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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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241-67/68.

PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1966-67

BCANA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	J.E. White	Part Wain & part Naba Census D.
2-66-67	R.I. Campbell	Part Naba Census Div.
5-66-67	C.A. Stewart	Naba & Momalili Census D.
6-66-67	R.I. Campbell	Wain & Part Naba Census D.

WANTOAT

5-66-67	J.E. White	Part Wantoat Census Div.
6-66-67	T.H. Larkins	Awara, Irumu & Wantoat Census Div.
6A-66-67	T.H. Larkins	Wantoat, Awara & part Irumu Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MOROBE** Report No. **Boana Patrol No.1 of 1966/67.**

Patrol Conducted by **J.E. WHITE C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Part Wain and Part Naba Census Divisions**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **P.F.A. SEEFELD D.O.**

Natives.....

Duration—From **7./9./1966** to **21./9./1966**

Number of Days **15**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19 **December, 1965.**

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **To Carry Out The Nawae Local Government Council Elections.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Handwritten signature 1966

Handwritten signature
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIGRATE

F

67-5-19

19th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT - MOAMA NO. 1-1266/67:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above report and your 67-2-16 of 15th December, 1966.

A good effort by Mr. J.E. White in compiling a report as a training exercise. Your remarks on soap judgements and other advice should assist Mr. White in improving his powers of observation and in analysing situations.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

ula

67. 6. 19
(9)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 7-2-16
If calling ask for
Sinclair/rmr



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

15th December, 1966

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORUA.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67
PART WAIN AND NAGA CENSUS DIVISIONS

... I attach a copy of a report submitted on
... the abovementioned patrol by Mr. J.E. White, Cadet
Patrol Officer, together with copy of covering
memorandum by the Assistant District Commissioner,
Lae.

2. The report was submitted as a training exercise and the officer appears to have done quite a good job.
3. Mr. Lewis's comments cover the content of the report quite adequately.
4. Mr. White must watch a tendency to make snap judgments based on inadequate knowledge and experience. His reporting style is good, although I feel he could have covered a wider variety of topics considering his patrol was in the field for 15 days. No doubt his reporting will improve with experience. I commend him to a study of the Departmental Standing Instructions on the compilation of patrol reports.
5. No additional comment appears to be necessary.

1/19/67


(District Commissioner)
a/District Commissioner.

67-1-4

Lewis/mkt

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

9th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67
PART WAIN AND NAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

I attach herewith copies of the above report submitted by Mr. J.E. White, C.P.O. This report is being submitted for training purposes.

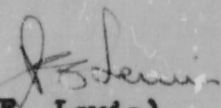
Mr White does not unduly exaggerate the reaction of the people to Administration patrols. As stated the Missionary at BOANA has done a considerable amount of work in the area in fostering economic development and it is natural that the people have a strong tie with him. However with the establishment of the Base Camp at BOANA and the Primary "T" School and greater concentration by the various Departments in the area there is evidence to suggest that the view point of the people is being broadened. In particular I am hopeful that the Nawa Council will be able to accomplish a great deal in breaking down this regionalistic approach of the people.

The Council has considerable problems to overcome, particularly that of communication in the mountainous terrain. The Census Division of MOMOLILI is completely isolated, the Councillor commuting to Council Meetings, via Lae, and it appears likely that this group in the near future will request representation on the Huon Council rather than the NAWAE.

The election result is not disappointing when it is considered this is the second election for the Council. It has been my experience that Councillors are returned after their initial terms of office as the people feel he has not been in office long enough for them to either form an opinion of his or the Councils functions.

The query raised under Aid Posts has been referred to the R.M.O., Marobe District.

Mr White shows a tendency to accept and facts on face value only, I suggest that more research both in the field and in the office would have greatly improved this report.


(P.E. Lewis)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTRICT

MOROP

SUB-DISTRICT

AE

PATROL No:-

BOANA PATROL No.1 of 1966/67

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

J.E. WHITE C.P.O.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL

P.F.A. SEEFELD D.O.

AREA PATROLLED

PART WAIN CENSUS DIVISION
PART NABA CENSUS DIVISION

DURATION OF PATROL
PATROL DIARY

7/9/66 to 21/9/66. 15 days
REFER F.O J. No's 40 to 44

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA

DECEMBER, 1965.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL

To Conduct The Nawa Local
Government Council Elections.

6

INTRODUCTION

The Boana area is situated approximately twenty miles north-west of Lae.

It is an area of the usual rugged topography without much relief after leaving the section immediately surrounding Boana station.

The sole purpose of this patrol was to conduct the Nawa Local Government Council elections in the Wain and Naba census divisions. The objective was completed without much incident as only one ward in ten was contested.

Although the area is reasonably prosperous agriculturally I have never seen such a lack of interest in administration work as was shown by these people. Every effort was made by the patrol to stimulate these people into displaying some interest in the council elections but the effort was to no avail.

The future of the council in the area looks to be a little dim to say the least. Even the councillors do not appear to be very exhilarating characters and I doubt whether they could ever be called upon to inspire their people.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTSRECEPTION OF PATROL

The patrol was received with little enthusiasm. On some occasions the councillor was not even present in the village to welcome the patrol.

STANDARD AND TYPE OF HOUSING

A variation in standard of housing was observed throughout the area.

The villages of Bambok, Bangdap, Dzenzan appeared to be of the best standard of those visited during the patrol.

Other villages such as Bandong, Gevak and Bawan do not come up to the same standard, mainly because the constructions have been neglected and many need replacing.

One particular point of note is that on very few occasions villages had a level surface. The surface area inside the villages surrounding the houses was very undulating and rough in places.

The type of housing varied from walls of planks cut by tomahawk in some cases to bamboo thatching in others. Houses were usually constructed a few feet from ground level and the inside of the houses were usually sub-divided into at least two rooms.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The attitude towards the administration in the area was found to be very poor. To quote an example, one could mention Ningiet village. I arrived there one morning to find the village practically deserted. The three villages in this ward (Ningiet, Lawasambulae, Lambaip) had not arrived for the election. The councillor was not there and neither were any village officials. There was no excuse as these people knew of the coming election.

Word was sent out to obtain the councillor who arrived at 5.00 PM in the evening (I had waited all that day). When I asked people present to send word to Lambaip village they at first refused my request saying that the Lambaip people had too far to walk. They eventually sent word at 3.00 PM in the afternoon.

(4)

POLITICAL SITUATION (Cont)

When the councillor arrived he had some poor excuse for not being present earlier and said he had been hunting in the bush.

The next day Lawasambulae and Ningiet villages arrived but Lambaip did not. Four messengers were sent to Lambaip and only one reported back to me. At 6.00 PM in the evening, after waiting two days, I was informed that the Lambaip people had gone to the Lae show.

During my stay at Ningiet, I slept on the verandah of a "house for young men" as the place had no resthouse and there were no washing facilities.

The electoral rolls for Ningiet and Lawasambulae were composed and I then returned to Boana.

This is a typical example of attitude towards the administration in the Boana area.

During the election, one ward in ten was contested. In the other nine wards, the retiring councillor was the only candidate and was automatically returned to office. The people were not interested in standing as candidates and on some occasions even the retiring councillor was in two minds whether or not to stand again.

In fact, even the only contested ward, at Gevak village, was a "walkover".

The main reason for this lack of interest is that the Reverend Bergmann has a stranglehold on the area. To be quite candid, he seems to have provided everything in the area, so in effect one cannot blame the people for "keeping with him".

I inquired at Bandong village as to why most of the coffee was not being picked and marketed and was therefore going bad on the trees. The reasons they gave me were that the walking track to Boana was too steep and rugged (in which I agree) and the price of coffee on the market had fallen.

I held talks with them on the subject of marking a proposed road from Boana to Bandong. However this has many complications and even if marked it would be questionable as to whether the people would be bothered to build it.

AGRICULTURE

The area was found to have plenty of fresh vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes, beans, cabbages, onions and the usual fruit such as bananas and pineapples.

Coffee is the cash crop being developed in the area. All villages have reasonably large coffee gardens and most have a coffee machine for pulping purposes.

Mention should be made of Dzenzan village where I observed the construction of a large coffee tray. The bottom of this particular tray is made from wire which was flown from Madang. The tray itself has a V-shaped portable covering for protection from the rain.

The coffee and vegetables are marketed through a trade store situated at the site of Boana airstrip. It is a very efficient and sizeable store and is fortunate enough to have regular flights each day from Crowley Airways to have the coffee and vegetables regularly transported.

AID POSTS

A complaint was made at Bangdap village that there is no Aid Post to serve this and nearby villages. Apparently there used to be an orderly at Hanobman village close by. However he left a couple of years ago (reason unknown). These people informed me that there is an Aid Post orderly at Mumeng by the name of Kowya/Kipi who would like to start an Aid Post here. Application has been made to the Local Government Council. Could this information please be referred to the Department of Health.

MISSIONS

The Reverend Bergmann is the missionary in this area.

He has an exceptionally strong influence on the area for two main reasons.

The first is that he has been stationed in the area for a much longer period of time than the administration and has done some fine work. He is mainly responsible for the Boana store, situated at the site of the present airstrip, which provides an excellent market for fresh vegetables and coffee in the area.

(7)

MISSIONS (Cont)

The second reason is that these villages have some strong and influential native pastors who are carrying out their "religious tasks" with great enthusiasm and are spreading the gospel among the people.

EDUCATION

Boana Primary "T" School, under the direction of Mr. Mike Owner, has 137 pupils. 116 males and 21 females. Two double classrooms make up the main school buildings.

Mention should be made of Bambek village where I inspected the mission school and found textbooks printed in the Yabim language by the mission, at Madang.

CARRIERS

Carriers were hard to obtain in some areas with women having to be relied on to carry some of the cargo.

Rate of pay was ten cents per hour.

John E. White

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROPETE Report No. 2/66-67

Patrol Conducted by R. J. CARPENTIER

Area Patrolled Part NAGA CENSUS DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by European 11

N. G. Councilors

Duration--From 1/1/1967 to 20/1/1967

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 6/1966

Medical/1965

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol To report on possible extension of Gumbak

Timber lease road.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/2/1967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

14

Ref: 67-6-35

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

26/4/1967.

District Commissioner,

Lae

PATROL NO. (Boana) 1966-67

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- * Memorandum of Patrol No.
- * Patrol Report No. 2 of 1966-67

covering patrol by... Mr. R.E. Campbell

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

* Delete as necessary.



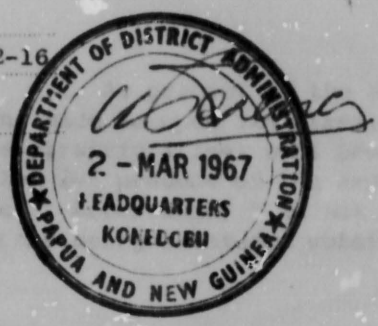
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-35 13

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

67-2-16

JPS/RMR



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

22nd February, 1967.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1966/67 - ROAD
ACCESS SURVEY - NABA AND WAIN CENSUS DIVISIONS

I attach a copy of a report submitted on the abovementioned patrol by Mr. R.E. Campbell, Patrol Officer, together with a copy of covering memorandum by the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae.

2. South Pacific Timbers are planning to exploit timber permits to the north west of Lae. I was approached by their Manager who asked whether the Company could be given a subsidy to build road access into the area. In particular a bridge, either across the BUSU or the SANKWEP Rivers, would be required. Both of these rivers are fast flowing and have problems of access.
3. I accordingly instructed the Officer-in-Charge, Boana, to investigate, my approach being that if such a subsidy was applied for that primarily the area as a whole should benefit long after the Company had ceased its operations.
4. In his report Mr. Campbell notes that the bridging of the Sankwep would involve a bridge of at least a 120' span, an expensive undertaking. He further states, and I endorse his remarks, that that portion of the Naba given access by the proposed road has a poor productive potential.
5. In his report Mr. Campbell underlines the difficult terrain of the area. He suggests that eventually access could be given to Boana by this route. However, I am of the opinion that the road the Company will build to extract timber will be of such a standard that it will deteriorate quickly after the area is worked out, requiring extensive repair and maintenance.

6. At present in the Naba every effort is being made to open the airstrip at Kasanombe. This airstrip I feel will provide adequate outlet for produce of the area for some time to come. Accordingly I am not in favour of the Company being granted a subsidy.

(D.N. [Signature])
a/District Commissioner.

Reference is made to the report of the District Commissioner, Kasanombe, dated 10/11/54, regarding the possibility of a road route to the NABA and NUBU River areas.

It seems that a road could be built, at least so far as NABA, from the NABA airstrip to the NABA area as indicated on the map attached to the report. In the early stages, the provision of a road to the NABA area would be a major step towards the development of a flying base to link up with a road from NABA.

Beyond NABA and NUBU, the road towards NUBU would be outside the NABA area, so that any road built to NUBU would be outside the NABA area. It is suggested that the road should be built to NUBU as well as to NABA.

It is suggested that the road should be built to NUBU as well as to NABA. It is suggested that the road should be built to NUBU as well as to NABA.

I have asked the NABA people to supply me with a plan showing the road route from the NABA airstrip to the NABA area. The plan should show the road route from the NABA airstrip to the NABA area.

A proposal to build a road from the NABA airstrip to the NABA area is being considered.

10-1-1
67-1-4

Subdistrict Office,
Lae Subdistrict,
Lae.

9th February, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
Lae.

BOANA PATROL NO. 2/66-67

ROAD ACCESS SURVEY - NABA and WAIN

Census Divisions

Attached please find a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R.I. Campbell P.O. to assess the possibility of a road route in the SANKWEP and BUSU River areas.

It seems that a road could be built, at least as far as LAMBAIP. From here an extension to BAMBOK and an extension towards BOANA may also be feasible. In the early stages, the problem of crossing the river near LAMBAIP (name unknown) could be met by construction of a flying fox to link up with a road from BOANA.

Beyond GAWAM and WOSOM, the road traverse appears to be outside the TIANKAM Timber area, so that any roads built by South Pacific Timbers would terminate short of these two villages. From there on to LAMBAIP we would be on our own.

Despite statements by NABA people that they are prepared to build the road themselves, I doubt whether we could expect too much sustained voluntary effort, with the result that the Administration would find itself involved in a costly project, or placed in the unfortunate position of having to abandon a partly completed road.

I have asked Mr. Adams of D.A.S.F. to supply me with figures showing present income from the areas which the proposed road would serve, together with anticipated increase in production. With a population (1965 Census) of 10,512 (NABA) and 5,324 (WAIN) I doubt whether foreseeable increases in productivity would justify the cost of constructing such a road. These figures will be forwarded to you upon receipt.

A proposed forest survey towards LAMBAIP may lead to future logging in the area with access roads being built by the logging company. In the meantime

I suggest that a road head at the limit of S.P.T's access roads is all we can hope for. There would need to be a genuine widespread display of self help on the part of the NABA and WAIN people before the Administration should commit itself to even minimal assistance on road extensions.

After your perusal of the report should you so desire I will have the accompanying map re-drawn in ink.

Forwarded for your information and consideration please.

E.G. Hardy
E.G. HARDY

Assistant District Commissioner

10-3-2

Boana Base Camp,
Morobe District.
26-1-67

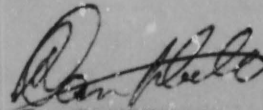
Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
LAE.

REPORT - ROAD ACCESS NARA/WAIN

Attached please find four copies of a report as requested in your 10-1-1 of the 9th January. Also enclosed is a rough sketch map of the proposed route. This is not drawn to scale as there is no equipment in this office enabling me to do a really good original.

I have noted a mistake in the report concerning distances. The unit of measurement referred to as a yard should be 4'6" and not 3'. The distances were ~~gauged~~ paced, not measured and the average of two paces was 4'6", which I have called a yard.

For your information.


R.I. CAMPBELL
Officer in Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

10-1-1

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr. Levis/mkt

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

9th January, 1967

The Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
BOANA.

ROAD ACCESS - NARA/WAIN.

As you are aware, South Timber have a lease to the north of GWABADIK village. They wish now to exploit this area and are seeking Administration assistance in the form of funds to build a bridge across the SANKWEP river.

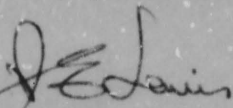
2. In order that this assistance could be given we have to justify any possible expenditure by establishing without doubt that the road will be a benefit to the area. It is no doubt feasible to build a road into the area for the purpose of extracting timber, but can the road be extended into a populated area. Is there the basis for economic development in the area which any proposed road extension would give impetus and benefit the people in the long run as well as the more obvious immediate advantages.

3. There, please prepare yourself for an extensive survey of the area, lasting at least ten days during which you will submit a report on the basis set out below, plus any other related matter which comes to your attention:-

- (1) There are two bridge sites. Investigate both and report on sites, approaches, in general.
 - (2) From these two sites investigate any possible extension of the road which would lead it into a populated area of some two or three thousand people.
3. A feasibility report on all sections of the road, i.e. -
- (a) that part proposed by S.P.T. by passing the GWABADIK village garden land, crossing the Buon river;
 - (b) the extensions to it which lead to any populated area of a nature I have indicated;
 - (c) at all times maintain a traverse sketch of all routes;
 - (d) finally, preface your report with a general summary of the area in respect of:
 - (i) population
 - (ii) economic activities
 - (iii) services lacking in the area
 - (iv) local pressure for the road, particularly in respect of the problem the Naba group
- 10-3-67

(iv) has obtaining land from the Kamkumans.

4. The Administration may assist the timber industry, S.P.T. in particular, but I am sure you appreciate that any assistance will involve a considerable amount of finance which we are not prepared to make available unless the people of the area benefit as well. Your report then is required to be as detailed as possible.



(P.R. Lewis)

Assistant District Commissioner.

Boana Base Camp,
Morobe District.
26th January 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
LAE.

REPORT - ROAD ACCESS - NABA/WAIN

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was to determine the possibility of extending the proposed South Pacific Timber road to their Gwabadiik timber lease with a view to considering possible Administration assistance. If such a road route was found it would provide an access to a market for 4,700 people. These people are only those within three hours walk of a proposed road-head at Bambock. Proceeding beyond this point appears extremely unlikely due to the difficult nature of the terrain.

At present this area has relatively extensive coffee gardens and a large cattle industry. However production and progress are stifled due to the lack of access to a market. The area could also support a large market garden industry which is at present impossible. The road would relieve a great deal of the frustration the people have suffered through recent land use losses to the central people around Lae. This land was a fattening area for the 700 head cattle industry of the area. It will probably be possible to move this project back to the land above and adjacent to Gwabadiik Village, although there are some indications that this piece of land may be taken over by the army. The opinion generally held by the Naba people is that the proposed roadhead site at Bambock has sufficient land for this purpose.

BRIDGE SITES

(a) The bridge site across the Busu considered by S.P.T. is not known exactly, as the S.P.T. representative could not get near it by road. The approximate site is known and this site appears very unlikely and uneconomical as the road approaches are along the Busu river bank for several miles, and well within flood level.

The road is at present washed away in many sections and would necessitate the diversion of the Busu river before it could be reopened. Even at the crossing site there are no high banks which could put the bridge itself out of flood reach. As the river is quite wide here it would require a very expensive bridge which would probably not be very serviceable. Another point which would also have to be taken into account is that a further bridge would also have to be built over the Buom creek. This could possibly be forded in some places instead of putting in a small bridge.

(b) The other bridge site which is favoured by the patrol is across the Sankwep or Melambi, about one hours walk up from the junction of that river and the Busu. In this instance road access to the bridge site is above flood level and the cost of the bridge would be considerably less.

The proposed site is just north of an old snigging track which would be roughly the route of the road down to the river, although the gradient would be very much modified so that heavily laden timber trucks could ascend this bank of the river. This route has already been surveyed down to the river and up the western bank. The gradient on the eastern bank is 1 in 16 and the western bank is about 1 in 10. The eastern bank has one land slip near the top but the sub-surface is rock which should prevent any more serious slips.

Two small creeks which are nothing more than drains have to be crossed on this side also. The western bank is lower and has no watercourse on it. The road would have to be side cut to within about seventy feet from the top where xxxxxxxx it would have to be blasted through a fifty foot escarpment.

On this flat plain there would be no difficulty in building a road. It is about two hours walk to Gwabadik village or two and a half hours to Gawam. This is about 7000 yards for a 2000 foot climb. Any number of possible road routes can be found along this section. Indeed apart from a few sections all that would be required is clearing.

EXTENSION OF ROAD FROM BRIDGE SITES

In the writers opinion the only possible road extension from the Gwabadik area is a route going from Gawam above Musom following the ridge around and down into Lambaip. On this section which has previously been surveyed by Mr. Patrol Officer Gibson the most difficult section is the rock outcrops at the headwaters of the Buom. This section would apparently require a considerable amount of blasting. The area surveyed appeared relatively free of land slides (only three small slips were encountered) however this may not necessarily be the case should the ground be disturbed to build a road. For the greater part of the soil appeared to be yellow-orange clay impregnated with gravel and conglomerate stones. The section nearer to Lambaip village and the section from Gawam to the flat land is heavily impregnated with rocks of a conglomerate nature which makes for difficult road building. A brief description of the sections as per the attached sketch now follows.

Section 1 - 2 Approximately 700 yards of flat ground mostly gravel and clay surface with a few rocks in the last section. This section follows the base of the hill around until the first small creek. The route then descends to the creek by going some 200 yards upstream side cutting all the way down. There could be some problem with land slips in this 200 yard section. This is section 2 - 3.

Section 2 - 3 Approximately 800 yards between two creeks. This ground whilst relatively flat has many large stones which would require blasting. Only small culverts or inverted crossings would be needed here.

Section 4 - 5 Approximately 1800 yards. Soil is mostly yellow - orange clay. The road would have to be side cut all the way. The actual route and length would depend on the gradient allowable. A gradient of 1 in 10 would probably mean 2,500 yards of side cut. Mr. Gibson apparently could not find a route from the creek, however it is felt that if the road route was surveyed further east and higher up, it would be possible.

Section 5 - 6 Approximately 800 yards. This section is reasonably flat following a shelf just above a swamp. The ground is yellow - orange clay with gravel impregnated. This is the start of millable timber. Just what the quality and quantity of this timber is, is not known. It is suggested that the Dept. of Forests could survey this area in an effort to determine if there is sufficient timber to interest a timber company. The people insist that they would be more than willing to sell this timber if it could bring them a road.

Section 6 - 7 Approximately 400 yards show climb to the brow of a ridge. Soil as in 5 - 6. No real problem in this section.

Section 7 - 8 This section is a descent from the brow of the ridge to a wide creek between the two ridges. The descent to the creek and ascent to the eastern ridge would be side cut all the way.

The creek is wide but has very little water. This would be only a ford. A few hundred yards downstream this creek opens out into a wide swamp which is reputed to dry up during the dry season.

Section 8 - 9 A 2000 yard climb to the eastern ridge. Yellow-orange clay, difficult in some places and a few land slips evident. This section follows Mr. Gibson's route.

Section 9 - 10 1400 yards descent. All yellow - orange clay, difficult in sections, side cut all the way.

Section 10 - 11 Approximately 4300 yards side cut following the ridge back. At point 10 route should leave that one surveyed by Mr. Gibson. This section is side cut all the way and would probably be plagued by land slips.

Section 11 - 12 This section is a very difficult section at the headwaters of the Buom creek. No route could be found that would not require extensive blasting in at least four sections of it. Lower down the creeks have deep ravines and approaches are down precipitous slopes. Whilst some sections are good the 50 yard mark, 200 yard mark and 500 and 750 yard marks are almost impossible.

Section 12 - 13 5600 yards of side cut mostly, except the last 2000 yards which follows a ridge top. This section has no real problems except that land slips may occur in the first 1000 yards. This now brings the road route to Gawam.

Section 13 - 14 6900 yards to the Busu river. The survey timber line starts from 600 yards below Gawam. Except for the 700 yards - 1700 yards section the natural gradient would probably allow a road to be just cleared. There are however a lot of rocks in this section which may make for hard grading. There are creeks at 1700 yards and 1900 2300 2500 4200 5400 and 5900 yards. However all these could be forded and in some cases small culverts would probably be best. At the 4300 yard mark the route comes to the eastern bank of the Buom. At no time is it necessary to cross this river.

From Gwamadik village to the bridge site on the Sankep it is two hours walk. The exact road route proposed by South Pacific Timbers is not known, however there is no difficulty in finding any number of routes across this section. A possible route is shown on the sketch which would leave the proposed route above Gwamadik and move in a crescent shape behind a small knoll. This would be about 5300 yards. The bridge site across the Busu would also necessitate a bridge across the Buom. However no bridge across the Buom is needed if the Sankep is bridged.

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from the remarks on the possible route it is felt that a road could be built. However in view of the limited benefits and the obvious excessive costs the construction does not appear warranted.

A bridge across the Sankep would open up approximately 5000 acres of land that would probably be suitable for grazing 2000 head of cattle if it were cleared and planted with improved pastures. This would solve the land shortage problem for cattle projects that the Kaba people are now experiencing. This is the only benefit to be gained by the area as a whole. The people of Gawam, Gwamadik, Kusom and Kwapsanek (population total 605) would then have an access to a market for fresh vegetables. However the existing road systems probably already provide this for these people.

Perhaps the only aspect to be considered is the possibility of timber in sufficient quantity and quality to interest a timber company in building a road into the xx area to extract this.

3

If this is possible then consideration should be given to extending this road to Lamai and even Soana. It is felt that the section of road from Soana to Lamai would not be more expensive than the proposed Soana - Lamai access road and it would be of far more benefit to the area. A road route has already been surveyed from Soana to below Gumbum (see locality map) by Mr. Gibson. and from Lamai to the river there appears little difficulty. The main problem would be in finding an approachable suitable bridge site for both sides.

The people from the Naba have indicated that a roadhead at Bamok would be sufficient to serve the Naba area and part of the Main. I personally think that the section from Lamai to Bamok is no easier than the section Lamai to Gumbum which would be far more beneficial to the area. The Naba people have stated that they intend to work out the Gawan - Lamai section even without Administration assistance. At present approximately 30% of the adult working males are absent from the area. This is caused partially because of a large population in a small area which by its rugged nature could never be a very productive area. A road along the proposed route would give impetus to an increase in coffee production, market gardening and the cattle industry. However even if the area's full potential were ever realised its productivity could never justify the terrific expense of building this road unless there was an added incentive such as a timber company building large sections of it to extract timber.

If a timber company did build a road from Gawan to near Lamai then the combined productivity of the Main and the Main would probably justify the expense of extending it to Soana.

The section of road from the Busu to Lamai would be at least in excess of 30,000 yards. I.M.M. South Pacific Timbers would probably build 4000 yards whilst exploiting their present lease. This patrol attempted three other routes none of which appear at all possible. All ended on precipitous rock slopes. It is felt that this route, whilst extremely expensive, is the only possible route. It is recommended that any bridge built, should be across the Bankwep and not the Busu. Approaches to the Busu are all very bad and a bridge would prove to be unjustifiably expensive. Two 60 foot box frame girder bridges would be sufficient to bridge the Bankwep.

For your information.



R.I. Campbell
Officer in Charge

DIARY

- 11th January '67 Departed Boany 12.30a.m. Arrived Gevak 4.00p.m.
Overnight at Gevak.
- 12th January '67 Departed Gevak 6.30a.m. Arrived Kasanombe 2.00p.m.
Drizzling rain, no work on airstrip site which
was inspected. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 13th January '67 Departed Kasanombe 7.00a.m. All day trying to
find route from airstrip site to Karangadoan.
Carrier time 4 hours. Overnight at Karangadoan.
- 14th January '67 Departed Karangadoan 7.00a.m. Arrived Kemen
1.00p.m. Rested during afternoon.
- 15th January '67 Sunday observed at Kemen.
- 16th January '67 Departed Kemen 7.00a.m. all day following old
hunting track. Return to Kemen late afternoon.
- 17th January '67 Departed Kemen 7.00a.m. arrived Lambaip 8.00a.m.
Discussions with people re possible road route.
Walked down to river over possible road route.
Return during afternoon.
- 18th January '67 Departed Lambaip 6.00a.m. All day following
possible road route. Arrived Masom 6.30p.m.
Carrier time 6 hours. Overnight at Masom.
Departed Masom 6.00a.m. Followed possible road
route to Gajah. Arrived 4.30p.m. Carrier time
2 hours.
- 19th January '67 Surveyed possible road route to Gwabadik 6 hours
Carrier time 4 hours. Overnight at Gwabadik.
- 20th January '67 Departed Gwabadik 8.00a.m. arrived Melambi 10.00a.m.
1 1/2 hour walk from Melambi down to Kusu River
Bridge. Thence to Lae.

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Page 2

2

DIARY

- 11th January '67 Departed Boam 10.30a.m. Arrived Gevak 4.00p.m. Overnight at Gevak.
- 12th January '67 Departed Gevak 6.30a.m. Arrived Kasanombe 2.00p.m. Drizzling rain, no work on airstrip site which was inspected. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 13th January '67 Departed Kasanombe 7.00a.m. All day trying to find route from airstrip site to Karangadoan. Carrier time 4 hours. Overnight at Karangadoan.
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- 15th January '67 Sunday Observed at Kemen.
- 16th January '67 Departed Kemen 7.00a.m. all day following old hunting track. Return to Kemen late afternoon.
- 17th January '67 Departed Kemen 7.00a.m. arrived Lambaip 5.00a.m. Discussions with people re possible road route. Walked down to river over possible road route. Return during afternoon.
- 18th January '67 Departed Lambaip 6.00a.m. All day following possible road route. Arrived Mison 6.00p.m. Carrier time 6 hours. Overnight at Mison. Departed Mison 6.00a.m. Followed possible road route to Gawan. Arrived 4.30p.m. Carrier time 2 hours.
- 19th January '67 Surveyed possible road route to Gwabadik 6 hours Carrier time 4 hours. Overnight at Gwabadik.
- 20th January '67 Departed Gwabadik 8.00a.m. arrived Melambi 10.00a.m. 1 1/2 hour walk from Melambi down to Busu River Bridge. Thense to Lee.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MCROBE Report No. BOANA No 5 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by C.A. STEWART C.F.O.

Area Patrolled NARA and MOMALILI C/DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 22/5/1967 to 22/6/1967

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept/1966

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS and Revision of the COMMON ROLL
Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/8/1967

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ula

67-6-65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling ask for
Mr JPS/CER



Department of District Administration.

Morobe District,
LAE.

4th October, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

15

BOANA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1966/67

I refer to your 67-6-65 dated 28th
September 1967.

- 2. I apologise for having omitted a copy of memorandum 67-1-4 of 21st July 1967 from Assistant District Commissioner, Lae. I now attach this.
- 3. Action has been taken in regard to the sections under Livestock, paragraph three, and Health, paragraphs two and three.

G. N. ASHTON)
a/District Commissioner

ula

16

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

21st July, 1967.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

Boana Patrol No. 5/66-67
Naba and Momalili Census Divisions - C. Stewart C.P.O.

Attached please find the report of a patrol to the Naba and Momalili Census Divisions conducted by Mr. C.A. Stewart, C.P.O., being Boana 5/66-67.

- 2. The main purpose of the patrol, namely Common Roll revision, was successfully achieved.
- 3. Lack of prompt action by Public Health Department in dealing with the whooping cough epidemic is regrettable, but it is understood that a medical patrol has recently visited the area, which should help re-assure the Air Post Orderly there.
- 4. Mr. Stewart has applied himself well to his work and has submitted a good report.
- 5. Camping allowance claim is attached.



C.G. HARDY
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Copy: Officer in Charge,
Base Camp,
BOANA.

Mr. C. Stewart,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

67-6-65

28th September, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Morebe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1966/1967.

Your 67-2-16 of the 8th August, 1967, refers.

I do not seem to have a copy of the comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae and do not know whether any action has been taken with regard to the sections under Livestock, paragraph 3 and Health, paragraph 2 and 3.

I was interested to read Mr. Stewart's comments under Local Government. It appears that the people have an understanding of the Council and what it is doing. Mr. Stewart's comments as regards the choice of a candidate for the House of Assembly are also interesting.

Mr. Stewart has submitted a well compiled report on this patrol. He has obviously taken an interest in local affairs and the report makes interesting reading.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 65
12



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

JPS/CEB



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-16

Department of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

8th August, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

BOANA PATROL NO. 5 - 1966/67
NAPA AND MOMALILI CENSUS DIVISIONS -
MR. C.A. STEWART, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Report on the above mentioned patrol submitted by Mr. Stewart is attached herewith, together with Village Population Register and copy of comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Lae.

2. The purpose of the patrol was revision of the Common Roll and this was successfully carried out.

3. The report is quite well typed and presented and Mr. Stewart shows signs of developing good powers of observation.

(D. J. ...)
a/District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-2-5
If calling ask for
Mr

Dept of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
L A E.
11th July, 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
L A E.

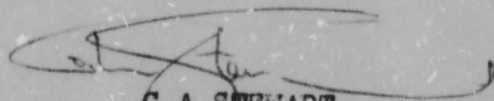
PATROL REPORT BOANA No. 5 1966/67

NABA - MOMALILI CENSUS DIVISIONS

I have to report that I have completed a Patrol of the NABA and MOMALILI Censu Divisions:-

Officer Conducting	C.A.STEWART C.P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by	
Europeans	Nil
Natives	Nil
Area Patrolled	NABA - MOMALILI C/Divisions
Duration of Patrol	NABA 22-5-67 to 9-6-67
	MOMALILI 14-6-67 to 22-6-67
Number of days	NABA 10 days
	MOMALILI 9 days
Area last Patrolled by	September 1965
D.D.A.	1/ Revision of the Common Roll
Objects of Patrol	2/ Revision of Census (NABA only)
	3/ Routine Administration

For your information please.


C.A.STEWART.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION

The main object of this Patrol was to revise the Common Roll for the 1968 House of Assembly Elections. The NABA Census Division was also censused, but I was unable to census the MOMALILI due to the fact that I was only supplied with the Council Tax Register.

The last few days of the MOMALILI section of the Patrol were spent at SINGAJA and BULU Plantations issuing forms connected with the House of Assembly Elections.

There are some 32 villages in the NABA Census Division and the vast majority of these villages are over 3,000 feet above sea level. The Division covers an area of approximately 250 square miles. The Sarawaket Ranges form the Northern and Eastern boundaries, whilst the Sanem and Busu Rivers delineate the Western and Southern Boundaries.

The MOMALILI is a small Census Division with a population of less than 1000 people in seven villages and a number of small hamlets. I originally intended to Patrol the whole of the MOMALILI area, but heavy rain and swollen rivers forced me to turn back at KWAMU village. However, seeing that I was only Revising the Common Roll in this Division the Patrol was not unduly hindered as I was able to assemble all the village officials and revise the Roll with their help.

DIARY.

- 22-5-67 Departed from BOANA at 1100hrs and arrived at BAWAN at 3.00 p.m. Overnight BAWAN
- 23-5-67 Departed from BAWAN at 8.00 a.m. and arrived at TEWEP at 12.15. via GEVAK. Censused and revised the Common Roll for KIAKUM. Overnight TEWEP.
- 24-5-67 Censused and revised the Common Roll for TEWEP and then departed for SAKALAN at 11.15 a.m., arriving at 12.15. Censused and revised the Common Roll for SAKALAN. Overnight SAKALAN.

DIARY (Contd)

- 25-5-67 Censused and revised the Common Roll for SILIMBANG and MOGOM and then one hour fifteen minutes on to YALUMBANG. Censused and revised the Common Roll for YALUMBANG. Overnight YALUMBANG.
- 26-5-67 Censused and Revised the Common Roll for SEPERAGAMAN and then one hour forty five minutes onto AWEN. Overnight AWEN.
- 27-5-67 Censused and revised the Common Roll for AWEN. Unable to revise the Census TUKWAMBET because no Government Register available, revised the Common Roll only. Departed for BAINDUONG at 1.45, arriving at 2.45. Overnight BAINDUONG.
- 28-5-67 Sunday. Censused and revised the Common Roll for Bainduong during the afternoon. Overnight BAINDUONG.
- 29-5-67 Departed BAINDUONG at 8.00a.m. for KWEMBELING, arriving 8.30. Censused and and revised the Common Roll for AKANDANG and KWEMBELING and then returned to BAINDUONG. Overnight BAINDUONG.
- 30-5-67 Censused and revised the Common Roll for ANKAMAP at BAINDUONG and then on to KISITUEN. Inspected the village and the cattle project during the afternoon. Overnight KISITUEN.
- 31-5-67 Censused and Revised the Common Roll for KISITUEN and then on to KASANOMBE, arriving at 3.45p.m. Overnight KASANOMBE.
- JUNE
- 1-6-67 To DOKALING to census and revise the Common Roll for DOKALING and MISALABAMAN. Returned to KASANOMBE in the afternoon. Overnight KASANOMBE.

DIARY (Contd)

2-6-67

Completed the second half of the census and Common Roll for KASANOMBE and then departed for MOMSALOM. Arrived at MOMSALOM mid-afternoon. Overnight MOMSALOM.

3-6-67

Censused and revised the Common Roll for MOMSALOM. To ZITARI arriving at 1.00p.m. The majority of the village were in their garden's so I postponed the census until the following day. Overnight ZITARI.

4-6-67

Censused and revised the Common Roll for ZITARI. Worked on the Common Roll during the afternoon and night. Overnight ZITARI.

5-6-67

Departed at 8.00a.m. for SAMANZING, arriving approximately 11.00a.m. Censused and revised the Common Roll after lunch. Overnight SAMANZING.

6-6-67

Censused the village of BILIMANG and revised the Common Roll and then onto SAMBUE, approximately five hours walk away. Arrived at SAMBUE at 3.15p.m. Overnight SAMBUE.

7-6-67

Revised the census and Common Roll for SAMBUE. Inspected the Mission Primary T School. To GAWAN over a very poor road. Censused the village of KWAPSANEK at GAWAN. Work on the Common Roll at night. Overnight GAWAN.

8-6-67

Censused and revised the Common Roll for GAWAN and MUSOM, then 2 1/2 hours onto GWABADIK, arriving at 3.00p.m. Overnight GWABADIK

9-6-67

Censused and revised the Common roll for GwabadiK. Departed at 10.00p.m. for the BUSU Road bridge, thence by Landrover to IAE.

DIARY (Contd)

- 10-6-67
to
13-6-67
14-6-67
- In LAE.
- Departed from LAE for TALI at 8.45a.m. Upon arrival at TALI it was found that the road from TALI to KAISIA was impassable due to heavy rain. Went across to HOBU where due to a shortage of carriers I was forced to sleep overnight. Overnight HOBU.
- 15-6-67
- Departed from HOBU at 9.00a.m. and arrived at KAISIA four hours later. Revised the Common Roll with the help of the village officials. Overnight KAISIA.
- 16-6-67
- From KAISIA onto KWAMU, four hours away. Revised the Common Roll with the help of the Councillor and village officials. Also revised the Roll for BUSUNG and NUMENGA. Overnight KWAMU.
- 17-6-67
- Revised the Common Roll for MCMALIII and ZEZAGING at KWAMU with the help of the Councillor and village officials. Overnight KWAMU.
- 18-6-67
- Arrived at MELANPIPI at 12noon after 3 1/2 hours walk from KWAMU. Revised the Common Roll with the help of the village officials. Overnight MELANPIPI.
- 19-6-67
- Departed MELANPIPI for HOBU via KAISIA. Arrived at HOBU at 12noon. Transported by Landrover to SINGAUA Plantation. Talks with the plantation owner re- the assembling of the Plantation labourers for the distribution of Form A. Overnight SINGAUA.
- 20-6-67
- Filled out and distributed form A to the majority of the Plantation Labourers. Onto BULU plantation, arriving at 2.00p.m. Unable to assemble the Labourers as the majority of them

DIARY (Contd)

11-6-67

were working out on the plantation.
Overnight BULU.

Assembled the BULU Plantation workers and issued the completed form A tickets. Work on the MCMALILI section of the Common Fall during the afternoon. Travelled on the M.V. Melissa back to SINGAUA, arriving at 8.00p.m. Overnight SINGAUA

12-6-67

Completed working with the final few labourers at SINGAUA and then proceeded to LAE per Land Rover.

END OF THE PATROL.

VILLAGES

Generally the villages visited were clean and well maintained. In nearly every village there was evidence of new houses or houses under construction or repair. Some men are going to lot of trouble to incorporate European designs into their houses. As far as possible I refrained from carrying out village inspections and told the people that they were now at a stage where they should not need to be inspected and warned but should attend to the village hygiene and cleanliness of their own free will. However, any outstanding cases were dealt with and an effort was made to make an example of the offenders

There is virtually no problem with fresh water in these villages and some people have made good use of bamboo water reticulation schemes.

In one village pigs were seen to be roaming freely. The same village had quite a high death rate in young children. The people were told that the number of pigs in the village could possibly be the cause of the high death rate. This had the desired effect on the people and they promised to rectify the situation immediately.

AIRFIELDS

The airstrip at KASANOMBE is close to completion. The people are showing a great deal of enthusiasm in the project as they are beginning to realise what an advantage it will be to the area. At present cash crops or Trade goods have to be carried in or out over rugged mountainous paths.

There was a strong feeling that a government station should be established at KASANOMBE

AIRFIELDS (Contd)

after the completion of the airstrip. This station could administer the NABA and MOMALILI Census Divisions while BOANA looked after the ERAP and WAIN. This would seem to be a good idea, although complications would arise with the NAWAE L.G. Council.

There are no airstrips in the MOMALILI Census Division.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural potential of the NABA is high and with the opening of the airstrip at KASANOMBE their will be greater incentive for the people to further develop this potential. There are already a few enterprising men in the area who are showing what can be done with this potential. One man at KISITUEN, across the valley from KASANOMBE, runs cattle, sheep a fish pond, coffee and a small vegetable garden. He has established a small business for himself and buys raw coffee from the nearby villages and puts it through his own pulper and dries it himself before selling it at a profit.

Coffee is the main cash crop in the NABA although I feel that the people should be encouraged to establish vegetable gardens as the demand for fresh vegetables will increase with the completion of the large Army establishment close to LAE.

The MOMALILI is not as well off mainly because of the lack of population and transport. Teak has been introduced into the area but from the look of the forest it does not seem to be receiving much attention. It seems that the early enthusiasm for the project has worn off and little interest is now shown in the venture.

Coffee is still the main fallback with an estimated 250,000 fully mature trees in the area.

The MOMALILI people used to go to the LAE Market but with their truck off the road with monotonous regularity in the last 12 to 18 months very few of them now make the effort.

LIVESTOCK

The NABA Census Division has quite a few head of cattle but I am afraid that the exact number could not be obtained as none of the owners questioned had any real idea of how many he owned.

LIVESTOCK (Contd)

From reports received it would seem th at the cattle population is decreasing and it is know wonder. At the village of SAMBUE I was informed that the village was going to hold a sing-sing when they opened a Trade Store in a few weeks time. The villagers were going to kill their one and only bull to eat at the feast. I tried to explain that this was not practical but the only answer I got was that they did not want to kill a cow because they carried the calves.

There are also a number of sheep in the Division and on a number of occassions I was asked if I could help a village obtain extra. All the cattle and sheep paddocks are well fenced and the cattle appear to receive adequate attention.

The people of the MOMALILI also have a few head of cattle but I am led to beleive that these cattle/are kept in the NABA Census Division. There are no sheep in the MOMALILI division.

The only other livestock are the normal pigs, dogs and fowls although I did notice a couple of tame cassowary birds in one village in the MOMALILI Census Division.

HEALTH.

Health in the NABA Division was good with very little sickness except for the ever present goitre and a few chest complaints. Most of the goitre cases are now confined to only the most isolated villages of the NABA Census Division with only the rare cases in other villages. The village of YALUMBANG was exceptionally bad for goitre with even young children being effected.

A .P.O.s in the NABA are doing a good job in both the carrying out basic first aid and schooling the villagers in hygiene. However, I feel that there is a need for extra Aid Posts. At present there are only four Aid Posts servicing a population of nearly 11,000 people. many of the villages are at least a hard days walk from the nearest Aid Post. The ex - A.P.O. at SAMBUE asked if he could be reinstated. I am notsure of his previous history but from what I could learn from village books I beleive that he was sacked for failing to carry out his duties. However he now seems to have learnt his lesson and

HEALTH (Contd)

is at present giving free medical attention to neighbouring villages with medicines supplied to him by the A.P.O. at MOMSALOM.

The MOMALILI Census Division seemed to be healthier than the NABA, but here again there is need for at least one more Aid Post. As it is at present the one Aid Post serves the entire census division. Even though it has a small population the villages are spread out over a large area with many hours walking between villages. The present A.P.O. is doing a good job under the conditions and has the backing of the MOMALILI people. However, the A.P.O. had an unfortunate experience not long ago when he reported an outbreak of whooping cough to LAE but nothing was done about it, resulting in the death of over ten young children. This has upset the A.P.O. as he feels that he will be held responsible by both the Government and the MOMALILI people.

EDUCATION.

The NABA is well off with schools having the Government schools at BOANA and HOBU. HOBU was established primarily for the MOMALILI Census Division, but it also draws a number of pupils from the BUSU river villages in the NABA census division. Mission schools are also well established and doing a reasonable job. I was asked by the mission teacher at the SAMBUE Primary school to come and inspect his school and also give a short talk to the school children. I was surprised at the standard of the school and the obvious intelligence and keenness of the pupils.

As mentioned, the MOMALILI Division has the Government school at HOBU. At present this is the only school in the Division that is available to the children as for some reason the village mission schools seem to have closed down. The Head-Teacher at HOBU tells me that the children of the MOMALILI are generally below average intelligence and the possible conclusion is that this area has been lacking in suitable educational facilities for some years.

CARRIERS

Carriers were easily obtainable in both census divisions.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Except for the road into the NABA from BOANA to TEWEP, all roads in the NABA Census Division were in good condition and well graded. I was lucky in that I did not have any rainfalls during the time I was patrolling in the NABA. Some of the mountain paths could become quite treacherous after rain.

I used the road from HOBU to get into the MOMALILI and found it more suitable than the road in from TALI. This road is not officially recognised as a government and has not been well cut. However, the MOMALILI people use this road regularly and the continuous use has turned it into a fair sort of walking track. It is about an hour shorter than the walk in from TALI.

MISSIONS

The Lutheran Mission is the main mission influence in both of the Census Divisions. The Mission is very well established in the NABA Census Division as is shown by the number of expensive, corrugated iron, sawn timber churches. The MOMALILI in contrast has very little to do with the Missions and the influence is far from strong.

The Mission school in the village teaches in KOTE for two years at the end of the pupils graduate to one of the Mission Primary T Schools at either Sambue or BOANA.

REST HOUSES

All the Rest Houses used were in good condition and well maintained. On a couple of occasions I slept in the Councillors house.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The Patrol was well received in all villages. However, it was unfortunate that part of the Patrol clashed with a NAWAE Council General meeting as this meant that some Councillors were not present in the village when the Patrol arrived. Fresh food was always supplied in large quantities at all villages.

COMPLAINTS

Only three complaints were brought forward during the entire Patrol and these were settled satisfactorily at village level.

THE NAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

It was pleasing to Patrol in an area where the Council influence is strong and there is obvious enthusiasm for the Council. Even in the remotest villages of the NABA the people were well aware of the Council and what it was doing. At the village level not a great deal has been done as yet, but, the people are satisfied that their money is being spent sensibly and are showing a sense of pride in their new Council Chambers at EOANA.

The Councillors are well established in their respective electorates and those met were intelligent and carrying out their jobs successfully. On most nights the Councillors and village committeemen would come to the rest house to have an informal discussion. It was pleasing to see the amount of interest shown in the House of Assembly by the village men. Hardly a discussion went by that did not have something to do with the House of Assembly. It was depressing however, to see the attitude towards their present member and their plans for the next elections. The majority want a European for their member in the House of Assembly and there was even the suggestion that some persons would not bother to vote if a European candidate was not standing. I had lengthy discussions with the people on this matter trying to convince them that a native was capable of holding such a position and of holding it successfully. There is the general feeling that the present member is a failure and therefore so will his successor unless he is a European. They have the idea that the area will be completely transformed if a European is elected. I am not sure how the people can be convinced that a native would be suitable, but I feel sure that the next native candidate will have to be well educated if he is to stand a chance. This observation is only based on the NABA and MOMALILI Census Divisions but the persons who were most in favour of a European were the Councillors and village committeemen and it could be assumed that this discussion has gone on with the Councillors in the ERAP and WAIN census divisions at the NAWAE Council general meetings.

SINGAUA AND BULU PLANTATIONS.

After completing the MOMALILI section of the Patrol I was transported by Land Rover to SINGAUA Plantation where I issued form A's to all of the plantation employees and their wives. The following day I walked to BULU Plantation five

SINGAUA AND FULU PLANTATIONS

hours walk away, to issue form A's to all plantation labourers and their wives.

I returned to SINGAUA the next day per the M.V. Melissa and then to LAE by Land Rover.

CENSUS

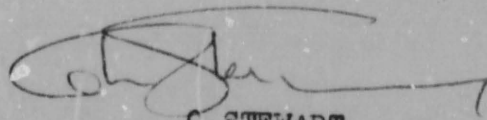
The revision of the census was carried out for all NABA villages except TUKWAMBET as I was not supplied with the necessary register to conduct a census in this village.

No census was conducted in the MOMALILI. The Common Roll was revised in both Census Divisions.

CONCLUSION

The NABA census division is progressing well even with the high absenteeism of male adults. The people are energetic and willing to work to advance themselves. The airstrip at KASANOMBE is the focal point of activity at present and the plan is that a large community Trade Store will be established next to the airstrip to act as a buying agent for NABA produced vegetables and cash crops.

The last patrol report on the MOMALILI said that the division was receiving considerable attention from all departments. This position has just about reversed and the area is now receiving very little attention as can be shown by the attitude towards the whooping cough epidemic. See health) The area has not been fully censused since mid 1964. D.A.S.F. has had a patrol through the area quite recently. The people are also complaining that they are not receiving enough attention from the missionaries. However, the area is still progressing and it is pleasing to note that a number of the male adults absent at the time of the last patrol have now returned to the village



C. STEWART.

Cadet Patrol Officer

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 6 / 66-67
 Patrol Conducted by R I CAMPBELL P.O.
 Area Patrolled WAIN and Part NABA CENSUS DIVISIONS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
 Natives Nil
 Duration—From 12/6/1967 to 27/6/1967
 Number of Days Sixteen
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept 1966
 Medical Sept 1965

Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol Revision of Common Roll, Political Education
Census Revision - Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/9/1967

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

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

67-6-70

19th October, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1966/1967.

Your 67-2-16 of the 19th September, 1967, refers.

2. The above Patrol Report and comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae, are acknowledged with thanks.
3. Mr. Campbell appears to have carried out his duties in a competent manner and has compiled an interesting report.
4. It is realised that the material on Political Education may be too sophisticated for many areas of Papua and New Guinea. However, where this is the case, officers must simplify the material and the booklets and leaflets will serve as a guide so that the information being given will be constant throughout the Territory.

(T. W. Ellis)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 6. 70

JPS/CEB



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-16

Department of District
Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

19th September, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

BOANA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1966/67 -
WAIN AND PART NABA CENSUS DIVISIONS -
MR. R.I. CAMPBELL, PATROL OFFICER.

Attached herewith please find a copy of report on the above mentioned patrol submitted by Mr. Campbell, together with a copy of comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Lae Sub-District. This was a short patrol and Mr. Hardy's comments cover most aspects.

2. The attitude of the Boana people in regard to voluntary work on the Boana airstrip is common throughout the area patrolled. The airstrip at Kasanombe can be completed to D.C.A. standards within one or two months by concerted effort, but here again the people in the vicinity of this important new airstrip are very slow to volunteer their labour.

3. The fact is that these mountain people are becoming so money conscious that it is plain that they have no interest in performing volunteer work even when such work is essential to their own economic advancement. It should be noted however that over \$6,500 has been donated by the people of the Boana Administrative area for the purpose of assisting in the construction of a road from Boana to the Markham Valley. The people have assured us that they will supply their labour free of charge if the construction of such a road is commenced.

The people do indeed appear to expect much from the Coffee Marketing Societies now being established by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Campbell's remarks about the lack of understanding by the people in the workings of a Marketing Society will be brought to the attention of the District Agricultural Officer.

5. Mr. Campbell's comments under the heading "Political Education" are particularly interesting. His complaints of the sophistication of the Political Education material distributed to date, have been made by other outstation officers. It appears unfortunate that material of an altogether simpler type was not prepared for our use among the more remotely situated people in the Territory.


D. W. ASHTON
District Commissioner

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The patrol undertook to stimulate interest in the approaching House of Assembly election, by giving talks and asking and answering questions.

These people, although under European influence since German days remain comparatively unsophisticated. The workings of the Administration and the House of Assembly apparently appear too complicated to arrest either their interest or concern. Both are lumped together under the general term 'Gaman' and the people are content or resigned to allow their members to negotiate the intricate and remote paths of national politics and administration. To this end they feel and did express their conviction that their present member has failed them mainly because he is not European and not sufficiently educated to represent their interests in the House of Assembly.

For this reason they have been exploring the possibility of electing a trustworthy European candidate to the next House of Assembly. Unfortunately, apart from the officer in charge of Boana there are no Europeans eligible to contest for the proposed Kawao electorate. The people speak in several villages if they could enlist the services of a European from outside the electorate.

Upon learning that the Nawa area (i.e. Naba, Nain, Erap & Nonallil census divisions) was proposed as a new electorate, the people appeared quite satisfied and although invited not one person registered any form of objection. To date there has still been no objection registered. The Nawa area has been notified of this amendment through Council Meetings, patrols and the Council and Congregation newsletters.

No interest at all was shown in the booklet 'Sowi Fin ds his Country' or the series of leaflets 'Government in Papua & New Guinea'. They are far too sophisticated for these people. However, they are religiously disseminated firstly through the council and later by the patrols in accordance with instructions. These leaflets distributed previously through the council were not to be found on the arrival of patrols in the villages. When off-handedly questioned about them no one appeared to know what I was talking about. When questioned directly the councillors usually replied 'Ai tina ai stap nabau'. Apparently the meaning is lost in the concentration that is required to read and translate them.

Only one man appears to be trying to gain endorsement of the people to nominate for the elections in 1968. He is the ex manager of the Boana Trade Store, Mr. Hangerare of Karangadean Village Naba Census Division. He has been attending meetings in the Upper Naba area. It is not yet known if he has any real support. As yet there have been no indications at all of any other person considering nomination. The present N.H.A. does not appear likely to stand again.

There are no indications of activity by political parties or movements in the area.

Mr. Hangerare has on occasions complained about the lack of opportunity for indigenous businessmen in starting business concerns in the Nawa area. He maintains that the European businessmen who come to Nawa have no trouble starting up, but natives are never allowed to get on their feet. He then gives the example of their intention of buying out Crowley Airways that was 'apparently' investigated by the Administration and quietly forgotten.

Notes

Although the census statistics have not yet been compiled, the census will be furnished to you after the appropriate distribution.

Although the census statistics have not yet been compiled, the census will be furnished to you after the appropriate distribution. Another 1200 of the 15-20 year age group is absent. A shortage of manpower is being experienced in the village. The population is not very healthy, especially in the physical or mental.

Conclusion

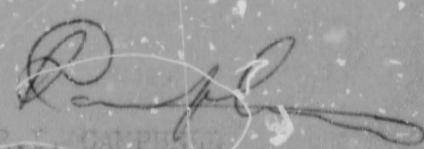
Relatively sophisticated conceptions of political development in the territory do not appear to be effective in this area. Explanations of electoral procedures is the only topic which elicits any response. Their requirements of the next candidate for the House of Assembly elections indicate their intention to delegate political responsibility to village and council level to compete for power. It also appears to indicate that rational policies are too sophisticated and remote to really concern them.

Apparently interest lies only in the visible benefits obtained by the representative. In some villages, the people stated that only areas with surplus land could make any progress.

A shortage of manpower, difficult terrain, lack of access to markets and low returns for their produce appears to be causing a disillusionment amongst the people.

They are now placing their faith in the establishment of a coffee marketing society which they expect will significantly increase the returns for their produce. Unfortunately their enthusiasm initially to the establishment of this society apparently convinced the Department of Agriculture that an education programme was not necessary. It is doubtful that the people really understand much about a society, and that their enthusiasm stems from reports of workers returning from other areas.

Co-operation between Administration Departments is unfortunately not very good and unless improved, can only have a detrimental effect on the people.


P. S. CAMPBELL
Officer in Charge

ROADS & BRIDGES

There are no vehicular roads in the area. However the people of Gumbot have started building a tarred road from their village to Boana. At this stage construction has had and has been ground to a halt. The road at present does not exist, it is connected to neither Gumbot nor Boana.

The rest of the area is connected by walking tracks in generally poor condition. Maintenance is obviously carried out only periodically and is of little help. Also the critical shortage of manpower is the main cause.

The new road is being built by a contingent of the F.I.A. who are engaged by their construction of a footbridge over the bush below the station. Unfortunately they have more faith in their engineering skills by the advice from the local people and the central pillar is only a week before it and the rest of the 10' high structure was destroyed by a rising and racing river.

River crossing is hazardous during the wet season and usually has to be effected far upstream in the bar waters.

MISSIONS

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Gumbot is the only church in the area and enjoys considerable respect and following. Church meetings take priority over all other meetings for the general public. A recent council tax collecting team was advised not to go to a certain area as all villagers had gone to a church meeting.

Fortunately both the council and the Administration have respect of the people and general co-operation of the mission.

REST HOUSES

Some villages have ceased to maintain rest houses and accommodate patrol personnel in the councillors houses or house passengers which are used for all visitors. Newly constructed houses for councillors usually have an additional guest room which in most cases is much more comfortable than the old rest house. It also gives an excellent opportunity to have informal talks with the councillor and village representatives.

Police escorts have not been provided for any patrols since 1963 and this fact has probably caused the virtual disappearance of the old Haus Hills. Certainly none are now maintained.

RECEPTION ON PATROL

As usual the patrol was well received. This patrol had a special receipt to visit all villages in the area as some villages have not been visited in the past few years. These villages obviously appreciated this. Some villages have been in the habit of assembling at a central village, obviously the patrolling officers have been under the impression that the villages are close by. One case it was found that two villages which had since the late 1950's been assembling at a central village were 1 1/2 and 2 hours walk away.

COMPLAINTS

All complaints brought to the patrol were of a domestic nature and were settled at village level. No serious complaint was brought to the attention of the patrol.

1/

AGRICULTURE

Lacking any known mineral deposits, timber stands or industry, the economic growth of the area is determined solely and entirely on agriculture. The main cash crop is coffee of which some 120 tons were flown out to Lao in 1965. No accurate figures are available for 1966 due to the fact that coffee was sold to different buyers and was not all flown out. Some was carried down to the Namhan Valley and transported by road to Laos. The crop is suffering from generally poor prices (12¢ per lb. at the airstrip at Boana until recently) and waning enthusiasm of the growers who have long distances to carry their products to Boana for a relatively small return. The quality of the coffee appears to be deteriorating too, probably caused by poor processing.

The villages within a hours walking distance of Boana grow fresh vegetables which are flown out to a Lao market. The people resent the fact that vegetables for which they receive 2¢ a lb. are finding their way to the counter at prices in excess of 20¢ per lb. This industry is handicapped by lack of supervision.

The only other agricultural industry introduced in recent years is cattle. Unfortunately lack of supervision, lack of finance, excessively rough terrain, no access to market, overstocking, poor pastures and primitive equipment make cattle an excessively expensive status symbol.

Pigs and poultry are as usual in evidence throughout the area and are unfed and uncared in the traditional village condition.

Dogs are kept for pets and hunting.

HEALTH

Village sanitation is fairly reasonable, latrines and rubbish pits are in abundance on the edges of the villages and appear to be in regular use.

Seven Aid Posts are operated in the area, each one treating about 1000 people. All appear to be maintained at an acceptable level and all receive just sufficient co-operation to carry on. They certainly do not enjoy the co-operation they really need. Perhaps when the Council Hygiene Committee is working properly it may change the situation.

EDUCATION

The only English teaching schools in the area are at Boana. The Lutheran missionaries run a Primary School for pupils up to Standard Two. The Administration Primary 'A' School carries these pupils through to Std. Six. There are no higher schools in the area.

Most villages have Lutheran Mission schools teaching in Kote. The schools usually run four year courses.

Almost every child in the area has the opportunity to attend one of these schools.

CARRIAGE

Carriage is transported on a village to village basis. The ruling rate is 10¢ per hour. Great difficulty is experienced in getting carriers to move off the station. Once in the field it is not so difficult, however it is evident that they are not really willing. Perhaps the people may be alleviated if carriers were paid more. The area has remained the same for many years and in an area that is constantly being controlled and has such a high number of absentees, it is not surprising that the people might feel they are doing voluntary work which is apparently not very enticing to them.

5/4

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled lies N.W. of Lae in the foothills of the Struwig Ranges. It is drained by the fast flowing Kasi River and its tributaries. Although the highest point in the area is Mt. Bangetta at 13,000' above sea level, there are no villages above 6,000'. Most villages are between 2,000' and 5,000'.

The patrol was marred by incessant rain, which was only to be expected as June, July and August are the wettest months.

For convenience and to meet a completed date for the revision of the Common Roll, this patrol covered the more villages closest to the main Census Division. This allowed the Kasi patrol to complete its work in 19 days instead of the usual 28 days.

The primary purpose was political education and revision of the Common Roll. It was found more convenient to completely revise the census to complete the latter.

As far as the objects of the patrol are concerned it is felt that it was successful. No untoward incidents occurred.

DIARY

For the patrol diary see Field Officers Journal Police No. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Mr. Patrol Officer R.J. Campbell held at Sub District Office and District Office Lae.

REVISION OF COMMON ROLL

As stated above it was found convenient to revise the roll from the Census books which were brought up to date on patrol. This was straight forward and did not present any problems. The completed roll has now been forwarded to the District Commissioner Lae, for his attention.

VILLAGES

All villages, having been forwarded, were clean, tidy and 'bugless'. Heavy undergrowth had been beaten back near latrines and canopies looked like freshly made gardens with the freshly transplanted flowers beginning to wilt.

Housing has neither improved nor deteriorated. Most permanent houses have plank walls and floors and Kuni roofing. Sometimes woven bamboo surfaces for a floor and bamboo or pandanus fronds are substituted for the roof. Sleeping quarters are invariably elevated on poles about 4' off the ground. The underfloor area is not enclosed. The central feature is of course the traditional square clay fire floor. The better established residences usually have a kitchen outside. This is not elevated but uses the ground as its floor.

Most villages are located within a few hundred yards of drinking water, only a few have to travel further afield to obtain drinking and washing water.

AIRFIELDS

The only airfield in the area patrolled is that at Soana. This is a category 'C' all weather strip.

Instructions issued by inspecting officers of the Department have not been carried out. The people refuse to do any work on the strip to bring it up to D.C.A. Specifications. They accept the responsibility for general maintenance, but do not have the funds to undertake major alterations except voluntary workers. Work is only with the closure of the strip will the people be moved into some sort of action.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone

Our Reference... 67-141
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Bosnia Base Camp,
Morobe District.
28-9-67.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District of Ise,

PLANNED REPORT BOANA No. 5 1966/67

MAIN - HABA CENSUS DIVISION

I wish to report that I have completed a patrol of the
Main Census Division and part of the Haba Census Division.

Officer Conducting:	R.I. CAMPBELL P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by:	
Europeans:	Nil
Natives:	Nil
Area Patrolled:	Main - Part Haba Census Div.
Duration of Patrol:	12/6/67 - 28/6/67
Number of Days:	sixteen Days
Area Patrolled by D.D.A.:	September 1966
Agriculture:	May 1967
Health:	September 1965
Objects of Patrol:	1. Revision of Common Roll 2. Political Education 3. Census Revision 4. Routine Administration.

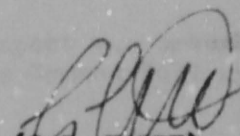
2.

t which they are prepared to co-operate with the Administration in fostering that advancement.

CENSUS: The absentee rate is higher than the District average and does have adverse social and developmental effects, however it is hard to see what sort of counter-attraction this mountainous, poor endowed area can offer men who are already enticed away from it by lucrative employment and or the pleasures of a parasitical existence in Lae.

POLITICAL EDUCATION: Lack of political sophistication here is not really surprising when one considers the long established influence of the Lutheran Mission, which one suspects has done all the thinking necessary for these people in matters from outside their traditional environment.

Camping allowance claim is submitted for your approval please.


(G.C. HARDY)

Assistant District Commissioner.

C.C. Mr. R.I. Campbell,
Lase Camp,
BOANA.

Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
BOANA.

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
Department of District
Administration,
LAE.

GGH/DH

12th September, 1967.

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

BOANA PATROL NO. 6 OF 1966/67 - MAIN AND PART NABA
CENSUS DIVISIONS - R.I. CAMPBELL, PATROL OFFICER.

Attached please find the report of a patrol to the Main and part of the Naba Census Divisions of the Boana administrative area conducted by Mr. R.I. Campbell, Patrol Officer.

Delay in submitting this report was brought about by work involved in revision of the Common Roll and Council duties.

DIARY: You will note that the Diary has not been submitted as per standing instructions and I have instructed Mr. Campbell to submit typed copies of his Diary. Meanwhile, to avoid further delay in submission of this report, it is forwarded without the Diary.

VILLAGE HYGIENE: One wonders to what degree promulgated standards of hygiene are accepted for their own sake when one reads such reports as this one of "Window Dressing" for a patrol's benefit. Obviously it will be a long time before such people become fully hygiene conscious.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK: Introduction of commercial cattle raising in this mountainous region without the prior existence of roads suitable for driving cattle or any likelihood of such roads in the foreseeable future, seems of very doubtful value.

Stock are carried in as calves and are fated to life long exile once they become too heavy for portage by humans or light aircraft and serve either as a status symbol or the centre-piece for village feasts. Use of milk and milk products has not caught on, except for a small dairying venture alongside the Boana Airstrip.

CARRIERS: I doubt if an increase in the payment of carriers would have any long lasting effect on the people's present attitude. This area has not been patrolled any more intensively than many other similar areas in the Territory, although it is true that patrols by other Departments have tended to originate at Boana, the only reliable airstrip.

Recent action to have patrol starting points diversified will alleviate the call on the people in the immediate vicinity of Boana to some degree. The whole question hinges on how genuine the people are on their desire for advancement and the degree

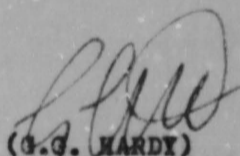
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Base Camp,
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