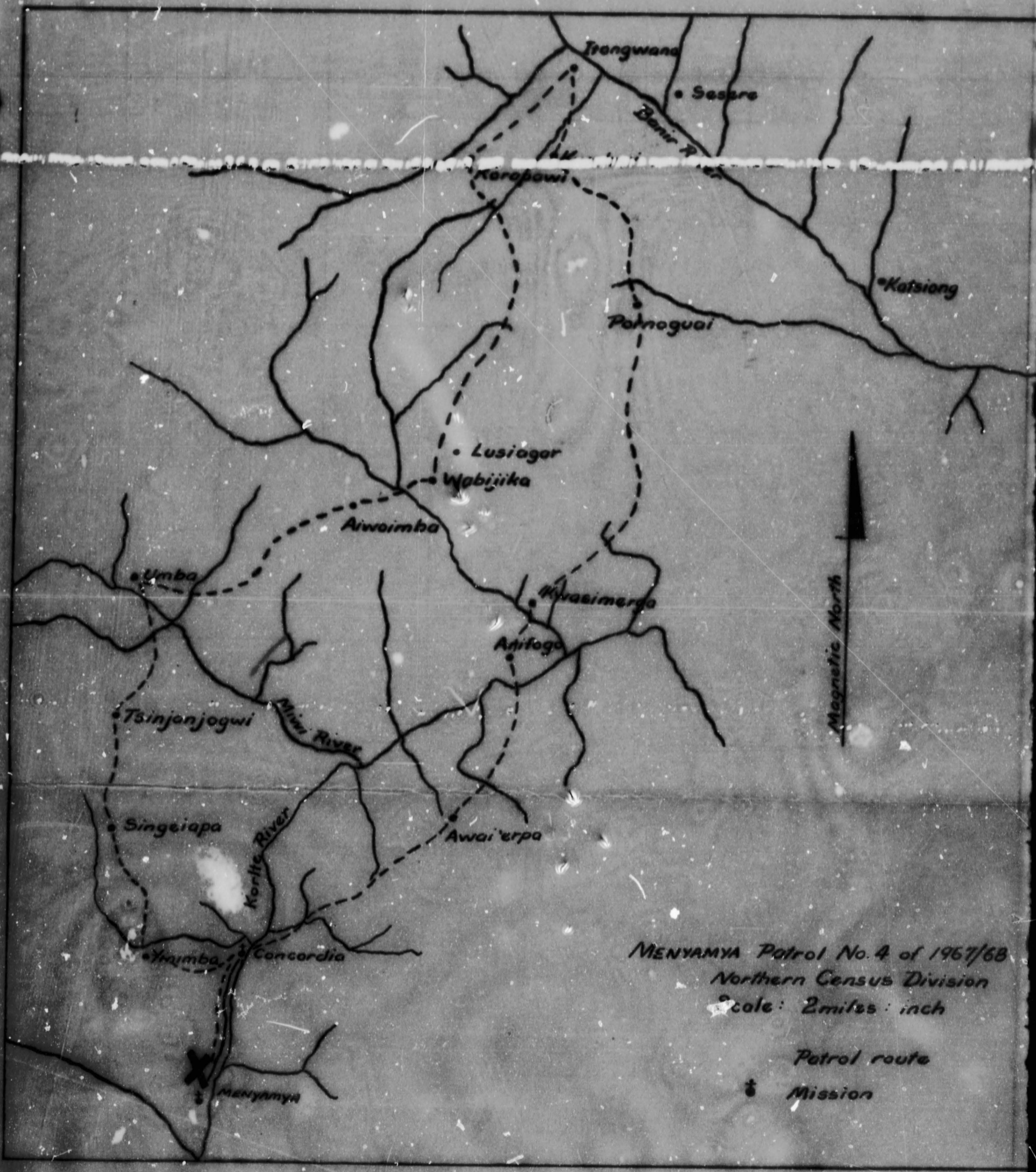
SESEKE

- 3 adult males to Markham
- 2 adult females to Markham
- 2 male children to Markham
- 14 adult males to Mumeng and Wau
- 6 adult females to Mumeng and Wau
- 9 male children to Mumeng and Wau
- 1 female child to Mumeng and Wau

ITONGWANA

- 12 adult males to Markham
- 4 adult females to Markham
- 4 male children to Markham
- 2 female children to Markham
- 17 adult males to Wau and Mumeng
- 11 adult females to Wau and Mumeng
- 2 male children to Wau and Mumeng

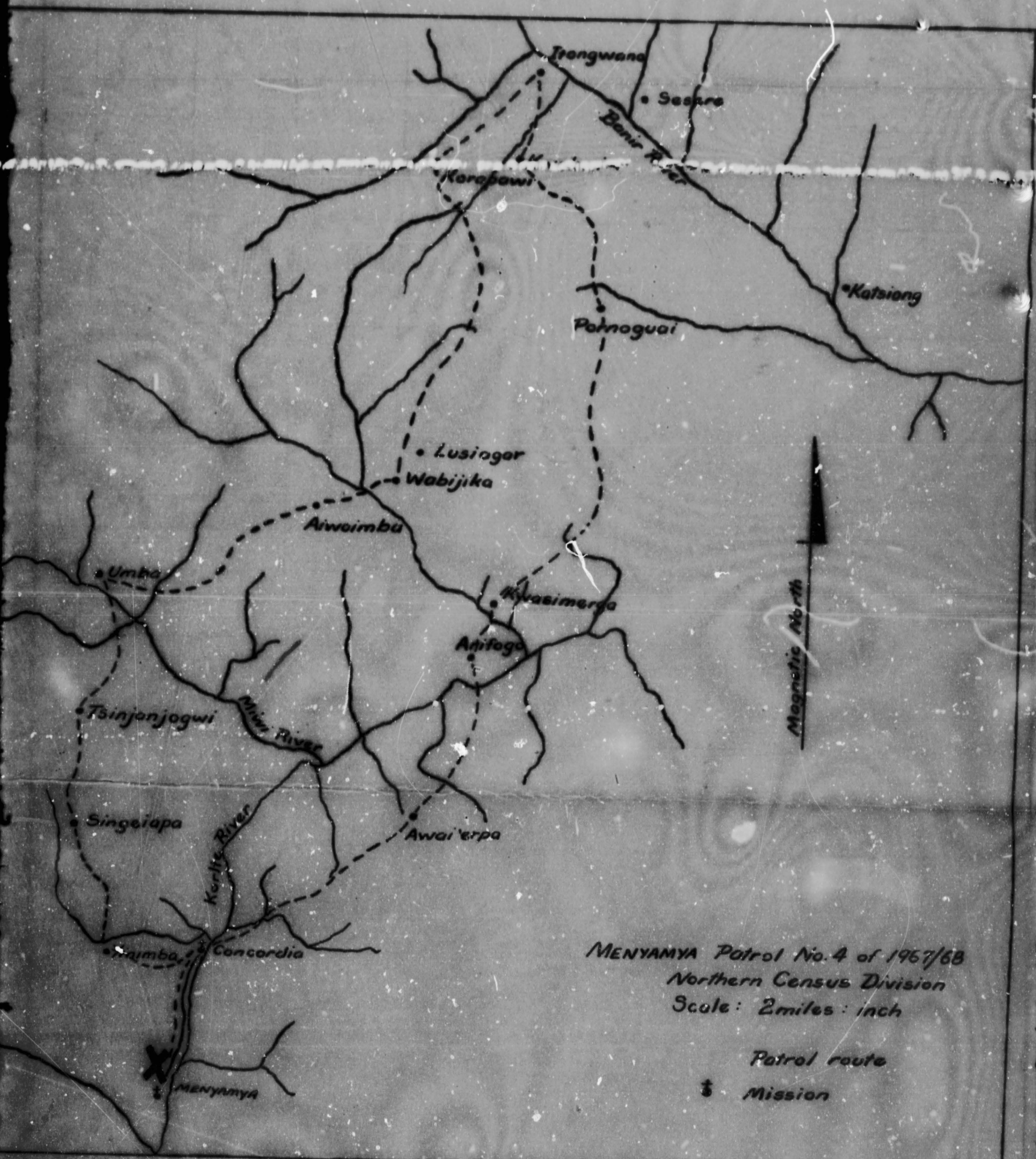




MENYAMA Patrol No. 4 of 1967/68  
 Northern Census Division  
 Scale: 2 miles : inch

Patrol route  
 Mission





MENYAMA Patrol No. 4 of 1967/68  
 Northern Census Division  
 Scale: 2 miles : inch

• Patrol route  
 † Mission





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Morebe Report No. Menyama No. 5. 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by P.H. Simpson, PO

Area Patrolled Wapi and Langamar census divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members RENG.

Duration—From 27/11/1967 to 14/12/1967

Number of Days 18 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1967

Medical 11/1967

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Political education, routine administration.

Note all land disputes.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/1 / 1968

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

11/11



TERRITORY OF PAPAUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-5

If calling ask for



Department of District Administration,  
Kororua District,  
LAE.

11th April, 1968.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. 5 MENYAMYA - 1967/68

I refer to your 67-6-32 of 2nd April  
1968.

The question of a road link between Menyama and Sulcio has been under consideration in this District for a considerable period of time. I do not agree at all with Dr. Gadjusek that a road link could be established "with little difficulty". I do feel however, that given a certain amount of equipment and funds, such a link could probably be established.

The matter is well before me.

(H.P. SEALE)  
District Commissioner



(12)

Ref: 67-6-32  
Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

2nd April, 19 68

District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,

PATROL NO. MENYAMA 5 OF 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum  
of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by... P. H. Simpson P.J.  
to Wapi and Langamar..... Census Divisions.

This report appears reasonable.

The Assistant District Commissioner gives no indication of  
action being taken on recommendations. Was Tultul Amrakau'u  
of Kanogogei appointed? Was the District Forestry Officer  
asked about plans for the Menyama area? What was done about  
the Chairman of the Demarcation Committee?

Dr. Carlston Gadwick of The National Institute of Health,  
Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A., on a recent visit to this  
headquarters, strongly maintained that a road link could be  
established with Wau with little difficulty. This might be  
investigated with some profit by field officers.

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

\* Delete as necessary.

(H.P. SEALE)  
District Commissioner





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.6.32

6

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

67-2-5



Department of District  
Administration,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

16th January, 1968.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

MENYAMYA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1967/68

Attached please find the report of Menyanya Patrol No. 5 of 1967/68 to the Wapi and Langamar Census Division, of the Menyanya Sub-District, conducted by Mr. P.H. Simpson, Patrol Officer. Covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner Menyanya are also attached.

2. As I have stated in my comments on a recent Menyanya patrol, there does appear to be a need for a course of training for village officials in the Menyanya area. We cannot expect these men to give satisfactory service if we do not give them the necessary instruction and backing, and such a course would help enhance their prestige in the eyes of the people.

3. Mr. Simpson should not be discouraged by the anti-change attitude reported by him in his report. Overcoming resistance to change is a long process and while it is likely that in his time at Menyanya he will see virtually no apparent change despite all his best efforts, eventually significant change will come about amongst these people. The situation is of course further aggravated by the total dependence of economic development on air transport.

(H.P. SEALE)  
District Commissioner



67-2-6

Sub-District Office,  
Hekyamya,  
22nd December, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
Lae.

P. H. SIMPSON, P.O.

The above mentioned patrol report is attached. As Mr. Simpson states the presentation of the report leaves much to be desired but it must be stated that Mr. Simpson had an extremely difficult typewriter to work with and this contributes a great deal to its untidy appearance.

I feel that any officer coming from Pindiu to do a patrol in this area must experience the disappointment and almost shock that Mr. Simpson obviously has felt. The Wapd census division has been notorious for the lack of enthusiasm it has shown to anybody either government official, Mission Pastor or private enterprise. By Hekyamya standards they have been in a reasonably advantageous position for limited economic development and they have not made any use of this. The satisfying of immediate demands seems to be the only economic incentive that they have and even this is limited.

Mr. Simpson has correctly unmistakably analysed the conservative element that retards these people. They tend to revere their forefathers as glorious warriors, conquerors of people and land and a superior people generally. By our standards however, these people were more killers not fighters in the true sense who never faced an enemy when they could get behind him, who never fought an enemy group unless they could join forces with other groups and outnumber the enemy at least two to one and never exhibited courage until placed in a tight corner.

There is the obvious "dash" then. Any patrolling officer cannot or finds it hard to muster any respect at all for these people while they regard themselves as superior. Land problems blight the area and the people themselves only seem to be able to settle these by traditional methods which they halfheartedly try to do at frequent intervals. A suitable cash crop cannot be found for the area and the people are not interested in what they have at the moment. The cash picture really but if there is an answer to their problem it changes as at the moment. It cannot be said that "constant patrolling will help these people in attitude and position" because it most certainly will not.

Electoral education was perhaps better received than reported. This is their third election and they must be getting the grasp of essentials at least.

I have personally interviewed one of the local recruiters in the area and told him that if they use the "patrol officer's name" to obtain recruiters they will be prosecuted.

For your information.

  
P. H. SIMPSON,  
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

67-2-6

Sub-District Office,  
Menyanya.

16th November, 1967.

Mr. Paul Simpson,  
Menyanya.

MENYANYA PATROL No. 4 1967/68 - WAPI  
LANGAMIR C.D.

On the 23rd of this month you will depart for the above census divisions for a patrol of approximately two weeks duration. Arrangements concerning assembly points and camping sites will be left to your discretion. You may, if you wish, extend the patrol for another week and try, where possible, to sleep in every village.

Please note that the Langamir census division now comes under the Kaindi electorate, not MUNYA. However, as this census division is still administered from this station we are obliged to patrol it. Make this situation clear to these people in case there is some confusion in their minds.

The principle purpose of this patrol is political education. You will be required to take pamphlets and books with you for explanation and distribution. Make use of the booklet 'Government in P. N.G.' as much as possible as this has been found to be the best material available for the Menyanya people.

I require a complete list of all land disputes in the area - there is a limited list contained on 35-2-1. Please read this and take it with you. I want this expanded and brought up to date containing:-

NAME OF PARTIES - who would be a probable applicant and who would be the probable respondent.

NAME OF LAND - including approximate area.

DEGREE OF DISPUTE i.e. is it acute, has there been recent fighting and subsequent court action concerning it - how does it affect present village life - are the people unsettled because of it?

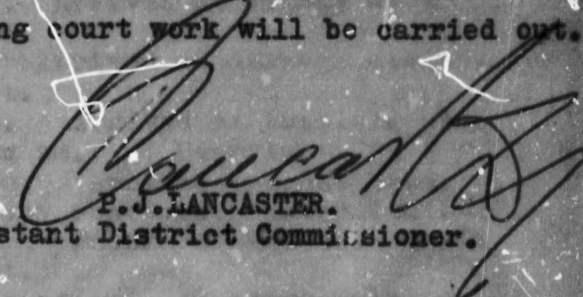
CAN THE DISPUTE BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION?

SHORT HISTORY.

I realise that this will be a time consuming task but it will give this office a reasonable idea of just how many disputes will have to go to the Lands Title Commission.

There has been a lot of confusion concerning local Govt. Councils. There is the tendency to regard political education as a forerunner to a council. Please allay the people's fear concerning this.

Routine administration, including court work will be carried out.

  
P.J. LANCASTER.  
a/Assistant District Commissioner.



1.

Station.	Menyamya.
Sub-District.	Menyamya.
District.	Morobe.
Patrol Number.	Menyamya No 5 1967/68.
Patrol Conducted by.	P.H. Simpson. Patrol Officer.
Personel accompanying.	2 members RFWCC.
Duration of patrol.	27.11.67 to 14.12.67. 18 days.
Last patrol into area.	May 1967.
Objects of the patrol.	Political education, routine administration and to note all land disputes.
Map reference.	Fourmil of Milinch of

Introduction.

The two census divisions patrolled are situated to the east of the station at Menyamya. Both areas have been regularly patrolled since the station was established early in the nineteen fifties. Although this report covers both census divisions, there will be certain statements which only apply to the one area. The people in the Wapi, although close to the station are more backward than the people of the Langamar. This will be expanded on under the appropriate headings. As stated in the objects of the patrol and in the enclosed patrol instructions, the main object of the patrol was political education. On the day of departure, notification was received at the above office stating that political education was to cease. Consequently very little education on politics took place.

The area patrolled consists of small areas of virgin bush and large areas of undulating kunai grass hills.

Patrol Diary.

27.11.67. Departed Menyamya at 1000. Arrived at Simerka at 1100. Talks and discussions with people in pm. Overnight Simerka.

28.11.67. Departed Simerka at 0700. Arrived at Kanogegoi at 0930. Talks with people in pm. Overnight.

29.11.67. Departed Kanogegoi at 0700. Arrived at Akwanji at 0930. Talks with people in pm. Overnight.

30.11.67. Departed Akwanji at 0700. Arrived at Yagepa at 1000. Talks in pm. Overnight.

1.12.67. Departed Yagepa at 0700. Arrived at Akwange at 0945. Talks in pm. Overnight.

2.12.67. Departed Akwange at 0700. Arrived at Sapalala at 0810. Talks given in am. Overnight.

3.12.67. Departed Sapalala at 0700. Arrived at rest house at Ototei at 0740. Sunday observed. Overnight.

4.12.67. Talks with people in am. People of Ototei, Benua and Atapaura. Overnight.

5.12.67. From Benua to rest house at Awi. 7 hours walking time. Overnight.



Diary Cont.

- 6.12.67. Talks with assembled people at Awi. Then to rest house at Rabong. 1 hour. Overnight.
- 7.12.67. Talks with Kabong people and then to Sikwong village. 2 hours. Talks with people at Sikwong. Overnight.
- 8.12.67. From Sikwong to Womei village. 1 hour. Talks with people at Womei. Overnight.
- 9.12.67. From Womei to Kwagag. 40 mins. Talks with people and then returned to Tiwi village, via Womei. 1 hour.
- 10.12.67. Talks given to people in am. Sunday supervision, daylight.
- 11.12.67. From Tiwi to Tamei. One hour. Talks given to people. Overnight.
- 12.12.67. To Menyamya station.
- 13.12.67. To Hangitaua village. People of Hangitaua and Kabinyi villages assembled. 20 mins from station.
- 14.12.67. To Kumai village and return.

End of Patrol.Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was welcomed into each village by a very unenthusiastic group of people. This can be said for the villages in the Wapi area but not so to the Langanar people. Even though the writer sent word ahead stating the day and date of the patrol to each village, on most days there was nobody in the villages. I think the reception given does not show an anti-administration attitude, but an attitude that could be stated as a do not care one.

Villages.

The housing in most villages appeared to be of a reasonable standard, but as most people still live in their bush houses, the overall general standard could not be judged. The old style of Menyamya house, is fast disappearing. The introduced style of housing seems to be acceptable to most people. Even though patrol officers have been talking to these people about building floors in their houses, the majority of the houses inspected did not have floors in them. This is part of their anti-change attitude.

It is customary for these people to build their villages or hamlets on ridges, and it is only in recent years that these people have begun to move from the ridges and settle on better sites. Water supply for these people creates no problem at all. All villages are ~~situated~~ situated near good supplies of fresh water but the idea of irrigation is beyond them.

The villages in the Wapi consist of numerous small hamlets and these all join and assemble under one village name at the time of census etc. This creates a problem in administration. Each of these hamlets have a luluai and a tultul and in most cases these hamlets have a population of no more than fifty or sixty persons.

Hygiene and sanitation is non-existent in some villages. Others that are situated near aidposts are kept reasonably clean but it is impossible to convince these people that they must fence in their pigs etc in order to obtain a high ~~standard~~ standard of sanitation.

Village Officials.

Most of the village officials leave much to be desired. As stated above the control of most officials extends over perhaps fifty people or even less. In some cases the officials find it hard to keep this number in hand. Numerous complaints were heard from these officials, who complained that the younger members of the community would not take any notice of them. These younger members consist mainly of men who have returned from the towns and plantations. The Tultul of Kanagegei recently died and the people have requested that the Director appoints one, AMERAKAU'U KATRA'AGAU to the position. The hats worn by most village officials are in very poor state of repair. However it is not recommended that new ones be issued, as about 80 would be required.



### Political Situation.

The people in the Menyama area are very backward and this is entirely their own fault. The Wapi people do not want to change their ways but the Langamar people are fairly industrious and are prepared to help themselves.

As stated previously one of the objectives of the patrol was political education, but education was depleted from the instructions on advice from the District Commissioner, Iac. In all villages talks were given to the people on various subjects, these being on health, road maintenance, village officials and short talks on the

to be elections next year and I also explained the difference between open and regional electorates. The Wapi people claim that they knew nothing about these elections and what they are for and about. This statement is not true as numerous officers have talked to them about the workings etc of the house. The local MHA, R A. Veutas, makes regular visits to the area and explains to the people what was said etc in the House. The Wapis do not want to know anything about the elections and just to satisfy themselves they decided to link the elections with a Local Government Council. Further discussions revealed that the people do not want a council because they claim it would be too hard to find tax money. The job of talking to and

trying to explain a matter to the people becomes harder and more frustrating when in each village an official stands up and says, "What are we going to get out of these elections and why should we have anything to do with these elections. We have not got anything here to warrant these new ideas. All we want is to be left alone and we want to be the same as our forefathers. They had a good life and settled everything themselves. All we do nowadays is go to the office at Menyama and complain to the officers there that we have problems with wives, gardens, land and fights. We have not got anything here to keep us busy and consequently we fight all the time."

When asked why they don't try and help themselves they only replied that they do not want to.

Political education circulars were distributed to the people and were used for smoke paper etc. They did not want them. This attitude is not an anti-administration attitude, it is an anti-new idea attitude. The people are reluctant to accept anything new, even though it is for their own benefit. They can not see anything in the future, only what is happening today.

The above comments apply mainly to the people in the Wapi and a different attitude is found in the Langamar. The people in the Langamar are industrious and do help themselves. They have very few complaints and did not ask the writer to feel sorry for them as the Wapi people did.

Control over the younger members of the family is non-existent in most villages. However care for the older members is noticeable in some of the villages. There is a very high absentee rate of indentured labourers absent and this often leaves old people to fend for themselves and in some cases to steal from other gardens in order to get sufficient food to survive. This will be expanded on under the heading of labour.

### Agriculture.

The people in the Menyama area are basically subsistence farmers and in most cases do not want to change this way of life. There have been attempts to introduce cash crops to these people but they are reluctant to try these. They all claim that their land is no good and coffee takes too long to yield and then the pay is not good enough. The department of Agriculture has introduced other crops, such as Centrosima and Dolochus and these are acceptable in some cases. A common complaint on patrol was that the members of DASF would not buy the produce at Menyama. Often the people had to carry the crops to and from the station four or five times before it was bought. This complaint has no grounds as the officer at Menyama buys everything that is brought in to him.



### Agriculture.

It has been customary for the people of Menyamya to burn the hills every year or as often as the kunai grass is long enough. Quite often the grass is burnt every three or four months and with this constant burning, the ground soon loses its goodness and is just about incapable of producing anything other than kunai grass.

A market was set up at the station at Menyamya to assist the people in obtaining some form of cash income. However the supply exceeds the demand and the people soon lose interest. The vegetables that can be purchased are, carrots, beans, peas, tomatoes and most other types of vegetables.

The people in some villages complained to the writer that they were not receiving any encouragement from the members of the Department of Agriculture. I believe their complaints have grounds and should be heard. They claim that the agriculture field assistants just go to the villages and sit down in the rest house and do nothing. Quite often these assistants just pass through the villages without even stopping to see the crops. I have stated previously that it is hard to get the Menyamya people interested in anything and it will be a lot harder if these assistants continue to work like this.

I realize that the MHA, Mr A. Voutas has asked about a cash crop for the Menyamya people and it is hoped that in the future these people will be prepared to help themselves.

### Livestock.

The only livestock in the area patrolled are pigs and fowls. The fowls have a rough time because of the underfed dogs in the villages. Most of the labourers returning from the stations bring fowls with them but they are not given a chance to increase in numbers. Pigs are fairly common. Consequently they are quite often the cause of complaints re gardens etc. These people have not as yet learned to fence their pigs and fowls and I think it will be quite some time yet. They just do not care.

### Forests.

As stated at the top of this page the Menyamya people like to burn their kunai hills and consequently a little bit of forest each time. The situation at present is bad and in a few years the situation will be desperate. In some areas there are small groups of pine trees but these are the only economic trees in the area visited. Unless an extensive reforestation programme is set up in the near future, the people in the Menyamya area are not going to have sufficient firewood in about ten or fifteen years time. Could the District Forestry Officer advise this office if there is anything planned for the Menyamya area.

### Commerce and Industry.

Industry is non-existent and there is only one trade store in the area visited.

### Land.

One of the objects of the patrol was to bring the list of land disputes in the area up to date. These will be listed as an appendix to this report. However, the land situation in the area visited leaves much to be desired. There is very little or no land in the area that is not subject to dispute. As soon as a person decides to make a garden, about twenty other people claim the land. The answer to the problem is - Demarcation Committees. These were introduced to the Menyamya people by a previous officer and are far from being successful. Most of the committeemen are from the one village, Menya. They, the members of the committee are causing a lot of trouble. The chairman is going round claiming rights to all the land. He is one of the biggest offenders in the area for stealing land. It would be appreciated if a Lands Titles Commissioner could visit the Menyamya station and explain the workings of Demarcation Committees. The first thing to do would be to have the



Land cont.

present chairman dismissed and a new one ~~xxxxxx~~ elected. The people in the Langamar have heard about these Demarcation Committees and have used them in some cases of disputes in their area. They informed the writer that they had heard about the committees from the Watut people.

Complaints.

Numerous complaints were brought to the writer. Most of these were settled out of court but some required court action. Complaints consisted mainly of gardens, pigs, wives and land.

Courts.

There were two courts ~~xxxx~~ conducted on patrol. These both concerned people behaving in a riotous manner.

Rest houses.

There is a rest house in most villages and in some cases where villages are situated close together, one rest house has been constructed for both villages. All rest houses were found to be in good condition. This is probably due to the previous officer, insisting that all rest houses be repaired or renewed.

Carriers.

A line of carriers started at Himerka with the patrol and stayed until the patrol was completed. They were paid 30 cents per day plus food.

Health.

The health of the people visited was found to be very good. The aidpost orderlies appear to be doing a good job, especially the ones at Benula (Langamar) and the ABO at Kwagaga. There were a few cases of goitre noticed but the number does not warrant an urgent review of the situation. The Medical Assistant at Menyamya visited the area in November of this year.

Education.

The only school in the area visited is the school at Kabong. The school year was finished at the time of the patrol's visit. Mr D. Heyne is the headmaster of the school. The number of pupils is not known.

Roads and Bridges.

The only roads in the area are the vehicular road to the mission stations at Kabong, 12 miles, and Mt Concordia, 4 miles. Walking tracks between villages were usually overgrown. The people were requested to improve them before the next patrol.

Cemetries.

All cemetries sighted appear to be reasonably well kept.

Missions.

There are two missions in the area visited. The Lutheran mission has been long established in the area and the Seventh Day Adventist mission have only recently moved in. The people do not distinguish between the missions and it appears up to the missionaries themselves to explain the differences. The missions have establishments at Kabong, Concordia, Kwaiaguna and Menyamya.



Airfields.

The only airstrips in the area visited are at the Menyama station and a small strip in the Langama at Benula; this is marked on the patrol map. The Benula strip was used by the MIL people up till approximately two years ago and has since fallen into disrepair. It would require a lot of work on it to bring it up to operational standards. It is approximately 1300 feet long.

Anthropological.

Nothing to report.

Labour.

The labour force in some villages is nonexistent. Two recruiters work in the area and I think have just about cleaned out the area. In the Langama, the recruiters have caused trouble by telling the village officials that the patrol officer at Menyama had sent them to get recruits. This had happened on quite a few occasions, and most officials were getting annoyed about this. At the time of writing I have not had a chance to see the recruiters, but will speak to them at the first opportunity. Most of the absent persons are at Bulolo and Rabaul.

Personal Tax.

No tax is paid by the Menyama people.

Census.

No census was conducted on this patrol.

*P. H. Simpson*  
 .....  
 (P. H. Simpson.)  
Patrol Officer.



Appendix B.

51

Report on members of R.P.N.G.C.

Const. Kamba 1589.

Efficient and keen. Reliable in every situation.

Const. Tangir. 1335.

Very keen and experienced on patrol work. Knows what is going on.



Appendix "c"

Applicant.	Respondent.	Name of Land.	Degree of dispute.	Arbitration.	History.
Benula. (Bo'o)	Aseki people.	Kiono'otai.	Not serious,	Yes.	Inando and Ato were owners of the land between Aseki and Benula. Direct descendants are - Paugi - Nawangiso - Bo'o. Bo'o claims the land. Prior to admin, Bo'o group with Aseki's. Bo'o won. Aseki people have resettled on the land.
This is a large area of land which extends right to Aseki patrol post.					
Otetel.	Kapau village.	Ongei'wanga.	not serious.	yes	The forefathers of the Otetel people gave the people of Kapau, the rights to use the above piece of land for hunting and gardens. The agreed boundary is a hill, Ko'atana. The Kapau people have made gardens on the land of the Otetel people.
The area of this land is unknown. One Lawuwo complained to the ADC at Wau, Mr J.B. Toughy on the 2/4/67. ADC's answer was for the OIC at Aseki to look into the matter on his next patrol. To date nothing has been done.					
Mandiskata of Ai'ogi.	Kotsiang of Ai'ogi.	Boundary dispute.	Not serious.	Yes.	Applicant claims boundary is Katseniapa and respondent says it is at a line of Karuka trees.
This is a minor complaint, but could develop into a fight, depending on the mood of the parties concerned.					
LL. Danangata. Both of Sikwong.	Ataingakau'r.	Yao'ogeba.	Not serious.	Yes.	This dispute is over a small area of bush land. Both parties are annoyed over it, but it does not warrant an immediate investigation.
Etarape. MY.	Yangaiyu Aseki.	Bush area between villages.	Serious.	Yes.	The My group claim the boundary is the Tavini river, whereas the Aseki mob say it is a hill known as Hipitsanga. It is a large area of bush.



Appendix "c"

List of land disputes.

Applicant.	Respondent.	Name of land.	Degree of dispute.	Arbitration.	History.
Himerka, - Kabong - Akwanji.		Imeiyebi. Area unknown.	Not acute.	Yes.	Mr Hurrell alleged to have marked boundaries. Situation quiet but some stirrers.
Kanogogei	Yaginza.	Aiyagabi or Kargonengowa.	Acute. Fighting since 1950. 4 deaths.	Yes.	Kanogogei's claim to have defeated others in fight. Applicant does not claim that this was a land acquisition fight. Respondents are now planting gardens on land - hence concern.

This land is situated between the Kapuke river and the Yawonyi, river. Area is unknown.

Wapalala	Ai'ogi.	Awitsie'ape.	Not acute. Fighting prior 1950.	No, it does not have to be settled.	Big land acquisition fight prior to admin. Wapalala's won. Since admin, Kwange people settled there.
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Village book extract. Re dispute over land where Kwange is. "(The Aiogis etc killed most of the original inhabitants of the valley, and thus own it by right of conquest.)" W.G. Murdock. ADO. 28.1.63. This statement is contra to what Mr Murdock stated. I think Mr Murdock statement should stand.

Atapaura.	Awisaifo, Palalua.	Yaulakato.	No recent fighting, needs watching. Refer below.	Yes.	This land originally belonged to Awisaifo and Anaifo. The latter came to Atapaura and the latter went to Otibada. Later, the mob from Atapaura drove the mob from Mengi and Palalua away. This is prior to admin.
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This dispute needs watching as at present the timber company, Golden Pines are logging in the area. The area under dispute is land from the place Gariwo, where the Maanisan and Guming rivers join, in the middle Watrt. Maybe the ADC at Wau or MuMeng could advise if this land was included when timber rights were purchased. If it was, it could be that the wrong people received the pay.



Appendix "c"

Dispute over land between Myv and Aseki.

On the 4th of January, 1964 PO P. Ingram. OIC Aseki, wrote in village book re the above dispute. A temporary settlement has been achieved but no definite boundary has as yet been decided on. There was serious fighting prior to the advent of Admin and since then there has been fighting over this land. On numerous occasions there has been people sent to gaol over this land. The "enyanya group claim the land by right of conquest, but are now upset that there has been a new village established on their land. The new village is Yanga. I feel there is a possibility of further scraps between the groups if a settlement is not made. This would be the most serious of all land disputes discussed on this patrol.

APP.	LL Titiwikau'u. of Tamoi.	Res. Yakabiakam. of Kabinyi.	Boundary dispute.	Situation not serious.	Applicant claim the Wapi river is the boundary. Talk was straightened by previous kiap. Who - is unknown
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A boundary dispute between the Kabinyi and Tamoi people exists, the latter claims that the Wapi river is the boundary, whereas the former group claim that the DO Menyanya, Mr Murdock marked a hill Itsir'iam. There is nothing in the village books to confirm this.

I feel that there is very little land in the area visited that is not under dispute among the people. I have compiled a list of the disputes brought to my notice on patrol, but this list is by no means all the disputes brought to me. All the trivial disputes between people in the same hamlets, were dismissed and the people told to try and settle them themselves. These people have been under administration control for long enough and should be capable of settling a few things among themselves. No doubt in the future numerous more disputes will be brought forward to the office at Menyanya, depending on who wants to build gardens etc.





19/1/51.  
P. Simpson Jr.

Scale 1" = 1 mile

Northside Highway

Northside Highway

Baski

East Highway

S.W. Highway

Kote