

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES

OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Lae

VOLUME No: 24

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 42 - 9

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WA ANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: LAE MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 24 1972/73 Number of Reports: 9

PERORT No: LAE	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-2	K.R. KELLY ADO	SALAMAUA		3.7.72 - 7.7.72	
[2] 2 OF 1972/73	1-6	K.R. KELLY ADC	MOROBE COAST		N.A.	
[3] 3 OF 1972/73	1-27	P.S. EDWARDS ADO	KAIWA/SALAMAUA		N.A.	
[4] 4 OF 1972/73	1-51	P.S. EDWARDS ADO	LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	28.9.72 - 20.10.72	
[5] 5 OF 1972/73	1-2	C.D. DANGERFIELD	LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION		16.10.72 - 29.11.72	
[6] 6 OF 1972/73	1-14	C.H. LONG PO	BAKAUA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	7.11.72 - 25.11.72	
[7] 7 OF 1972/73	1-22	N. MARIKAME TPO	LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	N.A.	
[8] 8 OF 1972/73	1-2	P.S. EDWARDS ADO	SALAMAUA/KAIWA/BUKAUA			
[9] 9 OF 1972/73	1-3	P.S. EDWARDS ADO	SALAMAUA/KAIWA		2.4.73 - 19.4.73	
[] MOROBE						
[] 1 OF 1972/73	1-2	S.S. CUTLACK ADO	NORTH COAST CENSUS DIVISION		13.9.72 - 16.9.72	
[] 2 OF 1972/73	1-2	E.M. STONE APO	SOUTH COAST		27.9.72 - 3.10.72	
[] 3 OF 1972/73	1-4	S.S. CUTLACK APO	SOUTH COAST & LOWER KAIWA		20.10.72 - 3.11.72	
[] 4 OF 1972/73	1-3	E.N. STONE APO	NORTH COAST		30.11.72 - 3.2.73	
[] 5 OF 1972/73	1-2	E.N. STONE APO	NORTH & SOUTH COAST		20.12.72 - 15.1.73	
[]	129					

MOROBE DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

LAE

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	K.R. Kelly	SALAMAUA
2-72-73	K.R. Kelly	MOROBE COAST
3-72-73	P.S. Edwards	KAIWA/SALAMAUA
4-72-73	P.S. Edwards	LOWER WATUT C.D.
5-72-73	C.D. Dangerfield	LEIWOMPAR C.D. (jacket)
6-72-73	C.H. Long	BAKAUA C.D.
7-72-73	N. Marikame	LEIWOMPAR C.D.
8-72-73	P.S. Edwards	SALAMAUA/KAIWA/BUKAUA. "
9-72-73	P.S. Edwards	SALAMAUA/KAIWA "

MOROBE

1-72-73	S.S. Cutlack	NORTH COAST C.D. "
2-72-73	E.M. Stene	SOUTH COAST "
3-72-73	S.S. Cutlack	S. COAST & LOWER WARIA "
4-72-73	E.N. Stone	NORTH COAST "
5-72-73	E.N. Stone	NORTH & SOUTH COASTS "

BOANA

1-72-73	R.C. Luscombe	NABA C.D. "
2-72-73	M.J. Dilena	WAIN C.D. "
3-72-73	R.L. Fryer	NABA C.D. "
4-72-73	P.C. Luscombe	WAIN C.D. "
5-72-73	R.L. Fryer	MOMLILI C.D.
6-72-73	P.D. Luscombe	ERAP C.D.
7-72-73	N. Marikame	WAIN C.D. "
8-72-73	J. Dilena	NABA & MOMOLILI C.D. "
9-72-73	P.K. Donaldson	ERAP WAIN "

BOANA Cont.

10-72-73	R.L. Fryer	ERAP C.D.	"
11-72-73	P.K. Donaldson	LOWER NABA	"
12-72-73	P. Collins	MOMOLILI C.D.	"
13-72-73	P.K. Donaldson	WAIN C.D.	"
14-72-73	P. Collins	WAIN /NABAK	"
15-72-73	P.K. Donaldson	ERAP & HOBUS ROADS	"
16-72-73	P. Collins	NABAK C.D.	"

267-6-19. H.R.
DDA 67-25-1

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1-12/53
 District: MOROBE
 Patrol conducted by: A. Q. KALLY
 Area patrolled: PART SARAWAKIA
 Duration of patrol: 3.7.72 to 7.7.72
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 21.9.71
 Last G.L.A. patrol: Nil
 Map reference: Nil

Objects of patrol: ASSESS ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVT.
 Station: LAE
 Subdistrict: LAE
 Designation: PBO - COUNCIL ADVISER
 Personnel accompany: Nil
 Number of days: 12
 Total population of area: 3985
 Council area: NUON
 House of Assembly Electorate: 41101 GULF

The District Commissioner,
MOROBE
LAE
 District,



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Field Officers Journal Folios To | (X) |
| Patrol instructions, | () |
| The Report and my comments, | (X) |
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Reports No's 1-- | (X) |
| Patrol map, | () |

DATE: 21/9/1972

J. Heale
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|---|---|
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Report No's. 1-- | () |
| | () |
| | () |
| District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... | Above average
Average
Below average |

Date: / /19

R. T. Gallaway
 District Commissioner

JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2396
KONEBOBU

67-6-19

7th February, 1973

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

LAE PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

Reference your 67-2-1 of 28th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of the SALAMUA Census Division together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. K.R. Kelly, Assistant District Officer, (Council Adviser).

Mr. Kelly is to be complemented for his frank and detailed analysis of the situation in respect of the Huon Local Government Council. It is surprising that the people are still Council minded. One would have thought that apathy and complete disinterest would have been the logical consequence to the failure of the Councillors to keep the people fully informed over the years of the precarious financial position of the Council. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kelly's proposals to remedy the situation went with success.

The Situation Report has been referred to the Commissioner for Local Government for his information and comment, if he deems necessary.

C.G.L.
C.G. LITLER
a/Secretary



55H 67-6-19

8

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-2-1
If calling ask for

In Reply
Please Quote



Morobe District,
P.O. Box 572,
LAE.

28th December, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Subject: PATROL REPORTS - LAE

Your 67-6-19 of 14th December 1972 refers.

On 9th October 1972 two patrol reports were forwarded.

These were:-

1. Patrol Report LAE No. 1 - 1972/1973 - K.R. Kelly, Council Adviser.

This report contained a Situation Report on "Attitude towards Huon Council", assessment by Assistant District Commissioner and my assessment.

2. Patrol Report LAE No. 2 - 1972/1973 - J.P. Kelly, Assistant District Commissioner.

This report contained three Situation Reports, namely:-

1. Timber Rights Purchase - Morobe Coast.
2. Political Education.
3. Complaint - Trade Store Prices.

...

Copies of the Situation Reports and jackets are attached.

Gordon Smith
(GORDON SMITH)
a/District Commissioner.

67-6-19

P.O. Box 2395
KONEDOBU

14th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

REPORT ON LAE PATROL NO. 1-72/73

... The enclosed documents purported to be P/Os Lae 1-72/73 have been received. There appears to be bits and pieces of two reports, one by K.R. Kelly and one by J.P. Kelly, but I am unable to split these as parts appear to be missing.

Would you please check through your records and forward me two copies each of both the two Kelly's reports, together with your comments.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

LAE

K.R. KELLY

MOROBE

LAE

SALAMAUA

HUON

HUON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

XXX

LAE

XXXXXX

26/9/72

1. Salamaua Council area has a population of about 3,100. The location is 15 miles from Lae. Communication is by workboat three hours travel. Frequent visits are made to Lae for the labour market and to supply vegetables to the Lae Market.

The Huon Council was inaugurated in April, 1966 from three smaller Councils, one of which was the Salamaua Council. The Adviser states -

"I very much doubt there is any one person in the whole of the area visited, with the possible exception of the Councilors, who has any idea of the operations of the Council. I say with the possible exception of the Councilors because I am not totally convinced that even they fully comprehend the present state of the Huon Council".

I find it hard to believe that for more than six years the people have not been involved in some way in Council affairs. However, I believe that they have no real interest in Council involvement.

2. The problem of the Huon Council is finance. The Council has an overdraft of \$22,000 to pay for the cost of the Council Chambers in the Town of Lae. The Council is now forced to work on an austerity budget and limited village projects.
3. One is apt to wonder at times just how it is that we assess needs, determine priorities and provide assistance within the Local Government structure. On the one hand we have the Lae Town Council which still shows little signs of commencing to assume its proper municipal responsibilities and in fact, continues to evade them by its failure to raise revenue. It is propped up, but only from the knees up, by injections of so-called bridging finance from the Administration and

2.....

3. continued.

seems to salve its conscience by taking on the work of
stores, lawns and gardens and collection of water
and S.S. and G. rates.

4. On the other hand, there is the Huon Council which appears
to be making an honest enough, even if struggling attempt
to keep its head above water. There is little reason
really to be surprised at the disenchantment of the
Salamaua area people.

(R.T. GALLOWAY)
District Commissioner
11/10/72.

LAE

K. R. KELLY

MOROBE

LAE

PART SALAMAUA

HUON

ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS HUON COUNCIL.

This short patrol visited the villages of Logui, Kela, Asini, Buakap, Lutu Busama and Awasa Busama during period 3rd July to 7th July, 1972.

There has been some talk that the villages in the Salamaua area want to revert to their own Local Government Council, consequently one of my main aims on this short patrol was to endeavour to ascertain how widespread and strong this feeling was in the area.

Firstly the following comments apply only to those aforementioned villages and although they do not represent the whole of the Salamaua area they account for the better part of the coastal region and have a population of some 3,100.

The only support for a reversion to the Salamaua Council was found at Logui and Kela villages and I am amazed that the feeling is not more widespread.

I very much doubt there is any one person in the whole of the area visited, with the possible exception of the Councillors, who has any idea of the operations of the Council. I say with the possible exception of the Councillors because I am not totally convinced that even they fully comprehend the present state of the HUON Council.

However it is painfully clear that the present Councillors are making little or no effort to communicate with their constituents. I am not sure if they are embarrassed by their own lack of knowledge or if they are genuinely disinterested.

Certainly the taxpayers are not disinterested. Most of them would like a reasonable explanation of where their tax money goes and why there is such a great time lapse between their requests for and the actual commencement of Council projects.

The first stopover on this patrol was at Logui and discussions were held with the Logui and Kela people and were attended by the Councillor for the ward, GWALAMBO, and Cr MALATU, the representative for the ward which I was to visit next.

XXX

...../2

XXX

Following some fairly frank discussions with the people here on the state of the Council finances, allocation of monies for projects, etc., Cr. Gwalambo found himself in rather a hot seat as his constituents fired some rather pertinent questions at him.

The turn of the meeting was observed by Cr. Malatu and the following day when he accompanied the patrol he had developed an itching elbow. He went off to get his treatment at the Malolo Mission, was away all day, and the following morning sent a message to me that he would be unable to attend the meetings at Asini and Buakap.

I think Cr. Malatu was embarrassed by the fact that he should have been keeping his constituents better informed but did not know quite what to tell them or how to tell it. He is certainly not disinterested and is quite an influential man as President of the Malolo Mission Church Circuit. He is also a member of the Council Finance Committee.

The bombshell of the whole patrol was that not one person in the area knew the Huon Council had not paid off their loan on the Council Chambers. The people did not know that a loan had been negotiated for the construction of the Chambers and they had no idea the Council was some \$22,000 in debt to the Bank of New South Wales.

The mention of this debt at all the meetings caused something of a sensation. The announcement was followed by a pregnant silence and then a confused, excited tangle of placetalk.

It would appear that members of the Council have been regarding the debt on the Council Chambers as 'Ye Olde Huon Original Sin' and the matter has apparently never been broached in the villages of this area.

The predominant feeling in all the villages visited was one of neglect at the lack of projects being provided by the Council. This lack of development from the Council was the initial pace setter at all the meetings and it became increasingly obvious to me that the people had never been informed as to reasons behind the lack of concrete development. The Council financial state, various other completed projects, Revenue and Expenditure have not, from my summation of the situation, been touched upon.

The taxpayers meetings are quite obviously flops because they accomplish only two things, one, to decide on a tax rate and two, to list the projects which are asked for by the people of the village and Ward.

No attempt is made to show what the Council finances are expected to be and consequently what projects might feasibly be expected to appear in the coming financial year Capital Works Projects.

The end result then of the taxpayers meeting is the people set a tax rate, usually not too happily regardless of the rate, however they are slightly mollified by having their requests for projects listed in the minutes of the meeting and I am quite sure they regard such a listing as a virtual promise by the Council to complete these works.

The feeling is that as the people are paying tax and have been doing so since the formation of the new Council in April 1966, the Council has not done enough for them in return.

I was amazed by the attitude of the people when I told them prospects for the coming financial year were even grimmer than previous years due to a loan repayment of \$10,000 and an overdraft of \$2,000.

The general attitude now, as shown to me, is the people accept the financial position of the Council and they are prepared to bear with the Council and the lack of projects until the loan on the Chambers is repaid.

It was generally agreed however that Councillors would have to take a more responsible approach to their duties particularly those pertaining to communication with the people.

The feeling of the lack of communication was so strong that in two cases the resignation of the present Councillor was called for and, although this was not actively supported by the majority at either meeting, there were enough 'grumbling mumbles' to indicate imminent stormy weather for non-communicative Councillors.

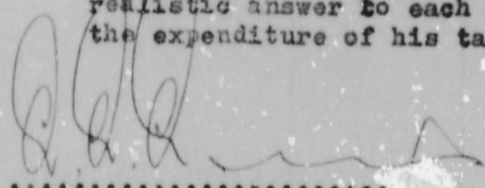
In general the meetings suggested the Council should pay off its loan as soon as possible even if this meant a very restricted capital works programme. The Councillors should assist in this matter by lowering personal emoluments and approving a complete austerity programme for the next two years. The Councillors should make every effort to pass on all matters pertaining to council operation to the people.

I have little doubt that the problems encountered in the Salamaua area are widespread throughout the Huon Council's domain. I have seen evidence of this in the BUKAUA area (see Lae patrol report No. 10 of 1971/72) and according to Cr. T. Leahy the LEIWOMPA people will absolutely devour any news on or about the Council.

①

I intend to take the following action to try and remedy the situation:-

- (1) Produce a monthly news sheet with snippets of information designed to stimulate communication between Councillor and constituent. This shall take the form of a duplicated one or two page information provider and I envisage it will also carry a generalization of the current financial situation, perhaps a short personal note on one councillor per month.
- (2) Approaches have been made to the Manager of Radio Morobe for weekly broadcast for the purpose of news dissemination and political education. The manager has been very receptive to the idea and it remains now to decide on the format of the programme. This programme should be aimed, I feel, at unity within the council area and also at 'selling' the council to the people.
- (3) I am currently involved in producing a set of estimates for the new financial year in which I shall be recommending drastic cuts in all "A" and "B" expenditure items. The finance committee has asked for this however it will be interesting to see if they fully accept my suggestions as many of the cutbacks will be in staff some of whom are relatively old retsiness. There seems to be an attitude within the Council that to achieve any end it is necessary to have a huge staff complex.
- (4) Councillors must be made to realise they have certain responsibilities attached to their position. To achieve this I think a series of taxpayers meetings with emphasis on council finances should be held. The Councillors must be 'put on the spot' and made to answer their constituents. At the moment there is virtually no councillor or body within the Council who will make a decision on any sort of reasonably controversial matter. These taxpayers meetings should be aimed at giving a realistic answer to each and every taxpayer as to the expenditure of his tax.

Signed: 

Date: 14-8-72

PATROL REPORT

MA 67-6-20

Report number: <i>LDE No. 2-72/73</i>	Objects of patrol: <i>TIMBER RIGHTS PURCHASE + ATTEND COUNCIL MEETING</i>
District: <i>MOROBE</i>	Station: <i>LAE</i>
Patrol conducted by: <i>J. P. KELLY A.D.C.</i>	Subdistrict: <i>LAE</i>
Area patrolled: <i>MOROBE COAST</i>	Designation: <i>ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER</i>
Duration of patrol: <i>4 DAYS</i>	Personnel accompanying: <i>D. L. G. O. SAGE</i>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <i>JUNE 1972</i>	Number of patrol: <i>3</i>
Last O.L.G. patrol: <i>AUGUST 1971</i>	Total population of area: <i>7500</i>
Map reference:	Council area: <i>MOROBE</i>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <i>HAON OPEN</i>

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----|
| Field Officer's Journal Folios | To | (✓) |
| Patrol Instructions, | | () |
| The Report and my comments, | | (✓) |
| Area study, | | () |
| Updating of area study, | | () |
| Situation Reports No's 1-3, | | (✓) |
| Patrol map, | | () |

DATE: / 19

J. P. KELLY
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Report No. - 2 | (✓) |
| | () |
| | () |

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	Average
	Below average

Date: *9/10/1972.*

R. T. GALLOWAY
District Commissioner



JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2396
ZACHEDOU

67-6-20

7th February, 1973

The District District
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

LAE PATROL NO. 2 of 1972/73.

Reference your 67-2-1 of 28th December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the Morobe North and South Coast Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J.F. Kelly, Assistant District Commissioner.

Sitrep No. 1 indicates how imperative it is that villagers are fully acquainted with all aspects including protective clauses of a Timber Rights Purchase. If this had been done during the initial discussions it is quite probable that the negotiations would have been successfully concluded for those areas which are not subjected to dispute. Mr. Kelly is to be complimented for the success he achieved during his discussions with the various land owning groups.

C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary

1 2972/73

4

LAE

J.P. KELLY

MORCHE

LAE

MORCHE

MORCHE

TIMBER RIGHTS PURCHASE

KKK

LAE

KKKKKK

15/9/72

1. A copy of this Report has been placed on the Timber Purchases file. The information is of value to this office and to Forestry; it is of little value to be filed away as a Situation Report.
2. Land disputes are innumerable. They occur where there has never been a dispute before, but the land suddenly assumes a new monetary value.
and then a
3. Timber companies with substantial capital investment require assured supplies of marketable timber to continue operations. Local people do not understand the complex operations or the economics involved and consequently make impossible demands for royalty payments.
4. Land disputes, where necessary, will be forwarded to the Registrar, Land Titles Commission, for determination.

R. T. Galloway

7

LAE

1

J.P. KELLY

MOROBE

LAE

SOUTH & NORTH COAST MOROBE

MOROBE

PROPOSED T.R.F. MOROBE COAST.

LAE

28/8/72

Situation Report compiled by A.D.G.

Representatives requested to discuss the sale of their timber rights fully prior to my next visit, which will be on the 5th September, 1972.

J. Kelly
30/8/72

1.

LAE
MOROBE

J.P. KELLY
LAE
MOROBE

PROPOSED T.R.P. MOROBE COAST.

In the past negotiations for the purchase of timber rights along the MOROBE coast broke down between the Administration and the local people.

On this patrol, Mr. P. CONNELL and I recommenced negotiations with the local people concerned for purchasing the timber rights on Block 1 (MAIAMA C) and that part of Block 2 lying within the MOROBE District. It was apparent in the discussions held with the people that the details, implications and protective clauses of a Timber Rights Purchase had not previously been fully explained to the people.

Although nothing was finalised in these preliminary discussions, the local people's attitude towards T.R.P. appears to have improved considerably. The outcome of the discussions were:

Block 1 MAIAMA C.

Section 1A - lying between the MOROBE and MO Rivers:

It appears that this section is not disputed and is claimed by the SUEKA people who state that they wish to sell their timber rights without further delay.

Section 1B - lying between the MO and GIU Rivers.

This area is disputed by three groups,

- (i) WARIA River DEIAS
- (ii) The YAKORA (SAPA, POSE and ANA Villages)
- (iii) SUEKA (MO and EWARE Villages).

These groups intend to attempt to rationalise their dispute before my next visit. If they are unable to do so they are prepared to have the matter put before the Lands Titles Commission.

Section 1C - lying between the GIU and WARIA Rivers.

The area is undisputed and is owned by the WARIA River DEIA. This group has shown a marked reluctance to negotiate in the past and although we were not able to obtain a decision from them on the sale of their timber rights I am hopeful that we will be able to give come to a satisfactory agreement with

them on my next visit. The people's reluctance to enter into negotiations can be attributed to their suspicion of the intentions of the Administration.

Block 2.

This patrol negotiated only for that section lying within the MOROBE District between the WARIA and WUWU Rivers, which I shall call Block 2A. The remainder of Block 2 (2B) lies within the NORTHERN District. The ownership of this block is undisputed and is owned by two groups:

- (i) WUWU River to WUWU/WARIA Divide - Coastal DZIA (WAINSOBIMA, AUNO, BAW and WUWU Villages).
- (ii) WUWU/WARIA Divide to WARIA River - River DZIA (AINSI, CUSIU, POPOI and GOMENA Villages).

The Coastal DZIA wish to sell the rights on their section without further delay and it appears that the River DZIA may sell and confirmation of this will be given by this group at my next meeting with them.

Block MAIAMA A & B.

A small NORTHERN section of Block A is undisputed and owned by the PAIWAS, who have indicated they wish to sell their timber rights. The remaining portions of MAIAMA A & B are disputed between the SUENA and PAIWA people. At my next meeting with these groups a decision as to whether attempts will be made to rationalise the dispute, or whether to put the matter before the Lands Titles Commission will be made.

Although MAIAMA Block A & B and Section B of Block 1 may have to come before the Lands Titles Commission to determine ownership, I am hopeful to reach agreement with the local people for the sale of their timber rights at our next meeting.

J. Kelly
 J. P. Kelly,
 Assistant District Commissioner.

Date:
 28/8/72.

H.Q.

→ 67.6.21

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 72/73	Objects of patrol: REVISION OF CENSUS & AREA STUDY
District: MOROBE	Station: LAE SUB DISTRICT OFFICE
Patrol conducted by: P.S. EDWARDS	Subdistrict: LAE
Area patrolled: KAIWA/SALAMAUA	Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 31 DAYS	Personnel accompanying: CONST. 1ST CLASS GWALLOMBON
Last D.D.A. patrol: 1/1/72 to 2/1/72	Total population of area: 5849
Last O.L.G. patrol: 3/1/72 to 7/1/72	Council area: HUON
Map reference:	House of Assembly Electorate: HUON OPEN

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|
| Field Officers Journal Folios | To | () |
| Patrol Instructions, | | () |
| The Report and my comments, | | () |
| Area study, | | () |
| Updating of area study, | | (✓) |
| Situation Reports No's 1-6, | | (✓) |
| Patrol map, | | () |

DATE: **3 / 10 19 72.**

J. Hees
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Report No's. 1- | () |
| | () |
| | () |

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / /19

P. T. Galloway
District Commissioner

Area Study Extracted

POPULATION

SALAMAUA CENSUS DIVISION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total		
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		M	F	TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
10/8/72	ASIMI	75	87	108	122	9	13	45	25	237	247	484
5/8/72	AWASA-BUCAMA	65	82	71	112	36	25	98	47	270	266	536
3/8/72	BUAKAP	67	82	94	134	28	22	126	82	315	320	635
2/8/72	BUISSI	15	24	26	28	2	-	1	3	44	55	99
1/8/72	BUM TU	20	16	24	35	7	4	16	9	67	64	131
3/8/72	GWADO	10	22	15	30	3	4	11	6	39	42	81
30/8/72	KEILA	56	55	77	88	13	9	45	21	191	173	364
25/8/72	LABABIA	71	42	78	91	20	15	65	21	235	169	404
14/8/72	LOGUI	71	62	60	118	12	9	-	26	229	215	444
22/8/72	LOKANU	43	57	55	67	17	11	-	43	159	198	357
6/8/72	LUTU-BUSAMA	71	84	79	134	28	18	119	42	297	278	575
2/8/72	WAKOP	77	36	57	51	2	4	23	8	126	99	225
8/8/72	WCHASU	11	2	11	13	2	1	2	1	26	17	43
	TOTAL	619	651	775	1033	179	135	662	334	2235	2153	4388
	S/SUB TOTALS	1270		1808		314		996		4388		
	SUB TOTALS	3078				1310						

JAW:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDOBUI

07-6-21

.8th December, 1972

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

LAE PATROL NO. 3 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 6 arising out of the above patrol of the KAINA/SALAMANA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.S. Edwards, Assistant District Officer.

The following papers were received :

- 1 copy of Sitrep No.1 (two required)
- 1 copy of Sitrep No.2 (two required)
- 1 copy of Sitrep No.3 (two required)
- 1 copy of the District Commissioner's comments on Sitrep No.6 (2 required)
- 1 copy of the District Commissioner's comments on Sitrep No.5 (2 required)
- 1 copy of Census Statistics (2 required)

In addition only 1 copy of the Area Study was received (2 are required); and there were no copies of your comment on Sitrep No.4 (Land Disputes). In future please ensure that 2 copies of all papers are forwarded.

Situation Reports 1, 2, 4 and 6 are being referred to the appropriate sections for action.

Mr. Edwards has comprehensively documented the work of his patrol.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

(7)

KAIWA/SALAMAUA CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TC UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED, OCTOBER, 1971.

(A). INTRODUCTION

(a). These two census divisions are located between LAE and MOROBE along the Southern shore of the HUON Gulf in the MOROBE District. The area is a coastal plain which is non-existent at MT. SUGARLOAF, BUSAMA, BUAKAR to KEILA, NUKNUK to SALUS and which widens out to some three or four miles in the SALUS, LABABIA Area to the foothills of the Central Cordillera which vary in height to 2,000 meters.

The coast is liberally provided with river and stream outflows. The major rivers being the HUPONG, FRANCISCO and PITOI.

The attached Patrol Map (Appendix No.8) is an amendment of the standard Fourmil in that I have positioned as accurately as possible the inland KAIWA villages and located the new GWADAGASOL hamlet of BUISALUM on the HUITAU River. The names of some rivers previously unnamed have also been included;

May I suggest the following alterations in place name spellings:

LOGUI to LAUGUI (Local Pronunciation)
LOKANU to LAUKANU (Local pronunciation)
BITOI River to HUITAU River (as it is known in it's upper reaches)
BUANSING to BUIASIN (Local pronunciation of the name of the adjacent river)

No regular and competent rainfall recordings are kept within this area. The predominant "wet season" is said to be between JUNE and AUGUST when offshore winds render most anchorages along the coast inaccessible to light shipping.

The predominant form of vegetation throughout the area is virgin jungle. An area of savanna type vegetation is to be found in the ASINI area whilst kunai ridges can be found in the inland KAIWA area. Secondary jungle growth predominates in the coastal strip area as a result of the rotational form of gardening practised by these people.

(b). There is only one practical form of access to this area and that is by sea. Helicopter landing areas have been constructed by the P.I.R. on some of the higher inland peaks whilst there are numerous areas in and around villages that could be used by helicopters in emergencies. The airstrip at SALAMAUA has recently been closed down, it being the only airstrip in the area. Apart from a mile-long vehicular road complete with stream crossings constructed by the Lutheran Mission between BUSAMA and EULA Bible School there are no roads in the area. The new management of the SAWET SAWMILL claim that they will construct roads in the SALUS/BUANSING area as a means of extracting logs, however I do not believe that such "roads" will ever be anything more than skidder tracks. Small whips wharves are located at BUSAMA, MALALO Mission, SALAMAUA Isthmus, SAWET Sawmill (near KELKEL) and I believe TABALI River (South of LABABIA). The management at SAWET state that they will improve and enlarge the wharf at KELKEL so that larger coastal vessels will be able to berth safely.

(c). Apart from the fact that these people lack any "get up and go" they do not appear to have any outstanding characteristics. The lackadaisical attitude of these people towards life has been referred to by many visiting Officers to this area as is evidenced by notations in village books. There do not appear to be any "cargo cult" activities or similar type stirrings in the area. The PANGU Party appear to have the allegiance of most of the people.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a). A copy of the Population Revision Census Figures is attached. Unfortunately the new type of form does not facilitate the extraction of birth and death rate figures nor does it allow for the recording of migrations in and out. Absenteeism out of the HUCN Open Port area is 24.8% of the total population, 21.4% for males and 21.45% for the total registered female population.

(b). All villages within the area ^{are} interconnected by a network of walking tracks that are in general poorly maintained. Along the coast the walking tracks have an undesirable tendency to follow the beach which in many cases is soft sand. No one village is so far away from its next adjacent village in both directions that it cannot be attained after, at the most, 7 to 8 hours walking (the latter is the case between SALUS and MUBO, however MUBO can best be reached after a 5 hour walk from KOMIATAN then back to the coast at BUANSING after another 5 hour walk).

(c). As mentioned the static absentee rate for this area is high due mainly to the area's proximity to the labour market in LAE. The absentee rate fluctuates greatly throughout the year as male villagers from the area work monthly stevedoring shifts in LAE.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a). There are 22 villages in this area and all are based upon language patterns. The village appears to be the accepted social group although it is apparent that it has not always been so. In fact there is a tendency amongst the IWAL speakers (KAIWAS) for the main village to break up and form a series of hamlets based on the extended family for example the WAIPALI's and GWADAGASOL's, a move which I am told is consistent with the way in which the villagers lived in pre-European times. Such moves should not I believe, be discouraged as it tends to decentralise over-populated villages into areas where access to gardens and cash crops is more convenient.

(b). Clan and family allegiances in this area appear to take second place to language allegiances. Emphasis and import is still placed by both young and old village males upon the mythological origins of their clans. This fact makes the settlement of land disputes in the area difficult, for instance the LABABIA's maintain that GOD gave rise to their clan in the LABABIA area, they refute any suggestion that they may have migrated there.

(c). There are five distinct languages spoken in this area, they are:

BUKAUA	spoken by	2230	people
MALI	" "	408	"
KEILA	" "	1569	"
IWAL	" "	1461	"
VATI	" "	179	"

For the languages spoken by the individual villages refer to the accompanying Patrol Map.

(d). As mentioned above, intervillage loyalties in this area appear to be based on common languages. For instance the SALUS and BUANSING Villagers dislike the LOKANU's whilst the LABABIA's have an intense aversion for the SALUS's. The BUSAMAS hate the LAEU/TALIS (LEIWOOPA Area) and the WAKOP's and GWADOS have a smouldering distrust for the BUSAMAS.

(c). Relationships between villagers within the KAIWA/SALAMAUA area and villagers without the area vary. The VATI speakers of the area commute regularly with the VATI speakers of the HUANG area of the MUMANG Sub-District whilst the HOTE area people have a Co-operative Store in the midst of the KEILA speakers at ASINI and the KAIWAs who appear to be rather hard to get along with, do not think too highly of the HOTE.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a). I have little to add to the Area Study previously conducted on this point. In my opinion there is a dearth of intelligent, intellectual and respected leaders in this area.

Persons elected by the ward constituents as Councillors on the whole appear to be oblivious of the responsibilities placed upon them by their office. The only two Councillors in the whole area who are maintaining some semblance of respect and authority amongst their constituents are Cr. GWALOMBO and Cr. MULATO who represent Wards 24 and 23 respectively. Asked why his three villages of NUKNUK, LOQUI and KEILA did not have Ward Committees Cr. GWALOMBO replied candidly that he knew of no-one in these villages capable of holding such a position. Apart from the WARD Committees for MUBO/GWADAGASOL and WAIPALI (Being respectively MANGUM BILIMBU and TOIA DINGAN) the gentlemen elected to this position by the villagers appear to be either completely disinterested in their work or of infirm mind and body, or both.

Private citizens of outstanding note in this area are listed below:

PATRICK WECM (of HUAKAP) residing at KOMIATAN, an ex-school teacher who is establishing a cattle project in the FRANCISCO River valley.

DARU WAMENDE of GWADO a young Primary School dropout with a sense of public responsibility.

WAREA GEMERLAGL (from KUNDIANA) the headteacher at MALALO Primary T School, a recent T.T.C. graduate who is intensely interested in his job.

I noted no women that were placed in positions of responsibility within the village, indeed the only institution for the advancement of women in the village is the "GEMSAU" or watered down Lutheran Mission equivalent to WOMEN'S Clubs and FELLOWSHIPS in other Districts.

(b). See above;

(c). The village leaders or elders in this area still appear to make most of the decisions affecting the life and customs of the people. The liking of the young school dropouts for the easy life of guitar playing and betel nut chewing under the coconut palms does not endear them with their elders and responsibilities for village activities thus still remains with the elders.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a). My only comments on this section of this topic have been made in the Patrol Report and accompanying Situation Reports.

(b). Apart from land leased by the Administration to private enterprise on the SALAMAUA Peninsular there is no crown land in this area.

It would appear that the Lutheran Mission has scattered areas of freehold land in this area the largest of which would be the site of the MALALO Mission. School and Church sites constitute the rest. When queried about the ownership of Mission land villagers invariably

stated that the land was "given" to the Mission.

The HUCN Council does not have title to any of the sites of it's assets in this area.

To the best of my knowledge there has been no land tenure consraion activity in this area. ~~and there is no possibility of any in the future,~~ that is until the mammoth task of settling land disputes in this area has been accomplished.

(e). Cash crop plantings in this area are of both the individual and communal type.

(F) LITERACY

(a). A list of the schools operating in this area and the available student attendance figures are appended to the accompanying Patrol Report.

The Primary T Schools in the area teach in English whilst the Bible Schools teach in Pidgin English.

(b). The degree of literacy amongst the villagers varies with the age groups. It is probable that the greater majority of villagers (male and female) between the ages of 15 and 30 would be literate in both pidgin and Yabim. All villagers speak Yabim whilst all but the women over 35 and the aged men speak pidgin english.

(c). Persons from this area undergoing higher education at institutions and overseas are noted in the Village Census Registers. Those that have undergone higher education in the past are now working and nctations to this effect have been made in the Census Registers.

(d). See (c). above.

(e). The radio receiver census is appended to the accompanying Patrol Report and show that there are 180 receivers in the area owned by 4191 resident villagers. That is one radio for every 23 villagers. It would appear that the most popular programs on the local radio station are musical programs, it is evident from the lack of general knowledge of current affairs in the area that news broadcasts are not listened to with interest, if at all.

Reference has been made elsewhere in this Patrol Report of the paucity of written word communication in this area.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a). No comment.

(b). The staple diet of this area is without a doubt the root crop TARO which is sometimes interchanged with Sweet Potate and Sago. Along the coast the diet is liberally supplemented with fish whilst inland villages rely on game hunted with shotguns for the protein content of their diet.

Imported feedstuffs such as tinned meat, fish and rice are used, though not regularly ^{they are} as it is in the islands.

(c). "GEMSAU" or the Lutheran Mission sponsored Women's Clubs are the only community organisations in this area. Village soccer and basketball clubs have been formed on an informal basis in most villages and inter-village competitions are conducted.

(H) MISSIONS

- (a). There are two Missions operating in this area. The main one being the Lutheran Mission or ELCONG which operates schools and an Aid Post in the area. There is a Catholic Mission enclave at MUBO which appears to get along quite well with the neighbouring Lutheran Villages.
- (b). Services provided by the Lutheran Mission are mentioned elsewhere in this report. Neither the Lutheran nor Catholic Mission employ expatriate or non-indigenous personnel in this area.
- (c). The attitude of the villagers towards their missions is one of complete and utter acceptance. Great emphasis being placed at all times on the necessity to start and finish discussions and meetings with prayers. Church gatherings are held in most village both early morning and evening every day except Sunday when villagers walk the 4 or 5 hours to the MALALO Mission for the Sunday service.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

- (a). There are no non-indigene owned plantations or factories in this area. There is one sawmill located at KELKEL which is owned by a consortium of villagers with a 20% share and MR. JOHN BLACKWELL of LAE. MR. IAN DAWSON and his wife LESLEY have just moved to KELKEL where Mr. DAWSON is the resident mechanic in charge of the sawmill.

Weekend bungalows and houseboats are located on and around the SALAMAUA Peninsular, these are frequented by tourists and LAE Residents on and off throughout the year.

- (b). The SAWET Sawmill at KELKEL is the only major employer of village labourers in the area. As the mill has only just recommenced operations the fortnightly employment figures are not available, but it is known that all employees are exclusively from the SALAMAUA Kaiwa area.
- (c). Small quantities of garden produce are sold to the residents at SAWET. It is not envisaged that the management of the mill will undertake to purchase other primary produce from the villagers although a well stocked trade store has been established at the sawmill.
- (d). No further comment.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

- (a). ROADS: Referred to elsewhere in this report.
- (b). SEA: Referred to elsewhere in this report.
- (c). AIR: Referred to elsewhere in this report.
- (d). RIVERS: The only navigable river in the SALAMAUA/KAIWA area is the FRANCISCO which I believe is navigable by short shaft speedboat to KOMIATAN School. A jet boat has been known to travel as far up stream as BOBDUBI but this was probably when the river was running high.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Those villagers currently holding down jobs requiring technical and clerical skills are recorded in the Village Census Registers. Those villagers that hold various skills that are now resident in the village are too numerous to mention.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer to the relevant section of the accompanying Patrol Report.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a). A D.A.S.F. Cash Crop tree census conducted in 1971 is appended to the accompanying Patrol Report. The accuracy of this report is highly questionable as a spot check that I conducted with the assistance of villagers revealed a 50% inflation by D.A.S.F. of actual planting figures.

(b). The patrol does give production figures for copra and coffee in this area for reasons outlined in the previous Area Study.

(c). Comment as for above.

(d). Market gardening is carried out by most villagers in this area (the inland KAIWA Villages excluded), produce is marketed through the LAE Market.

(e). Undoubtedly the greatest money earner in this area is wage-labour through stevedoring activity in LAE. Money earned from the sale of copra is nil whilst the money earned from the sale of coffee would not be much better. A good proportion of the coffee coming out of this area is finding its way down from the HOTE, MISIM, YAMAB area of the WAU Sub-District.

(f). There is only one co-operative functioning in this Area it is known as the HONIYA ASINI CO-OPERATIVE and is owned mainly by shareholders in the area mentioned in (e) above. This Co-operative functions as both a retail outlet for trade store goods and as a buying point for ROBUSTA and ARABICA Coffee. The average daily take of this store is \$50.

(g). Apart from PATRICK WECOM who is mentioned elsewhere in this report there do not appear to be any outstanding indigenous entrepreneurs in this area.

(h). Particulars of personal savings were not obtained by this patrol.

(i). At date of writing, \$2755. in 72/73 head tax had been received by the HUCON Council from the SALAMAUA/KAIWA Area. Estimated Tax potential of this area is about \$8,000. (i.e. resident adult males and females).

(j). An average per capita income figure has not been calculated.

(k). I have no comment to make on marketing facilities other than those already expressed.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a). Sufficient arable land for increased plantings of permanent tree crops is no object in this area. My estimates of acreages within the SALAMAUA/KAIWA area are as follows:

Approximate coastal area available for tree crop plantings	75,000	acres
" foothills "	90,000	"
" mountainous " suitable for gardens	195,000	"
" Area of land planted to tree crops to date	1,340	"

(b). Abundant land is available throughout the area for any future increase in market gardening activity. The only inhibiting factor to an increase in production in this field would appear to be the available market for such produce.

(c). Wage earnings within this area will not be increased beyond the present rate, which is restricted to employment with the SALET Sawmill, unless other sawmills and loggers begin operating in the area.

I was told by inland KAIWA Villagers that there has been a natural "kerosene" soak in the BULANIM River valley, this has no doubt been investigated by mining companies in the past.

I believe that copper bearing deposits have been located in this area and I noticed many rock outcrops in the Southern extremity of this area that had the characteristic green colouring of copper compounds.

Cash crop production in inland areas, especially the inland KAIWA and WAU Sub-District HOTE Area, would be greatly encouraged if the villagers had ready access to the coast for their produce. At present these villagers must either manhandle their processed coffee along mountain tracks down to the coast or across the range to WAU. The KAIWA Villagers have all but ceased production of coffee on the grounds that the return does not warrant the hardwork and effort put into production.

The HOTE, YAMAB, MISIM people have been given tools by D.D.A. so that they can commence work on an access road from the coast at ASINI into their area. At the time of this patrol all the tools (as yet unused) were being stored at the KOMIYA Co-operative at ASINI.

The KOMIATAN, BOBDUBI Villagers in the past have urged that a road be constructed into their area of the Francisco River valley. Such a road would not be a technical impossibility provided that it kept to the Western bank of the river, the economic justification for such a project would be highly questionable. At present these villagers state that they are not interested in the road project and would rather see any money spent by the Government in this area on their Primary T School.

The MUBC, WAIPALI and GWADAGASOL Villagers stated that they would like the Government and the Council push a road through from the coast into their area. In my opinion (and I told the villagers so) such a project would probably be a technical impossibility and on present production and population figures would not be economically justifiable. I suggested to these villagers that cease dreaming about a road and commence thinking about the more practical form of transport, pack animals. I advised the villagers that D.A.S.F. would help them if they wished to introduce pack animals into their area. Such animals could carry cash crop produce out of the area along the present walking tracks and on the return journey they could bring back consumer goods and trade store merchandise.

It never ceases to amaze me that the Administration has not bothered to encourage the use of beasts of burden in PAPUA NEW GUINEA. The reluctance currently placed by the indigenes on all forms of mechanised transport will I am sure, be a tremendous handicap after independence. It is a well known fact that when the Dutch left what is now West Irian, mechanised transport and the communications that it sustained collapsed due to lack of maintenance. The Dutch, like the P.N.G. Administration did not encourage the use of beasts of burden in the villages the economy (what there was) subsequently suffered as a result of the collapse of the transport system. Since the advent of the Indonesian Administration in West Irian you can be sure that water buffaloes and the like would have been introduced into the villages.

I have been in touch with the Livestock Station at ERAP and was informed that D.A.S.F. are not encouraging the use of pack animals such as donkeys. The five remaining male donkeys at ERAP are to be sold (\$30 a head) and not replaced.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Refer to comments in the accompanying Patrol Report.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Refer to comments in the accompanying Patrol Report.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

See over

...../8

(a) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

There are rest houses in most villages of this area, although the majority are not well maintained or constructed.

Bungalows and houseboats are available for rent on the SALAMAUA Peninsular, the owners of which reside in LAE Town.



.....
P.S. Edwards, A.D.O.

Date..... 11/6/72

LAE

NDROBS

RAAMANA KAYU

6.

P.S. EDWARDS

LAE

INDON

97

DEPLETION OF TURTLE POPULATION

XXX

XXXXXX

1. Would you pass the Report to an ecologist or environmental specialist for appraisal.
2. I doubt if any legislature could effectively curtail the long established custom of hunting for turtle eggs.

(R. T. GALLOWAY) District Commissioner

13th October, 1972

BUTAMUEM RIVER

BUTAMUEM SCHOOL

HIRE RIDGE

BURIAL RIVER

FRANSISO RIVER

BOODUBI

KONIAW

(2)

BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY BOODUBI

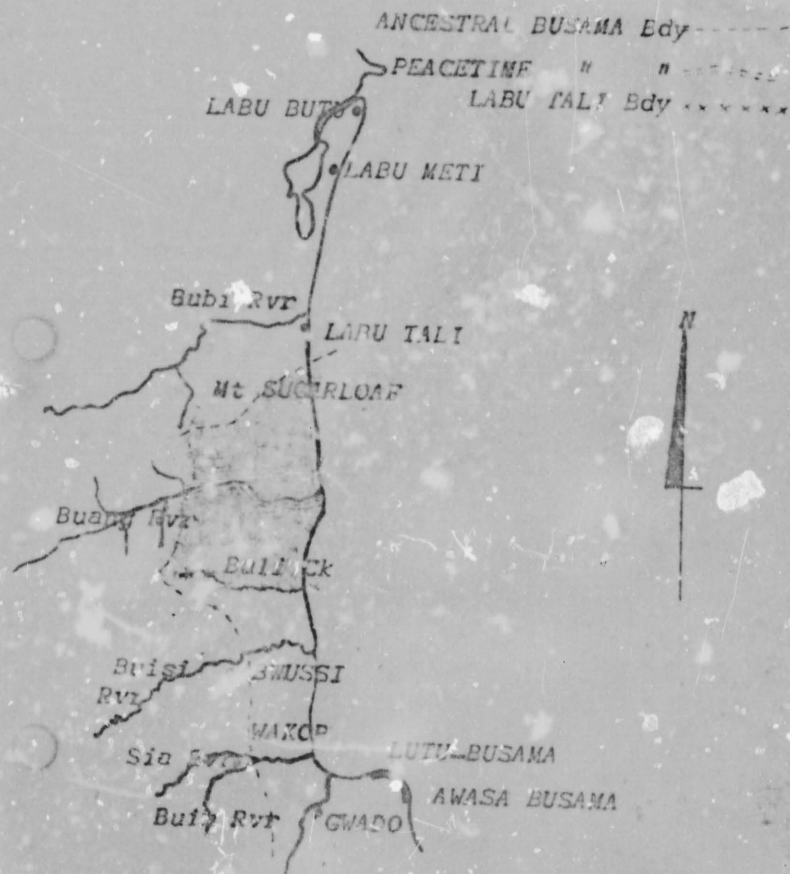
BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY KOTE

SKETCH OF BOODUBI/KOTE LAND DISPUTE

LABU-TALI / BUSAMA LAND DISPUTE

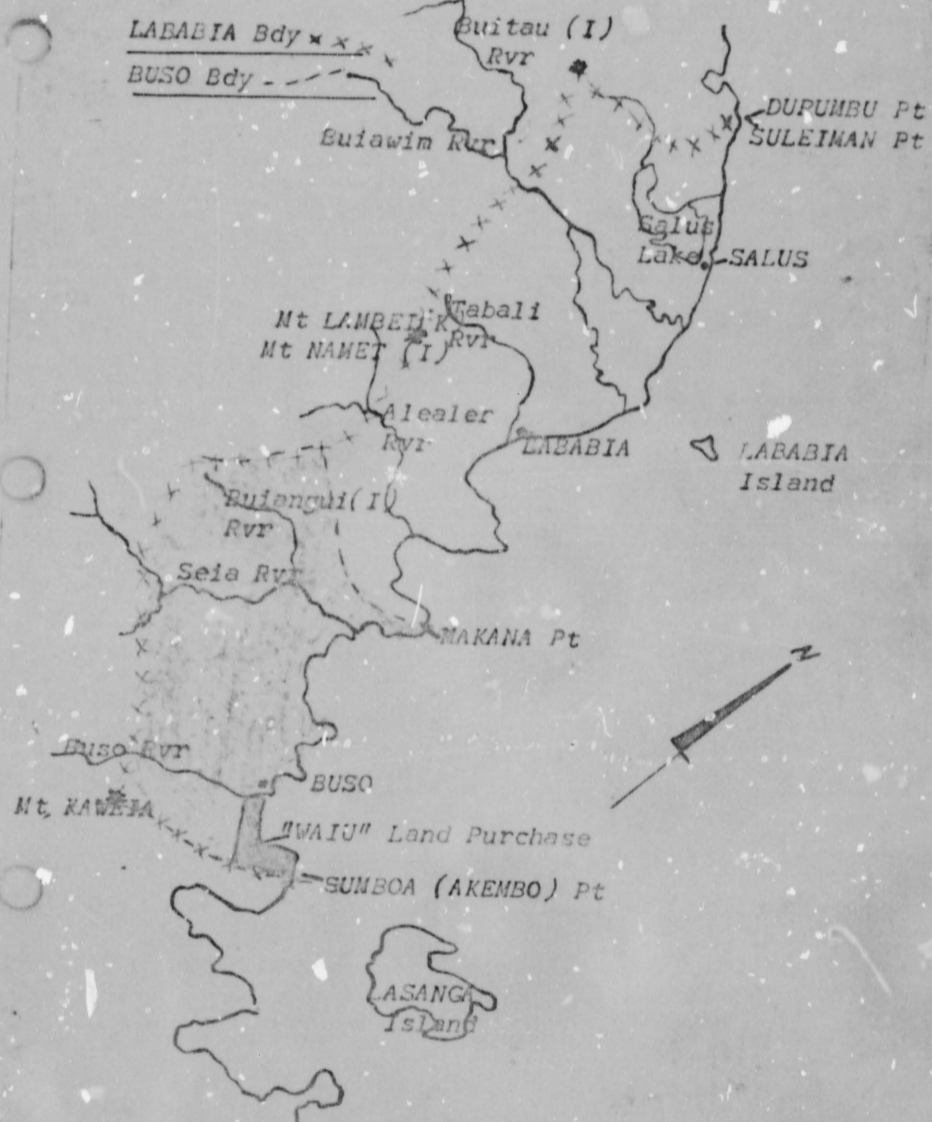
(Scale Fourmil)

(Boundaries approx only by landmarks)

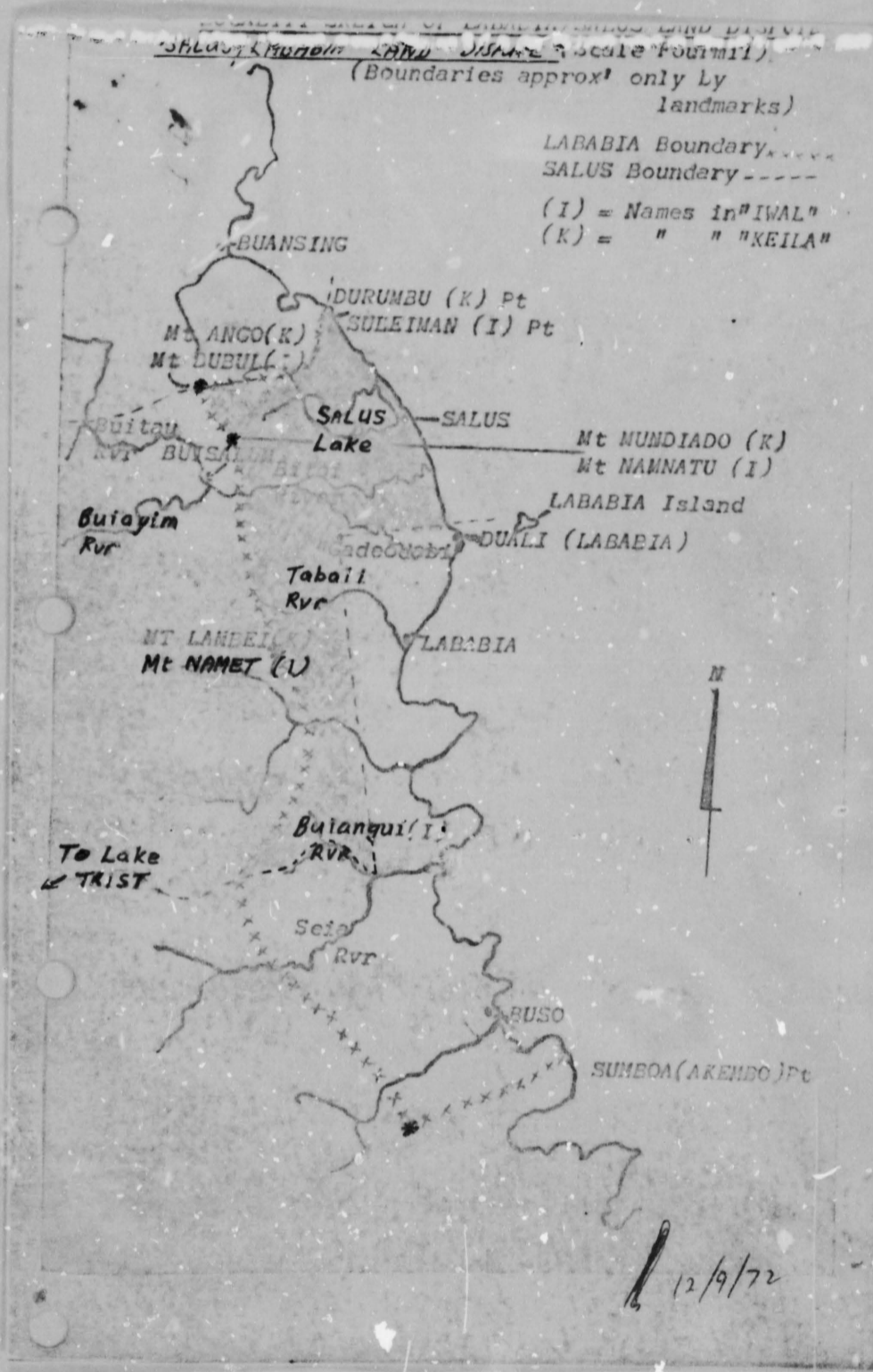


[Handwritten signature]
12/9/72

LOCALITY SKETCH OF LABABIA/BUSO LAND DISPUTE
(Scale Fourmil)
(Boundaries approx' only by landmarks)



h
12/9/72



3

(6)

LAE

P.S. EDWARDS

MOROBE

LOR

KAINA/SALAMAUA

HUCE

D.A. S.F. OFFICER STATIONED AT SALAMAUA.

LAE

25/9/72

This is a case of bad planning. To post a married Rural Development Assistant with a family to SALAMAUA when there is no suitable accommodation is poor, and to allow materials to deteriorate is inexcusable wastage.

Matter brought to the attention of D.A.S.F. LAE.

J. Kelly
4/10/72

3.

LAA

P.S. EDWARDS

MORCE

LAE

HUGH

D.A.S.F. OFFICER STATIONED SAL MAUA.

1. A D.A.S.F. Officer ADAM/SAMUEL (R.D.A.) is stationed full time at SALAMAUA. He is, at the time of writing, undergoing a cattle management course in LAE.

2. Although this R.D.A.'s posting is permanent he does not have Administration accommodation, he and his family have been living with villagers since the bush materials house supplied by the villagers became unfit for habitation. Two years ago materials for an Administration house were sent to SALAMAUA and stockpiled at KIEIA. These materials are rapidly deteriorating and the iron, timber and plywood is now useless.

3. Upon my return from patrol I queried D.A.S.F. LAE on this matter and was advised that funds are once again available for a D.A.S.F. house at SALAMAUA and that construction will begin in the near future.

4. In light of my comments on the present state of agricultural development in this area, it is to be hoped that D.A.S.F. keeps to it's word and does in fact construct the necessary building.



P.S. EDWARDS A.D.O.

12/9/72

33

LAE

3.

P. S. EDWARDS

MOROBE

LAF

SALAMUA/TAIVA

HUON

D. A. S. F. OFFICER STATIONED SALAMUA

xxx

LAE

xxxxxx

This is an administrative matter for action by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, over which I have no control.

XXX

LAE

XXXX

- 1. Discontentment is alleged because of a lack of communication between the Councillors and people.
- 2. There is an expectation that some good would have arisen because of this communication.

The question is, what kind of information was expected to be passed? That the Council is in financial difficulties? That Administrative costs and structure are excessive? That the main Council project has been in the Town of Las?

- 4. The question is; Are the people really interested in the activities of the Council? If so, then why don't the people communicate with the Councillors. More especially so since the people pay their tax and the Councillor is their elected representative.
- 5. It is pointless to talk about resignations, breakaway and forming new wards. If the people wanted this they would demand it.
- 6. I also note there is a 'considerable ill-feeling' between adjacent wards within the Huon Council.
- 7. It seems to me that the Council Adviser and administrative officers are doing a splendid job to prep up the Council within the limited resources available.

8

2.

LAE

P.S. EDWARDS, A.D.O.

MOROHE

LAS

KAINA/SALAMAU

HUCW

COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

LAE

25/9/72.

There has always been considerable ill feeling between the inland KAINA villagers and the LOKANU people. Mr. Edwards's suggestion that an additional ward be constituted has merit, however, this matter would be best handed over to the HUCW Local Government Council and the District Local Government Office for consideration.

Copy of Situation Report No. 2 sent to HUCW Council and District Local Government Office.

J. Kelly
1/10/72.

2.

LAS

P.S. EDWARDS

KORCBE

LAR

SALUBA/KAIWA

HUGH

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES-INLAND VILLAGES WARDS 24 AND 25

1. KONIATAN and BOBUBI Villagers state that Cr. MANGBIO from LOKANU village does not patrol into their area and they are thus not kept informed about Council activities.

2. These two KAIWA Villages request that they and the other three inland KAIWA Villages of MISO, WAIPALI and GWADAGASCL be formed into a single electorate so that an inland villager could be elected as their representative.

3. I suggested that there were two alternatives to this request, namely:
a). That the villagers ask for MANGBIO's resignation and call for a re-election in Ward 24 as it is not constituted.
b). That KONIATAN and BOBUBI breakaway and join the NUKHUK, LOGUI, KEILA ward, Ward 23. BOBUBI are more accessible to LOGUI than to LOKANU.

4. MISO, WAIPALI and GWADAGASCL villagers also request that they either be given the chance to elect a new Councillor for Ward 25, (the SALUB and LABABIA Coastal people also voiced discontent with the SALUB Councillor GWALO who is inclined to be a stay at home dictator), or that they be allowed to join with KONIATAN and BOBUBI in a new Ward.

5. In my opinion these two matters could best be settled by forming a new ward for the Inland KAIWAS. Following is an extract of the population figures for the villages concerned.

It may also be noted that a reconstitution of the Ward boundaries in this area may enable the KAIWA hamlet of EUISALUB, population 41, (an offshoot of GWADAGASCL) to be included in a ward with SALUB and LABABIA.

<u>PRESSENT WARDS</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Populations</u>
Ward 24	LOKANU	357
	KELEBEL	82
	BUANSING	220
	BOBUBI	160
	KONIATAN	201
	TOTAL	<u>1019</u>

(9)

PRESENT WARDS

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>
Ward 24	TOTAL	1010
Ward 25	WAIPALI	237
	GWADAGASOL	128
	MUBO	147
	SALUS	235
	LABABIA	404
	TOTAL	1151

SUGGESTED NEW WARDS.

	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>
Ward 24	LOKANI	357
	KELINGEL	81
	BUANGSING	220
	TOTAL	658
Ward 25	SALUS	235
	BUISALUM	41
	LABABIA	404
	TOTAL	680
Ward 26	GWADAGASOL (excl. BUISALUM Hamlet)	87
	MUBO	147
	WAIPALI	237
	KOMIATUM	201
	BOHDUBI	160
	TOTAL	832

.....
F.S. Edwards

Date.....6/19/72.....

LAE

2

F.S. EDWARDS

5

WROBBS

LAE

SALAHABA/KALVA

HUGH

REDACTED

Xx

XXXXX

6/10/72

I have little comment to offer.

I have not taken up the matter with the Police, nor do I intend to do so. I am not going to place myself in the position of making a "request" for consultation or co-operation when I know that my approaches are like as not to be disregarded.

The basic issue, that of relationship between B.D.A. and Police, has still to be resolved. I will await the decision of Government. Situations like those described will continue until such time as clear-cut decisions are made.

LAE

MOROBE

KAIMA/SALAMUA

2 1.

P.S. EDWARDS, A.D.O.

LAE

HUGH

LAE

25/9/72

1. There is a lack of liaison between D.D.A. and Police in regard to patrolling in the Sub-District.
2. I do not believe that the calling in of villagers and being "lined" at a central site is desirable unless there has been a break-down of general law and order in the area.
3. The Police Patrols hearing "courts" is most undesirable, in any area.
4. Unless there is a considerable increase in the number of criminal and civil matters requiring to be heard in the area, I do not believe that the presence of an indigenous Local Court Magistrate is warranted.

I suggest that the matters outlined by the patrolling officer be brought to the attention of O.I.C. LAE Police District, so that he could remedy certain short-comings of rural Police patrols.

It is the intention of this office to advise O.I.C. Police, LAE, of all general patrols moving throughout the LAE administrative area.

J. Hill
4/10/72

1.

LAE	P.S. STWARDS
MOROE	
SALAMAUA/KAIWA	HUGH

RURAL POLICE PATROLS:

1. Between the 11th August and 31st August last I was able to observe first-hand the activities of a Rural Police Patrol in the SALAMAUA/KAIWA Census Divisions.
2. A Police Patrol arrived at LOGUI Village on the afternoon of Friday 11th August just as my patrol (which was accompanied by a Police Constable) arrived in the village. Fortunately there were two rest houses available for use by the two patrols and neither patrol was inconvenienced.
3. On the 12th and 13th the three Constables consisting the Police Patrol visited KONIATAN and SALAMAUA to participate in village soccer and basketball matches. On Monday 14th after my patrol had departed for KONIATAN the Police began investigating an alleged case of self inflicted abortion at NEILA Village. I am led to believe that the parties to this allegation admitted to the Police that village medicine and sorcery were used to cause an abortion in a young village girl made pregnant by her father. This incident has given rise to at least three village brawls over the last month or two. One of these scuffles was the subject of a Local Court heard by me at LOGUI on Saturday 12th August. The matter re the alleged abortion was left entirely with the Police Patrol as they were free to carry out the necessary investigations.
4. From LOGUI the Police Patrol had said that they would make their way North up the coast. However, after making arrests at ASINI in an alleged case of illegally using explosives to kill reef fish (the explosives used were apparently obtained by a villager from the area who works with a construction firm) two of the Constables followed my patrol into KONIATAN on the 17th.
5. On the 18th the two Constables followed us into MUBO where there was only one rest house. The Police had left most of their patrol equipment at LOGUI with the third Constable and were thus obliged to find accommodation with a family at MUBO.
6. At MUBO the Police Patrol sent word out for all WAIPALI and GWADAGASOL

villagers to come to MUBO to hear the "Police Talk". This request directly conflicted with my publicised patrol program which required that I meet with these villagers in their respective villages.

7. Whilst at MUBO the two Constables received complaints re a disturbance that occurred in the village last night (after my visit). A "kangaroo" type court was arranged on Saturday evening by the Police and two adult males were told to pay \$5.00 each compensation to persons they had struck during the disturbance. This decision was accepted by all.

8. From MUBO the two Constables dogged my patrol to BUANSING and wanted to know why villagers were not present in the village on the 21st and 22nd to hear the "Police Talk". I had programmed to speak to the villagers on the 23rd. From BUANSING the Police Patrol proceeded North back to LOGUL.

9. On Thursday 31st my patrol returned to LAE in company with the Police Patrol aboard the M.V. MCGIBB.

10. Matters described above that I wish to bring to your attention are as follows:

- a). Lack of liason between the Police Department and D.D.A. re projected patrols within the Sub-District.
- b). The fact that previous Rural Police Patrols have not bothered to visit inland villages and according to the KAINA Villages only did so this time because an Administration patrol was also in the area. Normally the villagers are asked to walk to the Coast to meet the Police.
- c). The desirability or otherwise of Rural Police Patrols "lining" the villagers.
- d). Time wasted by Police on patrol waiting in villages for transport or just "keeping an eye" on patrol equipment whilst other members are visiting outlying villages.
- e). The matter of kangaroo courts conducted by Police on patrol, a procedure that the villagers are now beginning to accept as being Government policy.

11. I believe that the situations outlined above indicate that there is a case for the presence of an Indigenous Local Court Magistrate in the SALAMAUA/KAINA Area. Not on a permanent basis but on a regular patrol basis alternating perhaps with the LEINCMPA and BUKAUA Census Divisions. Such an officer could centre his activities at SALAMAUA and visit coastal villages from there. He could conduct Local Court sittings in the villages thus obviating the need for witnesses etc. to be accommodated in LAE even for the most trivial of cases. I am aware that there is a shortage of indigenous Local Court Magistrates but put forward this suggestion as a future possibility.

12. The possibility of establishing a Rural Police Post at SALAMAUA could also be looked into.

.....
P.S. Edwards, A.D.O.

Date..... 13/9/72.....

POPULATION

KAIWA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print—1946/20,000.—5.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Gr-1 Total		
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		M	F	TOTAL
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
16/8/72	BOEDUBI	25	30	42	30	6	4	16	7	89	71	160
23/8/72	BUANSING	39	45	56	53	3	4	17	3	115	105	220
19/8/72	GWADAGASOL	12	15	25	23	7	6	20	10	64	54	118
21/8/72	KELKEL	12	11	22	23	4	3	4	2	42	39	81
15/8/72	KAMIATAN	41	43	47	45	3	3	11	8	102	99	201
17/8/72	MUBO	12	22	20	23	14	10	27	19	73	74	147
14/8/72	NJENUK	6	12	12	10	1	0	13	8	32	30	62
24/8/72	SALUS	57	45	59	49	5	4	10	6	131	104	235
18/8/72	WAIPALI	39	22	48	33	17	18	32	23	136	101	237
	TOTAL	243	245	331	294	60	52	150	86	784	677	1461
	S/SUBTOTALS	488		625		112		236		1462		
	SUB TOTALS	1173				348						

PATROL REPORT

LDA HQ
67.6.63.

Report number: 4 of 72/73
 District: HOGUE
 Patrol conducted by: P.S. EDWARDS
 Area patrolled: LOWER HAITUT GIBBUS DIVISION
 Duration of patrol: 23 DAYS (28/9/72 to 20/10/72)
 Last D.L.A. patrol: 5/6/72
 Last C.L.G. patrol: NIL
 Map reference: HAITUT HAITUT FOURTH MARKHAM

Objects of patrol: REVISION OF GIBBUS & AREA STUDY
 Station: LAE, SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
 Subdistrict: LAE
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
 Personnel accompanying: G. Macdonald (28/9/72)
 Number of days: 11 DAYS
 Total population of area: 1,704
 Council area: HUGH
 House of Assembly Electorate: HAITUTIAN SPIN

The District Commissioner,
 HOGUE District,
 LAE

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
- Patrol Instructions, ()
- The Report and my comments, ()
- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1- ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUE, Papua New Guinea.

Mrs. Sherry D. Lee



In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Report No's. 1- ()
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average ✓
 Average
 Below average

Date: / / 19

Gordon Smith
 District Commissioner

JWK:SU

XX
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
P.O. Box 2396
KONEDGBU

67-6-63

J.W. Kent

21st March, 1973

The District Commissioner
District Office
P.O. Box 572
LAE

LAE PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73.

Reference your undated minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Area Study revision arising out of the above patrol of the Lower Watut Census Division, as submitted by Mr. P.S. Edwards, Assistant District Officer.

The matter of additions and alterations to the spelling of topographical features should be taken up with the place Names Committee.

Comments on the following sections:

- (L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.
- (O) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
- (P) ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Should have been more correctly incorporated in the Area Study rather than the Patrol Report as their omission leaves gaps in the knowledge of the overall situation existing in the Census Division.

With the exception of these omissions Mr. Edwards has submitted a comprehensive Area Study which has been read with interest.

In future would you please ensure that the minute sections of the blue Patrol Report Jacket are completed before forwarding patrol documentation to Headquarters.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(a) This Census Division is located inland from LAE to the South of the MARKHAM River. It is bounded in the West by the WATUT/WAFFA Divide, in the East by the Western slopes of the WAMPIT/WATUT Divide, in the North by the MARKHAM River and in the South by the lower foothills of the Middle WATUT and BANIR River valleys.

The topography of the area ranges from the

- (i) extensive floodplains in the confluence area of the WAJBE, WATUT and MARKHAM Rivers,
- (ii) karst plains and ridges in the WURUF, TOLIE TOLIE, MARALIKAN area,
- (iii) steep ridges and low mountains in the Middle WATUT and BANIR River valleys rising to 2,000 feet,
- (iv) mountain range behind BAKIAP and SINGONO which rises within the Census Division to about 2,200 feet,
- (v) to mountains of the WAFFA/WATUT Dividing Range which rise within the Census Division to 8,800 feet.

Major tributaries of the WATUT River that flow through this area are the FWIN, BANIR and WAPI Rivers.

Minor tributaries are the WURUF and WAJBE Rivers and the SERAF Creek.

All of the above-mentioned are perennial streams.

The attached Patrol Map (Appendix 2 of the accompanying Patrol Report) is an amendment of the Standard Fourmil. I suggest that the following alterations be included in the next up-dating of the Standard Fourmil. All alterations suggested below were researched in the field during compilation of this Area Study Revision.

1. Correct positioning of the villages of:-
MOROM, MONGAMU, WASUS, ZINIMP, MARALANGO and BAKIAP.
2. The location of the hamlet of SINGONO not previously included in the Fourmil.
3. Correction of the name of the stream flowing past ZINIMP to LANGAMA River.
4. Inclusion of the names of the following streams:-
WURUF River,
ONON, SERAF, WASUS, KOWAN, BUCUMP, WAMBU, ZIRURU and MANGENTSE Creeks. N.B. This list is not exhaustive, other rivers and creeks in the area should also be named.
5. Relocation of Mt. WASUS from the 2,930 metre peak North to a point just North of WASUS Village. Mt. WASUS is a very prominent pillar of sheer rock crowned with jungle growth.
6. Inclusion of the names of the following mountains and ridges. This list also is incomplete and should be added to be future revisions to the Area Study.
Mountains, BURUHUGU, SAN, BORAF, LILINAMPOM, and ZAKESPINK.
Ridges, SIFUK and ONAREMA.
7. Spelling corrections as follows:-
Mt. WANION to Mt. KWAINION as it is pronounced locally,
WAJBE River to WAIM River (spelt phonetically),
FWIN River to IWIN River as it is pronounced locally.

(20)

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.P. 12/71-72)

(A) IMPROVEMENTS: (Contd.)

8. Placing in brackets after the village names of PEESEN and BAIWAF the local names for these village sites which are respectively MAFANADZAB and MADJIM. These local names are used almost exclusively by the residents of the Census Division when referring to these villages as they are currently situated.

No meteorological recordings are kept within this area. It is obvious however that the entire area has very marked wet and dry seasons. The period JUNE to OCTOBER being the dry season (the best season for patrolling) during which little or no rain falls and the months DECEMBER to MARCH when much of the LOWER WATUT is water logged. Whilst in the area I recorded shade temperatures of ninety four and ninety five degrees centigrade during the day.

The fauna of the area varies greatly through sagopalm swamps, lowland swamp forest, kunai palms and ridges and lowland forest to lower montane. Secondary growth, usually in the form of wild grasses and pitpit, occurs in old garden sites.

(b) Access into the Area. See Section (J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) At the date of writing the TSILE TSILE Airstrip was closed by D.C.A. due to lack of maintenance.

(ii) At the time of this patrol all intervillage walking tracks were in good condition although those in the WATUT/WAFFA Divide and Lower Middle WATUT obviously do not get much usage.

(iii) A dry season tractor/jeep track exists between MARALIHAN, TSILE TSILE and BUNUNGUNG villages.

(c) The bulk of these people possess no outstanding characteristics. Their main characteristic is that they appear content to sit in their villages and wait for ever and a day for either the Government or private enterprise to build them a super highway to the MARKIHAN and develop their huge landholdings for them. I do not however, feel that this waiting can be likened to anything like a "cargo cult", it is just a manifestation of their general lassitude. The only villagers that appear willing to improve their lot are the less sophisticated and more isolated villagers of WASU/MONGANU and MOCOM.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISIONTO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/72-72)(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) A copy of the population Revision Census figures is attached. Absenteeism out of the Census Division is approximately 30.5% of the total registered male population and that for the females is approximately 20.5%.

A large minority of these absentees are said to be unemployed. It is not uncommon for villagers from the LOWER WATUT to spend one or two months at a time living in LAE with "wantoks" when they come in to town to market their coffee. The LOWER WATUTS tend to congregate at the MARKHAM Bridge Squatter Settlement.

(b) All villages are interconnected by walking tracks. The longest walking times between villages are listed below:-

MARALINAN to WOMAS or MARAJANGE	5-6 hours
KOROM to WASUB	5 "
PESEN to KOKOP (Markham)	6 "

Villagers returning from LAE en route to the WAFFA River Valley the BANIR and Middle WATUT River Valleys and the TSILE TSILE area must all pass through PESEN and WURUP.

(c) The absentee rate encountered by this patrol was probably a little higher than is normal due to the fact that villagers now have to accompany their coffee to LAE to market it.

No males from this area are currently employed under contract to plantations as labourers. Several men who travelled to the islands under contract several years ago are now working in islands as fortnight labourers.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

NO UPDATES AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(7) 1.1.1

(a) There are eleven villages in this area according to the Village Directory. However MONGAMU Village now consists of two major hamlets MONGAMU and WASUE. BADWAF Village is also similarly divided into BADWAF (MADJIN) and SINGONO.

The Middle WATUT Villages of SESERE, KATSICNG and GUNONS would also appear to be located within the boundary of the LOWER WATUT Census Division. There is also a small hamlet of MARI Village (LEL-WOMPA C/D) located on the WADEE River within the LOWER WATUT.

Many current village sites in this area are the result of continual village relocations. Villages that have been relocated over the last few years are:-

WOMAS, ZINIMP, TSILE TSILE, BADWAF, MONGAMU, DUNUNGTUNG and PEESEN.

Amongst the reasons for these changes of village sites are the following:-

- (i) Changes in the course of rivers.
- (ii) Availability of water.
- (iii) Proximity of gardens.
- (iv) Some of the old village locations are allegedly to have been unhealthy in that many deaths occurred amongst the villagers when living at these locations.

(b) Village elders are still very much in command of the situation and ceremonial activities. In the main it is the elders that fill the position of Council, Pangu and Agricultural Committeement.

(c) There are two distinct languages spoken in this area, they are:-

UNGUNA and MUNWARAN.

The MUNWARAN speakers speak five dialects, they are:-

SANGAK, MCRAGO, MABJAL, NGANGSTANC and MANNAGGAG, all of which apparently differ in tone and inflection to such an extent that many of the younger generation have to converse in Pidgin English or YABEM to make themselves understood in neighbouring villages.

The UNGUNA speakers of WASUE/MONGAMU are part of the language group including the TABAGANTU's and other villagers in the WAFPA River valley of the KALAPIT Sub-District.

Refer to the language boundary overly map accompanying the Patrol Map for details of the language/dialect spoken by individual villages. You will note that TSILE TSILE and DUNUNGTUNG Villagers speak four of the five MUNWARAN dialects.

There is at present a party of linguists from the Summer Institute of Linguistics based in the WAFPA Valley that regularly visit WASUE/MONGAMU by helicopter for the purpose of recording the UNGUNA language. They are apparently in the process of translating parts of the bible into UNGUNA.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(c) SOCIAL GROUPINGS (Contd.)

(d) There appears to be some intervillage rivalry, especially between the

(i) ZIWINI/MAPALANGO/MOWAS villagers on the one hand and the MARALINAN's on the other. The former three villages resent the fact that they are represented on the Council by uncommunicative Councillor from MARALINAN.

(ii) WASUS/MONGAMU villagers on the one hand and the TSILE TSILE Villagers on the other. The TSILE TSILE villagers claim undisputed ownership of all land from the WATUT River to the WASUS Creek which includes land that the WASUS villagers have been living on and cultivating for many years.

One could hardly call this rivalry antagonistic, it usually takes the form of a latent distrust whereby one village discredits or "back stabs" another village for their failure to maintain communal paths etc. only to be discredited in return for similar reasons.

(d) Relationships between villagers within the LOWER WATUT and villagers in the surrounding area are at the present cordial, although land boundary and usage rights problems in the headwaters area of the LANGAMA River and the WAMPIT/WAFFA Divide may give rise to ill-feeling and hostilities in the future.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) Village leaders in this area are a pretty motley lot. In my opinion none warrant any special mention under this head. It is to be hoped that the Ward By-Election due to be held in Ward 16 will result in the election of a healthy and intelligent individual, although I must confess that I did not discover any such person during my patrol of the area.

Women in this area are very much second rate citizens, their attendance rate at the village Political Education meetings was almost nil. Women's Lib. advocates would be most unwelcome in this area from the point of view of the male populous.

(b) No comment.

(c) The traditional village leaders still maintain their authority in all villages of this area and it is these leaders that are invariably appointed as village committeemen. The problems of delinquent school droppouts does not exist in this area as very few children have had the opportunity to attend schools other than the Bible Schools. Youngsters here "toe the line" as dictated by their elders without question.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/70-72)

(B) LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) included in the accompanying Patrol Report Appendices is an overlay map of approximate traditional boundaries of land owning groups within the LOWER WATUT Census Division. This map reveals that at least 38% of land owned by the LOWER WATUT's is located outside of the boundaries of the Council Wards 16 and 17 which coincide with the LOWER WATUT Census Division boundaries. About 5% of land within the Census Division is owned by villagers from surrounding Census Divisions.

(b) Crown land located within the Census Division is listed below:-

(i) Land known as MUCUBAMPAL - 2.35 acres located just North of the TSILE TSILE Airstrip. This was originally purchased in 1970 for subdivision into 4 to 6 allotments suitable for business leases.

To date this land has not been used for it's intended purpose, it was until recently the site of a native materials coffee storehouse.

S.D.O. File 35-3-13,
D.O. File 35-4-6,
Lands File 67/244

(ii) Land known as DUMURUP comprising TSILE TSILE Airstrip and apron, a total area of 11.2 acres. The airstrip itself has the following dimensions - 2376 feet by 150 feet. The apron area which is subject of a Business Lease in the name of L.M. NITSCHKE (SMITH) has an area of 4.52 acres.

The NITSCHKE Business Lease has been developed to the extent of construction of a permanent materials trade store building which is now non-operative.

The HUCH Council has been requested to apply for the lease of the TSILE TSILE Airstrip.

S.D.O. File 35-3-17,
Lands File 65/2419

(iii) Portion I, land known as LAESKE located on the West bank of the WATUT River between MABALINAN and RAIBRAF covers an area of 1950 acres of afforested river flats. The land was purchased in 1959 and an Agricultural Lease was granted over it in 1966, the lease was forfeited in 1969 due to the lessee's failure to carry out improvements.

Mr. A. LEONG of MUMENG has intimated that he would be prepared to develop the area and the District Commissioner has suggested that he apply for the lease and develop the area with cash crops suitable for air freighting and cattle raising.

At the present the HUCH Council does not hold title to any land within the LOWER WATUT Area. I suggest that the Council apply for the site of the TSILE TSILE Aid Post which the villagers are willing to sell.

There has been no Land Tenure Conversion activity in this area up to date. The lack of interclan land disputes in this area would suggest that Land Demarcation and Land Tenure Conversion may be accepted by these people. That is of course, if these two ideas are still being pushed by the Government.

The WASUS/MONGANU villagers indicated to me that they would be willing to relinquish title to a "large" area of their unused land for the purpose of resettling Highland villagers on smallholder coffee plots. Perhaps this matter could be looked into seriously by the next patrol into the area.

(c) Cash crop plantings throughout the LOWER WATUT are of both the individual and communal type.

53

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(c) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Items of hardware left behind in the TSILE TSILE area at the end of the war are still finding regular use in the villages throughout the Census Division. 44 gallon drums are used somewhat optimistically as pig fences and village barricades, cable drums are used as house foundations, iron mess chairs and fighter-plane cockpit seats are brought forth for visiting dignitaries such as Patrol Officers to use.

Old women and children of both sexes still wear grass skirts at MARALINAN, TSILE TSILE, WOMAS, WURUP and PESEN and WASUS all the women and children wear skirts made of beaten bark cloth.

At WASUS men still use a glasslike stone, green in colour, possibly obsidian, to shape their black palm bows. Both men and women still smoke the traditional bamboo pipes and the low roofed round dwellings are constructed without the use of any Western artifacts.

(b) Due to the fact that the LOWER WATUT was in the grip of a drought whilst I was there I was unable to gain a fair observation of the average traditional diet of these people. It is apparent however that sweet potato and cooking bananas are the most popular staple foods whilst native taro and "Taro Singapore" come a close second. Wild mango grows in the WATUT River swamps but it is neither cultivated, processed or eaten by these people.

Riverfish, birdlife and the occasional wild pig provide the protein content of their diet at most meals whilst on festive occasions village pigs are killed and shared amongst the participants.

Imported foodstuffs are not used by these villagers due to the fact that there is no retail outlet for same in this area, and these items are too bulky to bring into the area on foot from the BARKIMP.

(c) Soccer and basketball provide a relaxing pastime for the men and boys at TSILE TSILE and MARALINAN. The Lutheran Mission sponsored "GEMSAU" or Women's Fellowships of other areas do not appear to operate in this area and this fact would be consistent with the observation that women in this area remain very much in the background of village affairs.

LOWER WAJUT GENSUB DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (S-R-12/71-72)

(U) FINDINGS

(a) The only Mission operating in this area is the Lutheran Mission.

(b) The only service provided by the Mission is the sponsorship of the Bible Schools. The Mission does not employ expatriate or non-indigenous personnel in this area, in fact the Mission does not employ anyone on a full-time basis in this area. The Bible School teachers receive an annual gratuity of around \$10 or \$20 each December.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/72-72)

(I) LOCAL VENTURES

(a) There are no non-indigene owned plantations or factories in the LOWER WATUT.

A defunct trade store owned by an expatriate is located at TSILE TSILE.

(b) There is no employer of village labour in the area.

(c) There are no market garden produce outlets in the area.

(d) Villagers throughout the area voiced their desire to have a non-indigene or expatriate company come into the area to develop the Administration land purchase at MARALIMAN.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISIONTO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)(J) COMMUNICATIONS(a) ROADS

(i) The only vehicular road in the area at present is a tractor/jeep track from MARALINAN through TSILE TSILE to DUNUNGTUNG. This track is all that remains of a jeep track constructed by the Americans during the war from MARALINAN to the MARKHAM River at the WATUT River confluence. Some culverts constructed of galvanised 44 gallon drums are still serviceable in the remaining section of track, others have been washed out and together with the EWIM River they now have to be forded.

(ii) Without a doubt the entire length of the wartime track could be reopened to tractor use as far as the MARKHAM with relatively little heavy expenditure. Apart from side-cutting in the WURUP-PESSEN area little earthmoving would have to be undertaken. Many small timber bridges and culverts would have to be constructed and table and side drains would have to be dug in the low lying sections through the WATUT River flood plains. If the Council tractor, trailer and implements are permitted to remain at TSILE TSILE then they could be employed full time upgrading this track from the DUNUNGTUNG end. An expenditure of around \$5000 for wages, tools and fuel each year for 5 or 6 years should be sufficient to push this track through to the MARKHAM.

(iii) After investigating the possibility of a stock route from SINGONO to WAMPIT I am able to report that such a route does not exist, at least not along the route SINGONO, WAIDE River to WAMPIT. May I suggest that the possibility of East Bank WATUT stock route be investigated along the WAIDE River upper tributaries and from SINGONO to TIBINI by subsequent D.D.A. Patrols to the area.

(iv) In my opinion a quite satisfactory stock route already exists into the LOWER WATUT. I see no reason why cattle could not be moved along the walking track from the MARKHAM along the West Bank of the WATUT through to TSILE TSILE and MARALINAN. During the dry season cattle could be walked across the MARKHAM from KOKOP and would not encounter any obstacles along the route to TSILE TSILE. Admittedly until such time as the track is upgraded and river crossings are put in such a stock route would have to be closed for three or four months of the year during the wet season.

(v) I don't think that a stock route from the MUMING end down the MIDDLE WATUT would be feasible either. The MIDDLE WATUT Gorge walking track would be far too treacherous for cattle if it is anything like the section of track between the BANER Junction and WONGAS which is in places quite precipitous and unstable. Also from this direction the WATUT River would have to be crossed at least once in it's upper reaches and this cannot be done safely even in the dry season.

(b) SEA. Not applicable.

(c) AIR. This means of communication with the LOWER WATUT has been dealt with elsewhere in this report.

(d) RIVERS. The WATUT River is navigable by short shaft speed boat upstream as the EWIM River Junction in all seasons provided due care is taken. A jet boat would probably be able to negotiate the river as far upstream as BABWAP and possibly the BANER River Junction during the wet season. Any navigation of the WATUT whether by powered boat, raft or canoe has to be undertaken with considerable skill and diligence due to the abundance of snags and shoals which become more prominent during the dry periods.

LOWER WATUT GENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

Apart from one or two semi-skilled artisans now residing in the villages there are no LOWER WATUT's holding technical or clerical skills.

26
P.R. No. 4 of 72/73

LOWER MATUT GENERAL DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(1) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Refer to the relevant section of the accompanying Patrol Report for comments under this head.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 30/72/73)

(H) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) D.A.S.F. cash crop tree censuses have not been conducted in this area for the last 4 or 5 years. A D.A.S.F. team is due in the LOWER WATUT this month to update the cash crop census and generally survey the area.

(b) I am unable to give production figures for coffee in this area as records kept by the various coffee buyers do not indicate individual areas or villages where coffee they purchase originates. Both Arabica and Robusta coffees are grown in this area with several villages growing both types.

(c) Figures for the calculation of approximate total production of the area are not available.

(d) Market gardening is only carried out by FESLE Villagers who market Betel Nut in LAE and from roadside markets along the MARKHAM Road.

(e) There are no opportunities for cash earnings within the Census Division.

(f) There is no functioning Co-operative in this area.

(g) There is no outstanding indigenous entrepreneurs in this area.

(h) Particulars of personal savings were not obtained by this trial, although it would be safe to say that the current drought would be forcing these people to draw on any savings that they might have in an effort to meet Mission and Council financial obligations.

(i) At date of writing \$400 in 1972/73 Council Head Tax had been received by the Council from this Census Division. The estimated Tax Potential of this area is approximately \$3,500 (i.e. resident adult males and females.).

(j) An average per capita income has not been calculated.

(k) I have no comments to make on the limited marketing facilities available to these people other than those already made.

LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION
TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(F) POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

(a) (1) Following is a list of the approximate acreages of land owned by villagers in the LOWER WATUT.

SWAMPLAND and RIVER FLATS	41,600 acres
GRASSLAND PLAINS and KUNAI RIDGES	94,600 acres.
MOUNTAIN VALLEYS and RIDGES	382,000 acres.

(ii) As mentioned in the original Area Study by Mr. DANGER-FIELD much of the swamp and lowlying land along the WATUT and MARKHAM River would be ideally suited to the cultivation of "wet" rice. The annual wet season floods and diligent use of channel and flood irrigation in the dry season would provide the MOROB District with a veritable rice bowl.

Cultivated sago palms could be introduced into the native sago swamps. Planted on a large enough scale the LAE developed Sago Machines could be used to mass produce Sago for the LAE market (the LOWER WATUTs do not eat sago).

Whilst walking through the swamp forest in the PEGEN area I noticed that native Nutmeg was growing well in the area and was bearing fruit at the time of the patrol. Perhaps this area would be suited to the introduction of commercial Nutmeg.

(iii) The grasslands would obviously be ideal for the largescale establishment of cattle projects provided the natural grasslands are improved with imported pasture grasses and fertiliser. Other uses which much of the grasslands could be put are:-

SUGAR CANE Production on a commercial scale using a small scale concentrator centrally located.
GRAIN PRODUCTION (Sorghum and maize) for livestock supplementary feed.
PEANUT PRODUCTION on a commercial basis.

(iv) About 50% of the mountainous area would be suitable for increased cash crop planting of arabica coffee. Another 30% of this mountainous area would be suited to hillside market gardening of European type vegetables, as well as traditional foods.

(b) Abundant land is available throughout the area for any future increase in market gardening activity. The only inhibiting factor to an increase in production in this field would appear to be transport.

Whilst at WASUS I noticed that Youngerberries grow in wild profusion in the gardens and along the walking tracks (and very tasty they are too). Perhaps the WASUS and MORGON Villagers could be encouraged to grow oranges, passionfruit, strawberries and the like for their own consumption in the first instance but at a later date, should they find it economical and worthwhile, they could carry such "attractive" crops to the TBIIE TBIIE Airstrip for air freighting to LAE.

(c) A wage earning work force will only eventuate in this area if projects along the lines of those outlined in part (a) above and undertaken by outside enterprises are encouraged in the area.

(d) Without the injection of "foreign" capital into this area I feel that these people will remain economically backward unless they are permitted and encouraged to use pack animals such as donkeys to facilitate

LOWER WATUP CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION
TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/72-72)

(P) NECESSITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY (Contd.)

the speedy removal of their coffee from the gardens to the airstrip and/or the MARKHAM RIVER.

The difficulty encountered in transporting the fruit of their hard earned labours is discouraging those people from increasing their plantings beyond the size required to meet their Council and Mission commitments. The complete lack of trade stores in this area also does not help to instill in these people a desire for increased spending power for obtaining consumer goods.

Villagers at TSILE TSILE, MARALINAN, BAWAF and MARALANGO said that they had heard that a L&E Timber Company was thinking of coming into the LOWER WATUP from the MAU/BULOLO Road for the purpose of extracting timber. I am not aware of any such move but if it did indeed eventuate it would surely improve the lot of the LOWER WATUPs both directly and indirectly.

24

P.R. No. 4 of 72/73

LOWER HATUO CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION
TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(O) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This matter has been discussed in the accompanying Patrol Report.

P.R. No. 4 of 72/73

LOWER HATU: GENSIS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/72-73)

(P) ATTITUDES TOWARD GENERAL GOVERNMENT

This matter has also been discussed in the accompanying Patrol Report.

LC/ER MATUT GERUS DIVISION AREA STUDY REVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY DATED 25/5/72 (P.R. 12/71-72)

(a) ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES

Village rest houses (known locally as Hams Kamsils) are available in all villages except ZINIMP. The rest house at WASUS/MONGAM/ is located at MONGAM/.

The standard and condition of these rest houses varies considerably from village to village and from month to month. All are constructed of native materials and all are constructed off the ground. All are provided with latrines of varying complexities and simplicities some quite functional and others impossibly unfunctional.

LAE PATROL No 4 of 72/73

As per 72/73

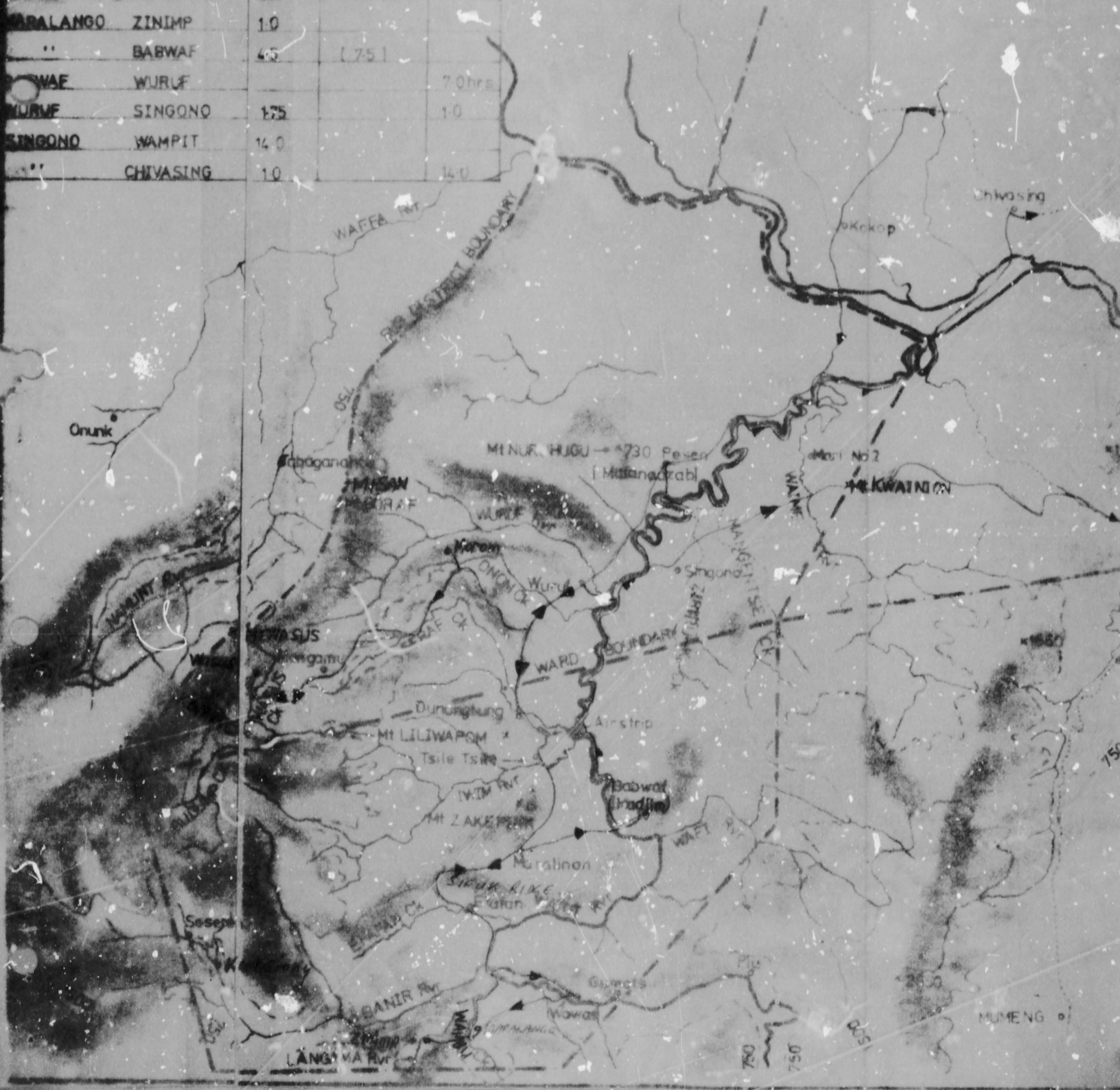
LOWER WATUT

TIMES

	TO	WALKING CARRIERS	RAFT
WURUF	WURUF	2.5 hrs	
WURUF	TSILETSILE	2.75	
WURUF	MOROM	3.0	
WURUF	WASUS	5.0	
TSILETSILE	MAPALINAN	1.0	
MAPALINAN	WOWAS	5.0	[7.0 hrs]
WOWAS	MARALANGO	3.0	[4.5]
MARALANGO	ZINIMP	1.0	
"	BABWAF	4.5	[7.5]
WAF	WURUF		7.0 hrs
WURUF	SINGONO	1.75	1.0
SINGONO	WAMPIT	14.0	
"	CHIVASING	1.0	14.0

LEGEND

- Rivers, Streams
- Vehicular roads
- Patrol route
- Heights in meters
- Scale - Fourmi
- Drawn by - P. S. EDWARDS (A.D.O)



LOWER WATUT C/D

TIMES

TO	WALKING	CARRIERS	RAFT
WURUF	0.5		
TSILETSILE	0.75		
WASUS	5.0		
MARALINAN	1.0		
WOWAS	5.0	[7.0 hrs]	
MARALANGO	2.0	[4.5]	
ZINIMP	1.0		
BABWAF	4.5	[7.5]	
WURUF			7.0 hrs
SINGONO	1.75		1.0
WAMPIT	14.0		
CHIVASING	1.0		14.0

LEGEND

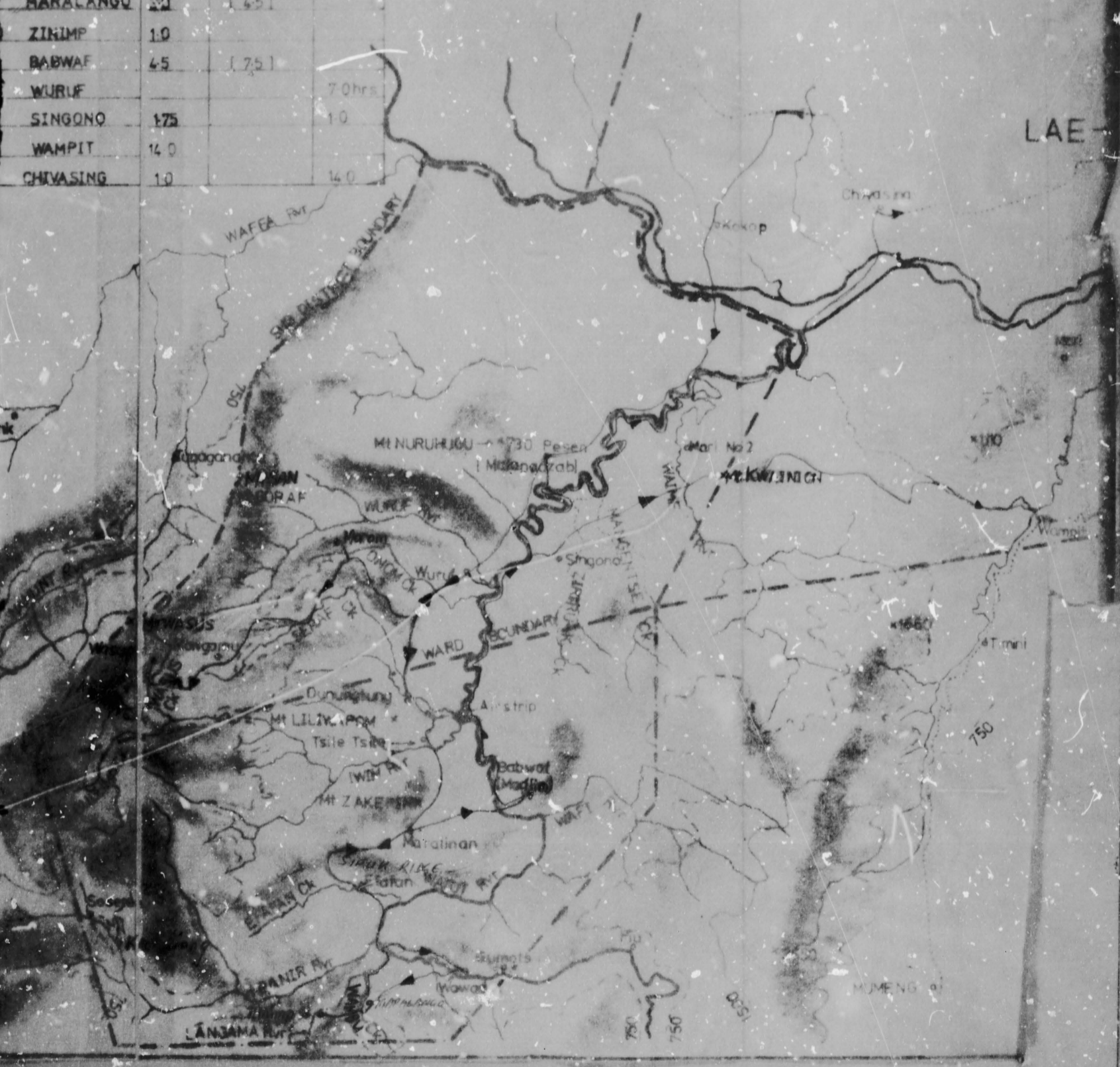
Rivers, Streams

Vehicular roads

Patrol route

Scale - Fourmi

Drawn by - P. S. EDWARDS (A.D.O.)



HUON LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

APPENDIX 3

20

1. TOK SAWE NIA EMI BILONG AUTIM LONG AT BILONG YUELA OL TAKISPATAS HAUMAS MANI BAI KAUNSI BILONG YUELA I TINGK TINGK LONG WINIM LONG DISPELA YIA 1972/73. NA TU HAUMAS MANI KAUSIL BILONG YUELA I TINGK TINGK LONG LUSIM LONG BAIM OL SAMTING BILONG GERAPIM SAMPELA WOK NABAUT LONG DISPELA YIA.

2. PASIN BILONG RIDIM DISPELA TOK SAWE EM OLOSEM:

LONG HAN KAIS YUKEN LUKIM WANPELA LAIN NA'BA. DISPELA SI NAMBA TASOL LONG MAK O KAIN WOK BAI I GERAP. DISPELA NAMBA EMI WANKAIN TASOL LONG NAMBA ISTAP LONG BUK BILONG KAUNSI.

LONG HAN SUT YUKEN LUK SAWE LONG HAUMAS MANI KAUNSI I TINK TINK LONG WINIM O LUSIM LONG DISPELA YIA YUMI STAP LONGEN NAU.

3. OLI KOLIM DISPELA KAIN TOK SAWE ESTIMATE O PROGRAM O PLAN BILONG PONIM KAUNSI INAP LONG PINIS LONG DISPELA YIA 1972/73.

MANI BAI IKAMAP - REVENUE

NAMBA	O' KAIN ROT BILONG WINIM MANI	HAUMAS MANI BAI IKAMAP
I	Het Takis long 1972/73	\$ 28,500
2	Takis bilong sampela yia igo pinis	600
3	Laisens bilong Tred Stua	1,300
4	Rent long Haus bilong ol Woksipman	4,800
5	Rent long ol Opis insait long Haus Kaunsi	7,128
6	Rent long Rum Kibung bilong Kaunsi	250
7	Rent bilong ol Haus bilong ol Kaunsi Wokman	312
8	Rent o' sas long ol Sip isawe pas long Bris long BUA	30
9	Sas o Fe long Haus Sik long BUTIBUM (Helt Senta)	1,456
10	Ol Baim Kot	150
11	Mani ikamap nabaut	200
12	Selim olupela Kaunsi Trak	950
13	Liklik winmani bilong Gravel Akaun	393
14	Sabside o Halivim bilong Gavman long ol Wases bilong ol, Dokta Boi	4,788
15	Sabside o Halivim bilong Gavman long Haus Sik long Situm	150
16	Sabside o Halivim bilong Gavman long Haus Tisa na Klasrum	1,400
17	Rural Developman Fan Sabside bilong ol Rot	1,400
18	Rural Developman Fan Sabside bilong WaravSapli	320

HAUMAS MANI OLGERA BAI IKAMAP LONG 1972/73 \$ 54,127

ADIM APIM OLGERA MANI BAI KAUNSI ISPENIM

(i)	Ol mani bai ilus long baim Wases	17,943
(ii)	Ol mani bai ilus long baim ol liklik samting	7,796
(iii)	Ol mani bai ilus long gerapim ol bikpela wok nabaut	26,674

OLGERA TRIPELA MEKPAS MANI BAI ILUS WANTAIM 52,413

ADIM WANTAIM MANI IBIN SOT LONG PINIS LONG LAS. YIA 1,714

NAU OLGERA MANI BAI KAUNSI IMAS REDI LONG LUSIM I CLOSEM \$ 54,127

NAU YUKEN SAWE OLOSEM:

OLGERA MANI BAI KAUNSI I WINIM \$ 54,127

OLGERA MANI BAI KAUNSI I SPENIM \$ 54,127

DISPELA TUPELA MEKPAS MANI I WANKAIN TASOL. INOGAT SAMPELA MANI BAI IKEN KAMAP LONG HAN BILONG KAUNSI BAI KAUNSI IKEN HOLIA' NATING.

OLGERA WAN DOLA NA WANWAN SEN BAI IKAMAP LONG KAUNSI. IGAT WOK LONGEN. INOGAT MANI BAI ISTAP NATING LONG KAUNSI.

SAPOS OL MANI KAUNSI I TINK TINK LONG WINIM INO MEKIM INAPIM OL MAK BILONGEN ORAIT BAI KAUNSI IMAS KATIM MAK IGO DAUN BIHAIN.

MANI BAI KAUNSI I LUSIM - EXPENDITURE

NANBA	MANI BAI ILUS LONG BAIM WASES LONG OL WOKMAN	HAUMAS MANI BAI ILUS
1	President \$15 long wanpela mun	\$ 278
2	Vais President \$10 long wanpela mun	120
3	Councillors - 23 Kaunsilas \$3 wanwan long wanpela mun	828
4	Kibung mani bilong ol Kaunsilas-\$3 wanwan long wanpela kibung	828
5	Halivim mani bilong Fainans Komiti - \$2.50 long wanwan Komitiman long wanwan kibung	300
6	Halivim mani bilong Helt Komiti - \$2.00 long wanwan Komitiman long wanwan Kibung	144
7	Halivim Lali Sekretar Komiti -	40
8	Halivim mani bilong ol Ward Komiti long ol Ward klostu long LAE - \$1.00 long wanwan Komiti long wanwan kibung	300
9	Pe bilong Namba Wan Kuskus - \$50 long wanwan potnait	1,300
10	Administretif Opisa - \$40 long wanwan potnait	1,040
11	Namba Tu Kuskus - \$25 long wanwan potnait	650
12	Laiba long Opis - \$15 long wanwan potnait	390
13	Namba Tu Laiba long Opis - (Man hia i pinis nau)	45
14	Meri bilong raitim ol pas - (Meri hia i pinis nau)	121
15	Wok Supevaisa o man bilong lukautim wok bilong Kaunsil - \$57.70 long wanwan potnait	1,500
16	Biglain bilong Kaunsil - Tupela man ikisim \$16 wanwan long wanwan potnait	832
17	Tripela Draiva long Trakta - \$21 long wanwan long wanwan potnait	1,638
18	Tupela wokman o laiba -(Tupela hia i pinis nau)	164
19	Kamdaman - (Man hia i pinis nau)	96
20	Flama - (Man hia i pinis nau)	135
21	Draiva bilong Kaunsil Trak - (Man hia ipinis nau)	167
22	Welfe Asistan (Youth Worker) - \$13.50 long wanwan potnait	351
23	Wases bilong ol Dokta Boi na Nas	6,676

HAUMAS MANI OLGERA BAI ILUS LONG BAIM OL WASES \$ 17,943

NANBA	MANI BAI ILUS LONG BAIM OL SAKTING BILONG OPIS NA OL LIKLIK SAKTING NABAUT	HAUMAS MANI BAI ILUS
24	Baim rot na wokabaut bilong ol Wokman bilong Kaunsil	\$ 777
25	Baim sampela liklik saktim nabaut	300
26	Baim Stain na Telepon	538
27	Baim ol buk na pepa na pen bilong Opis	60
28	Baim pepa na ink bilong wokim ol Tok Sawe	202
29	Halivim Kibung bilong District Council Konfrens	85
30	Baim sas bilong Haus Mani (Bank)	120
31	Baim rot bilong go raun kisim takis long ol manmeri	1,000
32	Baim rent igo long Gavman long ol graun bilong Kaunsil	68
33	Halivim ronim Lokal Gavman Asosiasin	145
34	Baim Bensin na Wel bilong Papkar bilong Kaunsil	200
35	Insurans o Wias Mani bilong ol Trakta	215
36	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol Haus bilong Kaunsil (1)	14
37	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol Haus bilong Kaunsil (2)	217
38	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol Kaunsilas	21
39	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol Wokman bilong Kaunsil	150
40	Insurans na Pefistresin bilong Papkar bilong Kaunsil	200
41	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol Haus bilong ol Wokman	52
42	Insurans o wias mani bilong ol masin i stap long opis	10
43	Baim Marasin bilong ol Aid Post	150
44	Halivim mant igo long VUNADADIR Skul bilong ol kuskus	30
45	Baim wokbus bilong Welfe Asistan	30
46	Wuas mani bilong lukautim Haus Kaunsil	50
47	Wuas mani bilong lukautim ol Haus bilong ol Wokman	61
48	Wuas mant bilong lukautim ol Masin long Opis	50
49	Wuas mani bilong lukautim ol Pam Wera	144

ADIM MANI ILUS STAT LONG NAMBA 24 IGO INAP 49 \$ 4,889

NAMBA	MOA MANI BAI ILUS LONG BAIM OL SANTIING BILONG OPIS NA OL LIKLIK SANTIING NABAUT	HAUMAS MANI BAI ILUS
	MAK BILONG MANI BAI ILUS LONG OL SANTIING NAMEA 24 IGO 49	\$ 4,889
50	Wuas mani bilong lukautim bagarap long ol Haus Sik	100
51	Wuas mani bilong lukautim bagarap long ol Haus Skul	100
52	Wuas mani bilong lukautim ol Haus Paiaman	100
53	Lukautim bagarap long Hapkar bilong Kaunsil	144
54	Lukautim bagarap long ol Trakta bilong Kaunsil	490
55	Lukautim bagarap long Bris long BUA	20
56	Lukautim Ples Balus long TSILE TSILE	300
	Burudim kompaun bilong Kaunsil	108
58	Lukautim bagarap long ol Opis insait long Haus Kaunsil	100
59	Lukautim na Klinim Smolhaus insait long Haus Kaunsil	103
60	Baim Paua (Elektrisiti) long Opis na Helt Senta	700
61	Baim wara na rausim pipia long Het Kuata	250
62	Baim rate o rent long graun igo long LAE Town Council	350
63	Baim Insurans o wuas mani bilong Haus bilong ol woksipman	42
	OLGERA MANI BAI ILUS LONG BAIM OL LIKLIK SANTIING	\$ 3,796

NAMBA	MANI BAI ILUS LONG GERAPIM OL BIKPELA WOK	HAUMAS MANI BAI ILUS
64	Bekim Dinau bilong Haus Kaunsil igo long Bank	\$ 10,000
65	Baim wanpela Hapkar	750
66	Baim rot bilong kisim bek gen Trakta istap long ples balus long TSILE TSILE	600
67	Wokim Pam Wara long OLUGUDU	100
68	Wokim Pam Wara long BUENGIM	100
69	Wokim Pam Wara long BUGANG	100
70	Wokim Pam Wara long YAMBO	100
71	Wokim Pam Wara long WIDERU	100
72	Wokim Pam Wara long BUKAUA School	100
73	Wokim Pam Wara long SITUM	100
74	Wokim Pam Wara long GABSONKEK School	100
75	Wokim Pam Wara long PESEN	100
76	Wokim Pam Wara long KEILA	100
77	Wokim Tank Wara long ALUKI	160
78	Wokim ol Tank Wara long NGASAWAMPUM	400
79	Wokim Tank Wara long BUASSI	160
80	Wokim Paip Wara long BUMATU	100
81	Wokim Tank Wara long ol BUSU-Seritesin	320
82	Gerapim Klasrum long BUA/TAMIGIDU Skul	800
83	Gerapim Klasrum long BUAKAP	800
84	Gerapim Klasrum long MIATAN	800
85	Pinisim Klasrum long SUNG	150
86	Pinisim Klasrum long WAGANLUHU	150
87	Pinisim Klasrum long BUTIBUM	150
88	Pinisim Klasrum long BUBIA	150
89	Pinisim Klasrum long MUYA	150
90	Pinisim Klasrum long LABU	150
91	Pinisim Klasrum long BUSAMA	150
92	Pinisim Klasrum long BOWALI	150
93	Wokim ol Pom long Skul long CHIVASENG	300
94	Gerapim Haus Tisa long ERAP	1,000
95	Gerapim Haus Tisa long GABENSIS	700
96	Baim kapa bilong wanpela Haus Paiaman long YAMBO	80
97	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long BJRAHA	300
98	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long GWADO	300
99	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long BUAKAP	300
100	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long LOKANU	300
101	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long LABA BIA	300
102	Wokim wanpela Haus Paiaman long KEILA	300
103	Baim wanpela Masin Kopi bilong APO	90
104	Baim wanpela Masin Kopi bilong ALUKI	90
	ADIM MANI BAI ILUS STAT LONG 64 IGO INAP 104	\$ 21,150

NAMBA	MANI BAI ILUS LONG CERAPIM OL BIKPELA WOK	HAUMAS MANI BAI ILUS
	MAK BILONG MANI BAI ILUS LONG OL WOK NAMEA 64 IGO IO4	\$ 21,150
I05	Baim wanpela Masin Kopi bilong MORAM	90
I06	Baim wanpela Masin Kopi bilong DUNUNTUNG	90
I07	Baim wanpela Masin Kopi bilong MARI	90
I08	Wokim plua simel long Haus Paiaman long MUNUM/YALU	50
I09	Wokim plua simel long Haus Paiaman long YANGA	50
I10	Wokim Haus Kopi long FAIANG	300
I11	Wokim Haus Kopra long LABU	300
I12	Pinisim Haus Paiaman long MUNDALA	150
I13	Pinisim Haus Paiaman long LABU MITI	135
I14	Pinisim Haus Paiaman long LABU MITI	9
I15	Pinisim Haus Paiaman long LOGUI	207
I16	Pinisim Haus Paiaman long NGASAWAMPUM	166
I17	Gerapim Aid Post long SITUM	600
I18	Skrum Aid Post long BUTEBUM (Helt Senta)	300
I19	Wokim banis raunim Kompaun bilong Haus Siki long GABSONKEK	100
I20	Stretim Aid Post long LABU	100
I21	Pinisim Aid Post long AWANTU	199
I22	Senisim sindaun long Aid Post long LABABIA	100
I23	Wokim Rot long hap long Ward 7	500
I24	Wokim Rot long Ward 9 long BUARA No' 2	500
I25	Wokim Rot long Ward 10 long KAMKAMUN No' 3	200
I26	Wokim Rot long Ward 10 long KAMKAMUN No' 4	200
I27	Wokim Rot long MARI	300
I28	Marasinim rot long WAGAN	280
I29	Baim Waia bilong wokim bris long WAZA WATUT	220
I30	Wokim gud Bris long BUSAMA	250
OLGERA MANI BAI ILUS LONG BAIM OL BIKPELA WOK		\$ 26,674

SAPOS YUGAT KWESTON O ASKIM LONG SAMPELA SAMTING INSAIT LONG DISPELA TOK SAWE O SAPOS YU NO KLIA LONG WANPELA SAMTING ORAIT IMOA BETA SAPOS YU ASKIM KAUNSILA BILONG YU LONG STRETIM TINK TINK BILONG YU. OL RIAP TU IKEN HALIVIM YU SAPOS YU ASKIM OL SAMPELA KWESTON.

TOK SAWE BILONG PRESIDEN

Mi GEIBOB, Presiden bilong HUON COUNCIL, mi laik tok sawe liklik long yupela long dispela Estimati bilong Kaunsil long dispela yia.

Aiting yupela olgera agris long lukim dispela Estimati na hamamas long samting bai ikamap long wanwan ples. Tasol wanpela samting yupela imas sawe longen, ol dispela wok insait long Estimati iken kamap gutpela sapos yupela olgera ibaim gud takis bilong yu.

Sapos yu no baim takis bilong yu bai Kaunsil isot long sampela mani, nau sapos Kaunsil isot orait imas katim sampela Woke Projek long Estimati.

Yu lukim mipela ibin tingting long kisim samting olosem \$28,500 long takis long dispela yia tasol nau long dispela mun OKTOBA takis mani ikam inap long \$9,550 tasol na samting olosem \$ 18,950 takis mani istap iet ino bin kamap long Kaunsil Opis.

Mipela Takis Tim i raun long planti hap na bukim planti man long oli tok bai bihain baim takis bilong ol. Yupela husat manmeri ino bin baim takis iet tingting gud long wanem mipela Kaunsil i holim nem bilong yupela na mipela istat nau long wokim SAMANS long kotim husat ino bin baim takis.

Mipela ino hamamas tumas long kotim yupela long takis tasol sapos Kaunsil inogat takis mani orait inogat tu mani bilong gerapim wok, laka? Yupela ananit long Kaunsil imas tingting gut nau strongim Kaunsil bilong yu, na troimwe takis mani bilong yu nogut wok long hap bilong yu bai i sot o kot i painim yu.

Em tasol liklik toksawe bilong mi Presiden GEIBOB.

Geibob Masawa (M)

KIRAP BILONG GAVMAN

Sapos ol manmeri laik stap gut na amanas orait oli mas gat sampela ruls o lo bilong lukautim sindaun gut bilong ol Oli mas mekim lo long bosim ol man long lukaitim laip na olgeta saming bilong dispela lain pipal. Ol pipal i laik bung long halipim sindaun gut bilong olgeta arapela memba insait long dispela kibung. Olsem nau long taim bilong pait ikamap dispela lain inap long winim dispela pait. Nau lukautim gut olgeta haus, gaden, meri na pikinini wantaim ol abus bilong ol. Ol inap long winim olgeta lain huset ino save kibung wantaim.

Lo bilong ples pasman ibin kamap planti yia pinis long taim bilong ol timbuna. Nau emi bin istap wantaim olsem lo bilong ples na lo dispela gavman bilong Papua New Guinea i mekim nau. Olgeta yangpela man insait long ol ples ibin kisim save long ol dispela lo bilong lain bilong ol, ol pasman bilong ol ibin tok aut long ol, long bihainim ol dispela lo.

Planti lo ibin kamap long skulim olgeta wei bilong laip olsem maritgraun stilim saming bilong arapela man, wokim haus na ~~kas~~ ^{GATEN} na mekim matmat bilong ol nan i dai, kaikai na planti arapela saming moa olgeta inap ol pasman i stretim sapos olgeta manmeri iken istap na amanas wantaim long wanpela kibung.

Huset nan i brukim dispela lo inap long kisim bikpla kalabus tru olsem lusim laip bilongen long sampela ples emi viles pasman o hetman huset igat paua long punisim wanem man i brukim viles lo long sampela hap wanpela lain hetman itingkim punisimen bilong dispela kain nan.

Sapos sampela nupela tingtingk ikamap olgeta pipal long dispela ples bai i pastan itoktok longen. Nau sapos olgeta ilaikim dispela nupela lo na tingtingk bai olinap long bihainim dispela nupela tingtingk o it narapela nupela kastan o lo bai ikamap. Nau sitrongin olgeta pipal long kirap na bihainim dispela nupela tingtingk wantaim. Na tu long laip bilong

dispela lain ol inap long go kisin pis o painin abus o mekim paip long ol arapela birua bilong ol olsem na yuni lukin stat bilong Gavman insait bilong ples. Tain ol waitman ikan pipal bilong Papua New Guinea i save istap long wei tru wampela wampela ples insait long liklik viles bilong ol, wawa, maunten, ailand na planti kainkain tok ples ihalipin ol man long bringin ol igo long wei moa nau no moa save wanem kain nan istap insait long Papua New Guinea. Bikpela tain moa oli save lusin long pait igo inap waitman ikan long Papua New Guinea na emi dai liklik. Tok Pisin na tok Motu ibungin ol man long save wanwan. Na tu ol rot, ples balus na sip ihalipin long brukin dispela olupela tingtingk bilong ol pipal na bringin ol ikan klostu long save wanwan gut wantain kumg anamas. Long tain ol waitman ikan oli bringin nupela gavman yuni no bin lukin long tain bilong ol tubuna long kisin na bihainim gut. Lo bilong ol tubuna oli save usin long ples bilong wampela wampela ~~man~~ moa long arapela ples igutpela na sitrongpela tumas tasol Papua New Guinea Ino inap long kamap sitrongpela kantri long dispela kain gavman na lo tasol no gat. Long Papua New Guinea ^{yuni} /igat wampela bikpela bodi oil kolim Central Gavman. Huset mekim olgeta lo long olgeta hap bilong Papua New Guinea. Olsem na olgeta nan inap long givin sampela tok long gutpela bilong ples bilong wanwan. Na tu dispela Sentral Gavman bin givin sampela pouabilingen igo long lokil gavman kaunsil long Papua New Guinea. Lokil Gavman Kaunsil ibin givin planti paua long ol man long ples bilong Papua New Guinea long mekim sampela kain panting bilong ol yet long kirapin distrik bilong ol. Haus of Assembly givin ol lokil kaunsil paua long mekim sampela wok bilong gavman. Oli save mekim dispela kain pasin ~~tax~~ long

~~wanpela~~ wanpela lo oli kolim Lokil Gavman Kaunsil Ordinans.
Lokil Gavman Kaunsil wok long halipim ol pipal long
arere bilongen na halipim ol ekonomik wei bilongen na skulin
ol long samting bilong politik olsem olgeta hap bilong
dispela world igat sampela kain lokil gavman. Tasol olgeta
kantri i narapela narapela kain. Pipal na kantri i narapela
kain narapela kain tasol lokil gavman long olgeta hap i kirapim
sitrong long masin bilongen.
Gutpela lokil gavman i wok long bringin uneti na gutpela
bikpela gavman long kantri.

Gavman Pamphlets No. 2TRIPELA HAP BILONG GAVMAN

Wanem yumi save kolim Gavman igat tripela hap bilong en.
Dispela tripela hap oli save kolim olsem:-

The Eksekutif ————— The Legislatif

The Judiciary

Long P.N.G., dispela tripela hap bilong gavman emi olsem.-

The Administrators Eksekutif Kaunsil — Haus ov Assemblies

Olgeta Kots

Dispela tripela hap bilong Gavman, long taim oli sanap wanwan, yumi ken tok, ol tripela ino wankin. Tasol, long taim tripela ikam na bung wantaim, oli ken mekim Gavman.

LEGISLETA:

Wok bilong legisleta hap bilong gavman long mekim lo. Mining bilong dispela tok Legislatif emi olsem bodi bilong mekim lo. Long P.N.G., Haus ov Assemblies save outim wok bilong dispela hap bilong Gavman. Ol membas bilong Haus ov Assemblies i sanap long laik bilong ol pipal, olsem na ol pipal igat paua long ol membas. Long olgeta foapela yias, yumi save kisim eleksen. Long taim bilong eleksen ol pipal inap long kisim dispela man istap iet long kamap memba bilong ol, or oli ken kisim narapela niupela man. Ol membas bilong Haus ov Assemblies i mekim ol lo, tasol oli tu mas bihainim dispela lo. Wanpela biglain insait long Haus ov Assemblies oli kolim "Majority long Membas" iken senisim ol lo sapos oli winim long Haus.

Sapos tink-tink ikamap long planim wanem kain samting long mekim, Gavman, as i mekim wanpela polisi or plan bilcag mekim ol samting. Long taim, yumi toktok long gavman polisi, yumi save tingting wanem wei Gavman i tingting long mekim na long wanem wei emi laik mekim. Wanpela example emi olsem; Sapos Gavman ilaik kisim plenti tisa, orait oli mas givim bikpela pei long ol. Long kisim dispela moni igo antap long pei bilong ol tisas, orait, skul foe tu mas igo antap. Dispela kain senis emi olsem polisi tasol. Polisi emi trupela plan, tasol oli ken senisim long mekim hapi bikpela namba bilong pipal long bihainim laik bilong ol. Long taim bilong votim wanpela man or pati, long eleksen taim, yu mas vote long usat man igat dispela wanpela tingting na laik bilong yu insait long bel bilong en. Long taim Gavman ilaik wokim polisi, oli ken planim ol samting oli gat moni long peim tasol. Polisi ikaramapim olgeta, wei bilong ronim gavman, educasin, housin moni, foreign policy, olsem, olsem.

Legisleta save lukaut eksekutif tu long gutpela ran bilong en long behainim polisi bilong Gavman long wei di ting emi mas ronim na het bilong Publik Servis Dipartmen bai givim ansa long legisleta long olgeta wei dipartmen i autim polisi bilong Gavman.

Long kamapim wanem kain lo pipal bilong P.N.G. ilaikim, Haus ov Assemblies mas tingting gut na kisim ol dispela lo, pipal bilong P.N.G. ilaikim. Majority i olsem biglain moa. Or olsem long raitim, e.g. 100 membas long mekim Majority yumi mas kisim hap (50) bilong dispela. Dispela namba (100) na narapela wanpela or moa man insait long dispela wanpela namba. e.g. 2: Sapos six pela man long ten pela man i vote insait long kaunsil long wanpela niupela lo, orait dispela sixpela man or moa bai kamap majority, na winim dispela vote. Yumi gat sampela lo

2.

ino olgeta man ilaikim tasol plenti pipal ilaikim ol
dispela lo na liklik namba tasol ino laikim tru. Long
kain Gavman bilong yumi oli kolim (Democratic Gavman)
bigpela namba long vote inap long kamapim lo insait long
Haus ov Assembli. Dispela kain pasin emi oli kolim
"Majority Rule". Tasol usat memba ino laikim dispela
lo na ino vote long en tu was bihain dispela long
olgeta taim.

EKSEKUTIF

Eksekutif hap bilong Gavman i wok autim wei bilong Gavman long kisim moni, na long wanem samting bai oli ken usim dispela moni, tasol, biahin oli mekim wampela samting long dispela moni, oli mas kisim tok orait bilong Legisleta.

Haus ov Assembli emi wampela bodi tasol insait long P.N.G. long mekim lo bilong olgeta hap bilong Territory. Because Territory i stap yet long aninit bilong pawa bilong Australia, Legisleta bilong Australian Commonwealth i mas mekim sampela lo bilong Territory.

Yumi bin tok pinis, Legisleta emi bilong tingim wanem kain polisi bai Gavman i bihainim. Kain polisis olsem, long wanem samting bai oli usim moni bilong ol, or wanem kain lo bai oli autim na bai olgeta pipal bai save long dispela tok bilong ol na bihainim dispela lo. Olsem Sapos oli laikim olgeta pipal insait long taun long draiv gut, oli bai mekim wampela lo bilong putim mak bilong spit olsem 30 o 20 samting oli mas ron insait long taun. Long plenti samting yumi save mekim yumi gat ol kain kain lo istap klostu long yumi olgeta bosim yumi long mekim wok gut. Sapos Gavman i laik kisim takis, orait oli mas mekim wampela lo bilong takis bilong olgeta pipal long peim takis bilong ol. Dispela lo ikam insait long baset.

Legisleta igat 100 membas tasol, bilong tingim polisi na mekim lo. Tasol long givim aut ol dispela lo bilong Gavman, oli laikim sampela wampela long helpim ol. Oli laikim Policeman i lukim ol man ino ken spid tumas long rot, or stilim samting bilong narapela man or pait wantaim ol narapela man. Na oli laikim Customs na Taxation Opisa long bungim takis moni bilong ol.

Agricultural workers or didiman, Patrol Officers or kiaps, Skul Tisas na narapela Publik Servants, oli bilong hap bilong eksekutif side bilong Gavman. Yumi gat 7,000 whiteman usat i wok long Publik Servis na 14,000 Papua New Guineans. Olgeta i wok wantaim long bihainim polisi bilong Haus ov Assembli.

Eksekutif hap bilong Gavman long P.N.G. ikam insait long pawa . bilong Administratas Eksekutif Kaunsil wantaim hetman bilong en olsem chief ministra bilong P.N.G. Publik Servis emi wok hand bilong Eksekutif. Publik Servis i wokim gutron bilong kantri long tok bilong A.E.C. Ministerial Membas, olsem hap bilong Administrata Eksekutif Kaunsil, i save kisim bikpela pawa tru insait long Dipartmen bilong Publik Servis long bosim ol Dipatmen bilong ol.

Eksekutif ken mekim wok long wei bilong Legisleta ilaikim oli wok tasol na ino long narapela wei bilong oli iet.

Long Australia, hetman bilong Eksekutif emi Prime Minister, long United States emi President, insait long sampela kantris oli gat narapela kain gavman oli kolim "DICTATOR". Long ol dispela kantris, yumi no nap painim dispela tripela hap bilong Gavman. Yumi nap painim dispela tripela hap bilong gavman long ol democratic kantris olsem, P.N.G. na Australia.

Membas bilong Eksekutif, usat i mekim plan long olgeta wok bilong Gavman mas bihainim na harim ol dispela lo tru.

I gat wampela bikpela samting tru bilong Pawal bilong P.N.G. Oli mas kisim wampela save man long Publik Servis, nogut, oli lai nonap long helpim ol pipal o wokim gut wanem wok Haus ov Assembli i laikim ol long mekim.

THE JUDICIARY : JAS NA MAGISTREIT

Olsem yumi bin lukim pinis, jas na magistreit em bilong lukautim lo na mekim gutpela save long ol pipal long bihainim dispela lo, tasol, sapos nogat, orait usat man i buraim dispela lo mas go long kot. Long lukautim ol man long bihainim olgeta lo, polis ibin kamap long kisim bikpela paua tru long kisim man na putim long karabus sapos em bihainim dispela lo, tasol, sapos, wanpela man itokim narapela man emi bai kilim emi dai or bai bagarapim em long sampela wei, orait dispela man ken igo long Polis long helpim em. Long taim Polis i holim wanpela trabel meiker, oli mas lukim sapos dispela man i mekim dispela trabel, bihain bai oli mekim wanpela dei bilong dispela man long kamap long kot long dispela dei oli givim.

Sapos, emi liklik trabel tasol, Polis bai salim dispela man igo long Lokol Kot or Distrik Kot. Insait long Lokol Kot, man inap stap long kalabus olsem sixpela mun o baim kot long \$100. Na, insait long Distrik Kot, olsem twelpela (12) mun o baim kot long bikpela moni moa. Dispela kain panisemen bilong ol liklik trabel olsem pait or stil.

Sapos, wanpela man i holim wanpela meri bilong narapela man long bagarapim or sapos man i kilim wanpela man, ol dispela kain trabel bai igo stret long bikpela Kot bilong yumi oli kolim "Cuprim Kot". Insait long dispela kot, ol bikpela jas bai salim dispela man igo long kalabus inap olsem ten - trentipela years tru.

Antap long dispela tripela kots, yumi gat plenti arapela kain kots, i sindaun long harim ol arapela spesol hevi bilong ol pipal. "Abitrasin Kots" i sindaun long harim hevi bilong ol wokman long pei bilong ol o nogat sindaun bilong ol long dispela wok.

Kot bilong giraun i tingting long olgeta hevi bilong man long giraun bilong wanwan. (Land Titles Commission.) Wardens bilong Main (Mining), i harim kots long ol hevi bilong main. Korona's (Coroners) i harim kot long wanem wei man i dai, or harim toktok olsem long wanem wei dispela paia i kamap. Olgeta taim sip i buruk na man i dai o lus long solwara, narapela spesol kot save harim dispela hevi.

Jas na Magistreit mas harim kot sapos dispela wanpela lo itok oli mas panisim em long wanem wei lo i laikim. Tasol, sapos usat jas or magistreit ino bin bihainim lo bilong kot long taim oli harim dispela kot, orait, dispela narapela hap man inap long apil igo long High Kot long Australia. Insait long dispela kot, High Kot bai tingim na lukim rong bilong dispela o mekim wanpela dei bilong harim dispela kot ken.

Jas bilong Suprim Kot, olsem ikam long Gavman, tasol Gavman inogat paua bilong bosim o lukautim ron bilong ol. Jas ino olsem ol Publik Servis bai oli inap pinisim wok bilong ol. Tasol jas inap raus long taim emi mekim wanpela bikpela trabel tru. Na tu, oli no nap long katim pei bilong jas long wanem emi nogat save iet long wok bilong en. Nogat Dispela kain pasin emi gutpela long wanem Suprim Kot tu i harim Kot bilong wanwan man na Gavman long giraun or takis. samting, na ol dispela lair jas mas inap long givim stret ting-ting wantaim nogat fret long ol man bai rausim ol long wok bilong ol or pei bilong ol, nogat. As bilong dispela tok emi olsem, sapos lo i tok, olgeta man bai bringim Gavman igo long kot, na sapos ol man i winim dispela kot, orait Gavman mas bihainim dispela lo tu. Dispela kain lo i stopim Gavman long kamap sitron tumas na bambag nabaut long ol wanwan man long olgeta pasin bilong ol iet.

SUMMARY

Yumi gat wanpela gutpela as bilong kisim Gavman insait long tripela hap. Gavman emi sitron tumas, na sapos i gat sitron, oli bin trai hat moa long kamap na bikipela. Oli hap long kamap sitron na bikipela tumas, olsem, na ol man nating no inap long winim ol, maski dispela man igat rait. Dispela kain inap kamap o ibin kamap pinis long ol hap kantri yumi save harim wanpela man o wanpela lain i lukautim dispela tripela hap bilong Gavman. Yumi kolim dispela kain Gavman "UNDEMOCRATIC KAIN GAVMAN" DIKTETA.

DIKTETASIPS emi wan kain bilong dispela Gavman. Insait long Diktetasip gavman, wanpela man o wanpela lik-lik lain tasol inap long lukautim olgeta ron bilong kantri na Gavman bilong en. Dispela wanpela man i mekim olgeta lo bilong dispela kantri, na emi iet mas inoken bihain ol dispela lo bilong en. Emi lukautim ron bilong gavman bilong en na tokim ol jas long mekim ol kain wok emi laikim ol long mekim. Insait long dispela kain gavman, ol pipal ino gat amamas na gut sindaun tu.

Tasol, insait long P.N.G., Gavman istap long tripela hap. Ol jas ikamap long appoinmen bilong Eksekutif, tasol, long taim ol jas ikisim appoinmen, Eksekutif ino moa paua long lukautim gut ron bilong kot. Eksekutif i strongim ol lo ikamap long legislatif, tasol, sapos ol pipal i burukim dispela wanpela lo, crait, tupela Legisleta wantaim Eksekutif ino inap long panisim dispela man. Dispela panisimen bai ikam long ol jas bilong harim kot.

Jas emi olsem, inogat wanpela man ibosim em, olsem na emi no harim kot or hevi bilong ol pipal o hevi bilong Gavman na pipal. Emi olsem, jas emi wanpis long bosim emi iet na ino tupela arapela hap bilong Gavman.

Yumi bin lukim pinis, dispela tripela hap bilong Gavman ino join wantaim, tasol, oli gat sampela wei bilong joinim dispela tripela hap. Wantaim, wanem strongim bai dispela wei bilong joinim Gavman ikamap istap iet long wanem wei oli ronim Gavman. Insait long Parliamentary System bilong Australia, oli gat Eksekutif husat save wok klostu long Legisleta, na insait long Presidential System bilong America, join wantaim bilong Eksekutif na Legisleta ino strong tumas. Tasol, long dispela tupela kantris, jas emi stap olsem wanpis long narapela hap. Insait long P.N.G., ol memba bilong Administreta's Eksekutif Kaunsil ikamap long vot bilong ol memba's bilong Haus ov Assembli, olsem na, yumi gat klos bung wantaim bilong Eksekutif na Legisleta. Jas istap wanpis na mekim wok long tok bilong lo tasol.

Wanpela bikipela samting bilong burukim dispela gavman na putim long tripela hap emi olsem; ino ken wanpela hap bilong Gavman ibosim narapela tupela hap. Olgeta tripela hap mas bihainim lo, bilong huset pipal imekim, huset man i autim long ol pipal, huset man i panisim ol man iburukim dispela lo, na tu, oli mas was gut long ol pipal long bihainim dispela lo. Strong bilong dispela bung wantaim bai istap inap long wanem wei oli ronim dispela Gavman.

ikpela samting tru bilong ol man long save gut emi olsem. Olgeta pipal mas usim kot sapos oli gat hevi long wanem, kot ino save halipim wanpela sait tasol.

(1)

SELF GAVMAN NA INDEPENDENS

Tude igat planti tok long tupela bikpela samting oli kolim Self Gavman na Independens. Ol man igat planti askim long dispela. Dispela pepa i laik bekim sampela askim long ol man.

1. OLSEM WANEM LONG SELF GAVMAN NA INDEPENDENS. I TUPELA WANKAIN?

Nogat ino tupela wankain. Dispela nem "Self Gavman" biknem tru bilongen i olsem "Full Internal Self Gavman". Taim Teritori i kisim full internal Self Gavman bai Haus ov Asembli i bosim olgeta samting insait long Papua Niugini. Selek Komiti i bin tingim long taim self gavman i kamap Australia yet i ken bosim ami, nevi na ol balus. Australia wantaim Papua Niugini i ken bosim poli na samting bilongen.

Tupela tu, i ken bosim Pablik Sevis, ol kot, benk na balus bilong kampani. Nau Papua Niugini i holim hap self gavman. Lokal Gavman i wankain Self Gavman. Australia Gavman long yia igo pinis i skelim bikpela powa moa long ol Ministerial Memba na oli kisim bikpela hap self gavman i kam long Haus ov Asembli. Nau Teritori i klostu kisim full internal Self Gavman.

LONG INDEPENDENS, i kamap kantri i bosim olgeta samting longen. I bosim ami, nevi, balus na kontak long arapela kantri na olgeta samting longen. Taim Independens i kamap kantri i kamap nation kisim flak bilongen, sing-sing na bai kisim chair long Yunaited Nesins.

2. GAVMAN BILONG AUSTRALIA INAP LONG HALPIM TERITORI TAIM I KISIM SELF GAVMAN O BAI I LUSIM?

NOGAT! Gavman bilong Australia inap halpim Teritori longpela taim. Taim igat Independens inap halpim moa yet. Tasol pipi bilong Teritori imas save gut sapos oli no hat wok kantri ino inap kirap strong.

3. TAIM TERITORI I KISIM SELF GAVMAN OL YUROPIAN INAP LUSIM PABLIK SEVIS NA GOBEK LONG PLES BILONGEN?

NOGAT! Ol Yuropian ino inap gobek taim Teritori kisim self gavman. Yuropian ino ken gobek. Bai oli ken stap na skulim ol Papua Niugini man. Taim Papua Niugini man i kisim save na inap sensimen-ol Yuropian pablik sevis man i ken lus. Tasol taim Self Gavman na Independens i kamap igat bikpela wok istap yet. Sampela kantri olsem India na Indonesia i bin kisim Independens 20 yia tasol Yuropian istap yet long halpim kantri bilong ol. Long Abijan, insait wampela kantri long Africa Ivory Kos, namba bilong ol Yuropian i winim tu taim namba bilong Yuropian taim ino gat Independens. Planti hap long Africa igat Independens tasol i laikim sampela Yuropian imas stap.

4. KAKO O GUTPELA SAMTING INAP KAMAP TAIM YUMI KISIM FULL INTERNAL SELF GAVMAN?

NOGAT. Kako ino inap kamap nating taim Teritori i kisim Self Gavman. Dispela lubis tok i kamap long lez man o man i pret long taitim bon na hatwok long kirapim kantri. Sapos yumi laik kako yumi mas hatwok long kopi, cacao, kopra na bulamakau samting.

5. KAKO O GUTPELA SAMTING INAP KAMAP TAIM YUMI KISIM INDEPENDENS?

Nogat. Kako ino inap kamap nating taim Teritori i kisim Independens. Dispela rabis tok i kamap long lez man o man i pret long taitim bon na hatwok long kirapim kantri.

6. TAIM BILONG SELF GAVMAN I KAMAP PE BILONG YUMI I KEN GO ANTAP?

Nogat. Pe inap go antap sapos ekonomik developman i go antap. Sapos man i wok iken kisim pe long dispela wok. Sapos man i wok gut na strong pe bilongen i ken go antap. Sapos yumi kisim olgeta kopi, na cacao, na kopra na ol samting bilong bisnis na selim, yumi ken kisim sampela moni moa na kantri bilong yumi i strong. Taim kantri i kisim ekonomik development em i ken skelim sampela moni moa long ol publik sevis na wokman.

7. PE BILONG OL KOPI NA KOPRA SAMTING INAP I GO ANTAP TAIM BILONG SELF GAVMAN NA INDEPENDENS?

Nogat! Gavman ino makim pe bilong dispela krop. Planti krop, olsem cacao, kopra na raba oli save salim long narapela kantri olsem England na Phillipines. Maket bilong ol kantri yet i makim dispela pe bilong ol krop.

8. TAIM OLI KISIM SELF GAVMAN, PAPUA NIUGINI MAN INAP LONG KISIM WANKAIN PE I OLSEM PE BILONG OVASIS OPISA?

Nau insait long publik sevis lokal wantaim ovasis opisa i kisim wan pe long Gavman oli kolim dispela pe basic salary. Gavman bilong Australia i save skelim sampela pe moa long ovasis opisa inap i kamap olsem Australia pe na liklik moa long grisim ol ovasis opisa long lusim ples bilongen na wok long Teritori. Long wanem sindaun bilongen long Teritori ino gutpela tumas olsem sindaun long ples bilongen. Sapos Papua Niugini kisim self gavman na oli laik holim ovasis opisa yet bai Gavman bilong Papua Niugini i mas skelim pe long ovasis alowans yet.

9. AUSTRALIA INAP LONG LUKAUTIM PAPUA NIUGINI NA HAITIM EM LONG BIRUA TAIM I KISIM SELF GAVMAN?

Yes! Australia yet i ken lukautim Papua Niugini yet sapos wanpela Birua i laik paitim em.

10. TAIM OLI KISIM SELF GAVMAN INAP LONG TRABEL NA PAIT I KEN KIRAP LONG OL TRAIL SAMTING?

Planti man i ting Self Gavman i taim bilong ol lain man i pait. Dispela tok ino tru. Wanpela kantri klostu long yumi oli kolim Fiji ino gat wanpela kain trabel olsem emi kisim self gavman na Independens na oli sindaun gut. Arapela kantri long Afrika tu i kisim self gavman na oli no pait. Long Papua Niugini ino ken kisim trabel o pait sapos ol polisman istap na ol man i bihainim lo.

11. TAIM BILONG SELF GAVMAN I KAMAP INAP LONG OL PAPUA NIUGINI MAN I KISIM OL HAUS? SIP? KA NA PLANTESIN SAMTING BILONG OL YUROPIAN?

Nogat. Ol pipal yet ino ken kisim nating wanpela samting. Oli nas wok longen. Man i sindaun long gibaun long Papua Niugini i

sindaun long laik bilong Gavman. I samting bilong Gavman. Sampela taim gavman yet i baiim giraun na skelim i go bek long pipal.

12. DISPELA TOK LONG SELF GAVMAN I BIKPELA HEVI TRU LONG MIPELA. YUMI LAIKIM SELF GAVMAN AH? O I MOA BETA YUMI ISTAP OLSEM YET?

Nogat. Ino gut sapos yumi istap olsem bido vet. Yumi ipas go pas. Wanpela mama igo long otomas sapos pikinini bilongen i pikinini na pikinini wok long pulim susu yet. Mani i laikim pikinini bilongen i kirap strong, wokim gaten ple na lukautim samting bilongen. Australia i wankain mama o papa long Papua Niugini. Australia i laikim Papua Niugini kamap bikpela man na em yet i ken lukautim ol samting bilongen. Oli mas taitim bun na hatwok tasol oli no ken pret long dispela.

13. WANEM ROT YUMI MAS RIHAINIM I REDI LONG SELF GAVMAN NA INDEPENDENS?

Yumi bin stat longtaim pinis. Yumi stat taim Australia i sindaun namba wantaim long kantri bilong yumi. Nambawan samting i kamap taim pait i pinis. Planti mail igo pinis long rot, i kamap long Self Gavman. Misi i skulim yumi long God na givim yumi sampela skul na hospital. Gavman i givim skul na hospital. Oli skulim yumi long plantim sampela kai-kai long bisnis. Gavman i kirapim kaunsil na wanpela University. Namba wan Haus ov Asembli i sindaun long 1964 na long 1968 namba tu Haus i bin sindaun. Taim Haus i sindaun long 1968 Gavman i skelim sampela powa moa igo long hand bilong Haus ov Asembli. Long 1970 Praim Minista bilong Australia i skelim bikpela powa moa long ol Ministerial Memba long bosim ol Gavman Dipatmen bilongen. Ol lida bilong yumi i kisim save long ronim kantri taim igo long Haus ov Asembli. Nau Papua Niugini igat sampela saveman tru olsem dokta, didiman, tisa, dentis (ol tis), mekenik, ol padre, jas, kiar, polisman na ami opisa. Tasol i gat bikpela lain moa i mas skul yet na senis long ol Yuropian.

14. YUMI MEKIM WANEM LONG REDI LONG FULL INTERNAL SELF GAVMAN.

Ol mama papa i ken salim ol pikinini i go long skul na kisim save long dokta, mekenik, polisman samting. Yumi no ken lusim ting-ting long kantri imas holim planti educated fama o man i save gut long plantim kai-kai. Taim kantri igat bikpela lain man i mekim dispela wok oli ken halpim kantri. Yumi tu i ken helpim kantri. Yumi ken plantim sampela krop long moni. Yumi mas pulim olgeta kopi, cacao, na wokim kopra long ol kokonas bilong yumi. Yumi ken baiim ol takis na halpim kantri bilong yumi i kirap strong.

15. WANEM TAIM SELF GAVMAN I KEN KAMAP LONG PAPUA NIUGINI.

Papua Niugini inap kisim full internal Self Gavman taim majoriti (Olsem bikpela lain i winim hap-hap) bilong Haus ov Asembli i pilim yumi redi long go pas. Taim ol memba i pilim yumi redi i go pas gen emi ken askim Australia long givim Papua Niugini full Internal Self Gavman. Taim selek komiti i raun long 1970 i bin pilim ol distrik ino laikim Self Gavman yet. Oli pilim yumi ken ting-ting gen long Self Gavman long 1976 samting. Tasol Selek Komiti i pilim ol man meri inas redi nau inap long oli gat save taim Self Gavman i kamap.

Long April 27 Minista bilong External Teritori, Mr. Barnes i bin tokim Gavman bilong Australia oli ken ting-ting long givim Self Gavman long Papua Niugini namel long 1972-76 sapos pipal i laikim. Australia i bin promis long givim Self Gavman long Papua Niugini taim majoriti i bin askim em.

Dipatmen bilong Administreta, Lae i wokim dispela, 29 dei bilong mun Epril, 1971

ROT IGO LONG INDEPENDENS

Rot igo long Independens i kain olsem man i kalapim wanpela leda. Man ino inap kalapim olgeta lek wantaim emi mas kalapim wan-wan. Sapos i kalapim wan-wan i moa esi. Sapos i kalapim 2 or 3 lek i hat moa na sapos ino was gut bai lua o paundaun. Papua Niugini man i kalapim dispela leda klostu bilong kamap long Self Gavman. Taim oli stap long Self Gavman ino gat planti lek istap long kamap inap Independens. Spid bilong oli kalapim dispela leda i samting bilong ol man bilong Papua Niugini.

?	<u>INDEPENDENS</u>
---	--------------------

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ? | Full Internal Self Gavman (yumi no bin kisim yet). |
| <u>1970</u> | Mr. Gorton Fraim Minista bilong Australia i skelim bikpela powa moa igo long ol Ministerial na assistan Ministerial Memba. Nau ol minista klostu bosim olgeta samting ikam insait long Papua Niugini. |
| <u>1968</u> | Namba tu Haus ov Asembli. Oli makim 84 memba. Ministerial wantaim assistan Ministerial Memba (bilong Haus ov Asembli) i bung wantaim let bilong ol Gavman Dipatmen na bosim dispela Gavman Dipatmen. |
| <u>1964</u> | Namba wan Haus ov Asembli. Ol Saina, Yuropan na man bilong ples i vot na makim 54 memba. Namba wan taim insait long Teritori, blakskin, waitskin o Saina, man o meri inap long vot na makim pesman i go long Haus ov Asembli. Sampela memba long Haus i kamap under-Secretary bilong sampela gavman dipatmen. |
| <u>1961</u> | Oli wokim lo long Legisletif Kaunsil. Namba bilong gavman opisa i ananit namba bilong arapela man istap. |
| <u>1951</u> | Legisletif Kaunsil i olsem arapela bipo tasol i bilong Papua Niugini nau wanpela bipo i tu. |
| <u>1942</u> | War i kamap. Legisletif Kaunsil pinis. Ami bosim kantri. Namba wan taim Papua Niugini i kibung na igat wanpela bos. Gavman i kisim bek long 1945/46 na Papua Niugini i join. |
| <u>1921</u> | Legisletif Kaunsil bilong Niugini (wankain Papua). |
| <u>1888</u> | Oli kirapim Legisletif Kaunsil. Sampela gavman opisa wantaim man ino stap long gavman i sindaun long dispela kaunsil na oli wokim lo bilong Teritori. |
| <u>1884</u> | Opisa bilong Germany wantaim England i kamap na sindaun wantaim lo bilong kantri bilongen. Oli stat long skulim man imas bihainim lo na pait imas pinis. |

SELF GOVERNMENT AND INDEPENDENCE

Today there is a lot being said about two matters which vitally concern the people of Papua New Guinea. These two big matters are self government and Independence. Many questions are being asked and this paper will attempt to answer some of those questions.

1. What is the difference between self government and

Independence?

No, they are not both the same. What is usually referred to as self government is really full internal self government. When full internal self government is achieved in the Territory it will mean that the House of Assembly will be entirely responsible for the internal affairs of the country. The Territory's Select Committee on Constitutional Development considers that Australia would still control the Territory's defence and external affairs and there might be a sharing of some police and internal security matters. Matters such as the public service, the judiciary, banking and some civil aviation might also be shared. Self Government is already being experienced in the form of local government. Recent powers given to Ministerial members give a large degree of self government to members of the House of Assembly and the Territory, so that the Territory is not very far from full internal self government at all.

Independence is when a country becomes completely self governing in both external and internal affairs. It is at this stage that a country becomes a nation, adopts its own flag, anthem and has the right to take a seat on the United Nations.

2. Will the Australian Government stop helping the Territory with money and other things when the Territory has obtained self government?

No. The Australian Government recognises the need to help the Territory for a long time, even after Independence. It is important to realise that Papuans and New Guineans must work hard and make the country self supporting.

3. Will the Europeans in the Public Service go home after the Territory has gained self government?

No. The Europeans will not go home when the Territory reaches self government. The Europeans in the Public Service will stay until enough Papuans and New Guineans are trained to take their places. Even after Independence has been reached there will still be many Europeans needed to help run the country. Countries like India who have had Independence for over twenty years are still happy to have many Europeans helping in the running of the Government. In Abijan on the Ivory Coast of Africa there are more than twice the number of Frenchmen now than before Independence and most of Africa still relies heavily on the Europeans.

4. Will the Cargo come when we get self government?

No. The cargo will not come when the Territory obtains self government. This foolish talk is made by lazy people or people who are afraid of all the work which will have to be done if the country is to be strong. The way to get cargo is by our own efforts and hard work with our own hands on our coffee, our cacao, our copra, our rubber and our cattle.

5. Will the cargo come when we get Independence?

No. the cargo will not come when the Territory obtains Independence. As I have just said, the way to get our cargo is by our own efforts of hard work with the things we grow, and the cattle we have on our land to sell.

6. Will there be more pay or bigger wages when we get self government?

No. People will still be paid what they earn and remember we have previously stated that there is no cargo in Self Government or Independence. Wages will be paid on the basis of how hard or well people work. If all coffee, all cacao, all copra and all our rubber and other crops are picked then we will have more money and our country will become stronger. When a country becomes economically strong then it can afford to pay more money to its public-servants and its workers.

7. Will prices for cash crops be better when we get self government or Independence.

No. The government does not set the price for cash crops. Many of the cash crops such as cacao, copra and rubber are sold in the world markets, in the Phillipines, London and other capital cities and the prices are usually decided there for these products.

8. Will Papuans and New Guineans receive the same wages as expatriates when the Territory obtains self government?

At present in the public service both local and overseas officers are paid the same Basic salary by the Administration. Because this salary is lower than most Australian salaries, the Australian Government gives the Administration a grant to pay overseas officers a wage which is similar to that of Australia plus a little bit extra. This is to encourage them to leave their homes and work in the Territory where conditions are not as good as their homeland. If a self governing Papua New Guinea wishes to retain the services of these experienced and well qualified officers it will probably have to still continue this practice after the coming of self government.

9. Will Australia protect Papua and New Guinea from hostile nations?

Yes. Australia will continue to be responsible for the defence of Papua New Guinea after full internal self government.

10. Will trouble and fighting between inter-tribal groups occur when the Territory reaches full internal self government?

Many people seem to think fighting will automatically occur. One of our near neighbours, Fiji went through both self government and independence without any of these troubles. Other countries in Africa, who have been prepared went through this period without any trouble. In Papua New Guinea there will not be any real trouble as long as there are police and people obey the law.

11. Will Self Government or Independence mean that Papuans and New Guineans take over the Plantations, houses, ships and cars of the expatriates?

No. People do not get things for nothing but have to pay and work for them. Non-village land in New Guinea is occupied by the consent of the government and it is up to them to say who occupies land. Sometimes land is taken by the Government for the use of the people and the owners are compensated.

12. All that we have said about self government makes it seem that there will be a lot of work in the future. Do we really need self government? Would it not be better to stay the way we are?

No. It is not better to stay the way we are. It is a healthy sign if the country grows and develops. If a country stagnates and does not develop the natural resources of its people and countryside then something is very wrong. Papuans and New Guineans must work hard developing their country and prepare themselves for the day when they will no longer need Australia to look after them and they will be able to make their own decisions. It will mean hard work and more responsibility but a start must be made.

13. How do we start getting ready for self government and Independence?

We have already started to get ready. We started to get ready when the Australian Government first came to our country. The first step was when the Government stopped us fighting. Many steps have followed. The missions have given us Christianity, schools, hospitals. We have been encouraged to plant cash crops. The government has established councils. A University has been established. The first House of Assembly sat in 1964 and in 1968 the second House sat. Each time the power of the Members has been increased. Recently some Ministerial Members for departments have been given full control over the affairs of their department. The House of Assembly is where our leaders are learning to run the country. Already our country has some men who are well qualified professional officers, some doctors, agricultural officers, teachers, dentists, mechanics, priests, magistrates, patrol officers, police and army officers. But many more will have to be trained before New Guinea will have sufficient to do much of the work now done by Europeans.

14. What should we do to prepare for full internal self government?

We can all play our part by sending our children to school so that they may learn how to be good doctors, mechanics, police officers, dentists, etc. and do not forget that our country will also need many well educated farmers. When the country has these sort of men they will help develop our country. We can all play our part by going to council meetings and learning and understanding how our councils work. We can do our part by planting more cash crops. We can do our part by picking all our coffee, all our cacao and making all our coconuts into copra. We can all play our part by paying our taxes. By doing all these things we will be helping to make our country strong.

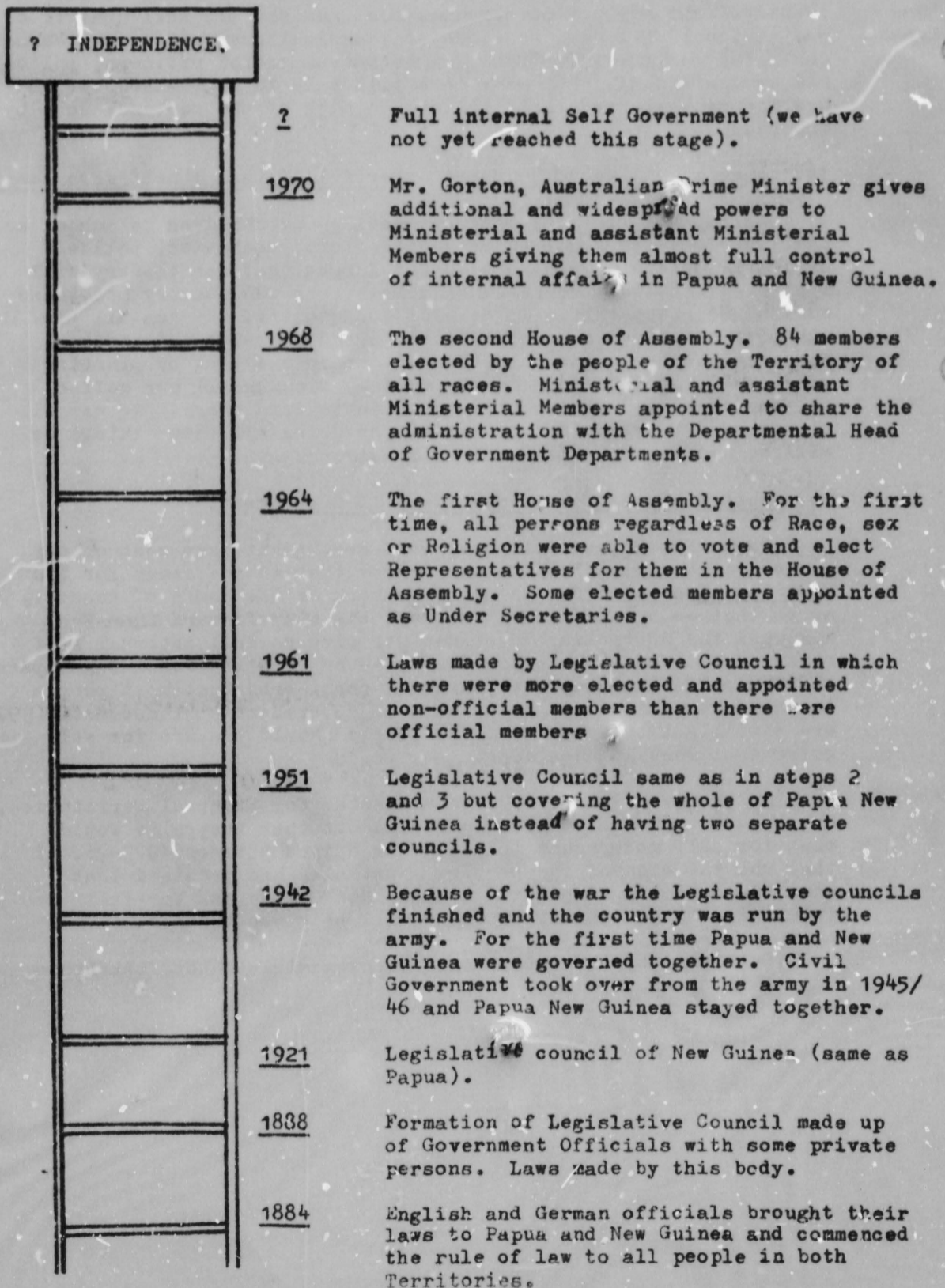
15. When will the Territory have Self Government?

Papua New Guinea will have self government when most of our members in the House of Assembly agree that we are ready for the next big step forward. When our members of the House of Assembly agree that we are ready for the next big step forward then they will ask the Australian Government to give us full internal self government. When the Select Committee on Constitutional Development visited all districts last year they considered that most people in Papua New Guinea did not want self government at least until 1976; and possibly later, but that the people should prepare for self government when it does come.

On the 27th April, 1971, the Minister for External Territories, Mr. Barnes told the Australian Parliament that Australia would plan for self government in Papua New Guinea between 1972-76, if that was the wish of the people. Australia has promised that when the majority of people in Papua New Guinea ask for full internal self government, then it will be given to them.

THE LADDER TO INDEPENDENCE

The pathway to Independence can be likened to a man who climbs a ladder. A man is not able to climb up all the legs or rungs at once and has to negotiate one step at a time. When he has climbed one step he is closer to the next step and does not have quite so far to go to the top. If a man tries to climb 2 or 3 steps at a time then it will be hard and he might possibly slip and fall down. Papuans and New Guineans have started to climb this ladder step by step and are well on the way towards self government. After they have climbed as far as self government then there will only be a few more steps towards full Independence. The speed at which Papuans and New Guineans wish to climb this ladder is a matter for themselves to decide through their elected members in the House of Assembly.



(6)

APPENDIX NO. 5

RADIO RECEIVER CENSUS - LOWER WATUT AREA - October, 1972.

The following table relates the number of radio receivers in the LOWER WATUT Census Division to the Resident population of each village.

VILLAGE	RESIDENT POPULATION	PRIVATE RECEIVERS	COUNCIL RECEIVERS	ADMINISTRATION RECEIVERS
PEKEM	97	1	1	1
WURUP	58	2	-	1
DURUNOTUNG	158	-	-	-
TSILE TSILE	152	5	-	-
MARALIHAN	303	3	1	-
WOLIAS	50	3	-	-
MARALANGO	39	2	-	1
ZETIMP	23	-	-	1
MORON	75	2	-	1
MORGANI	185	1	-	1
BANWAF	123	-	-	-
SINGONO	(incl. in BANWAF)			
TOTALS	1,263	19	2	6

That is a total of 27 radios for 1,263 persons.

APPENDIX No. 6.

TABLE OF VILLAGE WATER SUPPLIES LOWER WATUT AREA

VILLAGE	SUPPLY	QUALITY
PERSEM	i) Spring at base of Mt. MURUHON/ some distance away. ii) WATUT River some distance away.	i) Good, all year round. ii) Good, all year round.
SINGONO	i) WATUT River some distance away. ii) ZIRIHU Creek flows past the village in the wet season.	i) Unclean, all year round. ii) Good, but only seasonal.
WURUP	WURUP River adjacent to the village.	Good all year round.
MORON	Hillside spring near village.	Excellent all year round.
MONGAJU	Stream through village.	" " " "
WASUE	i) Stream adjacent to village ii) WASUS River some distance away.	Excellent but of limited flow. Excellent all year round.
DUMUNOTUNG	WERA River short distance from the village.	Good, all year round.
TSILE TSILE	ENIN River adjacent to the village.	Fair all year round prone to pollution by pigs and floodwaters.
BANWAF	i) Hillside spring some distance from the village. ii) WATUT River - short distance from the village.	Excellent all year round. Unclean all year round.
MARALINAN	i) Spring at base of Mt. ZAHPEL ii) MARALINAN Creek flows through village. iii) Numerous springs and streams at base of S. UK Ridge.	i) Good but of limited flow. ii) Polluted at all times. iii) Good, seasonal.
WASAS	i) Hillside spring some distance from the village. ii) WATUT River	i) Good all year round but of limited flow. ii) Unclean all year round.
MARALINGO	WASU Creek adjacent to the village.	Excellent all year round.
SIREP	LANGMA River adjacent to the Village.	" " " "

1. Potable ground water probably exists throughout the LOWER WATUT Valley and the HUCS Council with F.H.D. assistance is going to sink wells at PERSEM and possibly SINGONO this year.

2. The only improvements to the natural water supply that have been made in this area are the TSILE TSILE Aid Post Tank and a short length of galvanised pipe used as a running faucet at the BANWAF spring.

3. Polythene pipe reticulation projects could be undertaken by the Council at BANWAF, MARALINAN and possibly the TSILE TSILE area if water was piped in from further up the ENIN River or from one of its tributaries.

(4)

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE LOWER WATUP AREA WITH SERVICE RECORDS
IN THE 1st P.I.B., 1st M.C.I.B., P.I.R. and R.P.N.G.C.

The following list may be considered exhaustive.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FATHER'S NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>NO.</u>
TSILE TSILE	SOWINUM	MUGUS	R.P.N.G.C.	?
	Served before, during and after the war as a Corporal. Is now unemployed and living at MARUHAI (15 miles from LAE on the MARUHAI Road). Married with 9 dependant children.			
DURUNGUTUG	NARUS	ERERING	NAVY	373
	Served as Able Seaman/Medical Orderly 1957-63. Is a subsistence farmer with wife and 8 dependant children.			
MARALINAH	LAWATAK	KAHIAK	R.P.N.G.C.	2438
	Served as Lance-Corporal 1942-58. Is a subsistence farmer with wife and 3 dependant children.			
MARALINAH	SHICK	HOSI	R.P.N.G.C.	2771
	Served as Sergeant 2nd Class 1942-66. Is a subsistence farmer with wife and 5 dependant children.			
MARALINAH	NOTUS	NIAMFU	P.I.R.	3/718
	Served as Lance-Corporal 1952-54. Is a subsistence farmer with wife and no children.			
ZINIMP	KOAHIM	FOGU	R.P.N.G.C.	?
	Served 1942-1947. Is a subsistence farmer with wife and one dependant child.			
ZINIMP	HING	TITUP	R.P.N.G.C.	?
	Served 1943-1966. Now employed as a Night Watchman at the Institute of Higher Technical Learning at LAE. Has a wife and 5 dependant children.			
MARALANGO	SSEIK	GOM	R.P.N.G.C.	?
	Served 1943-1946. Is a Subsistence farmer with wife and no children.			

APPENDIX NO. 8

STAFF REPORT:- MR. NBO MARIKAME (Trainee Patrol Officer)

I submit the following report at the request of the Assistant District Commissioner, Sub-District Office, LAE.

The form of this report follows that outlined in the Staff Report pro forma.

1. JOB KNOWLEDGE

- (5) Mr. MARIKAME is not as well-informed as he should be.

It would be to his advantage if he took a keener interest in both Papua New Guinea and International current affairs by listening to programs broadcast over the A.B.C. such as "Comments on the News", "Correspondent's Report", etc. etc. During the patrol of the LOMER WATUT, on which he accompanied me, Mr. MARIKAME listened to such programs on my radio and it was evident that they stimulated his mind and enabled him to draw upon current events to illustrate points raised during discussions with the villagers.

2. JOB PERFORMANCE

- (3) Mr. MARIKAME performs set tasks satisfactorily and sometimes does extra things.

He is inclined to get a little flustered when trying to explain something that he does not quite understand and ends up giving an incorrect or misleading explanation. His "brand" of pidgin english is a little difficult to understand mainly because he has a tendency to run his words into one another. On occasions I suggested that he slow his speech down and speak louder so that the villagers would have a greater chance of comprehending what he was talking about. Mr. MARIKAME is not a terribly fast worker but I should imagine that he will "speed up" as he becomes more sure of himself. He has the unwavering tendency to accept things at face value. For example, if through an addition error it appears that there were an improbably 50 deaths in one village over six months then he will accept this figure without first checking to see if it is correct.

Mr. MARIKAME has shown his ability to accept privations whilst on patrol and is a very capable bush walker. He should however, be willing to accept a more equal share of the cost of patrol rations.

3. RELATIONS WITH OTHER PEOPLE

- (3) Mr. MARIKAME has good relations with all levels of people. He works very well with his Senior Officer (at least he did with me) and has an extremely amiable nature.

He respects village officials and elders and treats the common villager as an equal. He appears to be racially tolerant and strongly disapproves the attitudes of many of Papua New Guinea's up and coming radicals at the various Institutes and Colleges throughout the country.

Mr. MARIKAME is a keen sportsman and gets along well with the sporting fraternity in LAE.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY

- (2) Mr. MARIKAME makes many useful suggestions for new approaches. In many instances I referred decisions regarding the patrol program items for discussion at meetings and the hiring of carriers to Mr. MARIKAME and was able to abide by his

APPENDIX NO. 8 (Contd.)

decisions. He appears willing to accept new ideas and is just as keen to implement them.

5. OTHER FACTORS

- 1. Appearance whilst on patrol is satisfactory.
- 2. Punctuality whilst on patrol is good, although it is desirable that he invest in a wristwatch.
- 3. Dependability whilst on patrol is very good.
- 4. He is not a heavy drinker and he neither smokes nor chews betel nut.
- 5. I am not in a position to be able to comment on his ability to set and execute work priorities.

a). I would rate Mr. NARIKANE amongst the more dependable local officers that I have worked with in the Territory. Being only a trainee he naturally lacks experience and self-assurance. He has entertained the thought of applying for a Cadetship with the Police Force. It is possible that he is disillusioned with the lack of glamour surrounding the position of Patrol Officer as opposed to the glamour associated with junior officers in the Services who have "pretty" uniforms and "hollowheads".

b). I pointed out Mr. NARIKANE's weaker points to him personally prior to his recent departure on Local Government election work.

6. DOMESTIC SITUATION

- a). No comment.
- b). No comment.
- c). No comment.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a). No comment.
- b). No comment.



(P.S. EDWARDS)
Assistant District Officer.

DATE:
10/11/72

LAE PATROL No 4 of 72/73

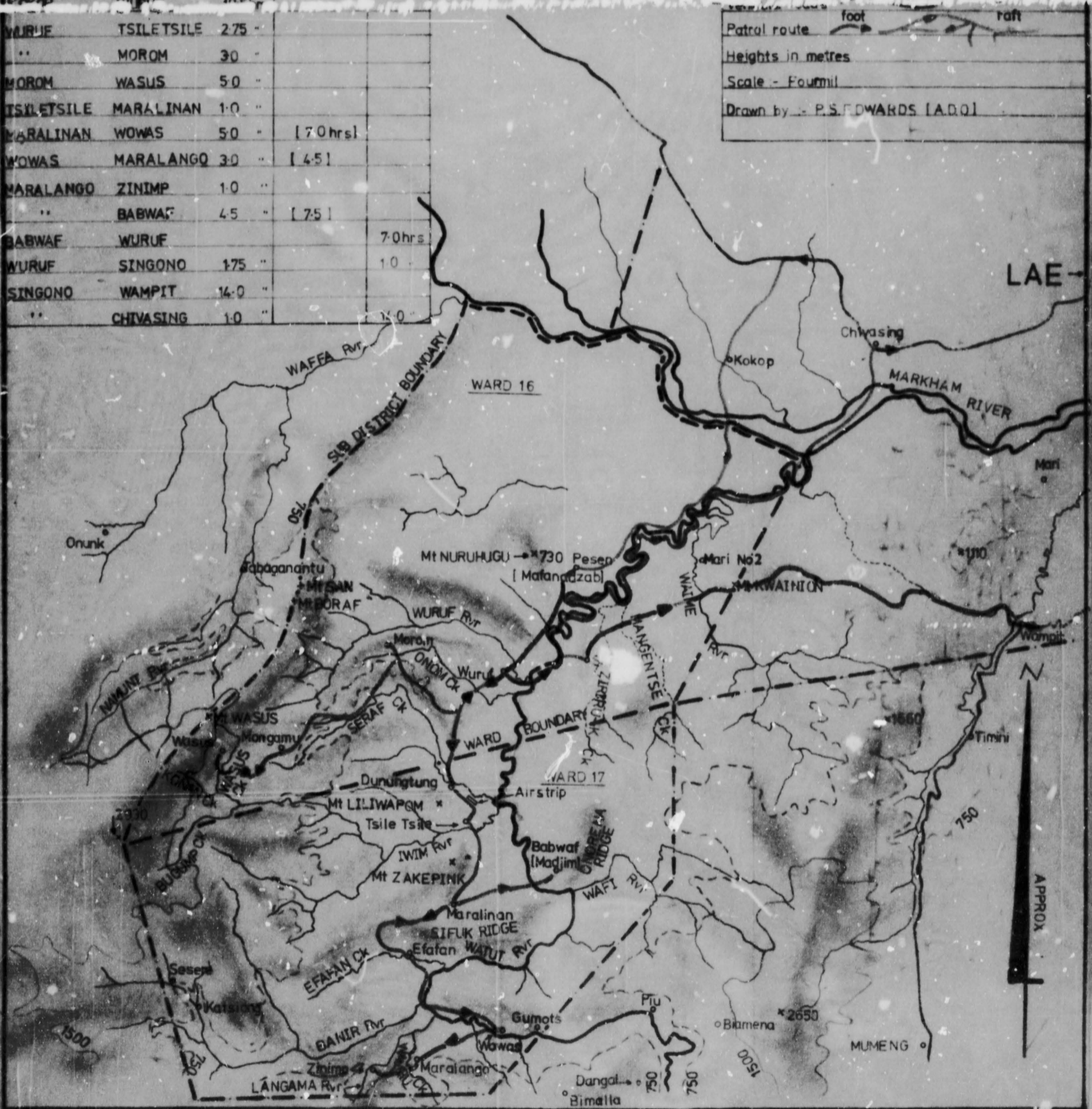
LOWER WATUT C/D

TIMES

FROM	TO	WALKING CARRIERS	RAFT
WURUF	TSILETSILE	2.75 "	
"	MOROM	30 "	
MOROM	WASUS	5.0 "	
TSILETSILE	MARALINAN	1.0 "	
MARALINAN	WOWAS	5.0 "	[7.0hrs]
WOWAS	MARALANGO	3.0 "	[4.5]
MARALANGO	ZINIMP	1.0 "	
"	BABWAF	4.5 "	[7.5]
BABWAF	WURUF		7.0hrs
WURUF	SINGONO	1.75 "	1.0
SINGONO	WAMPIT	14.0 "	
"	CHIVASING	1.0 "	1.0

LEGEND

Rivers, Streams		seasonal
Patrol route		foot
		raft
Heights in metres		
Scale - Fourmil		
Drawn by - P.S. EDWARDS (A.D.O.)		



PATROL REPORT

67.6.64 H.O.

Report number: 5 of 72/73	Object of patrol: LAND DISPUTES
District: MOROBE	Station: LAE
Patrol conducted by: C.P. DANGERFIELD	Subdistrict: LAE
Area patrolled: LEINOMPAR C.I.	Designation: A.D.O.
Duration of patrol: 16/10/72 to 20/11/72	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol: NO. 12 of 71/72	Number of days: 25 DAYS
Last O.L.G. patrol: NIL	Total population of area: 8502 RURAL VILLAGE
Map reference: FOURMIL: NAKHEAN	Council area: HUGH L.G.C.
	House of Assembly Electorate: HUGH GULF & LAE.

The District Commissioner,
District,
LAE

- | | |
|---|-----|
| In respect of this patrol, I attach | |
| Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To 9 , | (✓) |
| Patrol Instructions, | (✓) |
| The Report and my comments, | (✓) |
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Reports No's 1— | () |
| Patrol map, | () |

DATE: **10 / 1 1973.**

G. Healy
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| In respect of this patrol, I attach | |
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Report No's. 1— | () |
| | () |
| | () |
| District Headquarters assessment of | Above average |
| Patrol & Report..... | Average |
| | Below average |



Date: **23/2/1973.**

Gordon South
District Commissioner

67-6-64

p.o.Box 2396
KONEDOBU

J.W.Kent
CK.

19th March 1973

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
p.o.Box 572
LAE

LAE PATROL NO. 5 of 1972/73

Reference your minute of 23rd February 1973

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol
Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of
the LEIWOMPAR Census Division as submitted by Mr.
C.P.JANTERFIELD, Assistant District Officer.

Your "Below Average" assessment of the Patrol Report
and Report has been noted.

W.P. Ryan
a/Secretary

Don 67 - 6. 46

PATROL REPORT

Headquarters

Report number: 6 of 1972/73

District: Morobe

Patrol conducted by: C.H. Long

Area patrolled: Bukaua C/D

Duration of patrol: 7-11-72 to 22-12-72

Last D.D.A. patrol: Lae 11-71/72
26-4-72

Last O.L.G. patrol: April 1972

Map reference: SB 55-11

Fourmil of Huon. Attached.

Census revision, update area study,
Objects of patrol: political education, gen admin

Station: Lae S.D.O.

Subdistrict: Lae

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: NIL

Number of days: 19

Total population of area: 4762

Council area: Huon L.G.C Wards 1 to 5

House of Assembly Electorate: Huon Open

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
Lae

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 30 To 36, (✓)

Patrol Instructions, (✓)

The Report and my comments, (✓)

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, (✓)

Situation Reports No's 1- ()

Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 28 / 12 1972.

J. Kelly
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's 1- ()

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

Area Study filed *pac*

Date: 20 / 1 / 1973.

Gordon Smith
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total	Absentee rate
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
10-11-72	BUA	39	63	38	54	12	11	23	13	253	23%
10-11-72	BUGANG	59	60	40	46	14	4	8	3	234	12%
23-11-72	ALUKI	23	35	41	51	10	9	13	6	188	20%
24-11-72	APO	34	45	59	61	11	5	24	4	243	18%
17-11-72	AWADI	12	13	12	28	8	8	14	5	100	35%
13-11-72	BUENGIM	90	79	83	77	32	19	34	25	439	25%
20-11-72	BUHARU	66	68	65	72	23	40	49	28	411	34%
16-11-72	BUKAUA	38	28	35	46	20	11	40	24	242	39%
22-11-72	BUSO	28	45	35	30	6	2	10	3	160	14%
13-11-72	E'E	87	68	58	57	12	3	23	11	319	15%
17-11-72	MUNDALA	67	52	64	86	34	27	61	32	423	30%
9-11-72	TAMIGUDU	77	100	68	81	35	30	60	28	479	32%
17-11-72	UKILIM	35	24	19	31	12	3	20	8	152	28%
8-11-72	ULUGUDU	50	34	32	37	11	3	10	4	181	14%
22-11-72	WAGANLUHU	34	29	31	36	9	7	14	9	169	23%
14-11-72	WIDERU	84	46	54	69	19	8	45	11	336	25%
15-11-72	YAMBO	57	61	49	77	54	42	58	35	433	43%
		880	850	783	939	322	233	506	249	4762	
Resident	Children	1730				Absent Children				555	
	Adults	1722				Adults				755	
		<u>3452</u>								1310	
	Males	1663				Males				828	
	Females	1789				Females				482	
		<u>3452</u>								1310	
Total	Children	2285				Total Males				2491	
	Adults	2477				Females				2271	
		<u>4762</u>								4762	

67-6-48

7th February, 1973

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE.

LAE PATROL NO.6 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 20th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the amended Area Study arising out of the above patrol of the BUKAUA Census Division, as submitted by Mr. C.H. LONG, Patrol Officer.

The amended sections of the Area Study contains pertinent information and comments which has been read with interest.

The contents of Section L POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT indicates that a Situation Report dealing with Political Education should have been submitted, especially as Mr. Long reported that held discussions on this topic during the course of his patrol.

C. G. Litter
C.G. LITTLER
a/Secretary

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The following is updated information for the Bukaua census division. The base area study is that compiled by Mr. K. Memafo, A.D.O. in 1971, Lae patrol 14-70/71. Further information was compiled by Mr. P. I. ... year, Lae patrol 11-71/72.

2. It will be obvious to the reader that the situation has not changed much and I have only included comment on sections B, Population; F, Literacy; G, Standard of Living; K, Skills; L, Political Development; and M, The Economy.

C.H. Long

C.H. Long
Patrol Officer

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS

1. Population statistics are shown inside the report jacket. the total population increased from 4635 to 4774 (3%) between May 1971 and April 1972. Since then it has decreased to 4762, but this is due to emigrants names being crossed off the roll. Since the last census, April 1972, there have been 62 births and 22 deaths, mostly old people. The average age of death is about 60, but there are several septuagenarians. Most men outlive their wives.

2. Mr. K.Memafu, A.D.O. stated in his area study of the Bukaua area, Lae patrol 14-70/71, that "absenteeism in villages poses a real social problem as it imposes hardship on older people and the women supporting children without the husbands". In so far as some villages like Yambo and Bukaua have absentee rates as high as 43%, there may be a social problem, but no complaints were given to me about absentees and it seems to me that the Bukaua clan system ensures the social welfare of the people.

3. Of the 4762 people, 1310 (27.5%) are absent. The village absentee rates vary from 12% to 43%. The degree of absenteeism is not excessively high, considering the area's proximity to Lae and the relative sophistication of the people. All of the 555 absent children are with their parents or suitable guardians and most of them of school age attend school. Absent women are mostly married and doing home duties, but a few are single teachers and students. Many of the absent single male adults (16 years and above) are students and the rest are usefully employed but have not yet reached marriageable age. Virtually all absentees are usefully employed and I do not think there is a social problem as far as they are concerned.

4. There are very few married women with families, whose husbands are absent. Unmarried mothers are assisted by their parents and families. Many of the old people are still active and as far as I can tell they are well cared for by the clan system.

5. Most absentees correspond with relatives at home and money is also sent home. It was usually possible to obtain the names and birthdays of new babies of absentees, although I had more trouble finding out the forms or standard of some absent students.

6. Many young men work as stevedores in Lae on a month on month off basis. Previously they have been classified as absent, but as they spend half the year at home, pay tax to the Huon Council and are included in the Huon Open Electorate roll, I have classified them as residents. They also contribute to the cash income of the area.

F. LITERACY

1. The latest statistics for the four Primary T Schools and one Bible School in the area are as follows.

Dienzer Hill P.T.S., Tamigadu

Standard	Males	Females	Total
1	23	15	38
3	18	19	37
4	16	20	36
Teachers	57 2	54 1	111 3

Busong P.T.S., E'e and Wideru

1	22	18	40
2	25	14	39
3	19	11	30
4	28	6	34
5	23	13	36
Teachers	117 5	62	179 5

Bukaua P.T.S.

1	13	17	30
2	29	13	42
3	20	14	34
4	20	14	34
5	20	10	30
6	14	11	27
Teachers	116 5	81 1	197 6

Laula P.T.S., Waganlumi

2	13	14	27
3	19	6	25
4	14	11	25
6	28	5	33
Teachers	74 4	36	110 4

Bible School, Abo

Prep 1	7	21	28
Teacher	1		1

Subjects taught at this Bible School are Pidgin, Yabim, Bible studies, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and social studies.

F. LITERACY (Cont.)

2. Absent secondary students.

Name	Sex	Age	Village	School	Form
Naku Mutuieng	M	18	E'e	Madang Tech	2
Tiko Iwaki	M	17	"	Bumayong H.S. Lae.	3
Tason Iwaki	M	17	"	" " "	3
Marum Obun	M	13	"	" " "	1
Tangobi Obun	M	12	"	Bugandi H.S. Lae.	1
Isom Asap	M	16	"	Bumayong	1
Latun Yeru	M	18	"	" " "	2
Kwosaun Naku	M	13	Buengim	Kieta H.S.	1
Ison Yara	M	18	" "	Lae Tech	?
Apisa Kwansang	M	18	" "	Bumayong	?
Arumaki Masau	M	23	" "	Bugandi	4
Kaipu Ngaiam	M	19	Bua	Bumayong	4
Napet Marum	M	17	"	Port Moresby H.S.	2
Augulung Marum	M	15	"	Bumayong	1
Yomsa Giwong	M	21	"	" "	4
Tuap Kamintu	M	22	"	Lae Tech	4
Kisau Lauia	M	19	"	Bugandi	2
Marum Apisim	M	21	"	Lae Tech	4
Mubo Kwamsei	F	19	"	Bumayong	3
Masa Palep	M	15	"	"X"	2
Apu Gwaio	M	15	Tamigudu	Kar Kar H.S.	1
Yateng Tamadei	M	20	" "	Kerevat H.S.	?
Yawal Iwagu	M	20	" "	Bumayong	4
Aliai Anonga	M	15	" "	Ipswich Grammar	?
Bunong Aladu	M	18	" "	Lae Tech	3
Basap Iwago	M	17	" "	Bugandi	3
Dowetena Sori	F	14	" "	Lae H.S.	1
Gwapei Sali	M	16	" "	Lae Tech	3
Cuyemawi Wansing	F	17	" "	Kar Kar H.S.	1
Sodu Gaiu	M	18	" "	Lae Tech	4
Susan Kanjang	F	12	" "	Busu H.S. Lae.	1
Kinom Yalu	M	19	Wideru	" " "	3
Wapei Iga	M	20	" "	Lae Tech	4
Adngdeng Iga	M	16	" "	Bumayong	2
George Kaibing	M	17	Yambo	Busu	2
Kuso Yaru	M	15	" "	Lae Tech	1
Cambo Kamalop	M	20	" "	Bugandi	3
Yamerei Buasei	M	15	" "	" "	4
Yomkwa Tobali	M	20	" "	Bumayong	3
Tangari William	M	14	" "	Bugandi	1
Gwaleiam Dahu	M	17	" "	Lae Tech	1
Apokwei Maiei	F	13	Bukaua	Bumayong	1
Bwing Aho	M	20	" "	Sogeri S.H.S.	5
Kambo Nasei	M	20	" "	Lae Tech	4
Guai-i Arung	M	18	" "	Bugandi	1
Nadu Tisar	M	17	Awadi	Asaruka H.S. Goroka.	2
Busongwei Kamo	F	18	" "	Bumayong	3
Bagalelei Gembup	F	18	Mundala	Wapenamanda E.S.	3
Tomi Porcolop	M	20	" "	Bugandi	4
Aborg Molo	M	16	" "	Bulolo Voc School	?
Balus Tam	M	19	" "	Kavieng H.S.	2
Nadu Basop	M	20	" "	Idubada Tech	?
Sugwei Mapu	M	17	" "	Bumayong	2
Tomala Yomkelop	M	19	" "	Lae Tech	4
Makasi Igili	M	16	" "	Bumayong	1
Tahu Yapi	M	15	Ukilim	" " "	1
Wampang Burung	M	16	" "	Goroka H.S.	2
Feio Alumba	M	17	" "	Bumayong	2
Nasei Hawei	M	18	" "	" " "	2
Yawal Tang	M	16	Waganluhu	Busu	4
Tugwan Klungsa	M	16	" "	Bugandi	3
Naru Apisa	M	16	Buso	" " "	4
Girawi Apisa	M	14	" "	Busu	3
Muasa Angi	M	19	" "	Madang Tech	4

F. LITERACY (Cont)

2.

Name	Sex	Age	Village	School	Form
Ania Saku	M	16	Buharu	Bumayong	2
Imbong Saku	M	16	" "	" "	2
Aho Tiba	M	19	" "	Lae Tech	4
Matu Tiba	M	18	" "	" "	4
Naku Peiu	M	18	" "	Busu	3
Agi Peiu	M	16	" "	Lae Tech	3
Alumba Kamungsanga	M	18	" "	" "	3
Duhung Wabo	M	19	Apo	Bumayong	2
Ando Kwaram	M	16	" "	" "	2
Nasei Nawai	M	18	" "	" "	2
Tumala Dohung	M	19	Aluki	" "	2
Yomsa Peiwu	M	16	" "	Busu	1
Beiyu Yomsa	M	18	" "	Bumayong	1
Aho Gwaleipuling	M	20	" "	" "	3
Papo Tomara	M	18	" "	Bugandi	4
Tamaia Wapi	M	15	" "	" "	1

3. Tertiary absent students.

Maku Kipusi	M	20	E'e	Popondetta Ag College	Agric
Mahu Tiso	M	25	E'e	Vudal Ag College	Agric
Lapio Kwamsei	F	22	Bua	Balob Teachers College	Edctn
Aliwis Anamba	M	19	Bua	" " " " "	" "
Aisaul Napei	M	22	Tamigudu	Bulolo Forestry College	Forestry
Davot Aladu	F	20	Tamigudu	Balob Teachers College	Edctn
Yimbo Alumbam	M	22	Wideru	Popondetta Ag College	Agric
Alo Yaru	M	19	Wideru	Balob T.C.	Edctn
Tangad Buasei	M	17	Yambo	Institute of Tech. Lae	?
Mai-ei Umba	M	24	Yambo	U.P.N.G.	?
Kaku Sugaho	M	41	Bukaua	Sydney University or University of N.S.W.	Medicine
Nanong Tali	M	16	Bukaua	Bulolo Forestry Col.	Forestry
Yalu Yalu	M	22	Bukaua	Martin Luther Seminary	Theology
Angawei Yalu	F	20	Bukaua	U.P.N.G.	Medicine
Tan Tomara	M	21	Bukaua	U.P.N.G.	?
Abian Baling	F	23	Bukaua	U.P.N.G.	Medicine
Pangwa Kama	M	22	Awadi	Goroka T.C.	Edctn.
Boiom Mahu	M	22	Mundala	U.P.N.G.	?
Maho Kamungsanga	M	20	Buharu	Goroka T.C.	Edctn.
Yapu Tisangi	M	17	Buharu	Martin Luther Seminary	Theology
Gwaram Apisa	M	21	Buso	Institute of Tech.	Surveying
Kundu Tigasun	M	22	Aluki	Martin Luther Seminary	Theology
Solon Esom	M	29	Aluki	Papuan Medical College	Medicine

4. Newspapers are still rarely seen in the area, and the peoples' main source of news is Radio Morobe and other Administration radio stations. Latest radio statistics are as follows.

Aluki	10	Buharu	13	Ukilim	4	Total	181
Apo	9	Bukaua	9	Ulugudu	5		
Awadi	5	Buso	8	Waganluhu	7		
Bua	8	E'e	15	Wideru	17		
Buengim	20	Mundala	10	Yambo	13		
Bugang	10	Tamigudu	18				

(b)

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

1. The following luxury goods indicative of a rising standard of living were noted.

14 record players, 5 tape recorders, 50 wristwatches, 40 wristwatches and a number of table clocks.

2. One trade store at E'e has a kerosene refrigerator in use. In some villages some people use toilet paper, depending upon their current wealth and the availability. The majority of people use kerosene lamps, but an increasing minority use pressure lamps. Spectacles are worn by over 20 people, mostly old people.

100-100000-3-72/72
100-100000-3-72/72
100-100000-3-72/72

K. SKILLS

1. There are very few skilled workers in the area. There is an Infant Welfare nurse attached to the Bua Health Centre and at Buharu there is a young man who graduated from Form 4 and has worked as a Marine Engineer with the Navy and as an ore truck driver with C.R.A. at Panguna. He returned home because of his parents' declining health. In all villages there are several men who have worked as assistants to carpenters and plumbers and some former drivers, but no skilled and qualified tradesmen or clerical people.
2. Virtually all high school and technical college graduates have good jobs in the main centres, commensurate with their qualifications. The most popular well paid skilled and semi skilled occupations are teaching, the Police, Navy, Army and automotive repair work. There is one claimed Naval Lieutenant at Manus, a Petty Officer, another seaman doing officer training and a soldier also doing officer training. Three people are studying medicine at university, one in Sydney, and a fourth person is attending the Papuan Medical College. Three are studying Theology at the Martin Luther Seminary at Lae, three studying agriculture at Vuda and Popondetta and there is student of surveying at the PNG Institute of Technology, Lae.
3. Only those people with secondary education or higher, have become skilled people. The large number of unqualified tradesmen in the villages do use their abilities when called on, but this is not often. Many of these men will return to large centres later on if they feel like working for wages again.

L. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The Bukaua people are still very pro Government, or to put it more exactly, the Australian Administration is still popular. The concept of a separate and eventually independent Papua New Guinea Government has not yet been completely grasped by the majority of adults, although the peoples' knowledge of the House of Assembly and the voting system is reasonable.
2. Fears about self government and independence still exist. There are still some older people who doubt Papua New Guinea's ability to govern itself. The older men who can remember the 1920's and 30's, of which there are several, often spoke to me about the "Gut Taim", before the last war, when there was little trouble and life was peaceful under the umbrella of the all powerful Patrol Officer. I think this hankering for the "good old days" indicates that many adults do not yet understand the value of democratic government and have not adapted to it.
3. The development of democratic principles and institutions is something many people have not thought about. This was included in Political Education discussions. Councillor Samasam and Councillor Tang appear to be the only worthwhile councillors doing anything to improve the peoples' knowledge of government. This is apparent in the general satisfaction with and knowledge of the Huon Council shown by their constituents.
4. Prior to the patrol many people had heard of the A.E.C. the National Coalition, political parties, self government and independence, but were not sure what they meant. These subjects were discussed during the patrol and I think the peoples' understanding is better now and the meaning and implications of self government have got through to some of the more interested.
5. It has been said by some officers that the Bukaua people are politically apathetic. I think most people are politically active or inactive only to the degree that politics affects them and also how close they are to the centres of political activity. It is unreasonable to expect people who have lived under European benevolence for the past 90 years, to suddenly become knowledgeable about politics. The rapidly changing political scene is now affecting the Bukaua people more and they are becoming interested.
6. The previous D.D.A. officer to the area, Mr. R.L. Fryer, April 1972, reported that Radio Morobe had aroused an interest in the world outside Papua New Guinea, the Vietnam war in particular. This interest was not expressed to me. I did discuss world politics to the extent of explaining Australia's economic and political relationships with Great Britain and drawing parallels with what Papua New Guinea may do in the future. I did not discuss the Vietnam war.

3

M. THE ECONOMY

1. The situation regarding copra, coffee and cocoa has not changed. Since the co-operative societies were closed down income from these cash crops has declined and there is little likelihood of the situation improving until an efficient outlet to markets is found. This will probably take the form of one or more businessmen. I think the Bukaua area is yet another where co-operatives have not worked well, due to excessive overheads, poor staff and lack of expertise.
2. Information about trade stores in the area differs greatly in the two previous area studies. During this patrol I attempted to get "correct" information. However many store owners were away and of those present, none could satisfy me that they really knew what the incomes of their stores are. It does appear though, that the figures quoted by Mr. Fryer, Lae patrol 11-71/72, are more realistic.
3. Mr. Memafu stated that his information about the number of cash crop trees was obtained from the village people. Lae patrol 14-70/71. The Rural Development Officer at D.A.S.F. Situm, tells me that there are no complete and accurate statistics for the Bukaua area. There are an estimated 7887 robusta coffee trees, 18544 cocoa trees and 12796 coconut trees. These figures are a lot different from the villagers' figures. I am told that about 4 tons a year would be the expected coffee production under reasonable management. Annual cocoa production should be about 90 tons and copra production about 120 tons. These figures are only estimates at best, but will give a rough idea of the area's cash crop potential. From what I could see during the patrol little work is being done on the cash crops and I doubt if the people are producing anything like what they could. Part of the reason is they lack of market outlets, but taking this into consideration, the self admitted fault, "We are coastals and do not work hard" is significant. I have been unable to find out the income derived from these cash crops. Until an accurate census of cash crop trees is taken and records kept of cash crop sales, it will be impossible to gauge the area's income from these sources.
4. There are 48 cattle projects in the area, 9 stocked with cattle and the rest in varying stages of development. Most owners have or will apply for Development Bank loans, but some have started by themselves. The cattle population of 122 includes 3 bulls, 71 cows, 7 heifers, 9 calves and 32 steers (30 one year olds). The people are obviously working a lot harder on their cattle projects than they are on their older cash crops and it seems that cattle grazing could become the chief source of primary income. Very few cattle have been sold to the abattoir and income from cattle is not known, but there is an expanding market and income should steadily increase.

(1)

Walking times - Bukaua Census Division

Bua	to Tamigudu	1 hour
Tamigudu	to Ulugudu	1 "
Bua	to Bugang	20 minutes
Bua	to Buengin	1 hour, 20 mins.
Buengin	to E'e No. 1	1½ hours
E'e No. 1	to Wideru No. 2	1 hour
Wideru No. 2	to Yambo	1 hour
Yambo	to Awadi Bukaua Mundala	1 hour
Bukaua	to Ukilim	15 minutes
Bukaua	to Buharu	3 hours
Buharu	to Waganluhu	1 hour 45 mins.
Waganluhu	to Buso	15 minutes
Waganluhu	to Aluki	10 minutes by P.M.V. About 1 hour walking.
Aluki	to Apo	20 minutes by P.M.V. About 1½ hours walking.

These walking times are not the quickest possible as I always walked with the carriers.

PATROL REPORT

DDA HQ
67.6.88

Report number: 7 of 72/73	Objects of patrol: CENSUS REVISION & POLITICAL EDUC.
District: MCROBE	Station: LAE, S.D.O.
Patrol conducted by: N. HARIKANE (T.P.O.)	Subdistrict: LAE.
Area patrolled: LEIWOHPAR C.D.	Designation: TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 37 DAYS	Personnel accompanying: J. ANDREW, T.P.O.
Last D.F.A. patrol: VARIOUS	Number of days: N/A
Last O.L.G. patrol: VARIOUS	Total population of area: 8,965 (RURAL)
Map reference: MILINGH; MALAHANG, HUSO, ERAP & LAE.	Council area: HUGH
	House of Assembly Electorate: HUGH OPEN

The District Commissioner,
MCROBE. District,
LAE.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios To	(NIL)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(NIL)
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1—	(NIL)
Patrol map,	(✓)

CAMPING ALLIANCE CLAIMS
J. ANDREW
N. HARIKANE

DATE: **27 / 3 1973**

J. Kelly
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average ✓

Date: **4 / 3 / 1973**

A. Carey
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total	
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
5/1/73	AIBENGALI	35	25	37	51			1	9	4	162
5/1/73	BUTIBUM	117	126	163	169	25	18	33	20	671	
18/1/73	BOGEBA	14	24	30	33	2	-	5	1	109	
11/12/72	CHIVASING	314	171	181	160	1	-	6	3	836	
10/1/73	GABUSIS	197	144	285	177	-	-	1	-	704	
14/12/72	GABSONGHEK	162	127	168	144	3	1	9	5	619	
7/12/72	IGIPU	38	41	46	41	4	1	7	3	182	
8/1/73	KAMCUMON	66	69	72	80	-	-	17	9	322	
25/1/73	LABUBUTU	154	131	166	184	3	2	18	12	640	
24/1/73	LAFUMBEI	76	49	72	71	24	19	38	32	381	
23/1/73	LABUTALI	47	41	54	68	35	31	47	40	363	
18/1/73	NAMA	36	36	45	30	-	-	1	-	148	
11/1/73	NARI	81	89	144	136	2	1	11	1	465	
17/12/73	MINJUN	204	174	181	170	2	2	20	6	759	
13/12/73	NARANCHIKI	70	59	96	85	-	-	2	-	302	
22/12/72	NARUNGUN	17	22	42	39	2	-	4	1	127	
20/12/72	NGASOMAMPUN	70	87	81	84	2	2	6	2	334	
17/1/73	SIARA	32	26	35	35	5	4	7	7	152	
1/1/73	TALI	25	28	42	34	-	-	3	1	133	
2/1/72	TIERING	35	45	47	49	2	-	3	1	182	
8/12/72	TERERAN	75	58	70	54	-	-	3	-	271	
21/12/72	HAGANG	54	67	87	82	8	4	7	2	312	
18/12/72	YALU	99	100	142	117	-	-	8	1	467	
22/12/72	YANGA	35	47	59	52	3	2	3	3	204	
10/1/73	WAMPIT/DAGIN	86	72	182	118	-	-	4	2	464	
		2140	1868	2417	2244	123	89	272	156	9309	

The District Commissioner
Karebe District
P.O. Box 572
L.S.

5th July, 1973
67-6-88
K.G. Orwin
s/o.L.O.

RE PATROL NO. 7 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 4th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of LEIWOMPA Census Division, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. N. MARIKAMA, Trainee Patrol Officer.

I note your rating of "Below Average" on this Report. No doubt Mr. Marikama's attention has been brought to this.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
s/Secretary

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

a). This Census Division is 520 square miles from Village Directory, but from actual measurement from the map it appears to be 780 square miles. The Division's boundary is from LABUTALI along the beach to ~~and~~ a village and to TALI village. ~~the area stretches up to the~~ MARKHAM Valley as far as the LERON River and it stretches south-west down the GARAGOC Valley to WAMPIT.

Topography of the Census Division is the same. Refer to P.R. No.15 of 70/71. The information on topography - no great change by nature. There are seven rivers running through the Division. The biggest one of all being the MARKHAM, which canoe on windy days and flat bottom speed boats can travel up the river for 30 miles.

The vegetation is always green all year round but for the MARKHAM Valley and the IRUMU hills the place becomes very dry during the dry season. The wettest and coolest month of the year is July. The rainfall varies within this Census Division. The LAE Area receives an average of 182 inches - this includes the villages in the MARKHAM Valley to as far as GABSONKEK. The Villages from there receive an average of 50 inches per annum, even though the distance is only 30 miles away to BRAP.

b). Access in and out of the Area: For information on this, please refer to P.R. No.15 of 70/71. All the main roads are same, no new roads being opened, but the Timber Companies have built roads for carrying timber and those are the only new roads being built. Most of them I see won't be of any use after the Timber Companies quit.

c). For the brief history of the Census Division: As there is not any great change in history, I ask the reader to refer to the last Area Study P.R. No.15 of 70/71 compiled by Mr. DANGERFIELD, A.D.O.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISIONTO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71.B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

a). Absenteeism out of the Census Division is not greater than the total number of people who absent from the villages and surrounding areas. A copy of the census figures is attached. Nearly all of these absentees are employed. Because of the better P.M.V. truck system and M.V. boats the people of the Division you find do not stay with wontoks when they are in LAE on business or visiting wontoks. Living with wontoks are uncommon in the LEIWOMPA Census Division, though few do practice it.

(i) Village Population: Refer to Census Figures attached.

(ii) City Population: Male indig. - 12,311 Female indig. - 6,089
 Male expat. - 3,043 " expat. - 2,492

The total population for indigenous people living in the city is 18,395 and for the total population figures for the expatriates living in the city is 5,535. Altogether the population for LAE is 23,930.

(iii) Squatter Settlement. As I am unable to get figures for this section now, I will try to get it later.

Like PORT MORESBY, LAE has an imbalance between sexes. As you can see from the figures above, males both indigenous and expatriate, outnumber the females in the city and the same in the villages.

b). Newly all the villages are connected by roads with the exception of the LABU Villages, MARI, NARUNKUN, MAMA AND BOGEBA. To get to LABU Villages you have to go by boat or canoe and to the other villages mentioned you go by truck to where the road ends and walk the rest of the way.

The absentee rate in the sector of the uneducated people, is not increasing. It is the educated sector only where a few young men after completing schools are going out of their district to work.

Males of this area are not interested in working as Labourers. They leave it to the people of other Districts and other areas within the District.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISIONTO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71.C. SOCIAL GROUPING. (also refer to AREA STUDY Revision P.R.No.15 of 70/71)

(a) In the Census Division there are twenty-five Villages. The Villages have not changed sites since they last changed their site. Most of the Villages changed sites during and after World War II.

(b) No comments - Refer A.D.O. DANGERFIELD's report)

(c) There are seven different languages used in the Census Division. The languages being HAPA language spoken by the LAEUS, BUKAUA language spoken by the Villages of BUTIBUM land 2, KAMKUMUN, WAGAN, YANGA, TIKELING and TALI. The WOMPAN language is spoken by MARKHAM or the WOMPAN people and the ARIWAU language is spoken by YALU people and the NARAMONKE, IRUMU, SIARA Villages speak the ERAP language. The NARUNKUN speak the language related to the KAIAPIT people. Finally, the WAMA and BOGEBA speak a language slightly different from the ERAP language.

(d) This section is also dealt thoroughly by Mr. DANGERFIELD, P.R. No.15 of 70/71.

(e) No comments.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 15 of 70/71

D. LEADERSHIP: (Refer also to P.R. NO.15 of 70/71)

(a) Leadership in this Census Division is that of the past. As compiled by A.D.O. Mr. Dangerfield in his report, all these men he has mentioned are still leaders. Few are losing influence and most are gaining.

(b) No comments - everything is in C.P.DANGERFIELD's report No.15 of 70/71.

(c) The traditional leadership of pattern is not changing. People, as in the past, are still regarding and respecting Elders of the Villages as leaders. They still follow the idea that the old men of the Village are always leaders.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 15 of 70/71

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) As the traditional system of Land Tenure was described fully in P.R. No.15 of 70/71, please refer to it. In this Census Division, in most places it's Patrilineal, and others it's bilineal.

(b) ~~For~~ comment. This sub section has been dealt with in the P.R. NO.15 of 70/71. No new individuals are holding or leasing Crown land. One factor worth mentioning is the YALU Plantation. This Plantations was originally bought and owned by Mr. SEARS at YALU. After so many years of hard work on the lard, the NABAK people bought the land off him. The man who is in charge is Mr. SAKANUK.

(c) Cash Crop plantings throughout the Census Division is both communal and individual.

LEIWOPIA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 15 of 70/71

E. LITERACY.

(a) As I was unable to get the figures for each class separately, the overall total for each School is as follows:-

1). <u>Mission Schools</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	(English language)
AMPO	120 students	Run by Lutheran Mission
BALOB	220 "	" " " "
GABENSIS	60 "	" " S.D.A. Mission
GABMAZUNG	169 "	" " Lutheran Mission
HUYA	220 "	" " " "

Inside LAE City.

ST. PAULS	205 students	Run by Lutheran Mission
ST. MARTINS	260 "	" " Catholic Mission
ST. MARYS	230 "	" " " "

ii). <u>Administration Schools</u>	<u>Outside City</u>	(English language)
------------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------

BOWALI	170 students
KUBIA	150 "
DUTIBUM	367 "
ERAP	120 "
IGAM	175 "
KOMIATU	140 "
LAFU METI	28 "
LAFU BUTI	225 "
SITUM	271 "
WAMPIT	90 "

Inside LAE City.

BULAE	519 students
BUMNENG	399 "
HAIKOAST	30 "
HUONVINE	388 "
LAE	170 "
MARKHAM RD.	320 "
WILFORDHAVEN	270 "
OMILI	250 "

The total of the figures attending all the schools in the Census Division in Primary level is 5,101 students, both males and females. In comparison, the total figure for students attending Primary Schools is 6,314 in 1970 when P.R. NO. 15 of 70/71 was compiled. In 1973 the total figure has decreased by 1,213 to 5,101 students, including males and females.

iii). High Schools, Tertiary, Technical and Vocational Schools.

High Schools:	BUGANEI	Admin. - 620 students
	BUMAYONG	Lutheran Mission. -
	BUSU	Admin. - 376 students
	LAE	Admin. -

Tertiary:	Institute of Technology	-
	BALOB Teachers' College	-
	MARTIN LUTHERS Seminary	-

Technical Colleges	LAE	-
	ST. JOSEPH	-

Vocational School	BUTIBUM (girls' centre)	70 enrolled this year, all female.
-------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------

LEIWCMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TC UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 15 of 70/71

F. LITERACY (Contd.)

- b). As I found it difficult to get the exact number of adults who are literate or semi-literate, at the moment, I can only say that this Division is better off with many educated adults who are working in various Administration Departments and Business enterprises - the majority of whom are from the Coastal villages.
- c). There are many men and women who have sat for their Intermediate Examination, some have their Higher School Certificate and some have been to Tertiary Schools. At the moment I am in a position where I can't produce exact figures for this sector.
- d). See sub-section (c).
- e). In this Census Division those living in KAMKAMUN, BUTIBUM NO.1 and 2 and WAGANG and YANGA do read the newspaper. They also listen to radios. Other villages only listen to the radios. In some of the villages there are about 5 to 8 radios and others have 2 to 3.

73

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 14 of 70/71

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Villagers still use native materials to build houses. For most villages the items of hardware left behind after the W.W.II are still used. For instance, the GABONKEK Villagers use the 44 gallon drums for the foundations of their houses. This area has better sanitation. Day traditional clothing can hardly be seen on the men and women of the area.

In most villages the household has a number of European cooking pots and spoons and other iron stuff. People of the WOMPA area are still using clay pots as well as iron pots.

(b) The staple diet, canned food stuff purchase and others, have been dealt in the P.R. No.15 of 70/71, please refer.

(c) There are community centres in the city, but not in the rural centres. Instead, there are such things as Youth Clubs, Women's Clubs such as GYANSAU Women's Club and other Social Organisations.

The main sports the people of this area always take part in, are soccer and basketball. Women also take part in basket ball games.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. NO.15 of 70/71.

H. MISSION:

- a). The only Mission operating in this area is Lutheran. Other Missions are found mainly in the City area and are providing service for the people from other districts.
- b). The service provided by the Lutheran Mission is Education. Few primary schools, one High School and one Teachers' College. They also employ workers in their office and labourers. They also train and employ their own teachers. They sponsor a Women's Association known as "GYAMSOCK WOMEN'S CLUB".
- c). The most influential Mission in the Census Division is the Lutheran Mission. It is the only Mission found in this district. The people have no bad feelings towards their Mission. I asked some people from YALU what they thought about the Lutheran Mission and they told me they were glad the Lutheran Mission had converted them and furthermore provided them with a school and other services.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. NO.15 of 70/71.

I. NON-INDIGENES: (For more information also refer to P.R. No.15 of 70/71.)

(a) All non-indigenous plantation owners and factories etc. are mentioned in P.R. No.15 of 70/71. Up to now there have been no new establishments, most changes in this Sub-section are occurring mainly in the urban area.

(b) This sub-section was also dealt with in the last Area Study Revision. I am unable to state how many new labourers these Companies have employed. But from what I see various plantations and factories operating in the area are employing local people very well.

(c) Most of the plantation and factories have their market in LAE for their outlets and to get to this market they use roads for transportation.

(d) Most of the plantations in the Division which were originally all cocoa plantations or all coffee or coconut plantations, now have mixed farming. Since cattle grazing became successful, most plantations now you will see have cattle on them.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. NO.15 of 70/71.

J. COMMUNICATIONS: (also refer P.R. NO.15 of 70/71)

a). ROADS: There are many vehicular roads in the Area but, two major highways in order of importance are The Highlands Highway and The WAU/BULOLC road. The Highlands Highway links up four other Districts from the Main Wharf which is the centre, where all the supplies for the Highlands Districts are kept. The Administrative centres and commercial centres reached by this Highway are as follows: GCROKA, KUNDIAWA, MT. HAGEN and MENDI.

There is one need existing for a new road as I see it. There should be a road from the MARKHAM Bridge to LABUBUTU only and not further. So, in future D.D.A. and other patrols going to the LABU Villages won't be going by boats and spending more money. Instead they'll just go by their trucks to LABUBUTU and walk to LABUMETI and LABUTALI. Other Villages which are not accessible by road, such as MARI, NARUNKU, MAMA, SIARA and BOGEBBA, I feel there is no need for a road to be built.

b). SEA: There is no better site to substitute for the present site. At the present the LAE Wharf is one of the busiest and commercially important wharf in PAFUA NEW GUINEA. It provides services to five Districts which in terms of economic development are very important to the Country.

c). AIR. At the moment the only air-port in the area surveyed is the one situated in LAE. So far the Government has succeeded in getting the NADZAB old war airfield to convert it into the International Airport. This Airport I see will become very important like the LAE Wharf at present serving four other Districts.

d). RIVERS. The MARKHAM River on a windy day, a canoe can go inland for thirty miles. It is also navigable by flat bottom speed boat. In my opinion, this river transport can be developed on the MARKHAM River. If it is successful I can foresee the WATUT could also be used.

LEIWCMPA CENSUS DIVISION.TC UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. NO. 15 of 70/71.

TE

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS UTILIZATION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>IN DISTRICT</u>	<u>OUT DISTRICT</u>	<u>TYPE:</u>
MUNUM		1	TEACHER
"	1	-	AGRIC. OFFICER
"	1	-	CLERK
"	1	-	ASS. AGRIC. OFFICER
NGASOWAMPUN	1	-	APPRENTICE
"	-	1	ARMY
"	-	10	TEACHERS
"	-	1	CLERK
"	1	-	CLERK
"	-	1	POLICE
SIARLA	NIL	MOST OF THESE PEOPLE UNSKILLED WORKERS	
NARUNKU	"	"	"
BOGEBE	"	"	"
IRUMU	"	"	"
NARAMONKE	"	"	"
SIARA	3	-	DRIVERS
"	-	1	CARPENTER
"	1	1	POLICEMAN
NARUNKUN	1	-	DRIVER
BOGEBE	1	1	DRIVERS
"	-	1	POLICE
IRUMU	1	2	DRIVERS
NARAMONKE	3	-	DRIVERS
TERERAN	-	1	ARMY
"	-	1	POLICE
(NOTE: ABOUT 5 to 6 DRIVERS IN THE VILLAGE)			
CHIVASING	-	1	TEACHER
"	-	1	C.A.O.
"	1	-	RADIO ANNOUNCER
(NOTE: THEY HAVE ABOUT TWO DOZEN DRIVERS IN AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT)			
YAIU	-	1	ARMY
"	-	1	C.D.O.
"	1	-	CLERK
"	-	1	APPRENTICE
"	-	1	ENGINEER
LABUTALI	1	-	C.D.O.
"	-	1	ARMY
"	-	1	WARDER
"	-	3	TEACHER

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71.K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS UTILIZED: (Contd.)

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>IN DISTRICT.</u>	<u>OUT DISTRICT.</u>	<u>TYPE.</u>
LABURETI	-	3	ARMY
"	-	5	POLICE
"	-	1	TEACHER
"	5	-	NURSES
LABURUTU	-	8	TEACHERS
"	-	5	ARMY
"	-	1	POLICE
"	-	1	NAVY
"	-	2	DOCTORS
"	-	1	ELECTRICIAN
"	2	-	CLERKS
"	-	1	RADIO ANNOUNCER
"	-	1	APPRENTICE
"	-	1	AGRIC. OFFICER

(Note: THERE ARE MANY DRIVERS HERE WHO DRIVE FOR VARIOUS BODIES)

CABENSIS

WAMPIT/MARI. These two villages are unlucky not to have had schools in their area early so not many skilled technical and clerical men and women are found in the villages. But there are drivers from these two villages driving with various Companies and Departments.

BUTIBUM No.1 & 2, KAMKUMUN, YANCA, WAGANG, TARI and TICKERING. The above-mentioned villages, who speak the BUKAUA language, appear to be the only area where many young men and women have attended school. So in Technical and clerical work you find many of them engaged.

Note: The above-mentioned villagers are sophisticated people.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No. 15 of 70/71.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION.

For comments under this heading, refer to the relevant section of the Patrol Report attached.

LEIWOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71.

N. ECONOMY OF THE AREA: (Also refer P.R. No.15 of 70/71 - especially Appendix 'M' submitted sometime later).

- (a) D.A.S.F. has recorded/ numbers of economic trees in the area surveyed, for the past years, but not the new ones which are being planted. I'm unable to produce the exact figures.
- (b) I am also unable to give the actual production figures for the cash crops that are grown in the area surveyed.
- (c) Up to date the figures for the total production of the area is not yet available so at the time of writing of the report, I'm unable to state it in my report.
- (d) Apart from the economic trees, market gardening also earns a lot to these people. The BUAI palm is among the biggest money earner.
- (e) At the time I surveyed this area not much information on this was collected. I should think that most employers of wagemen pay their labourers monthly, but I'm not in a position to say how much this wageman earns.
- (f) There are no Co-operatives functioning in this area surveyed. This is because LAE can be reached easily by these people so no Co-operative is needed.
- (g) There are few outstanding entrepreneurs, all of whom employ local labourers.
- (h) Particulars of the savings the people have in various Savings Banks, wasn't collected during this patrol.
- (i) There were difficulties in getting tax from these people. 1,061 is the tax defaulters figure at the time of writing my report. The Council has served many summonses and few have been put to prison for default.
- (j) The average of income per capita is not calculated.
- (k) As I cannot supply information on this I ask the reader to refer to the headings B., I., & J. for this information.

LEINOMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

As this section was dealt by Mr. Dangerfield in his report under Appendix 'N', which was submitted after his report, this section be refer to his report.

LEIMCOPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

This matter has been discussed in Patrol Report attached.
Also refer to P.R. No.15 of 70/71.

P.R. No.7 of 72/73

LEIWMIPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. NO.15 of 70/71

P. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

Also refer to patrol report attached under relevant heading.

LEIWCMPA CENSUS DIVISION:

TO UPDATE AREA STUDY: P.R. No.15 of 70/71

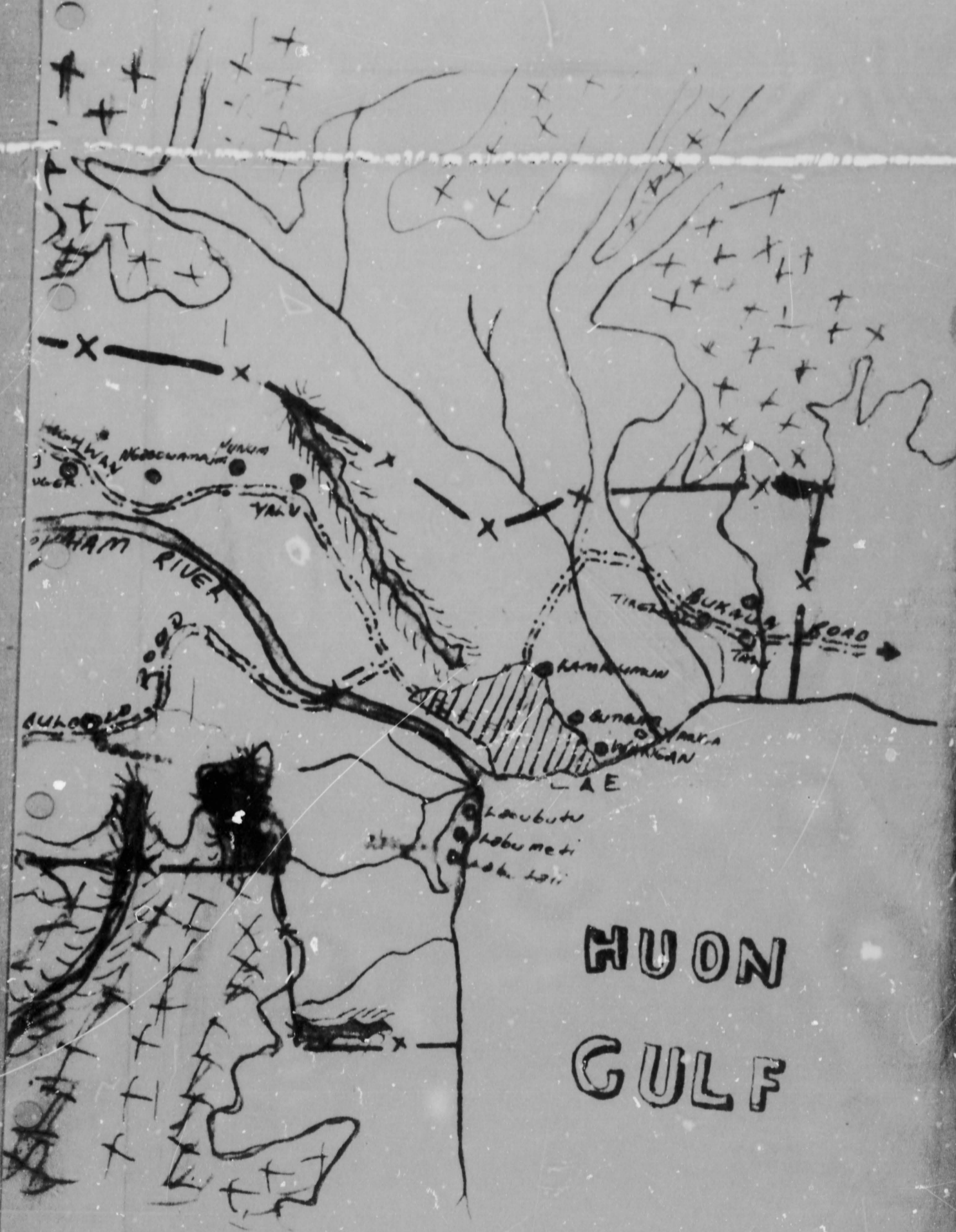
Q. ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES:

Section on Accommodation and Facilities has been dealt with by Mr. DANGERFIELD in his report. Since then there hasn't been any big change in this section. Although few people have built more permanent houses the accommodation is still the same. For this Section also refer to Mr. DANGERFIELD's report No.15 of 70/71 under the relevant heading.

Traditional style of houses can be found only in the IRUMU area.

to Accompany Patrol Report No 7 of 72/73.

(1)



67.6.86. DBM H.C.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 8 of 72/73

District: HICOGWE

Patrol conducted by: P.S. EDWARDS
Area patrolled: PART SALAMAU/KADIA-
BUKAJA

Duration of patrol: 5 days
Last D.D.A. patrol: VARIOUS

Last O.L.G. patrol: VARIOUS

Map reference: VARIOUS

Objects of patrol: CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE HUGH COUNCIL.

Station: LCE, S.D.O.

Subdistrict: LAL.

Designation: A.D.O.

Number of days: -

Total population of area: SALAMAU/KAI - VISITED 2372
BUKAJA (472)

Council area: HUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

House of Assembly Electorate: HUGH GULF

The District Commissioner,
HICOGWE District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios To (OF FILE)
- Patrol Instructions, (NIL)
- The Report and my comments, (X)
- Area study, (H/A)
- Updating of area study, (H/A)
- Situation Reports No's 1- (NIL)
- Patrol map, (H/A)

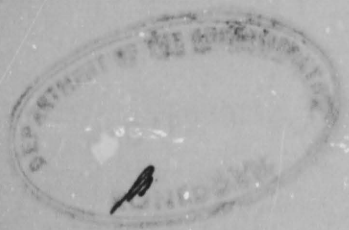
DATE: 5/3/1973.

G. Healy
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's 1-2 ()
 - EXTRACTS FROM NARRATIVE ()
 - OF PATROL REPORT. ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of ()
 - Patrol & Report..... ()
- Above average
Average
Below average



Date: 26/3/1973.

Gordon Smith
District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

24th July, 1973
67-6-86
T.J. Downes
District Officer

LAE PATROL NO.8 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 5th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of part Salamaus/Kaiwa-Bukaus Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.S. EDWARDS, Assistant District Officer.

Situation Reports 1 and 2 have been forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government and Principal Lands Officer respectively for information and further comment if necessary.

W.P. BEAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Report number: IAS No. 9 of 7/73	Objects of patrol: SPECIAL PURPOSE: LAND
District: HOHENE	Station: Sub District office, IAS
Patrol conducted by: P.O. HENRICH	Subdistrict: IAS
Area patrolled: PORT SALAMUA/KATVA	Designation: Assistant District Officer
Duration of patrol: 21/6/73 - 30/6/73 (Various periods)	Personnel accompanying: Councillor CALINE
Last D.D.A. patrol: Various	Number of days: 13 days
Last O.L.G. patrol: Various	Total population of area: N/A
Map reference: PUNNEL SALAMUA HOHENE / LAHANGA	Council area: HOHENE COUNCIL
	House of Assembly Electorate: HOHENE GULF OPEN

The District Commissioner,
District,

HOHENE

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios To	(11)
Patrol Instructions,	(11)
The Report and my comments,	(10)
Area study,	(N/A)
Updating of area study,	(N/A)
Situation Reports No's 1—	(11)
Patrol map,	(11)
<u>Claims for Camping Allowances</u>	

DATE: **25/5/73**

G. Miller
Assistant District Commissioner

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average ✓
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: **29/6/1973**

Arthur T. Carey
District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Morobe District
P.O. Box 572
LAE

51st July, 1973.
67-5-130
T.J. Downes
District Officer

LAE PATROL NO. 9/1972-73

Reference your minute 67-2-1 of 29th June 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of part Salamaua-Kaituma Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. P.S. EDWARDS, Assistant District Officer.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA.67 6.130

①

c.c. The Secretary
Department of the Interior Minister
and Department of Administration,
KONEDOBU

CHIEF MINISTER
MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION



Morobe District,
P.O. Box 572
LAE
29th June, 1973

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
LAE

PATROL REPORT, LAE No. 9 1972/73 - PART
SALAMAWA-KATWA AREA - P. S. EDWARDS

Receipt of the report of the special patrol by
Mr. Edwards and your covering comments are
acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Edwards' report has been read with much
interest. He continues to maintain his usual
high standard of endeavour in difficult situations,
such as the one encountered in relation to carriers.
Mr. Edwards' understanding of the problems of this
area, particularly in relation to land, communications
and council matters is appreciated.

I fully concur with Mr. Edwards remark - "Inability
to or difficulty in obtaining carriers will result
in a falling off of contact as local officers become
more abundant". Government personnel are already
experiencing this problem to a marked degree in other
parts of the country, particularly in economically advanced
areas where cash is available from other sources. The
day the Government introduced the idea of hiring carriers
was a big blow to the administration of this country,
because the present Government will find it difficult to
meet the cost involved.

The report is rated above average.

ARTHUR T. CAREY
District Commissioner