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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - W. JANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: MUMENG MORDGE.

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 8 1/61/62 Number of Reports: 4

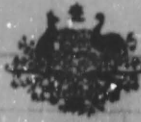
PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHI No:
1	4 of 1961/62	G. SMITH ADO	MIDDLE WATUT AND LOWER WATUT CENSUS		1.12.61 - 17.12.61	
2	5 of 1961/62	G. D. SIMPSON CPO	BUNANG CENSUS DIVISION.		12.1.62 - 3.2.62	
3	7 of 1961/62	A. C. VOUTAS CPO	PORATION OF THE MUMENG CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	12.4.62 - 21.4.62	
4	8 of 61/62	VOUTAS. A.C. CPO	MIDDLE-WATUT & LOWER WATUT	MAP	35.62 - 4.6.62.	

[Report 8 of 61/62, by Voutas, filed with reports for Lae 1961/1962]

PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1961/62

MUMENG

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Mumeng 4-61/62	G. Smith and G. D. Simpson	Middle Watut and Lower Watut Census Divisions
" 5-61/62	G. D. Simpson	Buang Census Division
" 7-61/62	A. C. Voutas	Portion of the Mumeng Census- Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORCUBE Report No. MUMENG PATROL NO. 4 - 61/62

Patrol Conducted by GORDON SMITH A.D.C.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE WATUT AND LOWER WATUT CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G.D. SIMPSON C.P.O.

Natives 3 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 1/12/1961 to 17/12/1961

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/1960

Medical September 1961

Map Reference MAP OF DISTRICT OF MORCUBE - 1958. (Most informative map of area)

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION. TAX COLLECTION. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MCRESBY.

Forwarded, please

2, 262
/1962


District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

JMcL/JW

67-6-17

22nd March, 1962.

The District Officer,
MOROBE DISTRICT,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT MINING NO. 4/1962-62.

It is unfortunate that geographical consideration will inevitably mean that certain areas will remain indefinitely under-privileged - the LOWER and MIDDLE WATUT seems to belong in this category, barring a gold strike, which is unlikely, as the river has practically been prospected out.

A school for village officials may help bolster their prestige vis-a-vis the evangelists, but I have little hope that it would be very successful. The native mission representatives of the Lutheran Mission are strong personalities who are in constant contact with their congregations. See my comments on Patrol Report No. 3/61-62, MUYAMBA. It is a pity that the Lutherans have no competent competition from a similarly organized mission, when they would probably consider a little more secular education necessary for their flocks. The demand for it by the natives will continue to grow and will require to be satisfied to a greater extent than now. If very young children expressed their hopes for a Government school, it is sure that their older relatives have discussed the need on many occasions.

On the indigenous economy, a native does not have to win much gold to show a profit, as he has little overhead as compared to the expatriate miner. It seems to me you could place some emphasis on this industry. It is one upon which they need not rely on effective transportation.

As regards the wartime strips of the LOWER WATUT, population and economic activity would not warrant expensive maintenance.

Practically all reports show that Medical Tultuls have outlived their usefulness - not that they ever had much. However, it is difficult to criticise another Department when this particular report indicates our officials are not much better.

An interesting assessment of the general Administrative situation in the MIDDLE and LOWER WATUT.

(J. K. McCarthy).
Director.



DNA:RES TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~67-16~~
67-6-17

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-4

5 FEB 1962
Paul Lyon

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L. A. E.....Morobe District.

1st February, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT MUMENG
NO. 4 OF 1961/1962.

The above patrol was carried out by Mr. G. Smith, Assistant District Officer and his Memorandum of Patrol has already been forwarded.

The attached report has been submitted as an exercise by Mr. G. D. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer who accompanied Mr. Smith.

The subject of shotguns is one of interest throughout this District and Special Arms Permits are issued strictly in accordance with your Confidential Circular Instruction 38-1-5 of the 22nd September, 1960.

The future of the Middle Watut appears to be entirely dependant upon transport and communications. I have discussed this matter with the District Commissioner and see no possibility whatsoever of a road from Mumeng or elsewhere to connect with this area in the foreseeable future.

All matters requiring attention on this patrol have been attended to. See summary of correspondence on Memorandum of Patrol No. 4 submitted by Mr. Smith Assistant District Officer.

Copy of this report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

[Signature]
(D. G. SIMPSON)
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GS.MM:

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 28-1-3

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

11th January, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE.

PATROL MUMENG No.4 1961/62.
G.D. SIMPSON, C.P.O.

Please find herewith claim for camping allowance and original and two copies of a Report on Mumeng Patrol No.4 of 1961/62, written by Mr. G. Simpson Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mr. Simpson has written critically and constructively on the area patrolled. At the outset he was advised to pay particular attention to the potential for economic development in the Two Divisions. He has submitted a fair assessment.

The report is somewhat marred by clumsy English Expression in places but in general presentation is satisfactory.

Gordon Smith

(GORDON SMITH)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Dept. of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

4th. January, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

PATROL REPORT MUMENG NO. 4 of 1961/62.

Report of a patrol to Middle and Lower Watut Census Divisions

<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.</u>	GORDON SMITH, A.D.O.
<u>OFFICER ACCOMPANYING PATROL</u>	G.D.SIMPSON, C.P.O.
<u>NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING</u>	R.P.& N.G.C. - 3 members
<u>DURATION OF PATROL</u>	1/12/61- 17/12/61. - 17 days.
<u>LAST PATROL TO AREA</u>	D.N.A. -May 1960. P.H.D. -September 1961.
<u>MAP REFERENCE.</u>	Map of District of MOROBE- 1958. Shows most villages.
<u>OBJECTS OF PATROL.</u>	Census Revision. Tax Collection. Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was purely a routine one, the two census divisions Middle and Lower being covered. The villages in general are situated beside the Watut River and the patrol followed the Watut from Sambio to its junction with the Markham River. The fact that there is quite a large range between the Lae -Bulolo road and the Watut Valley made it economical and convenient to cover both census divisions at once.

The Watut River through the Middle Watut division tends to be hemmed in by the mountains, and thus most Mid-Watut villages are found on the actual river flat which is not very large. This would make any road work or air strip construction in this area quite difficult. In the Lower Watut division the river valley widens out to form large alluvial river flats. This valley is several miles wide and road construction in this valley would involve little work. There are already three airstrips in this valley, all now being closed. The Watut River through this area flows much slower than through the Mid-Watut, and has a large volume of water owing to the quite large rivers, the Langinar and Banir flowing into it between Wawos and Maralangu.

The patrol was divided for approximately a week, this enabling all villages to be visited as well as saving about five days, to if we had stayed together.

DIARY

- Friday 1st. December. Left station 1400 hrs. by vehicle for SUM-SUM. To SAMBIO village via Aid-Post 25 mins. Census revision of SAMBIO. Discussions with people re school and other problems. SAMBIO overnight.
- 2nd. December Tax collection of SAMBIO. To TAIK 3 hrs along a good track. Census revision of TAIK. Commenced tax collection but had to stop because of falling light. TAIK overnight.
- 3rd. December. Completed tax collection. To GALAWO 1 hr along a good track. Census revision. GALAWO overnight.
- 4th. December. Tax collection of GALAWO. To KAPIN 1 2 hrs walk along average track. Met Agricultural Officer, Wau, at rest house who was en route GALAWO. Census of KAPIN 1 and KAPIN 2 by A.D.O. at KAPIN 1. Myself to KAPIN 2 -45 mins along poor track. Village inspection and then returned to KAPIN 1. Overnight KAPIN 1.
- 5th. December. Tax collection KAPIN 1 and 2 at KAPIN 1 Census figures brought up to date. Departed 1330 hrs. 2 hrs to DAMBI along good track. On to DANGAL on other side of river 15 mins. Overnight at DANGAL.
- 6th. December. Census revision of DANGAL and BIAMALLA who are actually one village. Tax collection of both. Back to DAMBI 15 mins. Census revision and tax collection DAMBI. Overnight at DAMBI.
- 7th. December. To GAUAPU 40 mins along a good track. Census revision and tax collection of GAUAPU and BIAMENA by A.D.O. at GAUAPU. Myself to new BIAMENA 3 1/2 hrs along poor track. Poor village and poor position. Returned to GAUAPU 1 1/2 hrs along a garden track. Overnight at GAUAPU.
- 8th. December. To PIU 2 hrs along a good track. Tax collection and census of PIU. Census figures for Mid-Watut finalised. Overnight at PIU.
- 9th. December. To GUMOTS 2 hrs along a fair track. Census and tax of GUMOTS. Overnight at GUMOTS.
- 10th. December. To WAWOS 1 hr. along good track. Census and tax of WAWOS, MARALANGO, and ZINIMP at WAWOS. Overnight WAWOS.
- 11th. December. Departed in two parties. A.D.O. to MARALINAN. Myself to MARALANGO 2 hrs. along good track. Inspection MARALANGO. To ZINIMP 1 1/2 hrs along an excellent track. Inspection ZINIMP - excellent village. Crossed LANGIMAR River and followed river upstream to camp site at garden 1 1/2 hrs. Heavy rain at night, river in flood.
- 12th. December. Departed camp site 0630 hrs. Followed native hunting track over range to KATSIONG arriving 1330 hrs. Track slippery after rain. BANIR River in flood. Carriers arrived 1500 hrs. SESERE assembled at KATSIONG but told to return and await me at SESERE tomorrow. Overnight at KATSIONG.
- 13th. December. To SESERE 1 hr 40 mins along an excellent track. Census and tax collection of SESERE. Returned KATSIONG.
- 14th. December. Census and tax of KATSIONG. Departed KATSIONG 1230 hrs. To a rest house on track 4 hrs from KATSIONG. Track reasonable. Overnight at rest house.
- 15th. December. To MARALINAN 2 1/2 hrs over overgrown track. Paid off carrier line. To BABWAF 1hr along a good track. Canoe crossing of WATUT. Overnight at BABWAF.
- 16th. December. Departed BABWAF 3700 hrs. By raft to PESAN 5 1/2 hrs. Joined A.D.O. and rest of patrol at PESAN. Patrol by rafts to camp site on river bank. 2 1/2 hrs from PESAN.
- 17th. December. By rafts to MARKHAM River. Down MARKHAM for several hours going ashore at old jeep track. 4hrs from camp site. To main road at WAMPIT passing MARI, DANGEN en route. 3 hrs from MARKHAM to main road. Paid off carriers at WAMPIT road camp. A.D.O. to MUMENG. Land Rover arrived 1900 hrs. Myself and most of patrol gear to MUMENG.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native attitude to the Administration throughout the area appeared to be excellent. At every village in the Mid-Watut and most in the Lower Watut, the patrol was welcomed into the village, by a mock attack by the villagers in semi-traditional garb. This was then followed by a prayer by the evangelist or mission teacher, and then a song of welcome by the mission school choir.

Many questions concerning shotguns were brought to our notice, and this seemed to be the peoples main problem that they wished to discuss with us. After census and tax collection, the people were asked if they had any problems they wished to discuss with us, and it was noticed that in each village except KATSIONG and SESERE, the people had some questions concerning shotguns and only three or four villages brought any other problem to our notice. These questions re shotguns were mainly requests for licenses to buy additional shotguns, and the majority of these requests were refused. It was attempted to distribute shotgun licenses so that they were equally distributed among the clans. In some cases particulars were taken to enable the claimant to obtain a licence to use an existing gun if agreeable to all concerned.

The few other problems brought to our notice were mainly land disputes. SAMBIO and KAPIN 2 each mentioned their dispute to us, however they were told that it is now in the hands of the Land Commissioner. DANGAL and DANBI are disputing the ownership of a piece of ground near the Watut River. This dispute apparently had been decided by Mr. Born A.D.O. in 1957 or 1958 but as yet no record of this decision has been found. GALAWO complained about a group of people who had previously migrated to GALAWO from GUMI in the Upper Watut region. Apparently GALAWO no longer wish this group to stay, as they claim that the group are unnecessarily damaging trees and other vegetation.

The main problem at KATSIONG and SESERE is economic problems. The people have no cash crops, except some tobacco which they prepare and sell to the more advanced villages closer to the Watut River. This is their only form of income except for the money brought back by the people returning from work. However, this latter money does not amount to much as most of it is spent on trade store articles before returning to the village. I do not think that the people could afford tax again this year, the reason they could afford last years tax being that tax had not previously been collected and the money had accumulated over the years. These people correspond more closely to the MENYAMYA group than to the WATUT group, and should not be classed as equals to the WATUT group as regards tax. Even though this group is probably no closer to the nearest MENYAMYA village than to MARALINAN the nearest WATUT village, from a cultural point of view they are MENYAMYA villages.

The very strong mission influence throughout this area (MISSIONS) is not a good thing from an Administrative point of view. The people regard the mission highly or they would not be as willing to help the evangelist as readily as they do. They regard the Administration as a person who comes about once or twice a year, stops a day, does his work and then is not seen again for another year. As we are unable to work any other way we need someone in the village, who will make our presence felt every day, as the mission does with its daily church services. This is really the Village Officials duty, however I feel that for most of the year the Evangelist is the important person and the only time the Village Official assumes importance is when we are present to back him up. The only possible solution that I can see is to bring the Village Officials to short schools as is being done in other areas. If we could boost up their ego and confidence, so that they would not feel inferior to the evangelist, with his long speeches, and worldly knowledge, then we could probably obtain better results.

Controversy

Missionary contact

Good idea

The native attitude towards projects that involve work is not very encouraging. These people are enthusiastic about coffee in the sense that it is a good means of obtaining income. They are keen on planting the coffee originally, and then they think that the work is finished and do not worry about the maintenance of it. In a discussion with Mr. Kebbe at KAPIN 1 (see diary) he said that the people had lost most of their enthusiasm, and were not willing to give him much co-operation. Similarly I feel that if we try to place roads into the area, the people will lose interest as soon as they realise that there is a bit of work involved. They wish to develop themselves, but rather than work towards it they are content to remain static.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK STAPLE FOODS.

Through the Mid-Watut the staples are sweet potatoe, yams, taro, mami, in the above order. Most tropical fruits are found here these including bananas, pineapples, paw-paws oranges, lemons, passionfruit. Coconuts grow in this area but not in large quantities and do not form a large part of the diet.

Pigs are the main source of meat of which there are quite large numbers, both domestic and wild. The wild pigs are hunted with shotguns, or with dogs, and spears to kill them. Poultry is found in all villages and appears to be in quite plentiful supplies. This probably would form a large part of their meat diet. Wild game is quite plentiful and it appears that fair amounts are shot with shotguns.

In the Lower Watut the two main staples are yams and taro, sweet potatoes not being found in large quantities. The tropical fruits found are the same as in the Mid-Watut. Coconuts grow abundantly throughout this area, and form a substantial part of the diet.

The pig, poultry, and wild game situation is the same as for the Mid-Watut.

CASH CROPS

As yet coffee is the only cash crop of any real importance. At present in the Mid-Watut Arabica coffee is being grown, however in some villages this is not doing very well, probably because they are not high enough in altitude. A discussion about this was had with Mr. Kebbe at KAPIN 1 and he said that he intended making enquiries re the suitability of Robusta in the Mid-Watut area.

In the Lower Watut the coffee grown is Robusta as the area is below the 4,000 ft. level. There is a lot planted, as there is ample ground available, and much more could be planted if the people could be interested in it. Some cocoa was noticed in several villages, however the quantity there was not surveyed, but it did not appear to be much. Coconuts grow abundantly in the Lower Watut and the trees appear to bear a lot of fruit. It appears that there is a potential in copra in this area, but at the moment transport facilities are almost non-existent.

Thus on preliminary investigations, coffee is the cash crop with the best potential in the Mid-Watut, and coffee, cocoa and copra are the best for the Lower Watut. However there may be some difficulties associated with rainfall, climate, and soil deficiencies, which may rule out one of these latter three for the Lower Watut. The Agricultural Dept. would probably be able to advise us on this point.

At KATSIONG and SESERE requests were made for an Agricultural Officer to visit them and advise on the planting of some cash crop such as coffee. It seems that an Agricultural Officer has not visited this area before. They have no cash crops as yet, and desire to undertake some project that will bring them money, cash cropping appearing to be the best. The height of the villages was about 1,000 ft.

EDUCATION

There are no Government schools in the area at present, education being given by the Lutheran Mission in village schools. These schools are found in almost all villages, and the few villages that did not have a school were not far from one that did. The teachers are trained by the mission, but it appears that the bulk of this training is religious training.

Even though some of the teachers can speak a little English, they teach in Yabim or in Pidgin. The standard of schooling is low such subjects as Arithmetic being almost ignored. Apparently the bulk of the curriculum is occupied by religious instruction and singing. The only school where English is taught is MARALINAN, however the amount of English taught could be quite low. Owing to school holidays the number of children attending school could not be ascertained, but judging by the number of children in the choir that sang a song of welcome as we arrived in the villages it seems that almost all the young children attend the mission school.

At GALAWO village three children all under the age of ten, and speaking Pidgin, asked me for a Government school in their village, or alternatively could they go to the Government school in MUMENG. As the school in MUMENG is already having to refuse enrolments due to overcrowding, I could not give them a satisfactory answer on either request. Whether their parents had put them up to it or they asked of their own initiative is not known, but it did indicate that some are not satisfied with the present mission education, and desire Government education.

The people of SAMBIO will have an Administration school available for their children this year when the school at the Snake River Bridge is opened. It would also be possible for the TAIK and GALAWO children to attend this school if some arrangements could be made available for their accommodation. The SAMBIO group are not keen on accommodating them, however, if the former are really keen on going to the school, they could probably have food carried in weekly for the children, and arrange for an adult to stay with the children, being relieved weekly or something similar. Since rations were stopped at the MUMENG station school it has been found that the parents of children at the school will not carry food in for their children. This might be encountered in the case of TAIK and GALAWO and if so the children would have to be sent back to the village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Existing

The track which goes from SAMBIO following the Watut to the Lower Watut villages is quite good and is well graded. However this is a result of the extensive work done on it during the pre-war days, when European miners were in the area, and this was their main route in to the area. It has not had any work done on it in recent years and instructions were given to maintain this track and not let it deteriorate. The tracks branching off this to villages not beside the river are in general poor, with the exception of the one following the Langimar River valley to ZINIMP which is an excellent walking track.

The existing track crosses the Watut River at TAIK, between GALAWO and KAPIN 1, and between WAWOS and MARALINAN. DANGAL, GUMOTS, ZINIMP, MARALANGO are on the other side of the river to the main track and crossings have to be made. These six crossings are made by using suspension bridges of cane and wire as the swiftness of water flow makes it dangerous to cross any other way. Requests were made at all these villages for wire to maintain these bridges as the existing wire is becoming rusty and weak. In the Lower Watut below WAWOS, crossings are made by canoe as the river is too wide for bridges, and the slower flow makes it suitable for canoe traffic.

At present the people at GUMOTS, PIU and adjacent villages are carrying their produce out via YANTA to the main road at either PERAKLIS or GURAKOR. The TAIK, GALAWO and KAPIN 1 people carry their produce out by following the main track

along the Watut to SAMBIO. There is a direct track from KAPIN 2 to MUMENG station over the range, but it is not used much for carrying produce owing to the steepness of climb.

Future The possibility of a road into the Mid-Watut from SAMBIO was investigated, as the area will need something more than human carriers if it is to develop. The first few miles would present no great obstacles, however after that the going would be hard as in several places the mountains converge onto the river and fall away in cliff faces down to the river. Also the Watut would probably need to be bridged several times, to make best use of the present terrain. I do not think that sufficient interest or man power is available in the area for a project of this kind. There are 716 men in the 16-45 age group and about 353 of them away at work.

The possibilities of a vehicular road from the Markham end appears to be little better than from SAMBIO. There is at present a war time jeep track going to the Markham River from WAMPIT, which could be reopened with little work. However to extend this road into the Watut valley could be quite difficult as large hills extend to the banks of the Markham between the Watut-Markham junction, and the jeep-track-Markham junction. Once into the Watut valley the going would probably be relatively easily, but the Watut River would have to be crossed as all villages but BABWAF are on the West side. The labour potential is similar to that of the Mid-Watut, there being 549 men in the 16-45 age group, about 200 of them away at work. However these figures include KATSIONG, SESERE ZINIMP, MARALANGO, which are quite a distance from the Watut River and the probable future position of any road, and these villages would reduce the effective labour potential.

Thus even though it would not be impossible to place roads into the two divisions, lack of finance, lack of voluntary labour and terrain problems would make the task a hard one. The alternative is airstrips of which there is good possibilities (see airfields.)

VILLAGES - VILLAGES OFFICIALS

Villages At the time of our visit the villages taken overall were quite satisfactory. Most villages are situated either beside the Watut or one of its tributaries, and this abundance of water is used for rubbish disposal by many villages, and others have built sewerage type latrines.

Pig fences enclose most villages, but these are mainly for show and several times I saw pigs being hurriedly chased out the back fence as we came through the front fence. In several villages as yet unfenced the people were told the reasons for keeping pigs away from their houses, and instructions were given to have them fenced.

The houses in the Mid-Watut villages were quite reasonable, however new rooves were noticed on many, probably put on when they heard that we would patrol that area. New latrines were also present in large numbers. At BIAMENA where we were not expected to bother climbing up to the village, things were in a shocking state, and this may be a fairer indication of the usual state of the villages. In the Lower Watut the standard of housing is poor which can be accredited to the hot climate, as the people build a roof and little else and are content to live under that.

Several villages advised us of their intentions to shift in the near future. In most cases the reasons given were superstitious ones, such as many deaths occurring, which was attributed to the ground the village is standing on. The villages in most cases were strongly advised against shifting and told that the labour involved in shifting would be more gainfully employed in improving the present village site. At KATSIONG the proposed shift was traced down to mission influence as the mission wishes to move closer to SESERE for some reason or other.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Village Official in most villages, after the mission evangelist, would be the most influential person. Even though we changed this relationship while we were in the village, the Village Official will undoubtedly sink back to his old role.

Medical tul-tuls are found in all villages, most being of no use at all and could only be described as out of date. Aid Post Orderlies have taken over the few duties the medical tul-tul ever had, but as yet no legislation has been passed relieving the medical tul-tul of his duties, so apparently he has relieved himself of these duties, realizing that the Aid Post Orderly is now doing these duties. These medical tul-tuls at present are only window dressings.

see time

CENSUS

In the Middle Watut the total increase in population was 2.2% for an eighteen month period. This increase was pretty well spread over all villages and in the one or two villages where an increase was not present, investigations usually revealed that poor hygiene had been the reason.

In the Lower Watut, most villages are on the decline, the population having decreased since the last census. Unfortunately no previous complete set of Lower Watut census figures is available for comparison. It is believed Mr. Born did a complete census of the two divisions on Mumeng Patrol 1 of 58/59 but a copy of this patrol cannot be found at this office. The people were advised of this population decrease and appeared quite concerned. The main reason for the decrease appears to be a fairly high death rate, the main killer appearing to be malaria. In several villages there is a scarcity of young women, and brides will have to be bought from somewhere if the villages are to continue to exist.

The number of adult males at work was high in both divisions. In the Mid-Watut 41.4% of the adult male population was away at work, and in the Lower Watut 32.7%. This high absentee rate makes any village project, short of labourers. When track maintenance was mentioned, the people often said that there were not enough young men left in the village to maintain these tracks properly. Several requests were made asking us to have some of these absentees sent back to the village. The wives of many of the absentees are still in the villages.

MISSIONS

The area is controlled by the Lutheran Mission, the Middle Watut from GURAKOR and the Lower Watut from LAE. The European missionaries do not often patrol the area and thus their teachings are left in the hands of the village evangelist. These evangelists thus have a fairly free hand as to what they do or teach.

The largest and most impressive house in each village is that of the evangelist and could always be picked out without asking. If the people would build their own houses to the same high standard we would be unable to find any faults with the housing. However they are happy to build the evangelists these extravagant houses so there is nothing we can do about it, except to insist that their own houses are kept in a reasonable state. Most villages have built village churches which are impressive buildings adorned with carvings on the doors, and carvings and paintings inside.

MINING

Native miners are found throughout the area these being scattered along the Watut from SAMBIO to the Markham. These concerns are either village or clan concerns, or individual miners some employing natives from other villages such as SESERE.

The amount of gold being won by any individual is not large, however the miners are in general the richest men in the villages. This was indicated by the fact that at

the end of tax collection, the miners brought large amounts of money to us for change. Thus mining appears to be the most rewarding economic proposition for the individual, but from the community point of view, cash crops are perhaps the best.

CARRIERS

Carriers were obtained from each village and carried on to the next village. A line of thirty was used when the patrol was not split. For the trip to KATSIONG and SESERE a permanent line from WAWOS, MARALANLO, ZINIMP was obtained, and kept for five days. Carriers could have been obtained from these former villages, but owing to the sudden decision to visit them, carriers could not be arranged to meet the patrol.

After leaving BABWAP, the patrol proceeded on rafts, six rafts being used, four paddlers to each raft. As the river was in flood the rafts made good time but normally this method of travel is much slower, than the times in the diary indicate.

TAX COLLECTION

A total of £1,125-10-0 personal tax was collected on the patrol. In this was a lot of back tax for anything up to the four years from 1958. These men were mainly ex workers who had avoided paying the tax while they were away at work.

The people appeared to be able to afford the tax quite comfortably, as indicated by their ability to change most of the money (shillings) into notes at the end of the collection. The two exceptions were at KATSIONG and SESERE where the people found the tax (£1) hard to afford. This was the first time these villages had paid tax, being completely exempted in 1958, the time of the last routine patrol to them. However we have just received notification that they have been transferred to the Northern Division of the Menyanya Sub-District, which is exempt from tax.

AIRFIELDS

In the Mid-Watut there are two old airstrips which were built during the mining days. One is at GALAWO village the present village being on the strip itself, and the other at the old BIAMENA village site. These were both light aircraft strips and extra length would be hard to obtain. They are both one way strips and even then the approaches are not the best. They could probably be opened to their former condition easily enough, but D.C.A. with their tightened regulations probably would not pass them. If these strips were opened to light aircraft for example a Cessna, then on rough calculations the freight cost per lb. would be about 6d. to LAE, halved if an inward loading could be obtained. This would be quite a high freight cost for coffee, and the natives would probably prefer to carry it out rather than pay this price.

Patrol was done in 1958-59 - see notes

In the Lower Watut there have been three airstrips used at one time or another, at MARALINAN, TSILE-TSILE, and DUNUNGTUN. The strip at TSILE-TSILE could be used again with two days work, as the markers and wind guides are still there, the only work required being cutting the kunai. As the two other strips are close to this one there would be no point in reopening more than one, even though the others would not require much work to be reopened. On preliminary calculations the cost per lb. freight of a D.C.3 operating from LAE to TSILE-TSILE with a one way load would be 3d. per lb. This can be compared with the existing method of carriage: (1) The raft trip even though a little cheaper than 3d. per lb. is two or three days journey from the Markham Bridge whereas the plane flight is about 30 mins or a little under; (2) The walk into the area is about three days and rafts cannot be used to get into the area, whereas the plane flight is as above.

If this valley is developed to the extent that full payloads of produce could be available at frequent intervals, then I would consider that it would be

worthwhile to reopen the TSILE-TSILE air strip.

CONCLUSION

The rate of future development of these two divisions will be dependant on the rate of development of transport facilities into this area. The Mid-Watut group cannot be expected to display overmuch interest in planting cash crops if they will always have to carry the produce out themselves, a trip of two days over a range for most villages. Similarly any future schemes of development in the Lower Watut would be retarded if the people have to always keep in the back of their minds the thought of the long carry into the area. Thus transport facilities of some form or other will have to be developed before this area will really go ahead economically. A road into the Mid-Watut would be a huge undertaking with the existing labour potential, but there does not appear to be any alternative if we want the area to develop.

Reports on the native police accompanying the patrol have been entered on their records of service and copies have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police on form RS1.

Village Population Registers for the two divisions were included with Mr. Smiths report.

G. D. Simpson
(G.D.SIMPSON)
C.P.O.

APPENDIX A MUMENG PATROL NO. 4 of 61/62.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Aid Post Orderlies accompanied the patrol while we were in their particular area, and inspected the people for any sores or disease as the census was being done.

The overall standard of health and hygiene was quite good, probably as a result of the recent medical patrol (Mumeng P.H.D. No. 2 of 61/62). There was much skin disease in the Lower Watut, but apart from this no particular complaint was present in large proportions.

Only one serious complaint was noticed, this being at BIAMENA. The person had a large lump on his stomach shaped like the neck of a bottle. This person is now being brought into Mumeng for inspection by the Medical Assistant. This person had been treated previously but the complaint has returned.

The Aid Post at KATSIONG was closed by the Medical Assistant owing to lack of co-operation from these people. The standard of health and hygiene in this village and SESERE is quite low, so it appears that the people are not very interested in medical treatment. These villages have now been transferred to the Menyamya Sub-District. There is an Aid Post at MARALINAN 6 1/2 hrs from KATSIONG for those who desire treatment.

G. D. Simpson
(G.D.SIMPSON)
C.P.O.

*Medical healths ok
None on the way in
was fine*

Not report available

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. MUMENG PATROL NO. 5 of 61/62.

Patrol Conducted by G.D. SIMPSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BUANG CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -----

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 12/1/1962 to 3/2/1962

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1961

Medical September/1960

Map Reference WAGO Sheet 1 mile to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Completion road location

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/3/1962


District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

ul

MEMO

In

M | F

67-6-21

13th April, 1962.

The District Officer,
Narobe District,
J.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1961/62 - NIMENGI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report together with accompanying memoranda is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I agree that the imposition of employment restrictions would not assist in developing this area at the present stage.
3. I am pleased to note there has been some swing away from community gardens to individual holdings for cash cropping purposes.
4. Are you taking action at District level to get the Department of Agriculture to provide advice and demonstrate animal husbandry techniques.
5. I suggest you should press for the promised manned school at Mangan.
6. I suggest anything to do with airstrips should be done through the District Commissioner who can correspond through the Assistant Administrator with the Department of Civil Aviation Headquarters. The Department of Civil Aviation frowns on local arrangements.
7. Please instruct your officers to follow spellings in the official Village Directory. The reasons for this are well known to you.
8. The report reveals that a painstaking patrol has been performed, that thought has been given to the people's problems and a good assessment of conditions in the area reported.


 (J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-21

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-4



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

5th March, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONELAJU.

MUMENG PATROL NO.5 1961/1962.

The above report, together with a comprehensive covering memorandum by Mr. G. Smith, Assistant District Officer, Mumeng, is attached.

The Buangs have always shown a tendency to leave their tribal area and seek "light labour" elsewhere, and the high absentee rate is one of the greatest single factors against more rapid development of the area.

I agree with Mr. Smith that the introduction of employment restrictions in this area would have little practical benefit, even supposing such restrictions could be policed.

Mr. Simpson's report indicates the desirability of establishment of individual rather than communal coffee plots; Patrol Officers have been asked to encourage individual plantings and I believe there has been a slight swing away from community gardens in many areas.

I agree with Mr. Smith that it is unwise to kill pigs indiscriminately. The limited coffee potential of the Buang Valley will never give a sufficiently high cash return to permit the people to purchase all the animal protein necessary to their diet.

I believe the Department of Agriculture should give advice on animal husbandry techniques. Pigs and coffee can be compatible if the pigs are properly controlled.

Mr. Simpson's remarks under MANGA concerning the MANGA people refer to Mr. E. Cochrane who was for a short time Acting District Education Officer in the Morobe District. Mr. Cochrane promised MANGA that if they built a school and ancillary buildings, he would provide the necessary teacher. Unfortunately, the Education Department were not able to do so, and the people are naturally upset about this.

Ed.

It is encouraging to see that work on the road is continuing. I travelled along several miles of the new road by landrover at the beginning of this year. The nature of this country will result in many slips with resultant heavy maintenance, yet I feel that the road will be worthwhile.

Subject to the availability of funds, I will arrange for more picks and crow bars to be sent to MUMENG.

^{V. Agda}
The Varga airstrip has possibilities and I have asked Mr. G. Grimme, the District Airport Inspector if he will accompany the Assistant District Officer, MUMENG, on an inspection visit to give his advice on its potentialities. A.A.

I believe the authority of the Native Mission Evangelists in the Buangs is stronger than in most other areas of this District. There is now little control over these people by the Missionary at Gurakor, who is in charge of the area. Mission activities in the Buang area need watching more than elsewhere.

Apart from the problem of absentee labour, the key to development of the area is the road and the opening of an airstrip at ^{V. Agda} Varga, which is at the head of the Valley. Both of these matters are receiving the attention they deserve.

Mr. Simpson has carried out a good patrol and shows a sound appreciation of requirements, especially for such a young officer.

All necessary local action has been taken and the report shown to the District Commissioner.

(D. E. SHEPHERD)
District Officer.

C.C. Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

Mr. G.D. Simpson,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAGEN.

GS.MC:

67-1-1.
Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

22nd February, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E.

MUMENG PATROL NO. 5 1961/62.
BUANG CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith please find two copies of a report by Mr. G. D. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer, to the BUANG Census Division. Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Simpson is enclosed.

Mr. Simpson has apparently gained the confidence of the BUANG natives. His report is in the main a well presented assessment of the native situation in the Division.

The problem of absentee labour is well in mind and although I consider that we have very right to request that the area should be closed to recruiting I do not think that this will do much to relieve the situation. The majority of the natives are being employed casually in Lae, Wau and Bulolo. My appreciation is that we must endeavour to develop the area with the existing labour, in the hope that the provision of satisfactory communications and the development of some form of cash cropping will be sufficient incentive for a large proportion of the absentee labour to return together with their wives and families. To date I have heard no complaint from the returned workers of the Headwater villages concerning the alleged 'developmental subsidy' by returning workers. Personally I would find it extremely difficult not to sympathize with the reported attitude of those actively engaged in the development of their area.

As far as can be ascertained the food position is by no means serious. The present organization of labour for the road is that each village has two gangs which each work for two weeks each month. As soon as there has been sufficient rain for gardens to be planted, road work will cease for one month and activity will then be concentrated on the making of adequate gardens.

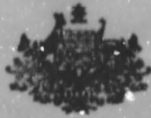
The attitude of the native towards pigs has changed considerably since my patrol six months ago. I am convinced that this pig killing is not a sound undertaking. The people of the Buang area are obtaining only fringe benefits from the marginal cash economy in which they are now living. Therefore we as the Administration must on no account interfere with the subsistence economy, for with a fall in coffee prices the people would again be back to subsistence level. As the reported wholesale killing of pigs is apparently arising following extensive propaganda by the Department of Agriculture for the extension of coffee plantings, it appears that the Department should now place coffee in the correct perspective by tuning down the visions of cash return and encouraging normal subsistence farming with its related animal husbandry, clearly stating the coffee is to assist the native in the accumulation of a little wealth and with the improvement in living standards. I am sure that the aim of the Department of Agriculture is just this, but apparently the situation is somewhat out of hand.

I understand from the District Commissioner that an Airport Inspector may be available to inspect the proposed Air-strip site at VAGAU on completion of two outstanding investigations. An Air-strip at VAGAU will materially assist in speedy development of the area.

Mr. Simpson's estimate of the cost of road works is fair if we will in future be committed to using Commonwealth Dept. of Works labour and equipment for blasting, as has happened during this financial year. It is most apparent that continual supervision will have to be given if the road is to follow anywhere near the locations already established by Mr. Simpson. Ky 35-1-6 of the 22nd February refers. My earlier estimate as to the time for the completion of the road has been revised. A considerable portion of the new location encounters outcrops which were not on the original route and as the new locations are designed for use by conventional vehicles there appears to be no solution but to blast through them. I cannot see the work being completed until some time in 1963.

Two criticisms are made which may assist Mr. Simpson. The first is that place names used do not always conform with the spelling used by earlier officers and which occur in the Official Village Directory. The second is the incorrect use of words. To me the word 'court' means to seek favour or to woo. The word which would be pertinent in this case charged.

(GORDON SMITH)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 107-1-4.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

12th January, 1962.

Mr. G.D. Simpson,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MUMENG.

PATROL MUMENG NO. 5-1961/62.

Please prepare to depart on a routine patrol to the BUANG Census Division on the 12th January, 1962.

I require you to pay particular attention to hygiene and sanitation in the villages each of which is to be visited. There is no need to conduct a census, but it would be advisable to assemble the villagers at suitable points and advise them of their responsibilities for the maintenance of villages and the extension of the road from the Snake River Bridge to VAGAU.

Please advise me by runner when you reach MAMBUMP. I intend to join you there to inspect progress on the road and to survey the airstrip at VAGAU.

On completion of your inspection of the villages the road location survey not completed on your last visit to the area should be finished.

I anticipate that the patrol will take you approximately three weeks to complete and suggest that you draw on advance of £25., for payment of patrol carriers. Two police will accompany you on the patrol.

John Smith

(JOHN SMITH)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Dept. of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

12th. February, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.

PATROL REPORT MUMENG NO. 5 of 1961/62.

Report of a patrol to Buang Census Division.

<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.</u>	G.D.SIMPSON, C.P.O.
<u>OFFICER ACCOMPANYING PATROL.</u>	NIL.
<u>NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.</u>	R.P.N.G.C. - 2 members.
<u>DURATION OF PATROL</u>	42/1/62- 3/2/62. - 23 days.
<u>LAST PATROL TO AREA.</u>	D.N.A. - August 1951. P.H.D. - September 1960.
<u>MAP REFERENCE.</u>	WAGO Sheet 1 mile to 1 inch.
<u>OBJECTS OF PATROL.</u>	Routine Administration. Completion vehicular road location survey.

INTRODUCTION. The first part of the patrol was purely routine, and all villages were visited by the 24th. January. The airstrip site at VAGAU was then surveyed in company with Mr. Smith A.D.C. who had walked up from MUMENG. It was then attempted to finish the road location which had been commenced on Mumeng Patrol No. 4 of 61/62, and all major relocation has now been completed. There are a few small sections which it would be best to do as the road comes to them, as availability of equipment and funds would determine the best method of approach.

As census and tax collection were not part of the objects of the patrol, it was possible first in the villages and later on the road to spend much time in discussions with the villagers.

the writers Walking times could not be given for most days as watch was playing up. However these appear to be well covered in Mumeng Patrol Report 4 of 57/58.

DIARY

Friday Jan. 12th. Departed station by vehicle 1430 hrs. To foot of KWASANG track. No carriers available. Camped overnight on road.

Jan. 13th. Self to KWASANG, - 3 hrs. No carriers had been sent owing to mis-understanding. Inspected hamlets and coffee gardens. Carriers still straggling in at 1800 hrs. Ht. at rest house 5,200 ft.

Jan. 14th. Village assembled. Complaints and enquiries settled satisfactorily.

Jan 15th. To BOGUMATU, - 1½ hrs. Many minor complaints settled. To MANGA, - 20 mins. Inspection, village assembled, talks, complaints, enquiries. To LAGIS 1 hr. Village assembled and talks etc. Inspected TOKANEM. Overnight LAGIS.

Jan 16th. Inspected LAGIS. To POPAKENI, about ¼ hr. Village a shambles, and trouble assembling all. To SIYUGEI, village inspection. Talks etc. with SIYUGEI and SAGAIYOR. Inspected SAGAIYOR. To MAPCS 1. Village inspection and talks. Overnight MAPCS 1.

Jan. 17th. Inspected several hamlets MAPCS 1. To MAPCS 2. Inspection and talks etc. To CHIMBULOK. Village inspection, talks to CHIMBULOK and SAGEI. To vehicular road to check on progress. Overnight GANGWEI rest house.

Jan. 18th. To SAGEI. Village inspection. To LOMALOM. Village inspected, very few people at assembly. To BULANTIM, inspection village and hamlets. Roll call of LOMALOM, most now present. Lectures and talks to BULANTIM and LOMALOM. Overnight BULANTIM.

Jan 19th. To DAWONG. Village inspection, lectures and talks etc. To MAMBUMP. Complaints, talks etc. Agricultural Officer, Lae, on a coffee thinning patrol met near MAMBUMP. Overnight MAMBUMP.

Jan. 20th. To MUNAIAU and usual routine. Returned MAMBUMP and overnight.

Jan. 21st. Observed.

Jan. 22nd. To AIYAYOK, GAMBIA, BUGWEV and RARI. Inspection, talks, lectures in all four villages. Returned MAMBUMP via proposed vehicular road route.

Jan. 23rd. To VAGAU and BUGAI-AU. Inspections and assembly in both villages. Returned MAMBUMP. A.D.O. from MUMENG at 1700 hrs.

Jan. 24th. To airstrip at VAGAU. Survey of airstrip and surroundings. Returned MAMBUMP. To GANGWEI rest house. Agricultural Officer, Lae, at rest house. Overnight GANGWEI.

Jan. 25th. A.D.O. returned to MUMENG and Agricultural Officer returned to limit of vehicular road. Road location near GANGWEI. To road below LAGIS and advice to road gangs.

Jan. 26th. To BULANTIM. Road relocation of a bad section. To road near RAKI and advice to road gangs. Returned BULANTIM and overnight.

Jan. 27th. To GANGWEI and road relocation of several sections en route. Overnight GANGWEI.

Jan. 28th. Observed.

Jan. 29th. To camp spot on road below MANGA. Trouble obtaining volunteers to help but enough by afternoon and commenced location. Overnight at camp spot

Jan. 30th. Road location all day. Talks re Local Government in late p.m. Overnight camp spot.

Jan. 31st. Road location all day. Overnight camp spot.

Feb. 1st. Shifted camp to about a mile further on. Road location all day. Overnight camp spot.

Feb. 2nd. Road location all day. Overnight camp spot.

Feb. 3rd. Returned to limit of vehicular road. Vehicle to MUMENG.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS .

The peoples' attitude towards the patrol was very good and they appeared quite willing to bring any problems before the patrols notice. The fact that the patrol was a non tax one may be an explanation for this relative openness found in almost all villages. They probably find it hard to pay tax and an hour later bring their personal problems before the person who has collected it, even though he has explained the reasons for this tax.

At the beginning of the patrol many complaints of damage by pigs were brought forward. At BOGUKATU about ten pig complaints for as much as two years back were brought to the patrols notice. After helping to settle about three, the luluai said that they could probably manage the rest, and after about 30 mins of haggling and money changing hands, they announced that all pig compensation payments were finalised and all parties were happy. It appeared that most cases had already been settled among the parties concerned, but the compensation was still forthcoming and it needed someone to start the ball rolling.

Quite a few complaints, not only pig, had been stored away waiting for a patrol to come, even though the nature of the incident warranted it being brought immediately to MUMENG. The luluais and tul-tuls were reminded of their duties to bring the parties concerned to MUMENG to have the disagreement settled before anything more serious results from it.

During the latter part of the patrol Local Government Council pamphlets in Pidgin were distributed to all villages. These were read out to all present. Great interest was shown in these pamphlets, many questions being asked on points not clear in the pamphlets. The possibility of a council in the division seems to very good, the main handicap being communications which it is hoped to overcome in the not too distant future.

The present native attitude towards the road could be described as fair, and considerably better than at the time of Mumeng Patrol 2 of 51/62. Talks were given to all villages about the increased medical, including infant welfare, and other Government services that they could expect with a road, and this seemed to boost interest in it quite a bit.

Two head men, SEANG in the headwaters, and TOL paramount luluai, are driving forces behind the road. SEANG was attempting to get the men to work seven straight days and couldn't understand why they didn't like the idea. TOL, unfortunately, appears to have lost most of his influence, but he is supporting the road project with all the influence he now commands.

Even though a census revision wasn't done, the high absenteeism was evident, which as disclosed in Mumeng Patrol No.

1 of 61/62, is well over 50% for adult males, in most villages. This huge absenteeism is seriously retarding the progress of any project started, as of the approximate 40% remaining, many are sick or incapacitated in some way or other, many others are going back and forth to Bulolo allegedly to mine gold, and many others are found continuously wandering between Lae and their village. Thus the number available for a project such as the vehicular road, would hardly be 25% of the adult male population. When these work in two fortnightly lines as at present, and allowing for loafers, hardly 10% of the adult males could be counted on to work on the road at any one time.

In the head water region which also has the lowest absenteeism rate, the people are somewhat antagonistic towards many of those away at work, mainly house servants and others who wander from job to job rather than return to the village. It is understood that these workers on returning to the village, endeavor to partake in coffee plots and other community projects in which they have not physically or financially helped to make. As these workers have been receiving wages while away at work, the villagers are understood to be extracting levies to compensate them for this community development work. Talk is already in the wind about some form of compensation from those who will return to the villages when they hear that the road is finished, so that they can reap the benefits from their own peoples' work. This head water attitude is contrary to that found throughout the rest of the division, who have not yet woken up to the fact that many of the young men are only staying away from the villages to avoid work on the road. In our own society we object to anyone who is loafing at another's expense, but these people except for the head water group do not mind in the least.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Staples. At the time of the patrol there was a slight food shortage throughout the area, owing to lack of rain. However, some good rain fell during the latter part of the patrol which will relieve the position considerably.

The staples of the area are sweet potatoe and yams. These are supplemented by bananas, corn and several European vegetables. At the present time yams are still in the growing stage, the people eating last seasons stock which has been stored in yam houses but is now nearly finished.

Livestock Poultry is found in all villages and is a considerable part of the meat diet, as the number of fowls found usually remains stationary. Wild game is shot with shot guns, but as there is not an abundance of wild game in the area, this would not form such a large part of the diet.

Pigs are now becoming a rarity, only one or two being seen near the villages. The few left have been taken well away from the villages and let run wild in the bush. They are probably more of a wild pig than a domestic pig now, even though the owners claim that they still know their own pigs. The reason for this situation is that the people were told by the Agricultural Department that they would not be able to grow coffee and run pigs at the same time, so they have chosen the former. Thus if a pig wanders back to the village and breaks in to the coffee, it is usually killed immediately. The people were strongly advised against this practise as several villages say that the pigs are now extinct. People have reached the state where pigs are being killed at the slightest excuse, and it was attempted to talk a bit of sense into them. The protein value of pig was explained to all, however, all were adamant that if the pigs damaged coffee they would have to be destroyed.

Cash Crops Most European fruits can grow in the area, oranges growing particularly well. They are at present in abundant supply but only a small number are being taken out for sale, most being

eaten in the village.

European vegetables grow well, but they are not grown in very large quantities owing to the fluctuating demand for them.

Coffee is perhaps the main source of income at present, being grown in all villages, both communally and individually. Agricultural Committees comprising of two or three of the most prominent villagers, are found in all Buang villages. These committees endeavour to help the Dept. of Agriculture with various problems encountered at the village level, in its work on coffee development. The villages have put aside one day per week when the village works under the committees' direction at work associated with coffee.

There appears to be some misunderstanding throughout the group as to where they can market their coffee. They appear to think that they are obliged to sell it to the Agricultural Dept. even though there are two buyers in Mumeng, who it is understood give a fair price. At the time of the patrol the above Dept. was buying coffee, the people having stocked this coffee for some considerable time awaiting the sale, whereas they could have sold it months before in Mumeng provided they brought in a reasonable quantity. It is understood that this Buang coffee is of very high standard.

The greatest economic potential of the division appears to lie in the valley at the Snake River headwaters. This would be several square miles in area, the present development being in coffee of a very high quality. The floor of the valley is covered by a shallow marsh type swamp. This may be able to support rice, the writer not being versed with rice requirements, such as altitude, rainfall, soil etc. If it was suitable for rice then there would be very little of the valley that couldn't be used. The sides of the valley i.e. above the marsh level, are of good dry flat land which could be put to numerous purposes. This is probably the only land in the Buang Census Division that would be suitable for cattle.

As this valley is approximately 20 miles from Mumeng and mountains cut it off from the coast and from the main road at GABENSIN, the true economic potential can not at present be realised. There is an airstrip in the valley which it is hoped to open, and it is hoped that a road from Mumeng to this valley will be completed in the near future. If either of these forms of transport can be opened then there will be little to prevent this valley as well as the whole division from undergoing a rapid increase in economic development.

EDUCATION

Education throughout the area is given solely by the Lutheran Mission, schools being found in almost all villages.

As it was school holiday time and teachers were on leave, no classes except one at VAGAU were seen. In most villages the people on being asked what languages their children were being taught in, proudly announced that it was Yabim and English. However, on talking with many of the children it was noticed that they did not know even the most simple of English phrases or sentences, and thus for practical purposes Yabim is the only language taught in the schools.

The actual school buildings were of very good quality, much work having been put in to their construction. At TOKANEN (LAGIS) and LONALOM the school buildings are of sawn timber and corrugated iron rooves, the construction being very good for bush carpenters. These buildings are indicative of the peoples demand for education for their children.

The people of MANGA have still not forgotten the incident when they were told that they would receive an Administration school in their village, and for which they

subsequently constructed school buildings, now being used by the mission for a church etc. They also are not happy about the new school site going to BANGALUM, instead of to the Buangs, where unfortunately it could not be put owing to lack of a suitable site. Thus the MANGA group are very sceptical of any talk relating to Administration education, and they can not be blamed for this attitude. The attitude will only be changed when a school complete with teacher is in actual operation, as promises and talk do not mean anything to them now.

ROADS, TRACKS, BRIDGES.

The inter village tracks are in general quite well graded, and at the time of the patrol were well kept. It was realised that the people could not be expected to work on a vehicular road and also keep these tracks in first class order, and thus no faults could be found with the tracks under present conditions. There are no bridges in the area except log crossings over small gullies, and the vehicular bridge over the Snake River not far from Mumeng. The approaches of this latter bridge will need maintenance work on them in the near future.

Proposed Vehicular Road

At the time of writing work on this road was again in full swing. The people have again organised themselves into working lines, there being two lines each line working alternately for two weeks.

In the head water region there would at present be over a mile of broken sections which could take vehicular traffic, different villages working on different sections. Many of these sections are now almost joined, and if the present pace is kept up, I would estimate that within three months there will be approximately four miles of trafficable vehicular road extending from the airstrip at VAGAU.

From BULANTIM (limit of above estimate) to SAGEI, a distance of about two miles, there is a lot of work to be done as it is almost all new location. This section, a constant down grade from BULANTIM, is mainly dirt country but there are about four or five medium sized outcrops to be cut through. The head water people will finish their sections first, and then help BULANTIM and LOWALOM to make this latter section.

From SAGEI to GANGWEI rest house (1½ miles), most of the road is new location, and as only two relatively small villages SAGEI and CHIMBULOK are making the section, it will be some time before it is finished.

After GANGWEI rest house there is about a mile and a quarter of road already finished, except for several small outcrops which may later require blasting. No attempts have yet been made to shift them as the MAPOS group doing this section are not wasting time on them and leaving them for later.

The distance from where MAPOS is now working to the present vehicle limit is about 4½ miles. Of this about two miles of the existing road will be used to varying extents, the rest being new location. Two very bad outcrops cannot be avoided and much blasting will be required to break through them. There are also many smaller outcrops which cannot be avoided within the 12% grade and explosives will be required to shift most of them. The KWASANG - LAGIS group is now working on this section, and progress is slow. However, when the head water group finish their sections, I feel that they will have added incentive to help on this piece in the middle that will be blocking off use of the entire road.

At present one of the limiting factors to the speed of progress is the lack of tools, mainly picks and crow bars. Shovels although not excessive are ample under present conditions. Up to half the working line was often sitting down owing to lack of tools.

In September- October when marking new location sticks were stuck in to the ground to indicate the exact position of the new road. Even though the importance of these marks was stressed, it is now noticed that many are missing or hard to find being covered up by undergrowth. The people think it enough to find one every 50 yds. and guess the intervening distance, even though they were originally placed at 20 ft. intervals. The importance of these location marks was again stressed, but the natives still regard them as sticks put there to give them an approximate idea of where the road is to go in the vertical plane, the exact position left to their judgement as long as its within about about five feet vertically. Grade appears to be incomprehensible to most so it is hoped that someone with a bit of sense is present when the road is being cut as they have already decided not to follow the location marks exactly. Direct supervision is the only answer, but this is impossible, so we will have to hope that they keep reasonably close to the location marks.

VILLAGES

The general standard of hygiene and sanitation at the time of the patrol was very good. Some have been visited three or four times in the last six months, which would be the main reason for this high standard.

The main fault found with most villages was failure to renew latrines and rubbish holes, when full. Much stress was laid on this point when talking to the village inhabitants, and they were asked to have them renewed frequently whether a patrol was due or not. These talks appeared to be well received and it is hoped the results will also be satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Most of the V.O.'s were found to be quite satisfactory, having a fair amount of influence and command in their village. In the few cases where they appeared to have no authority or confidence in themselves, the authority of village officials was explained to all in an attempt to increase their power and influence. This brought quick results in several cases as the V.O.'s had working bees organised before the patrol had left the village, and were barking out orders at everyone.

It is apparent that most of the village officials are encountering difficulties in their relationships with those who have been at work. This group appear to be disregarding the luluai or tul-tuls instructions for maintenance of the village, as they regard themselves as above the stage where they take orders from a village official. The luluais and tul-tuls will not name these men preferring to be courted themselves for an unsanitary village.

MISSIONS

The Lutheran Mission has a monopoly for this area. They operate through central churches at MAMBUNI, MAPOS 1, and two smaller churches at NAKKA and KWASINI. These two former churches are huge buildings and serve about eight villages each. Mission teachers are found in almost all villages.

Most villages have set aside one day per week when they work under mission supervision at cutting grass, repairing the church, and most probably working the evangelists garden. Judging by the number of people observed working on a mission day, the mission power is quite strong, whereas the luluai's power is not, or the villages would have been as clean as the mission settlement.

These evangelists appear to be their own boss, very little supervision coming from their mission superiors. They have used their little knowledge to boost up their own status, and have reached the stage where the bulk of the people will believe almost anything they say. It was found necessary to court one of them for burring kunai, and the villagers were most surprised thinking that the law did not apply to these evangelists.

CARRIERS

There were no problems in obtaining carriers, as each village is no more than 1½ hours walk from the next. The only slight difficulty encountered was to get to KWASANG from the Buang road, as this village is several hours up a steep kunai covered hill, so word should be sent out several days before to have carriers waiting on the road.

In moving from road camps, it was possible to use the workers who had been working on the road. It was also possible to use them in any help needed in the road location.

AIRFIELDS

VAGAU Air-strip

A rough survey of this airstrip was made in company with Mr. Smith. The results of this survey have been forwarded to District Office.

The reason it is hoped to open this strip is that there is a good economic potential in the area it would serve. The vehicular road location at present has been brought as far as the strip, as there is only one village BUGATAU past it, being about an hours walk further on. At some later date it may be desired to extend the road to this village, but at first the main objective is to extend the road as far as the strip.

As a vehicular road into the area will be subject to slipping, the strip would be a good emergency and alternative route into the area.

Labour will be no problem in having this strip improved to the extent that D.C.A. requires, as already much work has been put into it, and the villagers would not mind putting in a little more, if it meant that an aircraft could land on it.

CONCLUSION

The opportunities for development in the Buangs, particularly in the field of Local Government, educationally in the field of Administration schools, socially mainly in infant welfare, and economically in co-operatives or other agricultural undertakings, is present. However all of these projects would not be really practical under present conditions, where the nearest village is 3 hrs. walk and the farthest village 7 hrs walk, from a vehicular point. An airstrip at VAGAU would cut these times for farthest villages to about 10 mins. from LAM, and a vehicular road would put all villages within a reasonable time of MUMENG, and also solve carrying problems. The people have been working at this vehicle on and off for a period of ten years, and have inwardly probably given up hope that it will ever be finished. At a rough estimate, this road could be put through in about 18 months, if the present pace is kept up and about £9,000 were available for blasting of outcrops as the road came to them. This road would only be wide enough for land rovers at first but could probably be extended at a later date. However, if a land rover could be driven to the Snake headwaters, the pace of development could be stepped up considerably.

G.D. Simpson
(G.D. SIMPSON.)
C.P.O.

APPENDIX A MUMENG PATROL NO. 5 of 61/62.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The standard of hygiene at the time of the patrol was quite high. Latrines and rubbish pits in all villages were inspected, and even though some needed replacing or maintenance on them, they were satisfactory on the whole. The main fault was nonfly proof lids and many were requested to be replaced.

Aid Post Orderlies accompanied the patrol whilst in their areas, and advised on any requests or difficulties being encountered which they wished me to tell the villagers. The group appear to be making use of the Aid Posts and did not need any persuading to attend.

The Aid Post at MAMBUMP was unmanned at the time of the patrol, owing to the orderly attending a refresher course. The people served by this post had not been using the nearby one at RARI, and were requested same while the former post is unmanned.

G. D. Simpson
(G.D. SIMPSON.)
C.P.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORCBE Report No. MUMENG 7. 61/62

Patrol Conducted by A.C. Voutas C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Portion of the Mumeng Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 12/4/1962 to 21/4/1962

Number of Days 10 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March/1962

Medical February/1961

Map Reference Huon Gulf, 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine Village Inspection, Improvement of Housing and Sanitation, Improvement of tracks, Assistance to store owners and gold miners.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

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67-6-32

10th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
K.M.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1961/62 - NUPFEG

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I quite agree that misconceptions regarding Local Government Councils are not unusual but these misconceptions are not necessarily dispelled with the advent of a Council. Continual advice and guidance at village level must be provided for a long period after the establishment of the Council when the initial enthusiasm has waned.

In your other comments I agree.

A well compiled and informative report.

Mr Vedas is to be congratulated on his work.


(W.H. DIXON)
Director.



67-6-32 ✓

TJL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-4



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
A. E. Meroke District.

2nd May, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT MUMENG NO. 7
OF 1961/1962.

Attached is the above report, submitted by Mr. A. C. Voutas, Cadet Patrol Officer, with copy of covering comments from the Assistant District Officer, Mumeng.

The following remarks, concerning various aspects of the report, are tendered:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The misconceptions regarding Local Government Councils are not unusual and many of them are only dispelled when the formation of the Council has been achieved and has been in operation for a reasonable length of time. It necessitates encouraging as many people as possible to attend meetings and, where practicable, the distribution of News Sheets advising what work the Council is undertaking, can be of great assistance.

I cannot agree that: "a strong Council within the Mumeng Census Division is only feasible with a higher tax rate". Money in itself, does not make a strong Council, nor is it the only means by which the Council can assist in developing the area. This Council would have a comparatively reasonable annual income from taxes which, used judiciously, would provide some of the amenities presently lacking, as it has elsewhere, and the people do gain a large degree of satisfaction in having something of their own. They would already understand this to some extent through their long association with donations to congregation funds.

NATIVE LIVESTOCK.

The shortage of pigs is not necessarily bad and is mainly the result of the peoples own realization of the disadvantages of marauding pigs in relation to economic development through cash cropping. In fact, customary pig husbandry in villages has provided little or no significant addition to the diet, being such an infrequent part of it that its advantages are largely outweighed by its disadvantages.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Assistance to small business operators is well worth while, and a brief instruction course as contemplated, could serve a useful purpose.

The Assistant District Officer's comments, that

shift work in goldmining activities, is not warranted, is concurred with. Native miners are gradually improving their technique, but this type of mining, in many cases, is purely a side line and not a full time commercial venture.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It is not considered advisable that those "pro-elected Councilors" should assume any authority, and it is regrettable that such trial elections were in fact, conducted as they are likely to cause misunderstandings on the later formation of the Council. The Assistant District Officer will now have to correct the position by explaining that the elections, as conducted, were for demonstration purposes only, and have no significance in relation to the elections to be conducted when a Council is duly proclaimed.

GENERAL

Mr. Voutas' observations indicate a keen interest in his work and I feel we can expect considerable improvement from him with further experience.

The report has been shown to the District Commissioner and relevant extracts supplied to the Departments concerned.


J. S. LEABATER
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
NUMENG.

TJL:RES

67-2-4

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

22nd May, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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GENERAL

Mr. Younes' observations indicate a keen interest in his work and I feel we can expect considerable improvement from him with further experience.

The report has been shown to the District Commissioner and relevant extracts supplied to the Departments concerned.


(G. A. LEAKEATER)
Assistant District Officer.

S.C. Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MUKIENG.

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COPY

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To. Mr. A.C. VOUTAS C.P.O. From. A.D.O. MUMENG
Subject. Patrol No. 7 Date. 11th April, 1962.

As verbally advised please proceed to the Wampit Area for a patrol of approximately eight days commencing 12th April, 1962. The objects of the patrol are:-

1. Routine village inspection.
2. Improvement of Housing and sanitation where necessary.
3. Improvement of village tracks.
4. Investigate the spearing of UNTUK of BUPU by ZENA of that village, on the 10th April, 1962.
5. Assistance and advice to store owners and miners. The importance of gold-mining as an economic venture is to be stressed.

(GORDON SMITH)
A.D.O.

5. ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE
to trade store owners
and gold miners.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
MUMENG.
1st May, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
MUMENG.

PATROL REPORT MUMENG 7 - 61/62

OFFICER CONDUCTING:

A.C. Voutas C.P.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

No Europeans

AREA PATROLLED:

Omala, Dupu, Towangala,
Enggabu and Yanta Villages
in the Mumeng Census Division

Duration:

12/4/62 to 21/4/62
10 days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

2 Constables - R.P. & N.G.C.

MAP REFERENCE:

Huon Gulf, 4 miles to 1 inch

OBJECTS:

1. Routine Village Inspection.
2. Improvement of Housing and Sanitation.
3. Improvement of Village tracks.
4. Investigate spearing incident at Dupu.
5. Assistance and advice to trade store owners and gold miners.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was a follow-up patrol of that conducted by the Assistant District Officer in March this year (Mumeng patrol 6 - 61/62).

In the past, patrolling in this area has been most irregular. From 1955 to June 1961 there were only four patrols to the area, two of which were conducted in 1960. Thus Native Affairs work has been rather neglected in these villages. However, this is the third visit this financial year, and the Assistant District Officer is keen that these people get their share of attention.

DIARY:

Thursday 12th April: Departed station 0930 hours per Landrover. Walking from Lae-Wau road 1000 hours. Arrived Omala 1040 hours. Inspection of houses and latrines. Afternoon - work started on new latrines and rubbish holes. Brief talks re Local Government Council. Talks to gold miners. Night.

Friday 13th April: Departed Omala 0840 hours. Arrived Bupu 1015 hours. Walking time 1hr 35mins. Inspection of village. Work on latrines and houses. Visit to school. Investigation of spearing of Untuk by Zenapa.

Saturday 14th April: Morning - talks with men re Local Government. Afternoon - advice to trade store owner. Talks to women re Local Government.

Sunday 15th April: Departed Bupu 0840 hours. Arrived Towangala 1055 hours. Started inspection of village. Afternoon rested.

Monday 16th April: Village inspection continued. Reconstruction work. Afternoon - talks to men re Local Government and importance of business enterprise.

Tuesday 17th April: Departed Towangala 0830 hours. Arrived Enggabu 1055 hours. Inspection of houses and latrines. Work on housing and latrines in afternoon.

Wednesday 18th April: Talks to gold miners and local Government talks to men. Afternoon LGC talks to women.

Thursday 19th April: Departed Enggabu 0755 hours. Arrived Yanta 1145 hours. Walking in heavy rain. Afternoon - inspection of hamlet close to rest house. Started village inspection.

Friday 20th April: Continued village inspection. Visit to both village schools. Advice to trade store proprietor.

Saturday 21st April: Departed Yanta 0710 hours. Arrived Mr. Leahy's residence, Zenag 1240 hours. Thence per Landrover to Mumeng.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This is dealt with under separate sub-headings.

Local Government :

In all villages there was a basic understanding of Local Government. The general misconception was that the new Local Government Councillors would merely replace the luluais and tultuls - a change of hatmen. Most spokesmen thought that the L.G. Councillor would remain in office for twenty years or life or till a Native Affairs officer demotes him. Further, few were able to distinguish between the government and the executive officers with whom they are in contact.

When asked who appointed the Australian government there were some interesting replies. The most common of these was "God", which is quite understandable. Another was that the king appointed several elders, who were the original settlers on Australian soil, to govern with him.

There were a few minor points of confusion. Many thought that half of the Local Government tax money would be handed to the Australian Government.. Some thought that Native Affairs officers would still collect tax. Whether a "rich" gold miner would pay the declared tax rate or more according to his means, was in doubt.

Through Local Government we are trying to give these people training in representative and responsible government. However, there is a danger that the ideas behind L.G. will pass unnoticed, especially when they find that a L.G.C. is not a panacea. It is unfortunate that these people have never had to sacrifice the "blood, sweat and tears" that have endeared democracy to ourselves.

Talks were consequently given with particular emphasis on representative and responsible government, both at national and local government levels. Where possible separate talks were given to the men and women. It was pointed out that officers of the Administration were executive officers of an elected central government, and that the L.G. Councillor was a liaison officer between his electoral group and the Council. To facilitate understanding and discussion, certain key-words were rendered in Yabim and the local language.

The Assistant District Officer estimates that in the Kumeng Council's first year, tax collected locally will amount to £1,200. It was shown that little social benefits could be derived from such a small budget. A strong Council within the Kumeng Census Division is only feasible with a higher tax rate, and these people can only pay a higher tax rate if the level of business activity increases. Thus the need for business enterprise was emphasized.

Investigation of spearing of Untuk of Bupu Village
by Zenapu

The Assistant District Officer's memo of the 11th April, 1962 refers.

There were no eye-witnesses to the spearing. However, a group of women working in kaukau gardens heard Untuk's cries. These women were Misima, Lunana, Bikisi, Nendarind, Biakeli, Lumbogo, Nambo, Eyo, Lisea, Nenguba and Biakongon. They first saw Untuk standing on the track holding his bleeding side. He had already removed the spear. He told them that in the course of stalking a wild pig, Zenapu had mistaken him for the animal. At the time, Zenapu was nowhere to be seen. One woman, Biakeli, said that Untuk mentioned nothing of an argument or fight with Zenapu. Some women then ran to the village for help.

The weapon was examined - a long wooden spear with a one foot steel knife blade. This would be accurate over a short range, say up to 15 or 20 feet.

Villagers know of no argument between the two parties. However, to establish beyond doubt that it was an accident, Untuk will be interviewed when he recovers.

Other.

Two land disputes were brought to the patrol. The people of Bupu and Omala are complaining that the Perakies are encroaching on their land contrary to an agreement made before the Assistant District Officer in November last year. The A.D.O. has noted this in his 51-1-1 of the 30th March, 1962, and refers to the agreement as "unenforceable under existing legislation".

Also, the Eggabu people claim that the Yantas are now gardening on their land. The A.D.O. was advised of this on his previous patrol.

These claims are to be recorded and forwarded to the Native Lands Commissioner.

NATIVE LIVESTOCK:

Counts of livestock were made to assess whether the pig shortage evident in the Buang Census Division, extends to this area. These were as follows:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Cats</u>	<u>Fowls</u>
Omala	112	Nil	2	3	54
Bupu	202	11	22	3	32
Towangala	169	Nil	10	3	48
Eggabu	305	36	37	6	18
Yanta	423	46	40	2	2

Only the two smaller villages are completely without pigs. However, it is pretty certain that the villagers

are obtaining most of their protein from tinned meat and fish. For example, the small trade store at Bupu recently sold 96 tins of fish in only eight days.

The dearth of fowls at Yanta should be corrected. This could possibly be looked into by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Trade Stores

As instructed by the A.D.O., particular attention was paid to trade stores in the area. There were only two: one at Bupu and the other at Yanta.

The trade store at Bupu is run by Zela. It is his own private business. He purchases his stocks solely from the NaMaSu store at Mumeng and his retail prices and the corresponding bulk prices he pays to NaMaSu are set out in Appendix A. In this appendix, gross profit only is shown. He has other expenses, namely trucking rates from Mumeng to Gurakor, and carrying rates from Gurakor to Bupu. However, he does not pay wages to his store-keeper.

A semi-audit was done to assess the value of the business. This is set out below:-

	£.	s.	d.
Cash on Hand-	24	13	6
Stock on Hand-	5	4	0
<u>Value of Business</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

Purchases of stock since store opened on 18/12/61 :- £37. 15. 0.

On my next visit to the village another semi-audit will be conducted to determine whether or not this trade store is making a profit.

Advice was tendered to Zela about the need to raise his retail price of sugar and rice. As all sales are made in multiples of a shilling, it was suggested that he reduce the quantity sold for a shilling. He was also advised to keep his shelves stocked up.

The other trade store at Yanta is managed by Wakensing and Dala. This is a communal affair started from the proceeds of a village coffee garden. It was opened in December, 1961. Purchases of stock are made mainly from NaMaSu. Retail prices and gross profits are set out in Appendix B.

A semi-audit was done and is shown as follows:-

<u>LIABILITIES</u>		<u>ASSETS</u>	
	£. s.d.		£. s.d.
Shareholders funds	10 14 0	Stock on hand	5 9 0
Undistributed profits	15 0 6	Cash on hand	21 5 6
Value of Business	<u>£26 14 6</u>	Value of Business	<u>£26 14 6</u>

For simplicity's sake, the value of the building was deleted from this "balance sheet".

So the actual profit over the four months of trading was £15. Very pleasing at first sight, on only a £10 investment, but this would be much less if wages and cartage costs were paid. (Yanta is 5 hours walk from the Lae-Wau road.)

This trade store operates on a "separate cash boxes" system. Fish has its own cash box, so has sugar and so on. It provides a simple way for the proprietor to assess his profits; in fact, with his limited knowledge of Mathematics, the only way. The main drawback of this system is that stocks are allowed to finish, before money in the fish box is used to buy more fish. It was suggested that they put some of their profits into a stock fund from which they can borrow to keep up their stocks. When there is enough money in the "fish tin", the debt can be repaid to the stock fund.

It is hoped to provide a short instruction course at Mumeng for all trade store proprietors in the Sub-District before the end of the financial year. Before this, I shall examine the relative wholesale prices of each of the Mumeng stores.

Gold Miners

The importance of gold mining as an economic venture was stressed in relation to the expected Mumeng L.G.S. Budget. Talks were given to all gold miners encountered and shift work was suggested. This would necessitate the "company" buying a few pressure lamps. However, this latter suggestion is likely to be disregarded.

The gold return to [redacted] has been rather disappointing. KRITOK of Onala is working with three men in the Waine River area. Over the period June 1961 - April 1962, his total income from gold was £31. A look at his bank deposits showed that work must have ceased after October, 1961. He was encouraged to resume work.

HEWANDOK of Eaggau has a line of ten men working two separate dredging boxes. His total income over the above period was £23.

From Yanta, there are six men and one woman working with MANDOP in the Lower Watut. These were absent from the village so talks were not given.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

No special appendix is included, as there are but few comments to add to the A.D.O.'s 49-2-2 of the 30th March, 1962, covering his earlier patrol in this area.

The people of Towangala are generally apathetic towards seeking medical attention. Several towangala children were told to proceed to Yanta immediately for treatment of tropical ulcers.

EDUCATION:

All mission schools in the area were inspected and tests were given to the children to assess the standard of teaching.

Numbers of children attending school, and those receiving higher education are set out below.

Village	No. at Village School		No. receiving Higher Education		No. at Government Sch.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dupa	18	15	1	1	-	-
Towangala	11	9	2	-	-	-
Yanta	23	47	-	-	3	-

There is no school at Guala, but these children are in close proximity to the Garaker village school (half an hours walk away).

The school at Enggabu was closed in 1961 owing to the death of the teacher, and the school building has been allowed to deteriorate. However, a teacher from the Hopoi Training School may soon become available.

The children attend the village school for four years. In the first two years they write on slates, and in the latter two years are given pens and ink. All equipment is purchased by the villagers.

When the children complete the four years, a European missionary makes a school inspection and selects a few of the brighter students for further education. The percentage of mission school children who obtain higher education is much the same as that for government schools.

The standard of oral English was quite pleasing. At Yanta, the children attend a preparatory school for two years, and then they go to another village school for the next four years. Basic English is even taught at this preparatory school.

An interesting feature was the toys the children of Enggabu have made. One of these was a wooden trolley on the

lines of a billy-cart. The wheels were hewed out of solid timber. Quite intelligent !

VILLAGE TRACKS:

The track between Rowangala and Enggabu especially needs improvement. A small portion of the track from Enggabu to Yanta was the only well-graded part encountered. The A.S.O. has left instructions for these other tracks to be improved.

At present, the people are mainly engaged in village reconstruction, but work should start on these tracks in the near future. A brief follow-up patrol would probably be warranted in this regard.

VILLAGE:

All houses and latrines were inspected and the necessary suggestions given. Special examples were made of improved building techniques wherever they were found. Techniques emphasized were sealed floors, plank windows, concealed wall joints, verandahs and high roofs. The present house design is not adapted to the local climate.

It was pleasing to see that some of the Local Government Councillor prospects have built themselves decent houses.

There were only two examples of village amenities seen that are worth mentioning. One is a soccer field that the people of Enggabu have made and play on every Saturday afternoon. The other is a bamboo pipe system leading water to Yanta village. This pipe system was suggested to the other villages.

Village Officials

The A.S.O. in his earlier patrol, conducted trial elections for the Rumeng Local Government Council. Some outward signs suggested that these "pre-elected" councillors have, to some extent, assumed the functions of the luluai. Typical examples are that these "councillors" await the officer's arrival, and then accompany him on his village inspection, often in place of the luluai.

There is some good material here for L.G. Councillors: ROMA of Omala, TURMBE of Dupa and BONG of Enggabu. However, LARGEO and GOYAP of Yanta do not appear very promising.

No comment shall be made, at this stage of the change-over to Local Government Council, on luluais and tultuls.

GENEAL: Nil

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: Nil

CONCLUSION:

The effectiveness of this and the previous patrol cannot be assessed as yet. It is thus felt that a brief follow-up patrol in about a month's time is imperative. Native Affairs work is best undertaken by frequent visits to each village - a thing neglected in the past.

A.G. Ventao

A.G. Ventao
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Trade Store at Bura.

ITEM	RETAIL PRICE	NAMASU BULK PRICE	THEORETICAL GROSS PROFIT
Rice	5 ^d per lb	£2/10/- for 56 lbs bag	Loss 12/8 per bag
Sugar	9 ^d per lb	£3 for 70 lb bag	Loss 7/6 per bag
Fish (15 oz)	2/- per tin	£5/5/- per case 48 tins	11/- per case
Fish (5 oz)	1/- per tin	£4 per case 100 tins	£1 per case
Soap	3/- for 2 lb bar	2/- per 2 lb bar	1/- per bar
Kerosene	1/- per bottle	£1 per 4 gall drum	4/- per drum
Toilet Soap	1/- per cake	9 ^d per cake	3 ^d per cake
Tobacco	1/- per stick	10 ^d per stick	2 ^d per stick

APPENDIX "B"

Trade Store at Nanta

(Bulk prices from Namasa as above. Salt wholesales at £2 per 112 lb bag).

ITEM	RETAIL PRICE	THEORETICAL GROSS PROFIT
Salt	6 ^d per lb	16/- per bag
Sugar	1/- per lb	10/- per bag
Fish (15 oz)	3/- per tin	£2/19/- per case
Soap	3/- per 2lb bar	1/- per 2lb bar.
Toilet Soap	1/6 per cake	9 ^d per cake
Kerosene	1/- per 24 fl oz	5/- per drum.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on accompanying members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

TOTAL

Const. KEROI
No. 8946

: an efficient policeman, but needs supervision.

Const. NEWARIO
No. 10257

: rather immature. This is his fourth year of service, but some fault may lie with lack of training.



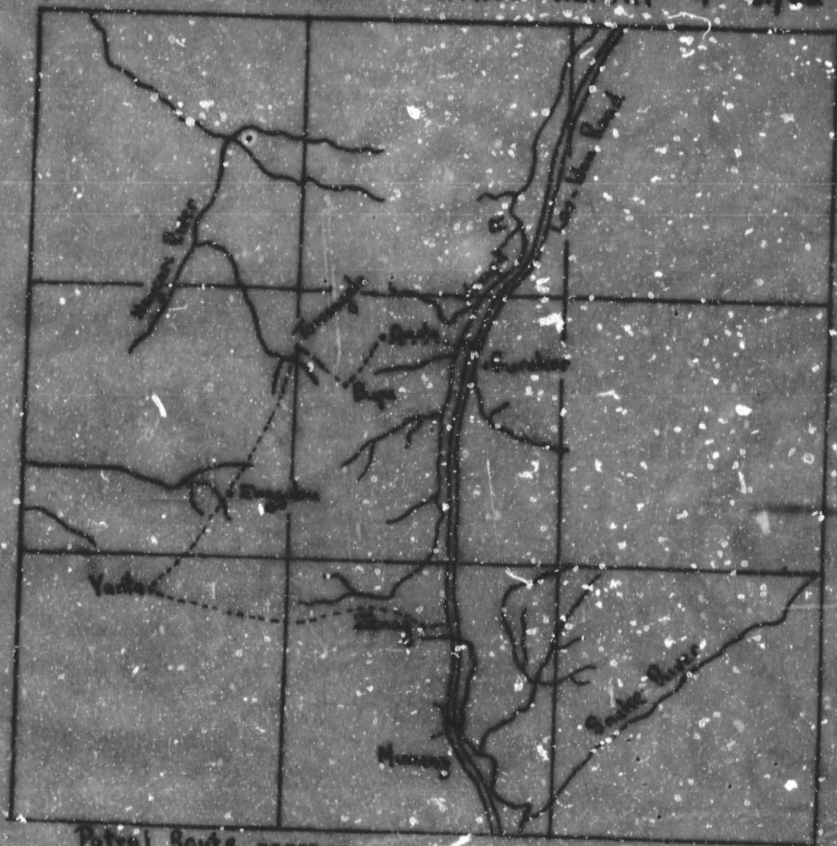
A.G. Youtas
Cadet Patrol Officer.

la

MIGRATI

F

MUMENG PATROL REPORT 9-51/62



Patrol Route -----
Scale: 4 Miles = 1 Inch