

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 10

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1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1962/63

WAU

ASEKI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Wau 1-62/63	W.L.Smith	Kapau-Kaba Census Division incl. Nanima R. area
" 3-62/63	A.R.James	Wau, Bulolo Valley and adjacent areas
" 4-62/63	A.R.James	Biangai - Biaru
" 5-62/63	A.R.James	Upper Watut Census Division
Aseki 1-62/63	R.I.Campbell	Kareeba - Indivi Census Div.

Headquarters



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 1 of 62/63

Patrol Conducted by W.L. SMITH P.O.

Area Patrolled KAPAU / KABU WAU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. D. TUCKER, E.M.A. for 30 days
MR. R.M. LEE CPO for 55 days

Natives 8 MEMBERS P.P.N.G.P. 1 N.H.O.

Duration--From 25/7/1962 to 6/10/1962

Number of Days 87

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES for 30 days

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 8/1961

Medical 6/1962

Map Reference See P.P.N.G.P. map

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census, Extend Administration
Influence, Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/12/62

[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

Administration
Press Statement
No. 29.

Port Moresby,
February 21, 1963.

NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL SOUTH OF MENYAMYA.

(Statement by the Director of Native Affairs, Mr. J.K. McCarthy.)

An extended Native Affairs patrol through country south of Menyama made by Patrol Officer W.L. Smith, found that there has been a very big improvement in the attitude of the primitive people of this area. In his report, Mr. Smith says during the 34-day patrol it was obvious that the people had begun to understand the aims of the Administration and to realise that these were in their own interests. Whereas on previous patrols some of the tribes, probably through fear, had been suspicious and belligerent, most of them were now coming forward readily, seeking advice and assistance.

At several hamlets the men asked that the name "Kukukuku", generally applied to the linguistic groups in the Menyama area and adjoining country, should not be used, as in their language it had a derogatory meaning. They accepted Mr. Smith's explanation that the name had no such meaning when used by others outside the area, and it was now so widely used it would be difficult to eliminate the term. But the people said despite this the name should be dropped as it was abhorrent to them. There had been numerous disturbances on plantations when their men had been called "Kukukukus" by fellow workers or employers, and it was important to all the people of the Menyama area that it should not be used. Instead they would take the name of their local areas, such as Menyamas, Upper Watuts, Kaintibas and Asekis. They said the term Kukukukus had no connection with any group, but had arisen from outsiders who were unaware of the offence it caused.

During the patrol so many groups raised objection to the term "Kukukuku" that a special gathering was held at Aseki to discuss the matter. Mr. Smith says it was strong evidence of the people's new confidence in the Administration that they should ask for such a meeting and seek the government's help on a matter which was obviously very important to them. Already employers and other Europeans at Wau are ceasing to use the name.

In country previously visited by a number of patrols, and where Agricultural field teams have introduced coffee growing, there were two deputations by Aseki women asking that their rights in established coffee plots be protected when settlements were reached on intra-clan land disputes. Mr. Smith says this readiness to come forward publicly and state their case was an indication of the progress already made from primitive tribal standards which traditionally require that women remain in the background. However, in this area the women consider the growing of coffee as their province, and their interest is in part responsible for the people's keen desire for economic development.

In other less advanced localities where the people had avoided previous patrols and others had shown passive resistance, there was a complete change of attitude to Mr. Smith's party. Entire communities came to the overnight camp sites, bringing

(over)

ample food for sale, and many persons sought medical treatment for minor ailments. At the Hau'Agini hamlet twenty men who a year ago threatened to attack a patrol, came out to meet Mr. Smith and guide the party through the food gardens and scattered homesteads of their area, then offered help in setting up camp. Throughout the patrol only one group was not co-operative when asked to assemble for census revision, and in contrast their immediate neighbours welcomed the patrol and brought in large quantities of food.

Several very primitive groups were visited and told Mr. Smith they wanted to come under the "hand" of the Administration, but before being censused wished to build Government Rest Houses for the use of patrols and cut tracks through their area.

Throughout the whole of the region covered by the patrol a network of walking paths has been cut, and there has been a marked improvement in the general appearance of the homesteads and hamlets. Many minor disputes were brought to the patrol's attention and were settled by amicable discussion.

Although the Aseki people were formerly involved in intermittent tribal fighting this appears to have ceased. Only one serious crime was reported, and this originated out of a matrimonial quarrel.

The biggest problem now is to settle age-old land disputes which have greater significance in the minds of the people today as they are becoming aware of the economic value of land.

During the patrol Mr. Smith visited the new Patrol Post at Kaintiba at the southern limit of the Menyamya linguistic area. On his return trip he found a new track which cuts the time between Menyamya Station and Kaintiba to two days hard walking, instead of three to four over the old route.

Within the Aseki area 9,053 people have been recorded in census books and there is an additional estimated population of around 2,000.

A Patrol Post is now being established at Aseki by Mr. Smith. This is within the general area administered from the Wau Sub-District headquarters.

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MIGRA

In

F

67-6-11

5th February, 1963.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962/63 - WAU:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

The particularly good covering comment leaves little to say except to express satisfaction with the manner in which the patrol was organised and conducted.

I feel sure that the comprehensive patrol instructions contributed largely to the success of the patrol.

Location of a track which can be followed between Aseki and Kaintiba which is so much shorter than the other track is indeed fortunate.

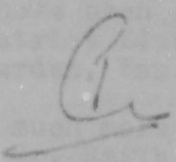
Census taking will in fact have to be pushed forward and names entered on tax census sheets in order that these people can be included in the common roll, even if there have to be drastic changes at a later date.

The intrusion of economic crops into the people's traditional organisation will no doubt increase the women's prestige.

It is agreed that the present administrative set up should be followed until something better can be worked out.

Really first class work by all officers involved.

c.c. The Public Relations Officer,
KONEDOBU.

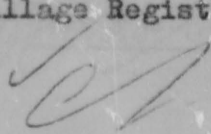

(W.R. DISHON)
Acting Director.

Suggest you might find suitable material for press release.

8/2/63.

(W.R. DISHON)
A/Director, Native Affairs.

c.c. Mr. Sippe - See page 20 for correction Village Register.





DNA:RES TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-11.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-3



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

21st December, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT
NO. 1 of 1962/63.

The attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. W. L. Smith, Patrol Officer is forwarded.

The covering comments submitted by Mr. K. Walters, Assistant District Officer adequately cover this report of a very fine and arduous patrol carried out by Mr. Smith.

It is extremely gratifying to note the very great progress made in this area over such a brief space of time and the huge increase in the numbers appearing for census gives a clear indication that these people no longer have any fear or doubts about the aims of this Administration through the activities of its patrolling officers in the field.

Since compiling his report, Mr. Smith has moved into Aseki and is now in the process of establishing a Station there. This should not be a very lengthy process as the airstrip, which is usually the longest task in establishing a Station of this nature, has already been completed.

I am hopeful of fairly rapid development in the area administered from Aseki even though the people are very backward.

Extracts from the report have been submitted to the District Agricultural Officer, District Education Officer Regional Medical Officer and Mining Warden, Wau.

The report would convey much more to the reader if a map had been submitted with it. Mr. Smith will be asked to forward a map of the area as soon as possible so that it may be incorporated with the District map which is at present being amended.

The subject of appointment of Village Officials has been taken up by separate correspondence.

A copy of the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.O. WAU.
Mr. W. Smith, ASEKI.

(D. W. ASHTON)
District Officer.

regular patrolling of the area, a reasonable accurate census should be possible in a near future.

The headquarters of the KAPAU and KIBI River areas has received much more attention than the lower areas and these people are now living peacefully and increasing their standards development.

67-1-4

KW/DM. The deputations of women to the Sub-District Office, W A U. Morobe District. 14th December, 1962. District Officer, Department of Native Affairs, District Office, L A E.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 62/63.

Please find enclosed the report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer W.L. Smith recording his observations during a patrol to the Kapau/Kabu Census Division. He was accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.M. Lee for part of the patrol until he was recalled to Wau to take over the duties of relief clerk. Mr. Lee had an excellent opportunity to gain experience in patrol duties both in the routine task of census revision and general administration of a settled area and also of observing the procedure required to contact and patrol an area where administration influence is only now commencing.

The bulk of the patrol stores were flown to Aseki - where the airstrip has been developed for Otter aircraft operations. Using Aseki as the base, the patrol operated out from this point to reduce the number of carriers that would have been required to sustain a patrol of such a lengthy duration in the field.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation in the NANIMA River area has improved greatly and the reception given the patrol and the contact made indicates that the area is settling down. Previous information from this area indicated that trouble may occur when future patrols operated in the area. I anticipate that this change of attitude has probably occurred due to the increase of patrol activity in the KAINTEIBA area, following the killings in the YABA area for which a number of men were apprehended by patrols and also with the establishment of the Patrol Post at KAINTEIBA.

I agree that with the difficulties encountered with censusing these type of people that it is much better to defer recording of names until such time as the people themselves come forward willingly. To attempt a census without their co-operation only means that a collection of worthless unpronounceable names is recorded which is impossible to re-check. I have not encountered nor heard of people more difficult to census than these people. The good contact made with the uncensused groups on this patrol and with additional

The fact that an additional 2000 people were recorded indicates the amount of hard work that Mr. Smith has put into the job of revising the census. To compare can be made with the present figures as an estimate of the amount to be censused. This will give the census division a total of

regular patrolling of the area, a reasonable accurate census should be possible in the near future.

The headwaters of the KAPAU and KABU River areas has received much more attention than the lower areas and these people are now living peacefully and increasing their economic development.

The deputations of women to the patrol to seek assurances concerning coffee plots is good to note but I do not consider that it can be taken as an indication as to a change in their status as I found the women in the ASEKI area had a great deal to say concerning the ownership of crops that they had planted. The men were very pleased to divert the boundaries of the ASEKI station, at the time of the survey, when they were subjected to the angry females whose gardens they intended to include within the proposed boundaries.

The term KUKUKUKU rankles all the people of this linguistic group despite assurances that it is not derogatory. Mr. Ipa Champion when Director of District Services and Native Affairs indicated that the name KUKUKUKU was given to the people who came from the mountains to raid villages in the KEREMA coastal region. I believe that its meaning then was "the wearers of cassowary bones". On numerous occasions I have pointed out to these people that the term did not originate with them and that a term in one language whilst quite correct in that language may be obscene in the speakers language. Instances of this occur between Pidgin and Motu. However the name KUKUKUKU is being dropped by employers in the Wau area and the people are being referred to as WATUT, MENYAMYA or ASEKI people. No doubt it will be used derogatorily by alien groups who realise the abhorrence with which the people regard it.

Crime reported to the patrol was not great and was suitably dealt with. The woman referred to was involved in a matrimonial dispute when her husband took a second wife. She killed her child by hanging and then attempted suicide. She was convicted of wilful murder at the last Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court at Wau and the sentence of death was recorded - no commutation of the sentence has been received to date and she has been transferred to the Corrective Institution Port Moresby.

No doubt other crimes were not reported to the patrol, especially in the new areas, however, once the Patrol Post at Aseki is established, the officer will be within easy access to all people and crime will be reported immediately.

For an area that has not received a great deal of attention, I am quite pleased with the present situation and look forward to a steady improvement and increase in development in the spheres of administration.

CENSUS.

The task of revising a census of these people is not one to be envied as it calls for great patience on the part of the officer to persevere in obtaining the correct names of the people. It is not made any easier by the fact that the people give fictitious names or the change of name that occurs during initiation and the use of the old name is then forbidden.

The fact that an additional 2040 people were recorded indicates the amount of hard work that Mr. Smith has put into the job of revising the census. No comparison can be made with the present figures as an estimated 2,000 remain to be censused. This will give the census division a total of

11,000 people and with the KABU-INDIWI Census Division coming under the control of the ASEKI Patrol Post a population in excess of 12,000 will be administered from the Post.

When more information becomes available for the area, I intend to have the officer-in-charge at ASEKI prepare a submission for the breakup of the census divisions into more convenient census divisions. The present divisions were made before sufficient information was known.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

It is pleasing to note the development in the area due to the efforts of the Agricultural Field Workers. Agriculture Officers have visited the area twice in the past 12 months during a survey of village agriculture required for the Food & Agriculture Organisation survey. ASEKI will probably solve the local problem of transportation, however, the cost of air freight will considerably reduce the return to the producer. Coffee appears to be the only economic crop suitable for the area in the foreseeable future.

A point of interest is the high rainfall for this region - records kept by the Lutheran Mission at ASEKI over the past five years indicate that the annual rainfall is averaging over 170 inches per year. Rainfall for Wau and Menyama averages approximately 75 inches per annum.

LABOUR POTENTIAL.

Labourers from the area are already at work in the Wau area and are regarded as suitable workers by the employers. The main employer at Wau, New Guinea Goldfields Ltd. has indicated that they are prepared to employ more of these people as their present Highland Labourers finish their terms of employment.

I consider that recruitment of labour from the area should remain in the control of the Administration and that no recruitment by private persons be encouraged. //?

LAND.

Disputes over land rights and boundaries are prevalent throughout the whole of the Census Division and there does not appear to be any easy solution.

Where the parties can come to an agreement over boundaries, I consider has much greater chance of being successful than a Court decision which causes ill feeling amongst the followers of the losing party. If the parties agree on the boundary the legal position will not enter into it, if both parties observe the boundary the dispute will have been concluded satisfactorily.

With the establishment of ASEKI we will now be in a position to determine usufructory rights in the Court for Native Affairs and ensure that the decision of the Court is observed. I do not desire to become too involved in land disputes as the possibility exists that the officer will spend far too much of his time investigating land disputes with neglect occurring to his other duties.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Every effort should be made to encourage and stimulate the people into constructing well graded tracks and it is pleasing to note that the less contacted areas are building tracks on their own initiative and these people will be assisted with the provision of additional tools.

No vehicular roads exist in the area, however, with the large population consideration should now be given to encouraging the people to build light traffic roads which will benefit them in later years for the transporting of produce. The task will be difficult with the rough terrain and high rainfall throughout the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The opening comments by Mr. Smith adequately sums up the capabilities of the existing Village Officials and for this reason I submit that no further confirmation of appointments be made until additional information is known about the people concerned.

HEALTH.

Due to the remoteness of the area and lack of medical facilities available, the health position appears reasonable. The infant mortality rate will decrease as the health services and awareness of the people improves - little can be done at the moment until a Medical Assistant can be provided to patrol the area thoroughly and at regular periods.

I have discussed the Aid Post at ASEKI with Mr. Collins of the Department of Public Health Lae and have suggested that when the Patrol Post is established that stores and supplies be forwarded direct from Lae.

I also discussed with Mr. Collins the possibility of defining the areas in which the Medical Assistants stationed at Wau and Bulolo will be responsible. At the moment patrols from both places are overlapping and both Medical Assistants have recently visited this area - whilst this in itself is good and no harm occurs, I consider that a more efficient job could be done if each of the Medical Assistants was responsible for a separate defined area and the possibility of confusing instructions occurring with the people would be minimised.

EDUCATION.

No Department of Education schools have been established in the area. Mr. Smith has not recorded the medium of instruction being used at the Lutheran Mission at ASEKI, however, I anticipate that the school would be registered and receive assistance from the Administration.

The New Tribes Mission activities in the field of education have not made a great impression in the area and I cannot foresee any great results coming from their efforts. Their teachers are untrained and to my knowledge the "schools" that they are operating are not ~~ever~~ registered by the Department of Education.

CONCLUSION.

It is far too early to try to establish the position of the Territorial Border and in the meantime I concur with the remarks on the Administration of the NANIMA River area coming under the control of Aseki. Later when more information of the whole area is obtained, it will be possible to determine the border, however, to do so now will only confuse the people.

The weather during the patrol was not the best and I commend Mr. Smith for the manner in which he conducted this patrol and his presentation of the report. Further valuable information has been obtained about the census divisions and I intend with the establishment of the Patrol Post to increase patrol activity in the area to the utmost.

KW/DK. Claim for camping allowance for Mr. Smith for the period of the patrol is attached, for your action please. Mr. Lee's claim for camping allowance was submitted to you for payment earlier.

Forwarded for your information and comments please.

Mr. W.L. Smith,
Patrol Officer,
W.A.V.

W.A.V. PATROL NO. 1 OF 1962/63

K. Walters
K. WALTERS. *per D.*
Assistant District Officer.

As discussed, you are to proceed to the KAPAU-KAHU area with a patrol in that area. You will be accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R. Lee who will be under your instructions and immediate supervision at all times and I require you to ensure that Mr. Lee receives adequate instruction in the correct performance of operating a

Encl. 01.

A Police escort of 8 members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary will accompany your patrol to provide escort.

Funds of £200 have been provided by the District Officer, Lee for the patrol and you may draw a cash advance for this amount from the Sub-District Office here.

I have attempted to obtain an Otter aircraft to cover yourself and Mr. Lee and your patrol stores to ASKEI aerodrome. However, advice has now been received that the Otter will not be available and therefore it will be necessary for you to walk to ASKEI and your patrol stores will be forwarded by MYTC aircraft to ASKEI early next week.

There are a number of U.N.T.A payments to be made at the Lutheran Mission at ASKEI. Please check the relevant file and extract and receipts for payment and draw a cash advance to cover these payments.

You will need to use ASKEI as a base camp and I suggest that you conduct the patrol to NANIMA River area on the first stage of the patrol, as it will be necessary to use a permanent line of carriers to visit this area. After visiting NANIMA River, return to ASKEI and replenish your patrol stores and then if convenient visit the KAU River area, where again permanent carriers may be required. On completion of these two stages return to ASKEI and complete the remainder of the KAPAU-KAHU Census Division and return to the various villages and using village to village movements where possible. Estimated duration of the patrol will be approximately 10 days.

The main object of the patrol will be to check the status of those villages that have previously been visited on the NANIMA River and Lower KAU if the people present in the area for census you may record a census, however, if you find that they are still wary of assaults, contact yourself with the area and being headcounts only.

COPY.

DIRECTOR DISTRICT Koro 67. 6/11

For Attachment to my 67-2-3

9/21 Dec 62

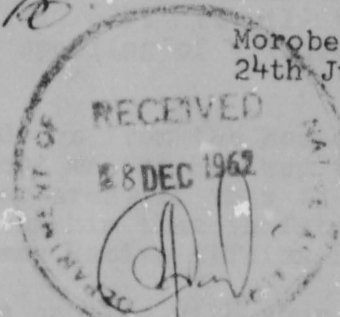
67-1-3

Sub-District Office,
WAU.

KW/DM.

Morobe District.
24th July, 1962

Mr. W.L. Smith,
Patrol Officer,
WAU.



WAU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1962/63.

As discussed verbally with you, I require you to proceed to the KAPAU-KABU Census Division and conduct a patrol in that area. You will be accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R. Lee who will be under your instructions and immediate supervision at all times and I require you to ensure that Mr. Lee receives adequate instruction in the correct performance of operating a patrol.

A Police escort of 8 members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary will accompany your patrol to provide escort.

Funds of £200 have been provided by the District Officer, Lae for the patrol and you may draw a cash advance for this amount from the Sub-District Office Wau.

I have attempted to obtain an Otter aircraft to convey yourself and Mr. Lee and your patrol stores to ASEKI aerodrome, however, advice has now been received that the Otter will not be available and therefore it will be necessary for you to walk to ASEKI and your patrol stores will be forwarded by AZTEC aircraft to ASEKI early next week.

There are a number of N.M.T.A payments to be made at the Lutheran Mission at ASEKI, Please check the relevant file and extract and receipts for payment and draw a cash advance to cover these payments.

You will need to use ASEKI as a base camp and I suggest that you conduct the patrol to NANIMA River area on the first stage of the patrol, as it will be necessary to use a permanent line of carriers to visit this area. After visiting NANIMA River, return to ASEKI and replenish your patrol stores and then if convenient visit the KABU River area, where again permanent carriers may be required. On completion of these two stages return to ASEKI and complete the remainder of the KAPAU-KABU Census Division and return to Wau via the various villages and using village to village carriers where possible. Estimated duration of the patrol will be two months.

The main object of the patrol will be revision of the census of those villages that have previously been censused. In the NANIMA River and Lower KABU if the people present themselves for census you may record a census, however, if you find that they are still wary of assembly, content yourself with lining them and making headcounts only.

Endeavour to visit all centres of population in the area impressing on the people the aims of the Administration.

I require you to submit an amended map of the area with particular attention to the requirements of the District Officer (memoerandum 48.1.3 of 18/7/62). It will be necessary to pay particular attention to the spelling of village names and also the location of each village.

I have received no advice from the Medical Assistant, Wau who I understand is at present making his way to ASEKI to accompany you to the NANIMA River area, if this is correct he may do so, however, I intend to inform him that in future I require advice when he wishes to accompany Native Affairs Patrols.

At all times exercise caution with your dealings with the people in the NANIMA River and lower KABU area and if a situation arises that you are not capable of dealing with do not hesitate to withdraw and advise me of the circumstances immediately. Contact with these people has been extremely limited and you may find that they have overcome their curiosity and timidity and may resort to aggressiveness.

Land disputes will be brought to your notice in large numbers, if they can be settled between the parties concerned, do so, but do not commit yourself to becoming involved with them when you realise that you will have to make a decision on usufructory rights. We are not in a position to enforce the decisions, and I anticipate that the Patrol Post at ASEKI will be established this year and then an officer will be able to devote more time to this problem of land disputes.

Routine administration will be carried out in the more settled areas of the division and where necessary action may be taken in the Court for Native Affairs. In those areas of little contact, do not become involved with tribal warfare apart from explaining to the people to desist from fighting as again we are too far removed from them to police the area at the moment.

During your visit to the NANIMA River area make an assessment of the population, the location and their position as regards the Territorial Border. If you consider it advisable you may visit the new Patrol Post at KAINTEBI for a discussion with the Officer in Charge regarding the administration of the NANIMA River area and the people and locations which are being administered from that Post.

A stamp advance of ten shillings value or stamps may be obtained from this office and you can take advantage of the Lutheran Mission aircraft visiting ASEKI to forward mail to me. Reverend Eidam has confirmed that for urgent traffic you may use their equipment at ASEKI. I leave it to your good judgement to restrict the use to urgent traffic only.

I have requested that a Portable Transceiver be made available, but this is not available at the moment and the District Officer will be forwarding it to ASEKI in the near future with complete operating instructions and proposed schedules for the Lae zone centre.

If you anticipate that the patrol be in the field longer than two months and you require additional patrol stores, contact me and I will arrange to have the stores flown to ASEKI.

Please supply me with a list of the Village Officials in the Census Division and any further recommendations required.

Any problems you have, please discuss before your departure.

Good trip.

(Sgd.) (K. WALTERS)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr. R. Lee.
Cadet Patrol Officer,
W A U.

c.c. District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

WLS/DM.

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Morobe District.
7th November, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
W A U.

WAU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1962/63.

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the KAPAU/KABU Census Division including the NANIMA RIVER area.

Duration -	25/7/62 to 19/10/62	87 days
Officers Accompanying -	R.M. LEE Cadet Patrol Officer	55 days
	D. TUCKER European Medical Assistant	30 days
Personnel accompanying -	8 members R.P & N.G.C	
	1 Native Hospital Orderly	
Last Patrol -	D.N.A. entire May/June, 1960	
	D.N.A. part July/August, 1961	
	P.H.D. part June, 1962.	
Objects -	Revision of Census.	
	Extend Administration influence	
	Routine Administration.	


W.H. SMITH.
Patrol Officer Grade 1.

INTRODUCTION.

It is thought that the 37 days in the field enabled all objects of the patrol to be carried out.

Although only four groups were initially censused this patrol, a substantial increase in recorded population was noted. Wau Patrol No. 11 of 59/60 censused 7,013 persons. This patrol recorded 8,897. The increase due mainly to people from the more settled groups appearing for census for the first time.

Throughout the following comments, when comparisons are required they will be made with Wau Patrol Report No. 11 of 59/60 rather than with Wau Patrol No. 1 of 61/62. As the latter was of a special nature and was concerned primarily with the NANIMA area.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, R.M. Lee accompanied the patrol for 55 days. Mr. European Medical Assistant, D. Tucker, also accompanied the patrol, for 30 days.

ASEKI was used as a base, and was found to be fairly centrally sited. The patrol was supplied by an Otter Charter and later by a Cessna Charter.

The patrol visited KAINTEIBA Patrol Post in regard to the Administration of the NANIMA River area.

It is thought that this patrol adequately covered the entire Census Division and visited many groups, although censused, for the first time.

This Patrol Report should be read in conjunction with the Patrol Report made by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, R.M. Lee.

DIARY

July, 1962.

- 25th Departed Wau 6 a.m. by truck for Bulolo thence Slate Creek. Mr. C.P.O. R.M. Lee accompanying.
Difficulty experienced in obtaining carriers, finally secured sufficient and proceeded to ANDORORA, 1 hour arriving 4 p.m.
- 26th Finally at 9.15 a.m. carriers had arrived and patrol proceeded to ANDORORA, 4 hours. Heavy rain.
- 27th Again insufficient carriers, shortage due to local people taking coffee to Slate Creek. Left Mr. Lee to wait for carriers and self proceeded over EKUTI Range and thence to KOBAKINI arriving 3 p.m. in heavy rain. People here and enroute advised to wait for Mr. Lee and cargo.
- 28th Departed KOBAKINI in light rain at 8 a.m. Proceeded to ASEKI via IACOBEL, HIAKWATA, ANWEIWUNGA and ANGABUNA, 7 hours. Met by Mr. Tucker B.M.A. who was expecting us by air on the 25th. Heavy rain. Mr. Lee arrived Aseki 6 p.m.

- 29th At ASEKI. Heavy rain p.m.
- 30th Inspection N.P. & N.G.C. detachment. Airtrip inspection. Light rain and low cloud all p.m. visibility down to 50/100 yards.
- 30th At ASEKI. Court for Native Affairs. Sub-District.
- 7th Repairs to Rest house and Police Quarters. General Discussions with local people. Mr. Lee arranging carriers for permanent line. Repeat of yesterdays bad weather.
- 31st Proceeded to ASEKI Village with Mr. Lee and Mr. Tucker. Census revised, 31 new names recorded and villagers medically inspected. Village inspected and minor disputes arbitrated. Returned to station, heavy rain from 11 a.m. on.
- 5th August, 1962
- 1st Medical check by E.M.A. At ASEKI. Advised via Lutais Radio to expect aircraft on Friday. Dispute between Lutheran Mission Evangelist and New Tribes Mission worker settled out of court. Investigation into death of a male child from KOKI Parties sent to Wau, probable unlawful killing charge. Light rain all p.m.
- 2nd Proceeded to WINDOWI Village with Mr. Lee and Mr. Tucker. 30 minutes early walking from ASEKI. Census revised of WINDOWI and WANGAIL. Medical check by E.M.A. Village inspection. General talks on the Administration aims and economic development. Returned ASEKI 3.30 p.m. Adultery complaint settled out of court.
- 3rd At ASEKI. Inspection of station boundaries, provisional siting of houses.
- 10th Inspection of Aid Post. Heavy rain p.m. visibility down to 100 yds.
- 4th At ASEKI. First good weather for a week. T.A.A. Otter charter arrived ex Wau, with patrol stores. Rev. Eidan returned ex Lac, discussions p.m. Football between patrol staff, mission personnel and local villagers.

- 5th Observed at ASEKI. Heavy rain p.m.
- 6th Departed ASEKI 8:30 a.m. and proceeded to OIWA Rest House, 5,625 ASL, 1 1/2 hours climb on muddy track. Attempts to call Law on A510 unsuccessful.
- 12th Census started but interrupted by heavy rain. Talks with Luluai regarding land disputes with the Langimar people of the Menyemaya Sub-District. Langimar people of the Menyemaya Sub-District visited.
- 7th Completed Census of OIWA 96 new names recorded. Proceeded to HAKO Rest House, 5,800 ft ASL, 1 hour easy walking on well graded track following side of ridge and crossing numerous small creeks which all had bridges. Good reception on arrival and ample food brought in for carriers. Short talks with villagers before being interrupted by heavy rain. Lengthy talks at night with Luluai, Elders and Mission Teacher. Constable KOMBERRA ill during night with fever and hallucinations. Mr. Lee revised census of HAKO, 51 new names recorded. Medical check by E.M.A. Village Inspection. Court for Native Affairs convened. Minor disputes arbitrated. General talks to people. Proceeded to AIUWA Rest House, 1 hour on a level well graded track that follows ridge with a final steep descent to rest house at 4,450 ft. ASL. Light rain on arrival. Talks with people from AIUWA and BAKIA, this Rest House serves both groups.
- 9th Constable KOMBERRA to Menyemaya with detainees and to seek further medical treatment for himself. Mr. Lee, revised census of AIUWA, and Medical check carried out by E.M.A. BAKIA Creek panned and one trace of gold found. Ample food brought in for purchase, salt and matches, the most popular items of trade. Informal talks with people re Law and the Administration aims.
- 10th Proceeded to BAKIA, 45 minutes on well graded track. Alt. 4,100 ft. ASL. Census revised. Village inspected, neat and tidy, the best seen so far. Continued on to POKU a further 45 minutes, 4200 ft. ASL. Lengthy talks with assembled villagers. Well received. Ample food available for purchase. Heavy rain late p.m.

At KAINTIBA. - 5 -

- 11th At POIYU. 11th. Disposition with
Patrol Officer REAFON regarding the
Inspection R.P. & N.G.C. Escort. Census revised,
96 new names recorded. Medical check by E.M.A.
Village inspection. Heavy rain p.m.
- 12th At KAINTIBA.
Proceeded to PEISU, 4,547 ft. ASL, good track.
Patrol well received, 20 men from KAINYIMBA near
the junction of the Kapau and Kabu Rivers, visited
the patrol. 7.15 p.m.
Ample food in for purchase, informal talks. Heavy
rain p.m.
- 13th At PEISU.
Census revised, 31 new names recorded, BATY'NU
people had their names extracted from the PEISU
book and are to be issued with their own book later.
14th Broke camp at 6 a.m. Steady ascent through gardens
and secondary growth to top of ridge, 5,650 ft. ASL.
15th Gradual descent through gardens owned by POIYU to
swampy area 4,350 ft. Numerous small creeks here
running underground. Started climbing through
extensive gardens to ridge 5,300 ft. Track had been
cleared in parts.
- 16th Descended for 40 minutes along creek and past
large rock faces rising about 200 ft to TAU'ANU
hamlet, 4,900 ft. ASL. Proceeded on well graded
track to NEIET'NDA Rest House on banks of NANIMA
River. These people were censused last year and
greeted the patrol warmly. Rested 15 minutes.
Proceeded downstream for an hour and reconstructed a
bridge over the NANIMA. Started ascending along
spur past rocky outcrops. General view of Nanima
Valley showing newly constructed tracks to the south.
Continued climbing, track passing through large
broken rock outcrop, difficult going, rocks all
waterworn and appear to be limestone.
Finally reached spur, 5,350 ft. at noon. Followed
spur to top of ridge 5,675 ft. general view of WER
River area. Some NANIMA people contacted, quite
friendly.
Near vertical descent over broken ground to creek
5,200 ft. ASL, creek followed for 2 hours down to
3,255 ft. ASL.
- 17th Continued over numerous small spurs covered with
thick bush, patrol forced to cut its way
the time. Since crossing the range there
very little evidence of population, a few
"houses" only.
Reached a large stream flowing South west
and thought to be a confluent of the WER River.
Large gardens here and the stream was bridged at
2,300 ft. ASL. A short distance on to the WER
River which was reached at 5.30 p.m. bridged.
- 18th Proceeded over several small spurs on a good track
to KAINTIBA, arriving 7.15 p.m.

15th

At KAINTEIBA.

Carriers ailments attended to. Discussions with Mr. Patrol Officer HERIOT regards the Administration of the people living in the NANIMA River area and territory south of the KAPAU junction. Viewed KAINTEIBA air strip and station.

16th

At KAINTEIBA.

Discussions with Mr. Heriot, Wain's Lutheran Mission Worker, and his mission's aim to enter the KAINTEIBA area. Repairs effected to AFO and Lae ETC contacted 1.45 p.m.

Enquiries made regarding existence of a track to the lower NANIMA river area.

17th

At KAINTEIBA.

Carriers dispatched with police escort to clear track to the WER River. To ridge at the back of KAINTEIBA station, attempt to plot route taken on the 14th, obscured by cloud.

18th

Departed KAINTEIBA 9.30 a.m. 15 minutes descent to WER River, forded at 1,700 ft. ASL. Followed upstream for 30 minutes, then steeply ascended for five hours to top of ridge 4,800 ft ASL, thick moss forest here. Rain imminent and camp made. Heavy rain afternoon and night.

19th

Broke camp and descended steeply through broken limestone to WO'D-Creek, a confluent of the KAPAU 4,800 ft. ASL. This area is hunting ground of the lower NANIMA River people, numerous traps and snares noted.

Stiff climb to top of ridge, 5,800 ft. Met by about 20 HAU'AGINI men, who escorted the patrol down through gardens and scattered homesteads to the NANIMA River 3,800 ft. ASL. River underground at this point.

A short climb to CHON'HAU where a rest house had been constructed. About 150 very shy people awaiting the patrol, only about 20 women present.

Spoke to these people about the aims of the Administration. Spokesman requested that a book be issued for this group.

Camp set up. Ample food available.

Night guards posted.

20th

At CHON'HAU.

Initial census 157 names recorded. Representatives of uncensused groups to the north west and south west walked tent and stated later that they wanted to be censused by the next patrol and that they would build rest houses.

Further general talks to people. All very keen to receive medical attention from EMA.

Heavy rain p.m. Night guards posted.

21st

At CHON'HAU.

Heavy rain p.m. Night guards posted. Ample food available.

21st
cont'd

Conversation with Assistant District Officer Walters on A510. Heavy rain all day but a lot of people about the camp and the day was spent in general talks with small groups.

22nd

Departed SHON'HAU and proceeded upstream over steep spurs to NEIET'NDA, track cut and graded for the first hour. 2 1/2 hours walking in all.

Camp set up and talks with villagers and representatives of uncensused groups to the north. Good response. Ample food available. Heavy rain all afternoon from 2 p.m. on.

23rd

Census Revision of NEIET'NDA. 80 new names recorded. Village inspection. General talks during afternoon. Mr. Tucker departed for BAIN'NU enroute WAU.

24th

At NEIET'NDA. Contact with Lae on A510. Heavy rain on and off all day. More representatives of uncensused groups into camp between showers, talks.

25th

Departed NEIET'NDA steady climb for an hour to top of range, 5,600 ft ASL. Followed ridge for an hour and a half skirting base of large outcrop TAU'A. Steep descent to YOR Creek 4,200 ft. Forded.

Stiff climb 30 minutes to BAIN'NU 4,800 ft.

Talks with assembled villagers. Ample food available for purchase.

26th

At BAIN'NU. Inspection of R.P & N.G.C escort.

Census compiled, the majority of these people were censused previously with PEISU.

27th

Departed BAIN'NU steep 30 minute descent to YOR Creek, bridged at 4,000 ft. ASL. Followed side of ridge for 1 1/2 hours then a steep 15 minute descent to TABAIGO, 3,650 ft. ASL.

Initial census 74 names recorded. Talks with people, quite responsive.

28th

Departed TABAIGO, continual descent on bush track for over 3 hours to KAPAU River 1,800 ft. ASL. Followed KAPAU downstream to NANIMA junction, constructed bridge over NANIMA.

Continued downstream for another hour and camp set up above the KAPAU at 1,650 ft. ASL. This area very swampy and numerous sago palms growing here. Torrential rain all night.

29th

Broke camp and followed KAPAU downstream for 1 1/2 hours. Bridge constructed at 1,300 ft. ASL. Stiff climb over spur and down to the KAPAU River, bridge constructed at 1,200 ft. ASL just up from the KAPAU's confluence with the KAPAU.

Steady climb for 2 hours to top of ridge 3,600 ft. track cleared in parts, 30 minutes along spur to

PEAWU Boat house. Camp set up, a few men in with a little food at 6 p.m. Only 2 women present.

Night guards posted. At PEAWU.

30th

Attempt during morning to revise census of the 161 persons recorded last year only 50 present. Runners sent to nearby hamlets to advise all people to come in for census.

7th

Further attempt to revise census during afternoon only 60 persons present. People deny all knowledge of any others, attitude truculent decided not to force the issue and gave a talk on the Administration aims.

8th

Small quantity of food brought in during the evening by men.

9th

Night guards posted.

10th

31st

Proceeded to ANGOBIA, 2 1/2 hours over steep narrow track cleared near ANGOBIA. Complete change of attitude here, ample food brought in by the women and the entire population presented itself for medical treatments for minor sores. General talks during the afternoon.

11th

September, 1967. All day spent in discussing land problems with people.

1st

Census revised of ANGOBIA, 30 new names recorded. General discussions with people. Descended to KABU River forded at 2,500 ft. and camp set up. Rain here about 70 yds wide and up to 4 ft. deep. Heavy rain late afternoon and night.

2nd

Broke camp and climbed for 3 hours to KALASU, 3,450 ft. Heavy rain on arrival. Camp set up and discussions with people, late p.m. Noive Affairs.

3rd

Mr. Lee revised census of KALASU. Broke camp and proceeded to MUNGO, 3,600 ft. ASL. 1 1/2 hours easy walking. In an assembly of about 30 Village Officials, attempted to revise census unable to reconcile names in book with persons present. Talks with villagers p.m. Excellent view of Aseki from here. Census

4th

At MUNGO. Heavy rain during the afternoon.

15th

Census compiled new book issued.

5th

Heavy rain p.m. to return to Wau. Stores for rest of camp prepared. Conversation with Assistant District Officer, Wau on A510.

16th

17th

Proceeded down to KAPAU River, 2,000 ft. ASL on excellent track 35 minutes. KAPAU up, about 80 yards wide and 5 ft deep. KANDA stretched across to assist carriers, however, majority refused to cross.

18th

Caro carried across by patrol personnel then carriers assisted across. Proceeded on to IWATIMNA 35 minutes steady climb, 3,675 ft. ASL.

Census revised, talks with IWATIMNA Villagers and some ARINGI people.

- 6th
15th
Mr. Lee to ARINGI to revise census while writer and patrol proceeded to ASEKI. 2 1/2 hours easy walking, Mr. Lee arrived at 12 noon.
- 7th
At ASEKI. talking about land problems and economic development.
Carriers paid off. Discussions with Rev. Eidan on his return from KAINTIBA. Discussions with local people regards land problems. 10 new names recorded. 10 minutes walk.
- 8th
At ASEKI.
Proceeded to HIAWATA, 30 minutes steep descent, Mr. Lee to UMDAINA to revise census, 11 new names recorded. Station plan drawn up. Disputes arbitrated during the afternoon. 10 minutes walk the afternoon with villagers from IAGORAI, HIAWATA
- 9th
At ASEKI. Observed. 10 minutes walk and the place of the land.
- 10th
At ASEKI.
Census revised at IAGORAI new book compiled.
Mr. Lee to KOKI to revise Census, 42 new names recorded. Repairs to Rest House. 10 minutes walk. Disputes arbitrated. Heavy rain p.m. for the rest of the day.
- 11th
At ASEKI. 10 minutes walk.
- 12th
All day spent in discussing land problems with local people.
10 minutes walk received. Proceeded to HIAWATA
At ASEKI. 10 minutes coffee planting on route.
Court for Native Affairs. Heavy intermittent rain all day. A lot of people in at the station, just looking.
- 13th
At ASEKI. to HOGORAI. 3 hours on a good track but very hot. 10 minutes walk. 10 minutes walk. Inspection of Aid Post, Court for Native Affairs.
- 14th
At ASEKI. 10 minutes walk of HOGORAI new book compiled.
Talks with an assembly of about 30 Village Officials, on the duties of a village official, Economic Development, Law and the Administration's aims. Census revised, HAITONG'ATA carried out with their well received and many questions asked. Cessna charter arrived at 12.30 p.m. with extra patrol stores. Heavy rain during the afternoon.
- 15th
At ASEKI. to BURAUJA 45 minutes on a good well road. This village is situated on the Mr. Lee packing to return to Wau. Stores for rest of patrol prepared.
- 16th
Proceeded to PASAL'A 30 minutes on a good well road.
At ASEKI. Observed.
- 17th
Census revised, 8 new names recorded. 10 minutes walk.
At ASEKI. to BURAUJA in heavy rain.
- 18th
Mr. Lee departed en route Wau.
- October, 1961
Preparing patrol gear.
- 18th
Departed ASEKI, 30 minutes climb to HAWAMNGA, census revised, 23 new names recorded. Talks on land problems and general Administration aims. Census revised, 11 new names recorded. 10 minutes walk. Further 1 hour's walk to top of "Ladder" met by the combined forces of ANGABENA and KOKI regards a dispute over the land known as AIM'A. 10 minutes walk followed

- Attempt made at an agreement between the two groups. Proceeded down the ladder to ANGABENA.
- 19th At ANGABENA. Census revised new book compiled. Rest of day spent in talking about land problems and Economic Development.
- 20th Proceeded to ANGEIWUNGA, 40 minutes easy walking along side of spur. Census revised, 21 new names recorded. General talks.
- 21st Proceeded to HIAKWATA, 30 minutes steep descent, census revised. Climbed to IAGOBEL 1 hour. Lengthy talks during the afternoon with villagers from IAGOBEL, HIAKWATA and KOBAKINI on economic development and the misuse of the term KUKUKUKU.
- 22nd Census revised at IAGOBEL new book compiled.
- 23rd Proceeded over the range to KOBAKINI 2 hours in heavy rain which continued for the rest of the day. Observed at KOBAKINI.
- 24th Census revised at KOBAKINI, 14 new names recorded. General talks well received. Proceeded to KONAGOWATTA inspecting extensive coffee planting en route.
- 25th Deputation of local women seeking assurances that the "Government" would not take away their coffee because of land disputes.
- 26th Proceeded to HOGENEIWA. 3 hours on a good track but with little attempt at grading, general talks before heavy rain precluded further activity.
- 27th Census revised of HOGENEIWA new book compiled. Proceeded to PAIWINI 45 minutes in light rain on good track. Census revised, KAITONG'ATA hamlet issued with their own book. General talks well received.
- 28th Proceeded to DUMAUIA 45 minutes on a good well graded track. This village is situated on the KAPAU/KABU divide. Census revised. Heavy rain.
- 29th Proceeded to PASSAI'A 30 minutes down on KABU fall. Census revised, 8 new names recorded. Discussions. Returned to DUMAUIA in heavy rain.
- 30th Observed at DUMAUIA.
- October, 1962.
- 1st Proceeded on good track along divide and down to YAMOWYA. 35 minutes. Census revised, 11 new names recorded. People very interested in economic development. 30 minutes climb to top of ridge which was followed

- for 2 hours to KWADUNGWI. Followed KABU side of divide to top of divide. Census revised, 48 new names recorded, people very shy. Returned to top of divide which was followed for 30 minutes through moss forest before descending sharply for an hour to YEGGIE on the KAPAU fall.
- 2nd
Census revised at YEGGIE, 29 new names recorded. Formal talks with villagers. Departed YEGGIE 10 a.m. steep descent to ONTAIYA Creek forded and climbed to top of narrow ridge between the ONTAIYA and the KAPAU. 1 hour. Ridge followed for 2½ hours to KANAKAIMAGI Village and Rest House. Talks.
- 3rd
Census revised of KANAKAIMAGI then proceeded down to KAMIAGAGA Rest House on the Kapau River. Census revised of KAMIAGAGA and KWAMDAWATI. New book compiled for the latter. Heavy rain from 2 p.m. on.
- 4th
At KAMIAGAGA Rest House. Agreement between KOBAKINI and KAMIAGAGA over the land known as UM'NEIKA arrived at. Formal talks to a large gathering.
- 5th
Departed KAMIAGAGA Rest House and climbed steeply for 1½ hour over poor track to TITAUWOWI. Census revised. Talks to a few villagers late p.m.
- 6th
Proceeded to PINGAMUNGA Census revised, 15 new names recorded. Talks, continued on to ANGEIWUNGA thence to ASEKI.
- 7th
Observed at ASEKI.
- 8th
At ASEKI. Court for Native Affairs. Further general talks re land disputes.
- 9th
At ASEKI. Contact with Lae RTC. General meeting with Village Officials and people, about 200 in all attending, about the use of the term KUKUKUKU. People desired to be referred to ASEKI(s).
- 10th
Departed ASEKI 8.45 a.m. Arrived KAPAU River below IWATIMNA 12 noon. TITIGO Creek and the KAPAU River crossed on newly constructed bridges. Further 1½ hours climb to MUNGO.
- 11th
Departed MUNGO 7.30 a.m. Short climb to top of KAPAU/KABU divide. General descent on KABU fall to KORTEIO 2 hours. Further 30 minutes to KORTEIO ANGWETA Rest House. Census revised of both groups. Talks and hearing disputes during the afternoon.

- 12th ~~12th~~ Departed KORTZIO/ANGWETA. Followed KABU side of the divide for 1 1/2 hours then climbed to top of spur on poor track 30 minutes. Descended steeply on bush track for 1 1/2 hours then forded the KABU River climbed for 1 1/2 hours to TANGONDIA.
Census revised. Routine talks.
- 13th ~~13th~~ Departed TANGONDIA, 30 minutes climb to top of KABU/KAREEBA Divide excellent view to south east and south west. Mt. Lawson seen to the South East and TAU'A (NANIMA) to the South West.
Followed divide for 45 minutes then descended on KAREEBA fall over a cut and graded track for 1 1/2 hours to MAKINI.
Census revised and TANGIWA Hamlet issued with its own book. 17 new names recorded. People shy but responded well to talks on the Administration aims.
- 14th ~~14th~~ Steady climb for an hour to KEKEWANA near the top of the divide.
Census revised of KEKEWANA, 8 new names recorded and TAUAINNI as the latter group had assembled here.
Routine talks well received.
- 15th ~~15th~~ Conversation on A510 with Assistant District Officer, Wau. Patrol's ETA Slate Creek 19th.
Departed KEKEWANA 9 a.m. 30 minutes easy walk to KWAMPIANG further 5 minutes to KWAMPIANG/AWEAKA Rest House.
Census revised of both groups just before heavy rain started falling, continued all afternoon.
- 16th ~~16th~~ Discussions with local people and visiting KAREEBA Officials, good interest in coffee shown.
Proceeded to old AWAWINGO site, census revised of ANINGI and ANDANDORA, although the latter group had been informed that they would be censused later with the rest of the KAREEBA. General talks.
- 17th ~~17th~~ Departed Rest House in heavy rain and low cloud which eased after an hour and followed a track through moss forest along the top of the divide for 4 hours to HIAKWATO, previously known as AWAWINGO.
Census revised talks. A lot of coffee here.
- 18th ~~18th~~ Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. and began climbing, crossing headwaters of the KABU many times, reached the top of the EKUTI Range in thick moss forest after 4 hours.
Descended for 3 hours following Reering Creek to WANDINI/KAUMUNGA.
- 19th ~~19th~~ Proceeded to Slate Creek, 1 1/2 hours easy walking. Truck to Wau.

End of Diary.

21

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was carried out in three stages. Firstly proceeding via the WESTERN ASSET BADING Villages South to PEISU. From PEISU it proceeded direct to KANTIBA Patrol Post returning from KANTIBA to the NANIMA AREA and from there back to the KAPAU Fall. Following the KAPAU down to its junction with the KADU then returning to ASEKI via the lower KADU and KAPAU Villages.

Mr. R.M. Lee accompanying the patrol during this stage.

During the second stage, the patrol visited the more settled portion of the census division situated on the Headwaters of the KAPAU and KADU River, returning again to ASEKI.

On the third and final stage, the patrol visited the middle KADU villages, some of which are on the KAREBA River fall, and returned to the UPPERWATUT Census Division over the EKUTI Range following the track taken by Mr. D.P. Maroney in 1960.

With the exception of PEAWU on the Lower KADU the patrol was very well received. Previous reports had given the impression that the NANIMA area was unpleasant and the people unfriendly. There has been a considerable change in these peoples attitude since the last patrol, although shy, they greeted the patrol warmly and came forward with large quantities of food. Only one new group was censused in the NANIMA. These people had constructed a Rest House and cut roads.

Representatives of uncensused groups to the south, west and north west were present at the initial census of SHON'HAU and the revision of census at NBIET. They stated later that they wished to come under the 'hand' of the Administration but wanted to build Rest Houses and cut tracks first. This was encouraged and it is anticipated that the majority of the estimated 2,000 people will be censused by the next patrol. This, however, will depend on whether or not they are really ready for census. Because of the difficulties associated with census taking in this area it is highly impractical to introduce census before the people are absolutely ready for it.

At PEAWU on the Lower KADU, the patrol met resistance to the revision of the census. These people were initially censused on 31/7/61 and 161 names recorded. Diary entries for 29th and 30th August, show the reaction that was given to the patrol at PEAWU. It was decided not to force the issue and after the second attempt at Census was unsuccessful, the people were advised on the Administration aims and that future patrols would continue to visit them. It is thought that many of the people recorded last census were refugees from the KANTIBA area prior to or after the YABA massacre and that they have since returned either to their homes or to the lower KAPAU area.

Good contact was generally made with the more primitive people visited during the first stage of the patrol. Diary entry for the 19th August records that the patrol was met by about 20 HAU'ASINI men. These were the people responsible for the attempted "attack" on Wau Patrol No. 1 of 61/62. These HAU'ASINI people were not censused this patrol but good relations were established with them and they observed the initial census at SHON'HAU and PEAWU. However, no untoward incident occurred.

The settled population on the headwaters of the KAPAU and KABU Rivers were visited during the second stage of the patrol. These people showed an almost avid interest in economic development "bisnis". Unfortunately their interest in Economic Development is matched by their passion for litigation over land.

Although land matters are serious and discussions on them can turn into arguments I cannot see them turn into "open displays of hostility". The art of rhetoric and philippics are very much in use by these people, even in their general speech, and in fact the better of the orators are asked by the disputing parties to state their cases for them. It is therefore essential before any attempt to delve into land problems is made that parties not directly concerned with the dispute be excluded from discussions. Further comment will be made under the section "LANDS".

The first cash returns from coffee to people of the KOBAKINI-KOMAGOWATTA area has even further stimulated interest in Economic Development. As stated this interest is at present found mainly in the settled areas of the KAPAU/KABU headwaters, but is spreading, and is not only changing traditional patterns of agriculture but is effecting the entire way of life of the people. More land disputes can be expected as the economic potential of land is further realised, also the system of homestead living is gradually being replaced by village communities.

On two occasions, at ASEKI and at KOMAGOWATTA, deputations of local women came forward to seek assurances that the "Government" would not take away their coffee because of land disputes. They were informed that once Aseki was established everything would be done both to settle land disputes and promote economic development. These deputations were surprising, because of the usual reticence of women from such a primitive area. The women consider the production of coffee as their domain and it is felt that they can be of great assistance in the amicable solution of land disputes.

The small population of the middle KAPAU and KABU was visited during the final stage of the patrol. This consists of small well settled villages most of whom were initially censused in 1960. These people are now becoming interested in coffee as a cash crop. They are as yet not involved in land disputes, or if they are, they have not become serious enough to bring to the notice of the patrol. The patrol was well received by these people.

While at IAGOBELI, a deputation of Village Officials and villagers objected to the term KUKUKUKU, stating that the term was abhorrent to them, meaning in their language, "a man who has certain physical attributes of a woman". This was later confirmed by Rev. Eidam at ASEKI. The people stated that the name was given to them accidentally or inadvertently by Europeans many years ago. They say that the term KUKUKUKU is in fact, or was, the word KOKO, meaning man, said twice and in so doing it becomes derogatory. The people went on to relate many instances of disputes and fights occurring on plantations when they were referred to as KUKUKUKU(s) by fellow workers or employers. The people appeared so sincere in their objection that a gathering was held at ASEKI on the 9th of October.

At this meeting, the difficulties in changing a name that had become commonly used were pointed out. The people seemed to appreciate this, but said that as the people of the Upper Watut Census Division, who speak the same language, are not called KUKUKUKU(s) but Watuts, it was time a change was made. The people decided that they wish to be called ASEKI(s), their idea being that ASEKI is the centre of Mission activity in their area and will eventually be the Administration centre. The area and themselves

will gradually become known as ASEKI. The origin of the term KUKUKUKU put forward will no doubt be disagreed with, that is, however, immaterial the significant point being that the people have reached such a stage that they will speak out and ask the Administration's assistance on a matter that appears to be important to them.

The general situation was better than what previous reports would have one believe. Only one case of serious crime was brought to the notice of the patrol and a woman from KOKI near ASEKI is awaiting trial on an unlawful killing charge. The Court for Native Affairs was convened six times during the patrol, convictions were recorded under Regulation 95 (1) fined 10/-, Regulation 83 (a) 1 Month, Regulation 83 (e) two males sentenced to six weeks each and Regulation 83 (a) 1 Month. Two complaints under Regulation 83 (d) and 83 (a) were dismissed and the defendants found not guilty. Many minor disputes were arbitrated to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. It is thought safe to say that organised tribal fighting in the southern portion of the area visited has ceased.

The area south of the KAPAU/KBU junction is, to all extents and purposes, unknown and it is conceivable that fighting still takes place in this area, although rumoured that a large population exists here, part of the area observed from PEAWU does not appear to support more than scattered homesteads.

Once the Patrol Post is established at ASEKI, the work of bringing the fringe areas under complete control and the settling of land disputes can begin in earnest and it is thought that just the presence of an Officer permanently at ASEKI will assist greatly.

CARRIERS. Food staples such as sweet potato and taro are grown and shifting agriculture. European grass and pastures are gradually becoming more prominent. It is doubtful if a permanent carrier line was used for the first stage of the patrol, the carriers being recruited from everywhere in the division. Unfortunately the willingness they showed in appearing for the job was not carried through into the actual carrying. On the whole these people are excellent carriers providing one does not want to move quickly. The second and third stages of the patrol employed village to village carriers. In all, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers.

TRADE.

Matches and Salt are the most popular items of trade throughout the division followed by beads, girl giri, tobacco and razor blades. Some demand for money was made by the people in the ASEKI and KAPAU areas.

CENSUS.

The revision of the census through especially drawn out and difficult, was very gratifying. An increase of ~~2040~~ 2040 was recorded bringing the total population to 9053. It is estimated that there are at least another 2000 uncensused persons in the division mainly in the NANEMA and Lower KAPAU areas.

It was found necessary to issue new books for many of the more settled villages who had been initially censused in 1954. It will be quite some considerable time before tax Census sheets can be successfully introduced.

11?
Comman Rice

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

As previously stated, interest in coffee as a cash crop is very keen. This is due in main, to the excellent work done by the Agricultural Field workers and by the rapid development of coffee in the Upper Watut.

References have been made in other reports to the terrain and the poorness of the soil in relation to economic development. The writer found, however, a decided similarity especially in terrain to the HUBE Census Division of the Finschhafen Sub-District where coffee production has been developed to a high standard.

A census of coffee trees by the Department of Agriculture early this year recorded 66,000 immature trees and 5,000 mature trees in the division. These figures are continually increasing as nurseries are planted out and tend to give an entirely different view of the economic potential of the division.

At present the people are somewhat concerned about buying points for their coffee and do not relish the idea of up to five days walk to Slave Creek. However, the Department of Agriculture intend to set up buying facilities at ASEKI once the post is established.

Communal plantings are in evidence. Future planting on these lines were discouraged in favour of individual holdings.

Food staples such as sweet potato and taro are grown by traditional shifting agriculture. European greens and potatoes are gradually becoming more prominent, though it is doubtful if the people partake of these themselves.

LABOUR POTENTIAL.

Owing to a larger population than previously thought being revealed, the labour potential of the division is considered high. Recruiting on an organised scale can provide the area with a valuable source of income and education, without effecting the establishment of cash crops.

The division will be able to provide most of the requirements for labourers, especially for coffee plantations, within the Sub-District for many years to come.

Of the recorded 400 men away at work, only 29 are working outside the District, most of these being at KAINIIBA.

LAND.

Two disputes are thought to have been settled. It is emphasised that the people themselves came to an agreement and that writer acted only as an arbitrator and recorder of the agreement.

It is known that the legality of these agreements is strictly limited. However, it is thought that they may act as a deterrent and prevent future disputes over the same land.

Lack of knowledge of land useage, customs amongst these people is the greatest obstacle to the solution of land problems. It is hoped that the recording of all disputes with the exclusion of all but actual claimants will give a greater insight into land useage as it is extremely difficult to glean any positive information from these reticent people.

TRACKS AND BRIDGES.

It will be noted from the diary that most of the tracks in the settled areas i.e. KAPAU/KABU Headwaters, Middle KABU and the ASEKI area south to PEISU were in good condition and many were well graded. The NEIET'NDA people had started on a track to PEISU and the SHON'IAU people further down the NANIMA had started building a track to NEIET'NDA.

The route taken into KALNTIBA proved much longer than the one the patrol returned on. Using the latter it would be possible to get from ASEKI to KALNTIBA in two days steady walking. Generally speaking the system of tracks in the area is quite good and will no doubt improve when regular patrol routes are established. Some picks and shovels have been made available on loan to the officials of the NANIMA and Lower KABU area.

It is necessary to construct bridges over the lower sections of the KAPAU/KABU and NANIMA Rivers, these will be washed away and will need to be reconstructed by the next patrol. Bridges were constructed over the KAPAU and TITIGC Rivers just above their confluence, which saved the lengthy job of fording the KAPAU below IWATHINA, see diary entry 5th September.

This patrol returned to the Watut on the same route taken by Wau Patrol No. 11 of 59/60. AMAWINGO Village is now situated three hours away from its old site and is called HIAKWATO, from HIAKWATO to WANDINI/KAUATUNGA it took the writer seven hours. This route is considered an easy route into and out of the Upper Kabu and Kargaba areas.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A list is appended. Comments have been made only on traditional leaders and influential men. Most of the Officials being too new in the position and too unsure of their duties to show their full worth, or lack of worth.

Every effort was made to give encouragement to the officials of the area and to bolster their morale and standing. The successful administration of the division from Aseki is going to depend a lot on these men and it is thought essential to have a solid corp of loyal officials backing the Administration's efforts and activities.

The duties of a Village Official were pointed out to the various officials at their villages, this was reiterated at a meeting of Officials held at Aseki on the 14th September. This was well received and could be a forerunner of a much needed Village Officials Training Course.

HEALTH.

A full report is appended.

COLD MINING.

A dish was carried and several streams were panned. A few colours were found in the NANIMA River near NEIET'NDA and in NAKIA Creek near AIHWA Rest House.

Some men from NIMO are still mining gold in WINDOWI Creek not far from Aseki. They asked if a mines officer could visit them and advise if the venture was economic or not.

Attempts were made in the more settled areas to encourage prospecting in the hope that payable quantities could be found and to secure another avenue of income.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

Education is primarily in the hands of the Lutheran Mission. The New Tribes Mission has published primers in the language of the people but has had little effect. The Lutheran Mission has a large teaching establishment at Aseki and several graduates from this school are now attending mission schools in Iae. Although this Mission has done good work in the field of education it caters only a small percentage for of the population in this regard.

The New Tribes Mission has extended its mission activities a little and now has a house at WUCCO as well as at ANGGALE. The Lutheran Mission is, however, well organized and presents a strong front against the New Tribes Mission's activities. A little friction has been noted between adherents and workers of both missions.

Rev. Eider of the Lutheran Mission, ASEKI again gave every assistance.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

This patrol was conducted partly with the view that Aseki Patrol Post would be established in the near future. The following comments are thought pertinent to the above.

It is decided with the Officer in Charge Karatiba that it would be easier to administer the MANIMA River area and south to the KAPAU's junction with the KABU, from ASEKI. That the area even further south of the KAPAU/EJU junction should be left in abeyance for the time being until such time that the border can be more closely ascertained, and if possible, a combined patrol could visit this northern Kapa area next year.

An alphabetical list is appended of the censused villages within the division.


CONCLUSIONS.

It is obvious that changes for the good have occurred within the Division. These are shown mainly in the attitude of the people. Firstly those in the little visited MANIMA, although shy, were friendly towards the patrol and are starting to respond to the Administration's aims. Secondly, those people in the upper KAPAU/KABU's areas coming forward for census and establishing economic crops.

To draw conclusions at this stage about the division as a whole would be premature. Once ASEKI Patrol Post is established and the necessary work of consolidation begun, a much clearer picture will emerge. It is therefore necessary to strengthen our position, by completing the census and attacking the land problems before any concrete plans can be laid for the future. The energy which these people can devote to specific tasks as well for future development.

The Administration is held in high regard by the people. To continue to hold this regard, two things are essential, the establishment of the Patrol Post and continued patrolling. A censused population of nearly 9,000 and a further estimated population of 2,000 together with the KARBEBA/INDIWI Census Division needs direct Administration if it is to raise its living standards.

The patrol was of a routine nature and there were no untoward incidents.


E.L. SMITH.
Patrol Officer Grade 1.

APPENDIX.

HEALTH. OFFICIALS.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Village</u>
	Mr. European Medical Assistant Tucker accompanied the patrol for 30 days and his reports cover the health situation in the NANIMA and KAPAU areas. The same general standard of health was found in the rest of the Census Divisions not visited by Mr. Tucker.	

FUTANWA	SUTUHL	Influenced
	Attention needs to be drawn to what appears to be a high mortality rate in the 1 to 4 years age group. 47 male and 38 female deaths, were recorded in this group.	

KAWO	SUTUHL	Influenced
	Symptoms described seem to be mainly dysentery. The position will be watched during future patrols when comparisons will be able to be made.	

IAGOBELI	PEISU	Influenced
	Mr. Tucker has remarked in his report that either IAGOBELI or PEISU would be suitable for another Aid Post, I concur with his remarks.	

KITANGA	ITATINWA	Influenced
	The Aid Post Orderly at Aseki is hampered by lack of supplies. These I am told, are to be supplied from Menyanya. The Medical Assistant at Menyanya advised me, by letter on the 9th September that he expected to be in to ASEKI in the next two weeks. However, up to the time I left ASEKI, to return to Wau, a month later, no supplies had been received.	

YAKSIPANG	SASONG	Influenced
	Hospital Orderly SASONG accompanied the patrol and gave treatments for minor complaints to all groups. He carried out his duties in a creditable manner.	

KITOTO	SASONG	Influenced
	The availability of medical assistance was a contributing factor to the good contact made with the people of the Division.	

ANAMALIMINGO	"	NOXIPWA
NYAKIIO	"	ESBAIL
IVITTO'O	"	WAKIL
KALEWINGO	"	PIGABUSA
KAMERANCO	"	WILAKIA
SINGOPO	"	LAHABAN
DIWABWANGA	"	KWABANZI

The following appointments were made during the last two patrols, confirmation is recommended.

LIWIPANA	"	WIKI'WA
ITAKI'ON	"	AKOOLA
WAKI'ON	"	WAKI'ON
PA'ON	"	YAKOWA
WAKI'ON	"	KWAKI'ON
KALIO	"	YOKI
KANDI'ON	"	KORON
AKI'ON	"	AKOOLA
KI'ON	"	WAKI'ON
WAKI'ON	"	WAKI'ON
WAKI'ON	"	WAKI'ON
WAKI'ON	"	WAKI'ON

APPENDIX. Officials (Continued)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Name	Designation	Village
MANAIYETO	LULUAI	ASEKI
ANGIWETO	"	WINDOWI & WANGAIA
AGAIYUNGO	"	OIWA A leader
PUTAPUTU	TULTUL	" Influential
KAI-AI-ATU	LULUAI	HAMO Influential
SIAGU	"	AIUWA leader
MENGO	"	BAKIA
NAUWIAMETO	"	POIYU Leader
AGUMBUNGGO	"	PEISU
YAWAGO	"	KALASU
KANAGIEMETO	"	MUNGO Pro Admin leader
KITANGA	"	IWATERWA
MANGGAABIO	"	ARINGI
YAUWAWANIO	"	UMDAMNA Very pro Admin.
KAITSHAPO	"	KOKI
TAWENUNGO	"	ANGABENA
YAMBEIBATO	"	ANGEIWUNGA
NAMAIOPANG	"	IAGOBEI Influential
YEMU	"	ANGGAIE
NIATOTO	"	KOMAGOWATTA
NEIVATATO	"	PAIWINI
ANAMDAIMANGGO	"	HOGENEIWA
UYAKEIO	"	PASSAIA
INIETO'O	"	DUMAUIA
MAKEWENO	"	PINGAMUNGA
KAMBEBANGO	"	KAMIACAGA A leader.
SINGOKO	"	KANAKAIMAGI
IGU'ABE'NANGA	"	KWAMDAWATI

The following appointments were made during the last two patrols, confirmation is recommended.

KIYUNTAWA	"	NEIET'NDA A leader.
TIYAKOIKOR	"	ANGOBIA
NANANGAKWO	"	HAWAMNGA
PAWIO	"	YAMOWYA
METTIDANGO	"	KWABUNGWI
TAIYO	"	YEGGIE
NANDAMUNGO	"	KORTEIO
AIYAMUNGO	"	ANGWETA
NEIWEAMOTO	"	MEKINI
YEN'WEIO	"	KEKEWANA
NGDUMBOR	"	TAUAINNI
HANYAWETO	"	KWAMPLANG

Village Officials (Continued)

NOINYABANGG	Area - 1,934 sq. miles.	AWEAKA
NAVANDC	"	ANDANDORA
UYABANITO	"	ANINGI
WANNAIBRANGO	"	HIAKWATO
ANDANDORA	Area - 8,877	

The following provisional appointments were made this patrol.

ANGETWUGGA	PAIWINI	SHCH'HAU	ex fight leader
SHAIRMUNGO	Pro LULUAI	TABAIGO	
MIAKO	"	BAIN'NU	Leader
YOINGO	"	ANG'WUNGA	
TIMNEITO	TULTUL	HIAKWATA	
NABANYATA'A	Pro LULUAI	KOBAKINI	Pro Admin leader
MOISA	"	KAITONG'ATA	
YANANGO	"		

BAIN'NU
 RAKLA
 HUBAULA
 HANANNA
 HANO
 HIAKWATA
 NCHENRINA
 HIANNAGO
 IAGOBBI
 IHATINWA
 KAITONG'ATA
 KALASS
 KANLAGAGA
 KANAKABAGI
 KIKERARA
 KOKWINE
 KOKI
 KOLAGWATTA
 KORRELO
 KRAMWONE
 KRAMWARI
 KRAMWANG
 KAKINI
 KUNGO
 KUYITWA

APPENDIX.

Census Division - KAPAU/KABU/NANIMA, 26.

Approximate Area - 436 sq. miles.

Population - 8,897.

ANDANDORA

OIWA

ANGABENA

ANGEIWUNGA

PAIWANI

13th February, 1963.

ANGGAI

PASSAI'A

ANGOBIA District Officer

PEAWU

ANGWETA District

FEISU

ANINGI

PINGAMUNGA

ATUWA

PATROL REPORT POIYU - 1962/63 - WAB

ARINGI

ASEKE acknowledged with the SHON'HAU

AWEAKA

I agree it is a good idea to give Mr. Lee an exercise in report writing

TABAIGO

BAIN'NU

Mr. Lee should be given very complete patrol instructions prior to go out, whether accompanied by another or not. This will provide the necessary guidance for him.

TANGLAWA

BAKIA

TANGONDIA

BUMAUIA

TAUAINNI

BUMAUIA

TITAUWOWI

HAWAMUNGA

UMDANTA

HAMO

HIAKWATA

WANGATA

HOGENEIWA

WINDOWI

HIAKWATO

YAKOWYA

IAGOBEI

YEGGIE

IWALIMIA

KAITONG'ATA

KALASU

KAMIAGAGA

KANAKAIMAGI

KEKEWANA

KOBAKINI

KOKI

KOMAGOWATTA

KORTEIO

KWADUNGWI

KWANDAWATI

KWAMPIANG

MEKINI

MUNGO

NEIET'NDA

67-6-14

13th February, 1963.

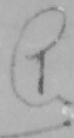
The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962/63 - WAU:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree it is a good idea to give Mr. Lee
an exercise in report writing.

Mr. Lee should be given very complete patrol
instructions prior to going on patrol, whether
accompanied by another officer or not. This will
provide the necessary guidance for him.


(W.R. DISHON)
Acting Director.



67-6-14

DNA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

7th January, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 1 - 1962/63

Mr. R. M. Lee, Cadet Patrol Officer, spent 55 days accompanying Patrol Officer W. Smith on a patrol of the Kapau/Kabau area using Aseki as a Base Camp.

Mr. Lee was asked to submit a report as an exercise. This is attached, together with covering memorandum submitted by Assistant District Officer, Wau, Mr. K. Walters.

I agree with Assistant District Officer, Wau that Mr. Lee's report contains practically no information of value, and with his suggestion that Mr. Lee should read other reports so as he will gain a better appreciation of what is required by a reporting officer.

All Cadet Patrol Officers in this District have been given Finschhafen Patrol Report No. 17 of 1961/62 written by Mr. G. D. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer to study. This is one of the finest reports I have read and clearly shows what can be done by a junior Officer.

I hope that Mr. Lee's next report will show a marked improvement over his first effort.

(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O. WAU.

Mr. R. Lee,
C.P.C.,
FINSCHHAFFEN.

67-1-4

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Morobe District.
24th December, 1962.

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

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1962/63.

I regret the delay in forwarding the attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.M. Lee who accompanied Mr. W.L. Smith Patrol Officer on the above numbered patrol to the Kapau.Kabu Census Division however, I overlooked this report when dispatching Mr. Smith's report.

Mr. Lee was recalled from the patrol to take up a position of relieving Clerk at Wau and he submitted the report some time ago which had held until Mr. Smith's Patrol Report was to hand.

This is Mr. Lee's first effort at submitting a Patrol Report and it appears to me that he has not devoted much time or thought in the preparation of the report. The area that he visited is a most interesting one and Mr. Lee could have spent more time in observing and gathering information for submission in the report.

The report has no factual information and is a very brief summary of the general situation only. It appears that not a great deal of thought was put in, in the preparation of this report.

This is Mr. Lee's first report and I most strongly recommend that he spend some time studying the patrol reports held at the Sub-District Office and also a careful study of the Department of Native Affairs Circulars to ensure that he is aware of what is required in patrol reports. I expect to see considerable improvement in future reports submitted by Mr. Lee now that he is aware that he should improve the standard of his reporting.

Claim for camping allowance was forwarded to you some time previously.

Forwarded for your consideration and comments please.

K. Walters per [Signature]
K. WALTERS.
Assistant District Officer.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,
WAU.

Morobe District.
24th., September, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Wau.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 62/62.

I have to report that I have accompanied Mr. Patrol Officer Smith on Wau patrol No. 1 of 62/63, into the KAPAU/KABU Census Division.

Duration - 25/7/62 to 19/10/62 - 87 days. The writer left the patrol on 17/9/62 to return to Wau in order to take up clerical duties in the office.

Officers Accompanying -

R.M.LEE Cadet Patrol Officer - 55 days.

D.TUCKER European Medical Assistant - 30 days.

W.L.SMITH Patrol Officer In Charge - 87 days.

Personnel Accompanying -

8 members R.P.&N.G.C.

1 Native Hospital Orderly.

Last Patrol - D.N.A. entire May/June, 1960.
D.N.A. part July/August 1961
P.H.D. part June, 1962.

Objects - Revision of Census.
Extend Administration influences/
Routine Administration.

(R.M.LEE.)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION :

The KAPAU/KABU Census Division covers the areas of the KAPAU, KABU and NANIMA Rivers, and extends South to the PAPUAN/NEW GUINEAN Border, from the EKUTI Range.

One group in the NANIMA River area was initially censused by this patrol. This village (SHON'HAU) is approximately one days' walk from ASEKI and also a days' walk from KAINTIBA Patrol Post in The Gulf District Of Papua. The villagers of SHON'HAU had built a Rest House and roads since the last patrol was in this area.

Saturday 4.

Various representatives from other villages in this area (the area name is 'DAY'A) visited the patrol at SHON'HAU and expressed their desire to "come under the hand of the Government", but that they would rather wait until the next patrol into the area to be censused, and in the meantime they would construct roads and rest houses.

Sunday 5.

ASEKI was used as Base Camp for the patrol, and the patrol carried out in three stages from ASEKI, which was found to be reasonably centrally situated. The patrol was supplied by an Otter charter, and later a Cassia charter.

The patrol was conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer W.L. Smith, and was accompanied by the writer until 17.9.62, and Mr. European Medical Assistant D. Tucker until 23.8.62.

The following comments are only applicable to the ASEKI Basin, NANIMA River Area, and Lower KABU area, and are of an observational nature only. This report should be read in conjunction with that submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer W.L. Smith.

This has been the first patrol of this nature which I have accompanied.

Thursday 9.

D A B I R Y.

JULY 1962.

Wednesday 25. Left Wau per 4 ton truck for SLATE CREEK. Lack of carriers, and it was 4.30 before the patrol arrived ANDORORA. Carrier time 4 hours.

Thursday 26. Left ANDORORA and proceeded to HAWATA, changing carriers at PARORORA. Carrier time 1 1/2 hours.

Friday 27. Left HAWATA and proceeded to ANGGAIE, the first village in the KAPAU basin. In crossing the EKUTI Range, the highest point reached was 7,350' A.S.L. Carrier time 6 hours. Carrier of day arrived.

Saturday 28. Left ANGGAIE and proceeded to ASEKI, changing carriers at KOBARINI and ANGIWUNGA. Carrier time 12 hours. Carrier paid off.

Sunday 29. Observed at ASEKI.

Tuesday 31. The writer proceeded to the Lutheran Mission house to give a weather report for the proposed Otter charter. Native food purchased for Police detachment.

Tuesday 31. General clean-up around the station site whilst waiting for the charter.

AUGUST 1962.

DIARY (continued)

DIARY (continued)

AUGUST 1962.

- Wednesday 1. ASEKI village censused.
 Thursday 2. To WINDOWI village, half an hour's walk from the rest house at ASEKI, and revised the census. The estimated position of the PAPUA/NEW GUINEA border.
 Friday 3. To the Mission house to give weather report re charter. Native food purchased for Police.
 Thursday 16. Talks with locals re the Government and the Administration's aims.
 Saturday 4. To the Mission to give weather report, and was advised that the Otter charter would arrive at approximately mid-day. Permanent carriers recruited. Otter arrived at 11.30 am. Rest of the day spent in preparing to move off on the first leg of the patrol.
 Sunday 5. Observed at ASEKI.
 Monday 6. Left ASEKI and proceeded to OIWA, 1 1/4 hours over a good track. Camp made. Heavy rain all afternoon interrupted the revision of the census.
 Tuesday 7. Census of OIWA revised in am. Left OIWA and walked to HAMO over a good road. 45 minutes. Heavy rain all afternoon prevented the revision of the census. Camp made. Native food purchased.
 Wednesday 8. Census of HAMO revised - 3 hours. Mr. Smith held a Court For Native Affairs. Left HAMO and walked to the rest house between AIUWA and BAKIA - 1 hour over a good road.
 Thursday 9. To village of AIUWA, 10 minutes from the rest house, and census revised. Many names taken from the AIUWA book, as previously the people of both AIUWA and BAKIA were lined in the one place.
 Friday 10. Broke camp and walked to BAKIA - 1/2 hour. Census of BAKIA revised, and proceeded to POIYU - 45 minutes. Camp made. Native food purchased.
 Saturday 11. Census of POIYU revised - 4 1/2 hours. Rain prevented the patrol from continuing to PEISU. Native food purchased.
 Sunday 12. Proceeded to PEISU over a very good road - 3/4 hour. Ample native food and meat purchased. The remainder of Sunday observed.
 Monday 13. Census of PEISU revised. Inspection of tentage, patrol equipment made. Carrier's ill's attended to. One carrier paid off.
 Tuesday 14. Rose 4.00 am. and broke camp at 6.00 am. Proceeded into the NANIMA valley en route to KAINTEBA. PEISU/KAINTEBA - 13 hours over a track little more than a pig track.
 Wednesday 29. First thing in the morning some people from another garden house in the vicinity brought were food for

D A I R Y (continued)AUGUST 1962.

- Wednesday 15. AT KAIN'TIBA? Carrier's ailments attended to. Discussions with the O.I.C. KAIN'TIBA regarding the administration of the people close to the estimated position of the PAPUAN/NEW GUINEAN border. KAIN'TIBA air strip and station viewed.
- Thursday 16. Repairs effected to the A510 portable radio, and LAE contacted. Discussions between Mr. Smith and the O.I.C. KAIN'TIBA regarding the Lutheran Mission in the area. Enquiries made as to the existence of a road from KAIN'TIBA to the NANIMA Valley.
- ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Friday 17. Contacted LAE on the A510 portable radio and arranged to come on the air on the same time on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Despatched some carriers under a Police escort to clear part of the road to the NANIMA.
- ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Saturday 18. Left KAIN'TIBA and crossed the WER river after about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Climbed to the top of the range in five hours at 5,800' A.S.L. and made camp.
- Sunday 19. Broke camp and descended to 4,800'. Climbed to 5,800' and then descended to the NANIMA River and SHON'HAU, where the people had built roads and a rest house. Talks with the people. Native food purchased. Night guard posted.
- Monday 20. Mr. Smith initially censused SHON'HAU. Village inspection made. The gardens in this area are very large and productive.
- Tuesday 21. Contacted Assistant District Officer, Wau on A510. Heavy rain all day, so it was decided to stay at SHON'HAU for the day.
- Wednesday 22. Left SHON'HAU and walked to NEIET'NDA over a fair road - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Native food purchased.
- Thursday 23. Census of NEIET'NDA revised. The writer made an inspection of the village. Mr. D. Tucker, E.M.A. Wau, left the patrol and proceeded to BAIN'NU escorted by Police Constables EWALL and MAKOUA.
- Friday 24. Lae contacted on A510. Village inspection made. Native food purchased.
- Saturday 25. Proceeded to BAIN'NU from NEIET'NDA. - 4 hours over a ~~ze~~ good road.
- Sunday 26. Census BAIN'NU revised. Village inspection made. Native food bought.
- Monday 27. Left BAIN'NU and proceeded to TABAIGO over a very good road - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Di-pole aerial for A510 erected. Census revised. Native food purchased.
- Tuesday 28. Left TABAIGO and walked over a poor road, bridging the NANIMA at mid-day. Camp made at 2.00 pm. on the banks of the KAPAU. Some people from a near-by hamlet brought food for the carriers.
- Wednesday 29. First thing in the morning some people from another garden house in the vicinity brought more food for purchase.

D A I R Y (continued)AUGUST 1962.

- Wednesday 29. (continued) Broke camp at 9.00am. and proceeded to PEAWU, bridging the KAPAU and KABU Rivers on the way. A good road had been cut from the KABU River to the village of PEAWU.
- Thursday 30. Mr. Smith proceeded to the village in the morning, but the attendance for the revision of the census was only in the vicinity of 20%. Runners were despatched the near-by villagers requesting the people to appear for census. In the afternoon there was still only 25%, so it was decided not to revise the census. Night guard posted.
- Friday 31. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Broke camp at PEAWU and proceeded to ANGOBIA - 2½ hours over a good road. The people here were much friendlier than their neighbours at PEAWU. Ample food purchased. The people came to the patrol for medical treatment and were attended by the Native Medical Orderly.

SEPTEMBER 1962.

- Saturday 1. Descended to the KABU River and made camp. Heavy rain all afternoon. People from a hamlet of ANGOBIA brought food for purchase.
- Sunday 2. Left camp site and proceeded to KALASO over a reasonable road - 2½ hours. Native food purchased.
- Monday 3. Census of KALASO revised and the patrol proceeded to MONGO - 1½ hours. Native food purchased. Mr. Smith tried to revise the census, but the book was in such a chaotic state that it was decided to issue a new one on the following day.
- Tuesday 4. Attempted to contact A.D.O. Wau on the A510 but the reception was very poor and no success was had. New village book was issued to MUNGO.
- Wednesday 5. Left MUNGO and arrived at the bank of the KAPAU after half an hour easy walking. The river was swollen, and it was necessary to make a hand rail across the water so that the carriers could take their loads across. 2½ hours to cross the KAPAU. Thence to IWATIMNA - ½ hour. Census of IWATIMNA revised in the afternoon. Native food purchased.
- Thursday 6. Left IWATIMNA and proceeded to ARINGI - 35 minutes. Census of ARINGI revised and then the writer went on to ASEKI - 3¼ hours.
- Friday 7. Erected di-pole aerial for A510 to contact LAE. Permanent carriers paid off. Native food purchased.
- Saturday 8. Walked to UMDAMNA over a good road - 50 minutes. Census of UMDAMNA revised. Returned to ASEKI. Food purchased for the Police Constables.
- Sunday 9. Observed at ASEKI.
- Monday 10. Proceeded to KOKI over a good road - 1 hour. Revised census and returned to ASEKI. Repairs to rest house at ASEKI.

DAIRY (continued)SEPTEMBER 1962.

- Tuesday 11. Supervised the clearing of the station site.
- Wednesday 12. Attempted to contact A.D.O. Wau on A510 without success. Mr. Smith had a Court for Native Affairs.
- Thursday 13. Station inspection. Clearing station site.
- Friday 14. Talks with an assembly of about 20 village officials from villages in the close proximity of ASEKI, regarding the V.O's place in the village and his duties. General discussion on the possibility of the introduction of cash cropping in the Census Division.
Cessna charter from LAE arrived 12.30 pm.
- Saturday 15. All day spent in preparing to return to Wau.
- Sunday 16. Observed at ASEKI.
- Monday 17. Left ASEKI - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to HAWAMNGA - another $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to ANDABENA. Waited for the carriers. Left ANGABENA and proceeded to KOBAKINI - 7 hours. Slept at KOBAKINI.
- Tuesday 18. Despatched a Police Constable with a letter to O.I.C. Police Station Bulolo re. transport to Wau. Left KOBAKINI and proceeded to the rest house at HAWATA - 7 hours for the carriers.
- Wednesday 19. Left HAWATA and proceeded to SLATE CREEK, arriving 10.00.am. Carriers arriving noon. Proceeded Wau per Land Rover and reported to A.D.O. Wau, arriving 4.05 pm.

END OF DAIRY.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was carried out in three stages, the writer accompanying the first only. This first stage was into the NANIMA River area, and the Western section of the ASEKI BASIN, across to KAINTEBA and back to ASEKI via the LOWER KABU.

With one exception in the village of PEAWU in the LOWER KABU, the patrol was very well received, throughout the whole of the first stage.

One group in the NANIMA River was initially censused. This group (SHON'HAU) were reported to be rather unfriendly, but this patrol was received very well in this area. The residents of SHON'HAU had built a Rest House and constructed good cut and graded roads.

Representatives from several more groups in the NANIMA VALLEY came to the patrol at SHON'HAU and expressed their desire to be censused. These representatives watched the initial censusing of SHON'HAU. These people said that they would rather wait until the next patrol into the area to be censused, and that in the meantime they would build roads and rest houses.

When walking to KAINTEBA, there was very little population sighted after climbing out of the NANIMA VALLEY. The population centers seem to be in the NANIMA VALLEY and KAINTEBA, but nothing or very little between these two places.

In the LOWER KABU, the people, though very primitive, came to the patrol for medical treatment very readily.

The road from the KABU RIVER to PEAWU had been very well cleared, and in some places cut and graded - the road was cleared to a width of about 30 feet in some places, and the average width was approximately 15 feet. The walking time from the KABU to PEAWU was 2 hours, and as the whole road was newly cut, it must have taken quite a considerable task force to complete the road by the time the patrol saw it. It is for this reason that I find it difficult to see why the patrol received such a cool reception at PEAWU.

From PEAWU, the roads in the LOWER KABU were noticeably poorer, though the people very friendly.

From the LOWER KABU the patrol returned to ASEKI via KALASO, MUNGO, IWATIMNA and ARINGI.

It is thought that all the objects of the patrol were achieved.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

COFFEE. The villages in the head-waters of the KAPAU have some coffee, though not in any outstanding quantity, and only a very small minority is mature and bearing. The statistics for the Census Division are -66,000 immature trees and 5,000 bearing trees. Planting in the area is continually going on.

The problems of cash cropping in this area are accentuated by the fact that there is hardly a village in the Census Division where there is not some trouble over land.

TIMBER. Locals from the ASEKI area are selling pit-sawn planks to the Lutheran Mission where they are used in erecting permanent dwellings etc.

No great stands of timber were seen.

LAND. At most villages seen by the writer, the villagers came forward with disputes over land tenure. They were told to straighten their differences peacefully between themselves.

TRADE. The Lutheran Mission at ASEKI runs a small trade store. This store does not have a very great turn-over, but is there simply for the convenience of the villagers in the vicinity.

LIVE STOCK. This consists of entirely pigs in all areas and some fowls in the close proximity of ASEKI.

GOLD MINING. A gold washing dish was carried on the patrol, and small traces were found in BAKIA CREEK and the NANIMA RIVER near the village of NEIET'NDA.

There is one man from OIWA mining gold in WINDOWI CREEK, however, I am not in a position to say whether or not he is doing very well or not.

SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS.

Both the Lutheran and New Tribes faiths are adhered to in this area, though the Lutheran Mission is by far the stronger of the two.

Some friction was noted between adherents of the New Tribes Mission at MUNGO and the Lutheran Mission at KALASO, a nearby village. However, this was only an isolated case, and the differences between these two villages is thought to have been settled.

Education in the area is for the most part in the hands of the Lutheran Mission at ASEKI. This Mission has a primary school at ASEKI, and some graduates from this school are attending a mission school at LAE.

HEALTH. SEE APPENDIX ON MR. SMITH'S PATROL REPORT.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. SEE APPENDIX ON MR. SMITH'S PATROL REPORT.

REST HOUSES. All villages seen on the first leg of the patrol were equipped with rest houses in good condition, though many were ~~more~~ an unnecessarily long way from the main centre of the village.

CENSUS. The task of revising the census in this area is Herculean to say the least. The people have great difficulty in remembering the name they gave to the last patrol, and hence many duplications occur in the Village Books.

In most places new names were recorded, and migrations from the HAMDEI were noted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads in the KAPAU are exceptionally good - well graded and cept cut.

In the areas of the NANIMA and LOWER KABU, the people had recently cleared roads, and attempts had been made to grade same.

The KAPAU, KABU and NANIMA Rivers had to be bridged, and no permanent bridges can be easily made over these rivers.

CONCLUSION.

The Administration is generally regarded highly in this area, and the establishment of the Patrol Post at ASEKI will do much to retain this high regard for the Administration.

The people in the LOWER KABU/NANIMA River areas were much more amiably disposed towards the patrol than they have been in the past, so it seems that there has been some overall change in the Census Division. This is also indicated by the fact that the people round ASEKI are becoming more and more interested in growing crops with economic importance.

R. M. Lee

R. M. LEE
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DNAHQ Dep.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WAU, MOROBE Report No. 5 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by A.R. James P.O.

Area Patrolled Wau, Bulolo valley and adjacent areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 17/12/1962 to 21/2/1963

Number of Days 42

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /19

Medical /19

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol To take census of all foreign natives, determine extent of squatting, compile information for Common Roll, and information to assist future patrols.

Director of 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

67-6-36

5th June, 1963.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
IAE.

WAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1962/63.

Your memorandum 35-1-13/67-3-3 of 29th
April, 1963, refers.

2. I wish to acknowledge receipt of the above
Patrol Report, submitted by Mr A.R. James, Patrol Officer.
It is apparent that Mr James tackled his task conscientiously,
and the report indicates that it was completed with thoroughness.

3. Further correspondence in this matter will be
conducted under file reference 35-1-10.

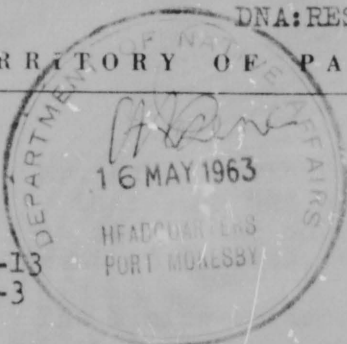
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.



DNA:RES

67.6.30

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference..... 35-1-13

If calling ask for

Mr.....

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

29th April, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT
NO. 3 - 1962/1963

NATIVE SQUATTERS - WAU AREA

A summary of events leading up to the reason for Patrol Officer A. R. James carrying out this special patrol, the report of which, together with covering memorandum from Mr. K. Walters, Assistant District Officer, Wau is attached, follows.

In 1961 a group of Natives from KUMULU village in the Mumeng Sub-District moved into the Wau Sub-District and settled on the boundaries of the McAdam National Park. They claimed at that time that they were extremely short of land in their own area and because of this, were forced to seek new areas upon which to establish themselves.

On the 19th April, 1961, in response to your 35-1-10 of the 20th October, 1960, I advised you that there were many natives in the Wau area and that it was apparent that the numbers were steadily increasing. I further suggested that because of the short duration that many of these people would remain on the land, I did not consider it practical to provide individual legal title for these squatters and further stated that because these people were gainfully employed in a profitable and worthwhile enterprise it did not appear desirable to discourage their activities. I added that it was quite obvious that these squatters, most of whom appeared at that time to be miners, must have land for sustenance crops and I suggested that representatives of the Department of Forests and Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Department of Native Affairs should meet and discuss the matter and see whether or not some solution to the problem of squatters in the area could be found. By your 35-1-10 of the 9th May, 1960 you advised that you did not propose to take action until you knew the outcome of the discussions between the A.D.O. Wau, the Senior Forests Officer and Mining Warden. You stated that it appeared to you that, excluding those people on leases, a form of permissive occupancy would be satisfactory if the two Departments could agree to the basis of that permission.

On the 31st May, 1961, the then Assistant District Officer, Wau, Mr. W. P. Burge, advised that apart from those people on leases, the squatters were in effect, prospectors and he stated that they apparently did not reach the stage of gardening until they had found reasonable gold and registered their claims.

Copy one 35.1.10 PT. 2.

Mr. Burge further stated that the claims registered to that date had been in gullies and the gardening on these claims had not effected the activities of the Department of Forests.

The Mining Warden, Wau and Forestry Officer, carried out an investigation and agreed that no claims would be registered where it appeared likely that the garden activities of the people would interfere with the activities of the Department of Forests unless, in the opinion of the Mining Warden, the claim was likely to be a rich one.

A former Assistant District Officer, Wau, Mr. J.P. Sinclair had in a memo of the 13th May, 1961, in discussing this land, stated:-

"This marginal land is worked for a few months or at the most a few years only. It would therefore be pointless to try and arrange titles to such temporary workings"

I recommended that the control of the indigenous squatters in the Wau area be left to the Assistant District Officer, Wau, the Mining Warden and the Forests Officer stationed there.

On the 17th July, 1961, I advised Assistant District Officer Wau that I had requested the District Agricultural Officer to make available an Officer of his Department to inspect the land then occupied by the KUMULU people to determine its suitability for a resettlement project. I informed Assistant District Officer that in the interim the KUMULU people were to be permitted to remain but that they were to be told that no more settlers were to come in and no more houses were to be built. He was asked to police this instruction and informed that we did not wish undesirable fringe settlements to spring up around the town boundaries. I further advised Assistant District Officer Wau that if the land proved suitable for native settlement every endeavour would be made to obtain firm title to the land for those already in occupation.

By your 35-2-4 of the 12th December, 1961, you advised that the matter of the KUMULU settlers had been raised at the 39th Meeting of the Land Development board on the 20th November, 1961.

His Honour the Administrator had approved the following recommendation of the Board:-

"The Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs should undertake an investigation in an endeavour to locate and obtain other land on which to resettle the people now squatting on part of Section 11, Wau".

You then requested that every endeavour be made to find, and if possible, purchase a suitable piece of native land in the area so that the KUMULU people could be resettled. On the 2nd March, 1962, under cover of my 35-1-13 I forwarded copy of a memorandum from A.D.O. Wau and advised you that the KUMULU community had grown to 85 persons and that they had formed a permanent village group on the outskirts of Wau. I also advised that it was not possible to obtain native land in the area to settle these people and asked whether they were to be permitted to remain as squatters or whether action to have

them removed under Section 16 of the Land Ordinance should be taken. I stated that it was my opinion that if Notices to Quit were issued, it would be necessary to use force to eject the people. I further agreed with the Assistant District Officer Wau that we were setting a precedent if we permitted the squatters to remain on the land and asked whether you desired me to issue a Notice to Quit and take the necessary follow up action. The District Commissioner, Mr. H.L.R. Niall was informed of the position at that time and he replied:-

"I strongly recommend that action be taken to compel these natives to move. A bad precedent would be set if they be allowed to remain there and it would be the end of the National Park".

Your 35-1-10 of the 22nd March, advised that the matter had been passed to the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines and that any action to eject the settlers would be initiated by him. You strongly recommended that every effort should be made to find suitable land for settlement before any action to eject the settlers be pursued. Mr. K. Walters, A.D.O. Wau, by his 35-1-10 of the 5th April, 1962 drew attention to the fact that the Department of Forests had a long term project in the Bulolo and Wau valleys and pointed out that any native settlement in the immediate vicinity of these Forest areas created a serious problem due to the shifting cultivation methods which resulted in grass lands and the resultant fire risk, from the grass lands created. Whilst appreciating the desire of the people to take up residence near the main centres, A.D.O. Walters agreed that every effort should be made to keep these fringe settlements away from any proposed established re-forestation project. Mr. Walters stated:-

"I foresee that unless a stand is made now, the problem of squatters moving into this area will increase and if we are to protect the re-forestation projects, I consider that every effort should be made to keep these people out."

On the 13th July, 1962, I advised that I had again discussed the matter with Mr. Walters and informed you that the number of squatters on the land was increasing and would continue to do so unless firm action was taken.

On the 27th August, 1962 the 44th Meeting of the Land Development Board recommended that:-

"An attempt be made to peg the area and grant a joint lease of the presently occupied area to some of the leaders".

This recommendation was approved by His Honour the Acting Administrator on the 1st October, 1962. When informed of the resolution of the Land Development Board, the A.D.O. Wau Mr. K. Walters advised that the problem of squatters in the Wau area had worsened considerably. Mr. Walters stated that his personal estimation of foreign natives in the Sub-District, including women and children was between 3,000 and 5,000. Mr. Walters added that he intended to conduct a survey into this matter and submitted that the pegging of the boundary of the land occupied by KUMULU people be deferred until further information concerning squatting activities be verified. I supported Mr. Walters' recommendation and I advised that if we submitted to the first group of squatters and pegged an area of land

for them thereby condoning squatting, we must anticipate that there would be an increased flow of indigenous people to the outskirts of Wau.

The 48th Meeting of the Land Board recommended:-

"That implementation of the approved recommendation made at the 44th Meeting of the Land Development Board in respect of the KUMULU squatters at Wau, (Namely, that an attempt be made to peg the area and grant a joint lease of the presently occupied area to some of the leaders) be deferred to enable A.D.O. Wau to undertake a full survey on the incidence of squatting in the Wau Sub-District".

In December, Mr. A. R. James, Patrol Officer, was transferred to Wau for the express purpose of carrying out an investigation into squatting in the area. He commenced his patrol on December 18th and finished on the 21st February.

His patrol report, together with a copy of patrol instructions submitted by A.D.O. Walters, and covering remarks from that officer are attached.

As Mr. James has stated, it is unfortunate that the survey was conducted when it was, that is over the Christmas period, as so many of the people were absent. This matter was however, not considered at the time and the urgency of the survey demanded that it receive attention at the earliest possible moment. Whilst the number of people contacted by Mr. James in his survey, is in fact well beneath the original estimate made by Mr. Walters, it is apparent that the number counted would have been much greater had the survey been carried out either earlier or much later than it was. There is no doubt whatsoever that the large majority of the people in the Wau area have come to stay. It is also quite evident that the numbers are increasing very rapidly. This is apparent from the numbers of new houses that have been constructed and of the permanent nature of many of these houses. Note that some have even been constructed with new iron roofs.

Permanent coffee gardens have been planted in the Bulolo area and in the middle Edie Creek, gardens, far in excess of the requirements of the people concerned, have been established. It is clear that the Edie Creek people are supplying the local Wau community with crops from their gardens.

In the Black Cat it should also be noted that new houses have also been constructed for others, expected to arrive in the near future. (You will note from Mr. James' map that these people are squatting on native owned land).

Mr. Walters instructions to Mr. James were clear and concise and Mr. James, who has submitted a clear, factual report of the situation in the Wau/Bulolo area, faithfully observed all instructions given. He is to be congratulated on his excellent report and for carrying out his patrol in an efficient manner.

Photographs accompanying his report give a clear indication of the type of settlement that is springing up in the area and the clearing that is being carried out to establish the huge garden areas in the region.

In the concluding paragraphs, Mr. James states that the problem of foreign natives in the Wau/Bulolo area is becoming more acute as the weeks pass and he advises

that if no firm policy is made regarding this matter soon, the influx of squatters and their activities may get out of hand far sooner than we expect.

It is my opinion that the matter is now well out of hand. When the KUMULU matter was first brought to attention there were 70 people squatting on the land near the boundary of the McAdam National Park. Despite the fact that firm instructions were issued that no more people were to settle there, they now number 133.

The problem is a major one, and one that will be extremely difficult to solve, if indeed there is a solution. Without immediate and firm action it is obvious that the situation will rapidly worsen.

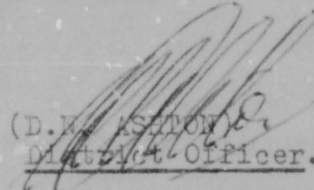
A number of squatters are legitimate gold miners who are now producing gold valued at approximately £7000 per month. Many more however are unemployed and show little desire to work; they are attracted by the urban atmosphere of Wau and seem content to remain in the area as long as they are able to cultivate subsistence gardens and dispose of their surplus kau kau on the local market. Over the past few months there has been a very noticeable increase in the area under cultivation. Large areas of bush are being cleared and their wasteful agricultural practices will lay waste thousands of acres of valuable land.

Still others have settled near Wau so that their children may attend the local Primary "A" School. Recently, a successful miner working on tribute near Cliffside appeared before the Land Board in Lae and applied for an allotment of 26 acres of land near Wau which had been advertised for lease for market garden purposes. The applicant, MUNOING, informed the Land Board that he required the land so that he could build accommodation for the families of 13 of his employees so that their children would be nearer to school. MUNOING was not successful in his application and the parcel of land was withdrawn by the Board until an investigation could be carried out to ascertain whether the land in question could be subdivided for native settlement and so perhaps help to alleviate the existing critical situation.

The Director of Lands, Mr. McInnes has agreed to make a surveyor available immediately to check on the possibility of sub-dividing this allotment and I recommend that you contact him on this matter.

From the foregoing and Mr. James' report, you will appreciate the seriousness of the situation. The only suggestion that I can make is that a full survey be now carried out by a field officer of the Lands Department to ascertain just what land can be made available to settle those people already in occupation in an attempt to regularise the situation.

I await your reply with interest.


(D. H. ASHTON)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O. Wau.
Mr. Patrol Officer, James, WAU.

67.1.4

KV:JS

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Meroba District.
17th April, 1963.

District Officer,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A .N.

PATROL REPORT W A U NO.3 of 1962/63

Forwarded for your information and comments please find a report submitted by the Patrol Officer, A.R. James recording his observations during his patrol conducted of the W A U Sub-District to investigate the activities of foreign natives in the area.

No previous information was available to Mr. James and it was necessary for him to assess the problem of conducting his patrol as he gained the information of the location of the various groups as he proceeded. This meant that he had to proceed extremely slowly in order to allow the people time to assemble when called upon. The time taken on the patrol and the information obtained will be extremely valuable for future patrols of this nature.

The reason for the investigation being carried out is that over the past few months I have been aware of the large number of foreign natives in the area and their garden activities here increased considerably. From my own observations I estimated that there would be approximately 3,500 to 5,000 people active in the area and required a survey to be made before submitting to you the problem, for advice and guidance. Another reason for the survey was the "KUMALU Situation" in which I was directed that an area of land be surveyed and set aside for these people. In my view it was important that no firm action be taken to set land aside for the KUMALU people until the whole area had been investigated and the magnitude of the problem but before the Land Development Board for their assessment and if necessary further direction. The land survey for the KUMALU people has not been made to date, and I submit, that with the information gained from this patrol that to do so will create a precedent as that we will be obliged to locate land for all foreign groups in the area.

The total population revealed during the census was 1,954 persons but I can ensure that it is much higher than this and is reported by Mr. James, the patrol was conducted during a time of the year when many of the people had returned to their home villages to take part in Christmas celebrations and visit relatives, also I consider that a large number of squatters did not assemble and as reported by Mr. James "as soon as one approaches these homes or gardens the occupants flee into the surrounding scrub and remain hidden until it is safe for them to reappear", therefore I consider that a further 1,000 persons could be added to the figure revealed from the census.

I do not wish to single out any area; on which these people are active, or any group of people as the report indicates

District Officer, M.E.

17th April, 1963.

the various areas and the groups who are active there as I consider the problem is one affecting the whole sub-district and must be examined as a whole. Whilst it may be shown that the majority of the people are engaged in gold mining, from which they derive an income of approximately £7,000 per month, I consider that unless action is now taken to restrict their garden activities that the situation will get out of hand.

The KUMALU people are true squatters and at the time of my last survey of the area the population was then approximately 90 persons and I then issued instructions that no further people were to come to the area and that no additional homes were to be constructed — the present census indicates that no notice was taken of my instructions and that further persons have moved into the area and that additional homes have been constructed. This trend will continue with all groups in the area and the increase of gardening activities will develop accordingly.

The KAPIK people (page 11 - middle Edie Creek) are a typical example of the Gold Miners using their activities as a blind to their true purpose and that being squatting and establishing themselves on land on which they intend to permanently reside.

The area of 2,500 acres of land estimated to be under gardens indicates just how active these people are and I consider that it is a fair estimation of the area involved. As reported virgin land is being cleared for these gardens and each day new areas can be seen being cleared. As the WAU-BULOLO area is in an area where the Department of Forests are actively engaged in re-afforestation it does not provide a satisfactory solution to the problem that whilst the Department of Forests are planting up for the future, that the present foreign natives are descending the slopes of timber and creating problems of grasslands, with the ever increasing danger of fire to the established plantations and providing ideal fertile areas for erosion of the steep slopes.

Settlement of the present people on land in the area could perhaps be undertaken, but I do not foresee that there would be sufficient land available on which to accommodate them. If land could be made available it would be necessary that it be surveyed and the occupants would need to be confined within their land boundaries. The present method of unrestricted use of land must be stopped as the people go where they like and set up camp and establish themselves in village communities with no regard to the fact that they have no title to the land.

The 15 GOILALA people referred to were instructed to vacate land on which they were established — they vacated the land and have now established themselves approximately a quarter of a mile away from the original site. Their spokesman visited me and requested that land be made available, I informed him no land was available at present. He came back several days later and stated that he had established himself on land that I had indicated as land in the Guinea Goldfields — again he was advised to vacate the land as the date is still in occupancy.

Most of the people are active on Administration owned land; however those in the WATUT and BITOI River areas are active on Native owned land and there is little possibility of acquisition.

District Officer, Las.

17th April, 1963.

ing land for them from the owners.

Your advice as to what action you require to be taken concerning the activities of these people in the future would be appreciated.

Seven prints of the map to accompany the report have been requested from your Office and if the maps could be returned the garden areas will be indicated on the maps.

Claim for camping allowance attached, for your attention please.

K. WALTERS
Assistant District Officer

67-1-3

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,
W. A. U.

Morobe District.
24th December, 1962.

Mr. A.R. James,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
W. A. U.

WAU PATROL NO. 3 - 1962/63.

As discussed with you, I require you to make a survey of the area within the immediate vicinity and adjacent areas of the Wau/Bulolo valley, wherever native gold miners or foreign natives are residing. To do this, it will be necessary for you to make preliminary observations as to where the people are situated and then commence your survey. There is a large area of Administration land in the Sub-District and you will find that some areas are held under Mining lease, by gold mining companies, Forestry areas and Agricultural leases. I require you to be extremely careful and exercise discretion when conducting your survey and if you have any doubts that the people are residing on a lease held by Europeans, will you please contact the lessee and advise him of the reason for your activities.

During the survey a vehicle will be placed at your disposal to use as you require to visit those areas that are accessible by vehicle. At other times, it will be necessary for you to camp out and I will arrange to have camping equipment made available and to obtain patrol funds for the payment of carriers.

During the surveying, please make a complete census of all foreign natives, including those engaged in gold mining for themselves and those who are squatting on either Administration land or native owned land. I do not require a survey to be made of those persons engaged by European private enterprise.

Prepare a Census Register using spare copies of the Tax Census Register and indicating sex, age, village, sub-district and occupation of all persons. Also observe the extent of the gardening activities of the people and prepare a map and report on whether the people have any right to be occupying the land and a rough estimate of the acreage of the gardens involved. You will find that there are many native miners who have registered leases with the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. If possible, ascertain whether these people are restricting their activities to the area of their claim or whether they have extended their gardening activities outside the boundaries.

- 1 -

I have discussed your proposed survey of the above with the Mining Warden and he has assured me that we will receive full co-operation from his officers. I suggest that you liaise with Mr. R. Fraser, Field Assistant from the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Wau who will be in a position to advise you of the claims of indigenous miners.

Your survey must include the activities of all foreign natives who are not in regular employment and areas that should be visited will include the Wau/Bulolo valley, the Bitoi Creek area, Edie Creek, Hidden Valley, Upper Watut River, the area surrounding Bulolo township, Little Wau Creek and the slopes adjacent to the Edie Creek Road.

There is no previous information available for you to follow and it will be a matter for you to ascertain where the people are active and visit them and have them assemble for the purpose of recording a census. Please take note of possible assembly points which may be used in future contact and survey of these people. Please keep me informed of the progress that you are making and immediately report and discuss any problem that you encounter that is out of the ordinary.

I require a thorough survey to be made to obtain a maximum of information possible and therefore, I estimate that the survey will take you up to three months and possibly longer.

I require you to submit a sketch map of the whole area of the survey and indicate where gardening activities and squatting is occurring.

The only areas where I require you to issue instructions that gardening activities are to cease, when the gardens are outside the mining claims, are in the Department of Forests re-forestation areas. In these areas emphasise to the people that no garden activities will be tolerated and other activities must cease immediately. Gardening activities on native owned land or other areas will be observed and the people advised of the purpose of this survey.

K. WALTERS.
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
Wau.

Morobe District.
22nd February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
LAE,
Morobe District.

Wau Patrol No. 3 - 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted by: A.R. James P.O.

Area Patrolled: Wau/Bulolo valley and adjacent areas.

Duration: from 17/12/62 to 21/2/63.

Objects of Patrol: To take a census of all foreign natives to determine the extent of squatting, to compile information for the common roll and information to assist future patrols and surveys.

Introduction: - Because of the increasing number of foreign natives and squatters in and around Wau and Bulolo a survey and census was conducted to determine how many and exactly where these people are. A great majority of the natives concerned are gold miners but many are pure squatters. The survey served a twofold purpose in that it provided an estimate of the foreign native population as well as collecting information and names for the composition of the Common Roll. Much of the field work was done by day trips as localities were easily accessible by road or tracks close to town. After the census the natives were informed of the purpose of the survey and were told about the Common roll and the forthcoming reconstitution of the Legislative Council and elections. The patrol was well received in most places but a degree of suspicion was evident in communities from Buang and other places in the Muneng area.

Diary: -

Monday 17th December. - By Land Rover to Sandy Creek, talked with native miners, inspected workings and gardens, housing conditions etc. PM to Upper Sandy Creek, again talks with native miners, inspected workings, gardens, housing etc. 1610 returned to Wau.

- Tue 18th. Talks with Assistant District Officer re previous days investigations. To Edie Creek by Land Rover talked with European and native miners. Informed native miners of intended census and survey. Discussions re mining activities, gardens and housing with native miners at Mary Creek and at various points along the Edie Crk road. Returned to Wau 1545.
- Wed 19th. By Land Rover to Bulolo river gorge. Talked with European and native miners and informed them of intended survey and census. Talked with native miners at various points along the river. Returned to Wau 1615.
- Thurs 20th. By truck to the Bulolo-Watut river junction. Talked with native miners, enquired regarding other mining camps in the area, noted many large garden areas and sizable camps. Talked with "gold boss boys" at various points along the Bulolo river and informed them about survey and census. Some camps along the river alleged to be market gardening for local market at Bulolo and raising pigs. Returned Wau 1455.
- Sat 22nd. PM held a meeting of Local native miners and "boss boys" at Native Men's Club. Discussed forthcoming survey, procedure etc., position and number of working camps, access routes to camps and order in which various areas were to be censused.
- Wed 2nd. January. To Sandy creek to advise miners of commencement of survey, returned Wau 1000. Talks with mines Officers and Warden regarding policy and whereabouts of leases and tributes.
- Thurs 3rd. To Sandycreek to commence census of native miners. Completed census of Lower Sandy creek and Number Six, and portion of census of Upper Sandy creek. Talks given on reasons for survey and political development ie. Common roll and elections for new Legislative Council. Returned to Wau 1730.
- Fri 4th. To Upper Sandy creek to complete census of miners. Then to Forestry office to get maps and information on future areas for reforestation plantings. Returned to Wau then drove down the Bulolo road to advise natives of dates for the census. PM to mining camp on left bank of Bulolo river inspected gardens etc.
- Sat 5th. Censused miners at wau bridge then walked to Kulolo creek, took population census, inspected camp and gardens. Talked with natives regarding survey and reasons for same. Returned to Wau 1240.
- Mon 7th. PM to Flat creek. Three parties of native miners censused and workings inspected. All workings etc. on an agricultural lease owned by Mr. L.Lane. Returned to Wau 1540.
- Tue 8th. To the right bank of Bulolo river above the wau bridge for census. Inspected workings, camp and gardens. Returned to Wau 1155.
- Wed 9th. To the Bulolo river gorge and Edie creek junction. Took census of native miners from three camps. Inspected workings, housing and gardens. Returned to Wau 1410.

- Thurs 10th. Census of native miners taken at Cliff-side. Inspected workings, housing, and gardens. Talked with miners regarding survey and two minor problems brought up. Returned to Wau 1220.
- Fri 11th. By Land Rover to Edie Creek with Mr. R. Fraser, Mines Assistant. Located Claim sites, camps and gardens in Edie crk, Mary crk, and Little Wau crk. Inspected workings at Mary crk and Kaindi. Returned to Wau 1520.
- Mon 14th. Census taken of native miners at "Maus Bokis" and Webiak creek. Camp sites and gardens inspected. Returned to Wau 1415.
- Tue 15th. By land Rover to "Maus Bokis" inspected gardens then back to the Edie creek junction. Took census of native miners in Lower Edie creek, "Maus Kaindi", inspected gardens and camp sites. Returned to Wau 1445.
- Wed 16th. Walked $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours up the Little Wau creek, took census of native miners, inspected camps, workings and gardening activities. Returned to Wau 1500. Talked with Mr. Fraser, Mines Assistant regarding miners in Wau creek and the possibility of activity in Crystal and Magnetic creeks.
- Fri 18 th. To Narmi by Land Rover then walked into Middle Edie Creek "Narmel Kaindi". Took census of Finschhafen and Kapin miners, inspected gardens, housing and workings. Talked to assembled people regarding survey and common roll etc. Returned to Wau 1540.
- Sat 19th. Went over to Bamboo and Poverty creeks to take census of native miners and dependants. Spoke to gold "boss boy" regarding complaint recieved about poaching ie collecting of scrub turkey eggs by Buang natives on Wandumi territory. Returned to Wau 1440.
- Mon 21st. To Narmi by Land rover, walked into Edie creek then up to Kobiak, settlement of Kumalu squatters. Inspected gardens, tracks, houses etc., took census of all natives present and talked with assembled group. Remained the night Kobiak.
- Tues 22nd. Wrote up figures for census, inspected more gardens and took photographs. Departed Kobiak 1020 met Land rover 1125 and arrived Wau 1145.
- Wed 23rd. PM by Land rover to Edie Creek, took census of all Finschhafen miners, inspected gardens, houses etc. Return to Wau 1755.
- Thurs 24th. By Land Rover to Upper Edie creek and took census of all native miners from Blue point to Poverty Flat, inspected housing etc. Talked to miners regarding mining activities in the Little Wau, Hidden Valley and Slate Creek areas. Returned to Wau 1445.
- Tues 29th. To Edie creek by Land Rover then by foot over ridge into Little Wau creek basin and set up camp. Inspected camp sites and workings and gardens. Sent out word for all to assemble for census at camp on the morrow. Talked with miners regarding purpose of patrol etc. and other general matters. Remained night Little Wau.

- Wed 30th. Took a complete census of natives in the Upper Little Wau area. Inspected further houses and gardens then returned to camp and wrote up census sheets and report. Talked with natives re general Administration, education etc. Remained night Little Wau.
- Thurs 31st. 0730 departed Little Wau for Upper Edie creek and took census of miners around the head waters. Moved on to Mary creek and set up camp. Took census of miners in the Mary creek, camped the night.
- Friday 1st. February. Walked from Mary creek to Slate creek then over the range to Kapau creek. Took census, inspected workings, gardens and buildings. Returned to Mary creek and talked with miners. Returned to Wau by jeep 1840.
- Mon 4th. PM by Landrover to Bulolo and on to the Watut river area and made camp. Talked with local miners and remained the night at the river camp.
- Tue 5th. Took census of all miners along the Watut banks. Heard two minor complaints from the local natives. At night long talks on Administration, policy, economic advancement etc. A request was made for Administration to make available transport to convey children from the watut river to the school at Bulolo. Remained the night at camp.
- Wed 6th. Visited mining camps at Anamapi creek, Rambo creek and Bulolo river. Took census, inspected gardens etc. Returned to Watut camp and remained the night.
- Thurs 7th. Visited mining camp at Benning creek, took census and other information. Called a large meeting of all local miners at No.8 and gave talk on General Administration, common roll, economic progress etc until 2300. Returned to Watut camp for night.
- Friday 8th. Broke camp at the Watut river and moved to "Camp Saksak". Took count of squatters en route at Crooked creek and opposite Anamapi creek. Made camp at "Camp Saksak" and took census of miners in that area of the Bulolo river. Remained the night.
- Sat 9th. Walked up the river inspecting camps, workings, and gardens. Collected some more names, returned to camp and wrote up sheets. 1930 walked to Bulolo and got a car back to Wau.
- Sun 10th. Observed. Talked with the Assistant District Officer regarding progress on the survey. Remained night Wau.
- Mon 11th. 0700 by car to Bulolo and recommenced the survey. Took count at No. 2 and further down stream thus completing the census of all the known squatters in the Bulolo area. To Bulolo Police station to enquire after any further possibilities. Visited Mr. C. Bayliss of Zero Mining Co. to enquire after any further squatters. Returned to camp for the night.
- Tue 12th. Talked to native miners in an effort to discover any more squatters. To Bulolo Police station and to Bulolo Gold Dredging Co native compound to see Mr. Knight about squatters. Returned to Wau 1530.

- Thurs 14th. PM by Land rover to Edie Creek and camped the night.
- Friday 15th. Departed Edie creek for Hidden valley (7½ hours) made camp, took count, inspected gardens etc. and remained the night.
- Saturday 16th. Broke camp and departed Hidden valley for Edie creek and Wau, arriving Wau 1630.
- Tuesday 19th. Departed Wau 0700 for Black Cat Creek, arriving Black Cat 1145. Made camp, inspected gardens, housing and workings. Remained night Black Cat.
- Wednesday 20th. Took census of all miners and squatters in the Black Cat. Gave talk on General Administration, common roll and elections. Walked down the Bitoi river to inspect further camps, gardens and workings,. Returned to camp for the night.
- Thursday 21st. Broke camp and departed Black Cat 0700 and arrived in Wau 1100.

END OF PATROL.

As no generalisation can be made of the whole Wau - Bulolo area each small area is dealt with separately at first.

Lower Sandy Creek:- There are three hamlets of 2, 4, & 8 houses the largest being at the Sandy Crk Bulolo river junction. Dwellings are in reasonably good condition, some partly built of corrugated galvanized iron, the majority though of good native materials.

Population- Five parties are working the lower creek. Four of the parties are from Finschhafen and the other from the Maria area. The total population is 55.

Gardens- There are approximately 10 acres of gardens scattered around the hamlets and gold workings and along the valley floor and stream course. Some larger gardens 1-2 acres each are built on the slopes and valley sides but the majority are very small and built along the stream course on sand and shingle banks; in fact anywhere there is reasonably dry ground with not too many stones. Often gardens are lost during heavy rains when there are minor flash floods. Those gardens that do survive yield poorly. This area is within a forestry area. A pig was kept penned here.

Roads and Tracks- A vehicular road leaves the main road and leads through Mr. Crawford's plantation right to the lower camp. The other camps and workings are reached by following the stream course on foot.

Upper Sandy Creek:- Here there are five settlements of 1, 1, 2, 5, & 7 houses the largest being a little below the Sandy creek fork at the water race intake. All buildings were in good condition, one house having a new corrugated galvanized iron roof.

Population- There are ten parties from Finschhafen working the upper creek and three Chimbu parties working below them. The population of this area is 126.

Workings- Two claims here are unregistered but active mining is being carried out as seen by an inspection. All mining in the Sandy creek is aluvial sluicing of the stream bed and terraces.

Gardens- Between 20 and 25 acres of gardens are being worked along the upper creek, most of them built on the valley slopes and a few on the stream terraces as the creek course is too narrow and rocky for any sort of cultivation. The gardens here are on reasonably good soil, well drained and yield good returns.

Roads and Tracks- A vehicular road runs right through the forestry reserve and past the main camp here. The camps and workings further up the creek are reached by following the stream course up.

Bamboo Creek - Poverty Creek:- The only settlement here has 14 houses the majority of which are in rather poor condition. The general camp site was dirty and unswept with food scraps and other refuse laying about on the ground. Flies were bad and the situation unhygienic.

Population- There are five Buang parties working here and the total head count is 72 persons.

Workings- are on the Bulolo banks between Bamboo and Poverty creeks.

Gardens- Approximately 7 acres of gardens were seen in little plots on the banks of the Bulolo and one large block on a patch of soil on a gravel bank in the middle of the river. Seven acres of gardens is far from sufficient for seventy-odd people and chances are that much larger areas were hidden some where in the bush and could not be seen or found.

Roads and Tracks- A foot track leaves the main Lae road about two miles from Wau, goes through Mr. L. Lane's agricultural lease, crosses the rock pile and the Bulolo river via one ford and two bush timber bridges to the camp. Foot tracks lead from here to the workings.

Number Six:- The only settlement here is of four houses all of which are reasonably new or in good condition.

Population- The 28 people here comprising two mining parties are all from the Madang District.

Workings- are to be found at the head of Poverty creek

Gardens- There are a few acres to be found scattered around the workings, camp and gully slopes. This area is also within a reforestation area and gardening activities are restricted.

Roads and Tracks- A foot track leads from the Lower Sandy Creek camp to here but the forestry department are building a road through this portion at the moment.

Koranga, Flat Creek:- The workings at Flat Creek which is on Mr. L. Lane's agricultural lease have only recently been established. The miners and their families are living at various places in Wau until they can establish their own camps close to the workings.

Population- Three parties working the claims 5 - 10 minutes from the main Lae road total 29 persons, Papuans and New Guineans from Goilala and the Waria areas.

Roads and Tracks- These workings are only 5 - 10 minutes walk below the main Lae road approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wau with a good track going down to them.

Kulolo Creek:- There are four houses in the camp at Kulolo creek, one on top of the ridge, and one other at the workings on the left bank of the Kulolo river above the road bridge. The houses are of native materials and in reasonable condition.

Population- The two mining parties camped here are both from the Morobe district (Salamoa), 28 people all told. A native cemetery containing four graves is sited on the hill above the camp.

Gardens- There are 20 acres of gardens around the Kulolo creek camp and another two acres near the Bulolo river. The gardens are on reasonably flat land and gully slopes of deep soil free from stones and clay. A number of pigs are kept here and appear to be a Saddleback strain. Of the original pair purchased only the sow remains, however she farrowed and threw six sows and a boar. The original pair was purchased in Wau for £65.

Roads and Tracks- A walking track leaves the Lae road $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below the Wau bridge and going over the hill follows an old water race for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Track is well cut and in good condition.

Workings- These parties work tribute leases above and below

The road bridge across the Bulolo river at Wau.

Bulolo River at Wau Bridge:-

Left Bank Above Bridge- Here is a camp of five houses all of bush and sawn timber with thatched roofs. All dwellings are in good condition and the camp site well kept, cut, and clean.

Population- Only two parties have workings here and all miners are from the Sepik district near Wewak, totaling 15.

Workings- These miners are working aluvial deposits in the Bulolo river under tribute.

Gardens- There are two large gardens of six acres on the slopes above the Lae road and a few small plots on the banks. Crops seen in these gardens were taro (Col & X), maize, pipka, yams, kaukau (sweet potatoes), mami, tobacco, pawpaws, sugar cane, pitpit, bananas, cabbage, and cucumbers.

Roads and Tracks- The camp site is just below the Lae road approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wau, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the main bridge.

Right Bank Above Bridge- IS a large camp of 11 houses all in good condition and repair. The settlement sit is divided but is clean and well looked after. One house is partly of permanent materials.

Population- There are 29 miners and dependants from Finschhafen in this camp.

Workings- The tributes worked by these natives are on the right bank of the river above the bridge.

Gardens- Approximately 20 acres of gardens are spread over the river flats and adjacent hill slopes, the crops seen were similar to those on the other side of the river. Several pigs are kept in a pen here.

Roads and Tracks- A walking track leaves the main road at the end of the bridge and follows an old water race for about five minutes to the camp and workings.

Bulolo River 1st. wire bridge:-

Left Bank- There is only one camp on this side of the river containing five houses. The camp site well kept and all buildings are in good repair.

Population- The only party here contains 17 persons most of whom are from the Maprik area, however there are 7 from the Wau area.

Gardens- About seven acres of gardens are scattered around the camp site and up the hill sides. None are really extensive

only about an acre each. Most native foods were seen as well as shallots, maize, leeks, and tomatoes.

Roads and Tracks- About $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile down stream from the main bridge there is a wire suspension foot-bridge crossing the river. From there a short walk brings one to the camp. An alternative route would be the other wire bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile down stream at the Edie creek junction.

Bulolo River 1st Wire Bridge:-

Right Bank- The only camp here is of six houses situated right above the road. The houses are small but well built. The camp site is clean and well kept and all buildings are in reasonable condition.

Population- There are 15 persons in the party from around the Sek area in the Madang district and a few from the Wau Sub-District.

Gardens- Gardens are restricted to 8 acres here because of a market garden on a lease on one side and a forestry area on the other so there is little or no room for expansion. Most native foods were seen growing as well as maize, tobacco and potatoes.

Roads and Tracks- The main Lae road passes close by the camp which is visible from the road.

Cliff Side:- This mining camp consists of six houses. One large one with an iron roof the others are of native materials and all in good condition.

Population The two parties working here are made up almost entirely of Finschhafeners with only one other, a woman from the Waput. There was one missionary teacher from Finschhafen visiting the camp at the time of the census. Total population is 40.

Gardens- There are two acres of gardens on the right bank of the river and above the road, and approximately eight acres on the other side of the river. Further plantings of Taro X. (kong-kong) are scattered along small creeks, gullies, and water courses. Other vegetables and pineapples are growing in small plots at the camp.

Roads and Tracks- The camp site is just below the main Lae road at Cliff Side.

Edie Creek Junction "Maus Kaindi":- A new camp is being constructed at the mouth of the creek and at the moment there is only one house of iron and timber construction. However there are four native material houses at the old camp further down the Bulolo river.

Population- There is only one party working here with 11 people all from the Wewak area. Two adult males were visiting relatives at the time of the census and will be returning to their village later.

Gardens:- Gardens cover an area of approximately 15 acres around the old camp site and on the hill sides. Most varieties of native vegetables and some introduced such as Chinese cabbage and maize were found. Some of the gardens are quite extensive, covering 5 or 6 acres and there are many small pockets on the river flats. A large number of fowl are also kept by these people.

Roads and Tracks- A wire foot bridge leaves the main Lae road directly opposite the camp and crosses the Bulolo river. Another wire bridge crosses the river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile upstream and there is a walking track down the left bank to the Edie creek mouth.

Lower Edie Creek "Maus Kaindi":- Three parties have workings in this area of the Edie creek. 10 houses are spread over the area adjacent to the gardens. All buildings are reasonably new, a couple of which have iron roofs and in good condition.

Population- All the workers here are from the Finschhafen area, the total count being 26. All single men except for one small married family.

Gardens- A total area of approximately 15 acres is under cultivation in this area. The individual gardens are quite extensive and are situated up out of the stream course and on the hills and slopes of the valley. Large areas of tobacco were noted as well as the usual native foods and maize. Tomatoes, wongbok (Chinese cabbage), and beans were also seen.

Roads and Tracks- This area is reached from the main Bulolo road by crossing the Bulolo river via the wire bridge at the Bulolo - Edie junction and following the course of the creek 10 or 15 minutes.

Workings. Mining activities are carried out in the stream bed and are all worked as tribute leases.

"Maus Bokis":- There are two camps here of seven and four houses. Some are of permanent materials while others are of native bush materials. All buildings are in good repair.

Population- There are three parties working here composed of Sepiks, Finschhafens and others from the Morobe District. The total count is 46 persons.

Gardens- Approximately 24 acres of gardens are to be found in this part of the gorge, 60% of which are to be found on the left bank of the river. One pig is penned and being fattened at the second camp.

Roads and Tracks- These camp sites are right on the main road a mile above the road bridge over the river, at maus bokis (the site of an old concrete wier across the Bulolo river part of which is still standing.)

Lower Little Wan creek:- There are four camps in the lower creek all close together. These workings have only recently been started and present houses are of a temporary nature. There are six dwellings standing at present.

Population- A total of 21 adult males are living here at the moment. When more houses are built, camp sites cleared and gardens planted many of them will probably bring in their wives and families.

Gardens- None of the gardens here are producing at the moment but approximately 12 acres have been cut and are being cleared for planting.

Workings- These workings are native mining claims in the stream course returning aluvial gold

Middle Edie Creek:- There are three miners camps in this area of 2, 15, and 16 houses respectively. The Finschhafen camps of 2 and 16 house are in good condition but this cannot be said of the Kapin comp of 15 houses. These houses are old and dirty, they are crowded close together and 16 dwellings is far from sufficient to accomodate 84 persons.

Population- There are 60 people from Finschhafen in two camps constituting five mining parties. The majority of these are single men. However it is a different story with the KAPIN camp. Here there are only two mining parties requiring a work force of 20 or 25 at the most where as there are four times that number living here, 84.

Gardens- The Finschhafen gardens cover an area of approximately 40 acres close to their camp and around the workings. On first investigating approximately 160 acres of cultivations were found belonging to the KAPINs. Further investigations of another area revealed another 20 to 25 acres belonging to them. The gardens are cut on both the East and West banks of Edie creek and go right to the crest of the eastern slope. The only thing stopping further advancement up the western slope is the camp of KUMULU at KOBIAK on the top of the ridge. However the KAPINs have gone a long way up having gardens so close to the KUMULU camp that they could be taken for KUMULU gardens. Looking East from the KUMULU camp at the top of the ridge revealed even more KAPIN gardens on the opposite slope shielded in the middle of patches of bush so as to be invisible except from a high vantage point.

One large garden appeared to encroach on the agricultural lease owned by Mr. Hurrel. These large gardens are a form of income for the squatters as they sell the native foods to various plantations around Wau. These large garden areas are unreasonable, I estimate their area at between 180 - 200 acre acres. Officers of the Mines department consider this an underestimation and an accurate survey would probably reveal an area far in excess of this figure.

Workings. There are five registered claims worked by the Finschhafen miners along the Edie creek. The KAPINs work two claims in small tributaries on the left bank of the Edie creek.

General Remarks.- A number of complaints have been received about KAPIN hunters working in the McAdam National Park area using native traps and nets. Ten stay-wire snares were brought up as evidence these being used for pigs and cassowary. A shot-gun is also reported being used and among the quarry hunted are Birds of Paradise for sale to the highland labourers in Bulolo. However these are only allegations and we have no definite proof at the moment.

KUMALU "KOBIAK"--- This is a settlement of Mumeng natives who moved to here about three years ago after working for Mr. Mayfield of Wau. The Paramount Luluai of KAISEWIK gave them the ridge and some bush so that they could settle there. (the area given is Administration land and the bush mentioned is part of the McAdam National Park.) There are some 22 dwellings along the crest of the ridge, all new and in fair condition. The village is sited on the ridge between Edie and Warbiak creeks.

Population.- The total population at present is about 133 but is expected to increase soon with migrations. All persons are from KUMALU village in the Mumeng Sub-District but most of them have lived here for the last three years or so. There were nine births recorded for 1962 but as no figures are available previous to these deaths could not be recorded. There is one grave only near the village where an old man was buried last year. Previous to this everybody returned to their old village near Mumeng for the annual census and council tax collection. All adult males and females have paid council tax for 1962, the 1963 tax collection has not been made yet.

Gardens.- Between 60 and 80 acres of gardens were seen under plantings. New gardens were still being made and there are some more plots down near the Bulolo river that were not seen at this time but are visible from the Wau - lae road and would not exceed 10 acres. By the time the growing season is in full swing there would probably be 100 acres under cultivation. Fowls are numerous and there are three pigs which are kept penned.

Roads and Tracks.- KOBIAK was reached by leaving the road near the water dam at Nami, following the old vehicular road then via a walking track over into Edie creek and up the opposite slope to the village - about 50 minutes walking. A shorter route would be to cross the Bulolo river at Cliff Side and climb up the ridge.

Upper Edie Creek, including Mary Ck., Slate Ck., and Daydawn area:-

There are numerous parties in this area with houses and camps scattered all along the creek and on the valley sides. Many of the houses in the Poverty Flat - Mary Creek area are of old iron structure and do not look very impressive but bush materials are difficult to come by here and the discarded iron is probably more weather-proof and lasting. Others however are building semipermanent houses with new iron roofs. In all there are about 40 houses in the Upper Edie Creek, dotted all over the area in ones and twos.

Population.- Miners from this area come from Finschhafen, Goilala, Markham Valley (WAIN), Watut, and Aitape areas. The total population for the Upper Edie creek from Blue Point to the head waters is 238.

Gardens:- The climate here is not greatly suited to native food growing and there is little more than 100 acres of gardens in the whole of this area. However most of the people up here either have gardens in the Little Wau creek area or bordering and below the Edie creek road 2 - 5 miles out of Wau where a considerable acreage of land and hillside is under native cultivation. The usual native foods are grown and some European introduce vegetables such as cabbage, beans, potatoes, and maize were seen.

Roads and Tracks.- A jeep road goes from Wau to Edie Creek and all camps are adjacent to the road or within easy walking distance over reasonable tracks.

Workings.- are all alluvial projects in Edie creek itself, Slate creek, and Mary creek.

Upper Little Wau Creek:- In Upper Little Wau creek there are seven mining parties in five camps of 2, 3, 3, 5, and 10 houses. Housing materials here are scarce and of poor type, however all occupied dwellings are in reasonable repair. Some houses are roofed with old iron and some even walled with iron. RIGANI's house is built of split and adzed planks. Walls, studs and floor are all nailed and it has a new galvanized iron roof. All windows are wire screened, doors hinged and lockable.

Population:- The total permanent population is 72 but a number of groups from Edie creek have gardens and houses here and reside here on week ends and whenever they are not working. Miners here are either from Finschhafen or Watut areas.

Gardens.- Over 200 acres of land are under cultivation at the moment and further areas are being cut. There is no level land in the area and all gardens are made on the hill sides. The usual native foods are grown, - kaukau, taro, sugar cane pitpit and bananas. Cabbage, tomatoes, beans, potatoes, and maize are among the introduced vegetables. Roses are used decoratively around some houses. The climate here is apparently

milder or not as cold as at Edie creek and good yields come from most plantings.

Roads and Tracks.- A good graded walking track leaves the road at the Edie creek camp and crosses ridge into the Little Wau basin. Walking time is about 40 minutes.

Workings.- There are three claims in the Little Wau creek itself and the others are in the smaller tributaries draining the Wau - Edie divide.

KAPAU creek (Upper Watut R.):- Approximately two hours from Mary creek is a camp of four houses accomodating one mining party working the Kapau creek.

Gardens.- Some 30 - 40 acres of new and old gardens are adjacent to this camp which has been established for about six years. Crops do not give large yields here thus the large areas planted.

Population.- The 14 people here are from the Watut and Aseki areas and even a few from areas not yet contacted by patrols or listed.

Roads and Tracks.- This camp was reached by walking from Mary creek, through Slate creek and over the watershed into the Watut drainage area.

Workings.- are in aluvial deposits in the Napau and one of its tributaries.

Watut River (Bulolo):- Numerous parties are divided into three camps of 3, 7, and 19 houses. All the houses in this area are built of sawn timber planks discarded by the Golden Pines Sawmill with bush timber frames and grass thatch roofs. These camps are situated on mining leases.

Population.- People mainly from the Kaiapit area with others from Mumeng and also New Britain and New Ireland. The total count is 146 made up mainly of families.

Gardens.- The gardens here are not large being $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 acre each with some larger but they are numerous and scattered and I estimate that there are at least 80 acres being cultivated by these people. There are another 30 - 40 acres of Administrative

Administration land under gardens made by the people from LATEP village. The major portion of the gardens are planted with bananas and manioc (tapiok); also yams, sweet potatoes (kaukau), taro, pawpaw and other native vegetables such as pitpit and eipika. Beans grow well but this place is not well suited to most other European vegetables.

Roads and Tracks.- All workings and camps are close to the road to Golden Pines Sawmill.

Workings.- are in the Watut river and along its banks and flood terraces.

D.C.A. Airstrip Bulolo.- Only one building occupied by one family is to be found here.. The owner is an employee of Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd. whose family was repatriated but he brought them back again.

Gardens.- Only a few acres are cleared here at the moment, enough to support one family.

Population.- Five including the male employed by B.G.D.

Lower Bulolo River, Anamapi creek, Bambo creek:- These camps of 5, 10, and 18 houses are on the right bank of the Lower Bulolo river near an area referred to as No. 8. The buildings are of native materials but one or two have a large proportion of sawn timber in them.

Population.- These miners are all from Buang and Mumeng with a few others from the Markham valley. The large number of families and dependants make the numbers up to 159.

Gardens.- 80 acres or more of the land on the right bank of the Bulolo and along the gully and creek slopes running into the river are under gardens. A half dozen mature coffee trees were seen at Anamapi creek. Usually trees planted close to the village like these are used for seed but no further plantings were sighted and I was told that these trees only supplied beans for coffee making for the people.

Roads and Tracks.- These camps are reached by fording the Bulolo river at various points or via a wire footbridge when the river is in flood and thence by walking tracks to the various camps.

Workings:- are in Anamapi creek and along the banks of the Bulolo river.

Bulolo River, Bulolo:- Here there are six camps along the banks of the river, a total of 21 houses, some built of second hand timber and iron but most of bush materials. Most buildings are in reasonable condition.

Gardens:- A total area of about 100 acres is under gardens along this portion of the river. Numerous gardens are owned by B.G.D. employees living at the compound but gardening to get extra food. Approximately 300 coffee trees in three blocks owned by the BENGALU natives were seen. Many trees are three or more years old and bearing. The original seed was obtained from D.A.S.F. Wau.

Population:- There are 154 squatters and miners along the river. 57 of them are from BENGALU and the remainder from Angoram, Madang, Markham (WANTOAT), Chimbu, Kerema, Mumeng, and around the YAMAP (Wau).

Roads and bridges:- Most camps are connected by foot tracks along the right bank of the Bulolo river. There is a bamboo bridge near the BENGALU camp but in other places the river has to be forded. Several foot tracks and roads leave the main road and cross the 'rock pile' to the fording places.

Workings:- are on the river banks and flood terraces and most parties only get one or two ounces a month.

Hidden Valley:- At the present only one party is working here and has only recently established itself. One house of native materials accomodates all the miners.

Gardens:- Approximately six acres have been planted and fenced and some plantings are only just commencing to mature.

Population:- The party consists of five males from the Gailala Sub-District and two others from Kairaku.

Roads and Tracks:- The valley is reached by following the old Bulldog road from Edie creek for about four hours then descending into the valley and following an old water race for another three hours or so. Leaches are abundant in the valley and are quite a hinderance while walking.

Black Cat and Bitoi River:- A total of 19 houses in seven camps are in this area. Three camps have just been recently established below the Black Cat - Bitoi junction. The others are well established sites above the junction. All buildings are of bush materials and in reasonable condition. Several other houses are now being built for married families expected to arrive in the near future.

Population.- People from Finschhafen, Lae, and Kainantu are working in this area. There are 81 natives living here, also 2 temporary prospectors and 9 other miners miners expected to arrive in the near future.

Gardens.- An estimated 100 acres of gardens and cleared land are scattered along the creek slopes most of which are only recently planted. Sweet potatoes, taro (X.&Col), sugar cane, and pitpit as well as potatoes, maize, beans, and cabbage are grown in this area.

Roads and Tracks.- From the logging road at the forestry reforestation project a good graded walking track leads into the Black Cat and is an easy three hours' walk.

Workings.- Two hydrolic sluices are working as well as several creek workings further down the Bitoi.

Mount Kaindi, Edwards Creek:- This is a native owned mining lease of ten acres, however some of the houses and gardens are not within the lease boundaries. Only one party is working here and they accomodate themselves in five houses.

Population.- The party consists of 12 persons all from the Finschnafen Sub-District.

Gardens.- Cultivations are not extensive but cover approximately ten acres outside the mining lease.

Roads and Tracks.- The main camp and workings are reached by leaving the Mount Kaindi road almost at the summit where OMAS, the lease owner is building a permanent materials house. Then follow a well graded track down the southern slope to the mine.

Workings.- This is a Gold/Manganese type lead and the ore deposits are worked by sluicing and hand crushing.

Upper Watut Census Division:- The following figures were extracted from Wau Patrol No.2 1962/63 which was a census patrol into the Upper Watut census division. The natives mentioned herein are squatting on both Administration and Native owned land.

Located near OTIBANDA	153
MANKI	5
YAUWIPO	15
Sandy Creek	49
Total	<u>222</u>

These miners are from BUANG(Mumeng), YAMAP(Wau), Wewak, Pinschhafen, and Markham.

POPULATION:- The total count was 1,954 persons.

This figure is not 100% accurate as many natives returned to their villages for the Christmas - New Year period when the survey was being conducted. One example of this was the camp of seven houses at Crooked creek that were occupied in December but completely deserted in early February when the patrol reached that area. Many other unemployed natives live in plantation and company compounds and do "back yard gardening" on small pockets of land about the place to keep themselves in food. Several acres of gardens and houses were found near the New Guinea Goldfields water race intake belonging to relatives of the N.G.G. employees maintaining the race. Other instances are mentioned in the Native Gardens section of this report.

This was an important survey that needed to be done urgently, however, it is my opinion that more accurate results would have been obtained if it had been delayed until some months after the Christmas - New Year period. Even as the report is being completed now natives periodically come to the office to report that someone who was absent in their home village when the census was done has now returned.

Here is another example which points to the number of unemployed natives in and around Wau. One plantation informed us that it required 13 more labourers, preferably from the Menyama area. Word was sent out through the D.N.A. labour compound one afternoon and the following morning 10 applicants were waiting at the office. Not one of these ten had written authority to be in Wau looking for employment and only two of them had worked in Wau previously.

NATIVE GARDENS:- An estimated 2,500 acres of land are under native gardens in the Wau/Bulolo area. In the majority of cases the garden owners have no claim or title to the land on which the gardens are built. In a few cases such as Lower Sandy creek and Cliff Side gardens are within lease boundaries mainly because forestry projects bordering these areas restrict any further expansion. Where no restricting occur gardens have been built on all convenient areas of virgin land. Grassland is rarely if ever used and considerable

Native Gardens cont.. damage

damage to bush areas has resulted from the native shifting agricultural methods. Extensive areas of once forest, now grass and secondary bush can be seen in the Middle Edie creek area and the same will occur where other large areas have been cleared such as Little Wau creek, Kulolo creek, Black Cat creek, and the Bulolo river.

Large areas of native gardens can be seen on the hill slopes on the Western border of the Wau town area. Some of the gardens, particularly those along and beneath the Edie Creek road belong to the native miners from Edie Creek. However equally as large an area closer to Wau and bordering on the town area and plantations is gardened by natives in employment or squatting with "one take" on plantations. Several instances of this type of thing have been checked. Twenty-two BUANG natives were removed from 'Ronsey' coffee estate. These natives were not in employment but merely "permanently" visiting relatives who were working for N.G.G. and the 'Ronsey' estate. Equally as many Goilalas have gardens and houses at the back of Mr. B. Franklin's plantation. Three houses and 16 Goilala natives were removed from a piece ground adjoining Mrs. Murphey's residential block. These sixteen were a collection of gold miners, house servants, plantation employees and dependants going to their respective jobs during the day and returning to this little hamlet after work and at week ends. It also served as a congregating point for all Goilalas working out of town, i.e. gold mining, and visiting Wau at the week ends for the native market etc.

An investigation of 'Wau Coffee Estate' and 'Shanahan & Schuster' plantations uncovered 27 adult native women and 72 children all of whom were squatting on or near the plantations so as to be near their menfolk who were working on the plantations as single men. Squatters such as those last mentioned are extremely difficult to find. The locating of their gardens and houses is no problem at all as they occur in varying degrees on or near almost every plantation around Wau. But, as soon as one approaches these houses or gardens the occupants flee into the surrounding scrub and remain hidden until it is 'safe' for them to reappear. The obvious conclusion is that these people know that they should not be there but still persist. I have been told of instances where these "houses in the scrub" have been removed, sometimes on more than one occasion only to reappear again soon after.

Conclusion:-

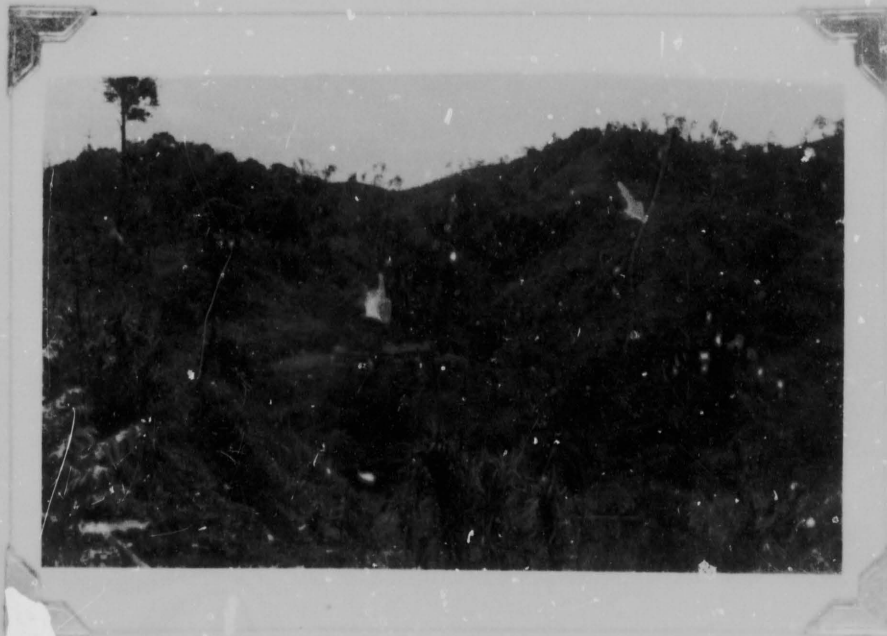
The problem of foreign natives in the Wau/Bulolo area is becoming more acute as the weeks pass and if no firm policy is made regarding this matter soon, this influx of squatters and their activities may get out of hand far sooner than we might expect.

A. F. James
A. F. James.
Patrol Officer.

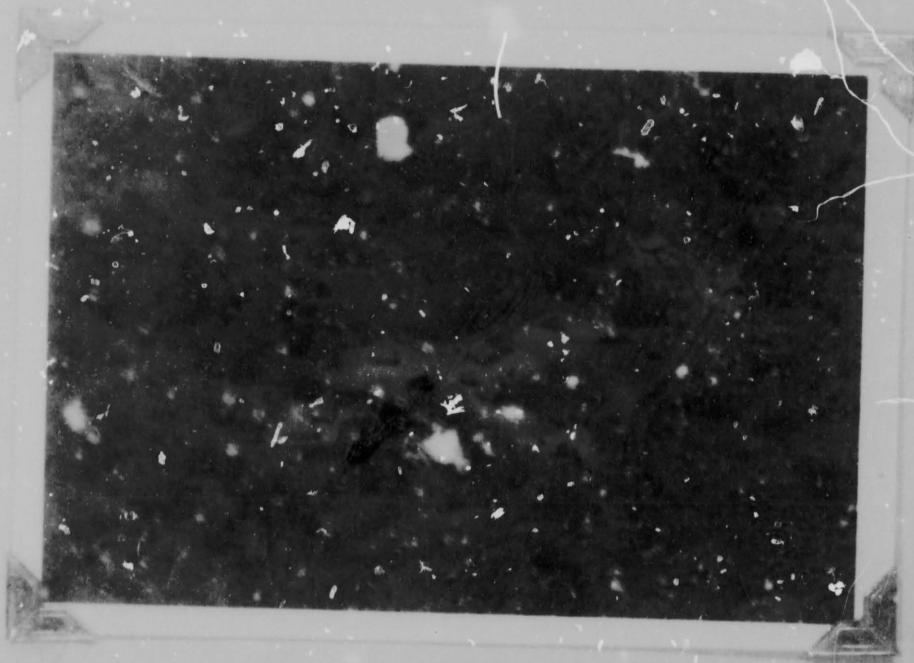
PHOTOGRAPHS TO ACCOMPANY WAU PATROL No.3 1962/63



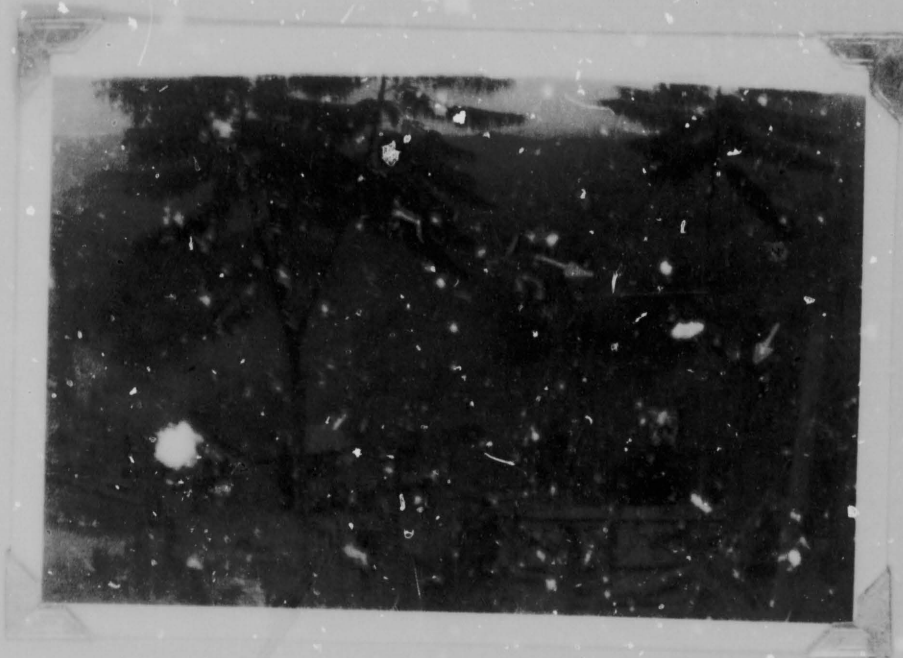
Squatters' camp and gardens at KOBIAK (KUMALU)
houses on ridge. gardens arrowed.



KAPIE camp Edie Creek "Namel Kaindi"
gardens in the foreground also belong to KAPIE squatters.



FINSONHAFEN camp Middle Edie Creek "Namel Kaindi"
showing gardens and tracks.



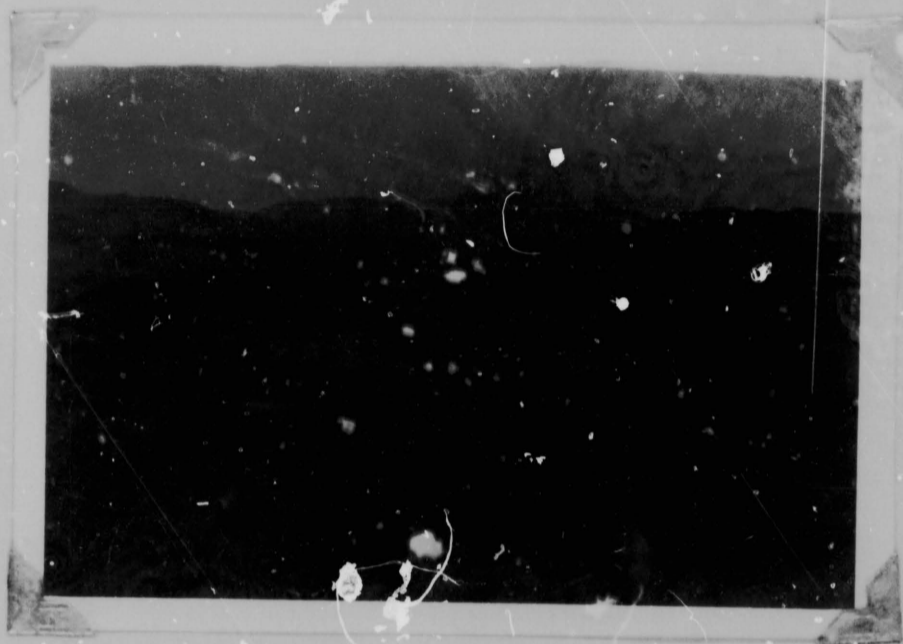
Main camp Upper Little ^{WAV} Creek, showing Gardens (arrowed)
and smoke from burning off of new gardens L.L.



Houses and gardens Upper Little Wau Creek.
Garden area extends considerable distance to left out
of the picture.



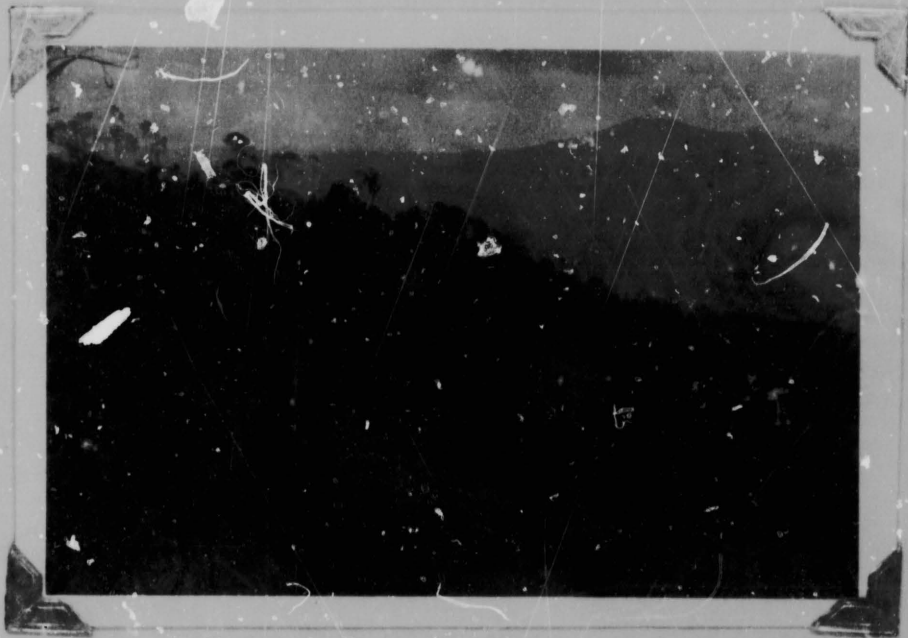
Tin Shacks belonging to Gailala miners in the
Mary Creek Area.



BUANG camp at Rambo Creek, Lower Bulolo River
Note part timber house Right Centre.



Native gardens below the Edie Creek road near Wau
(in background)



Native gardens adjacent to the Edie Creek
road just out of Wau.

Photographs taken with 35 mm 55 mm
& 300 mm lenses on Pentax S.L.R.
with Agfa 155 film.

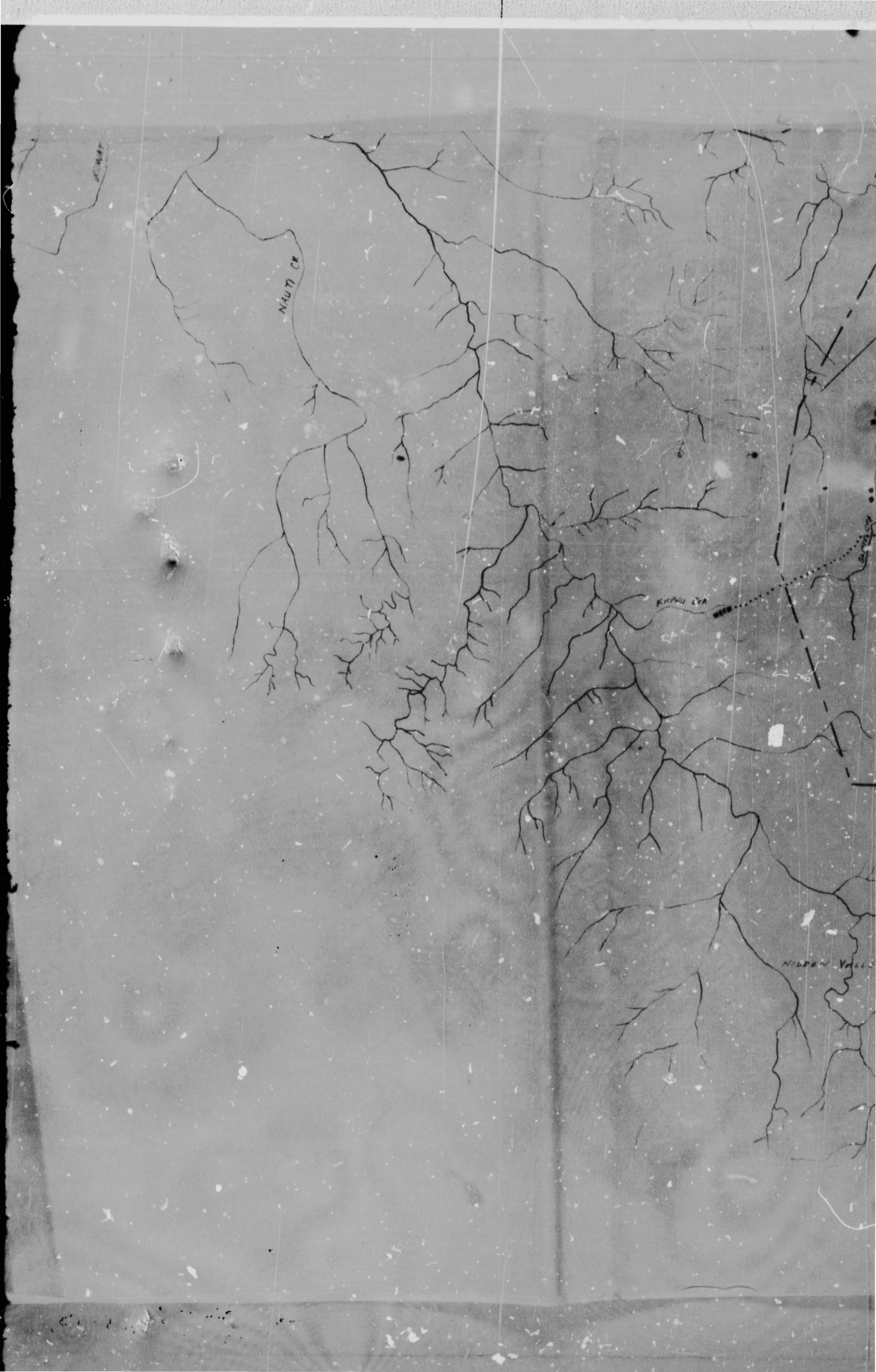
AR James

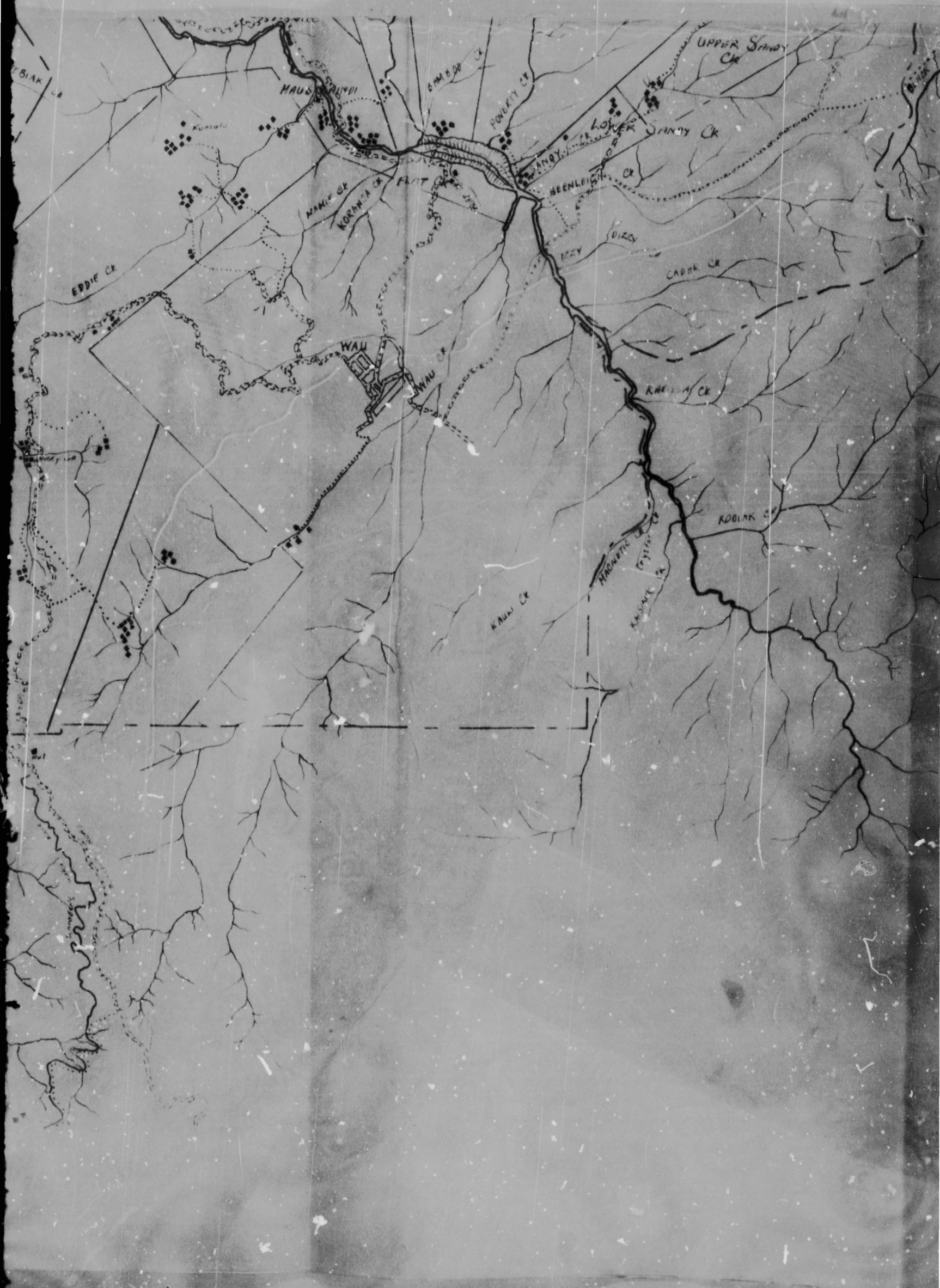
KUMAT

NAUTI CR

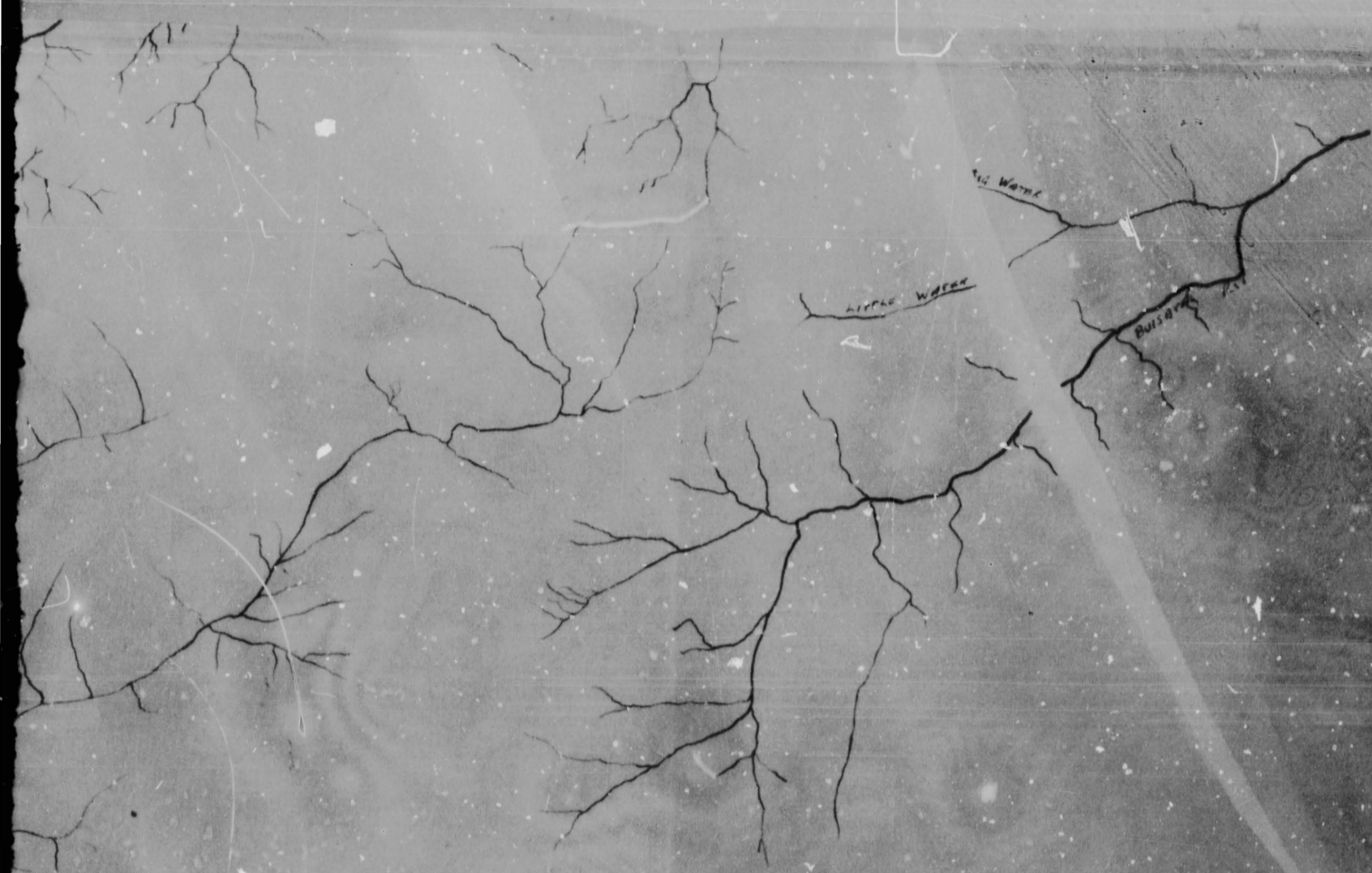
KUPHU CR

HIDDEN VALLEY









Scale : 80 chs = 1 inch

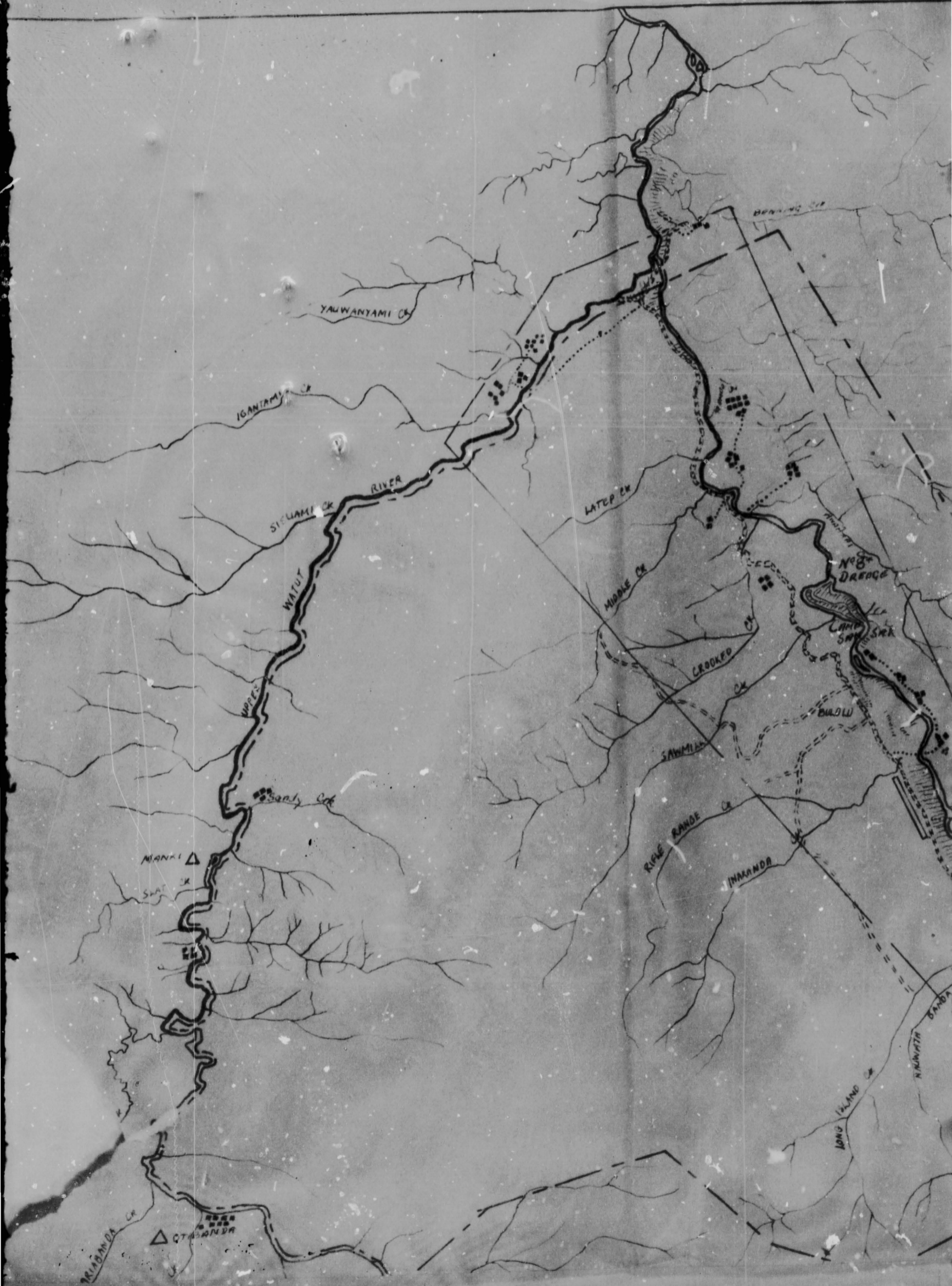
..... Route Followed by Patrol.

===== Vehicular Roads.

■ Mining & Squatting Camps.

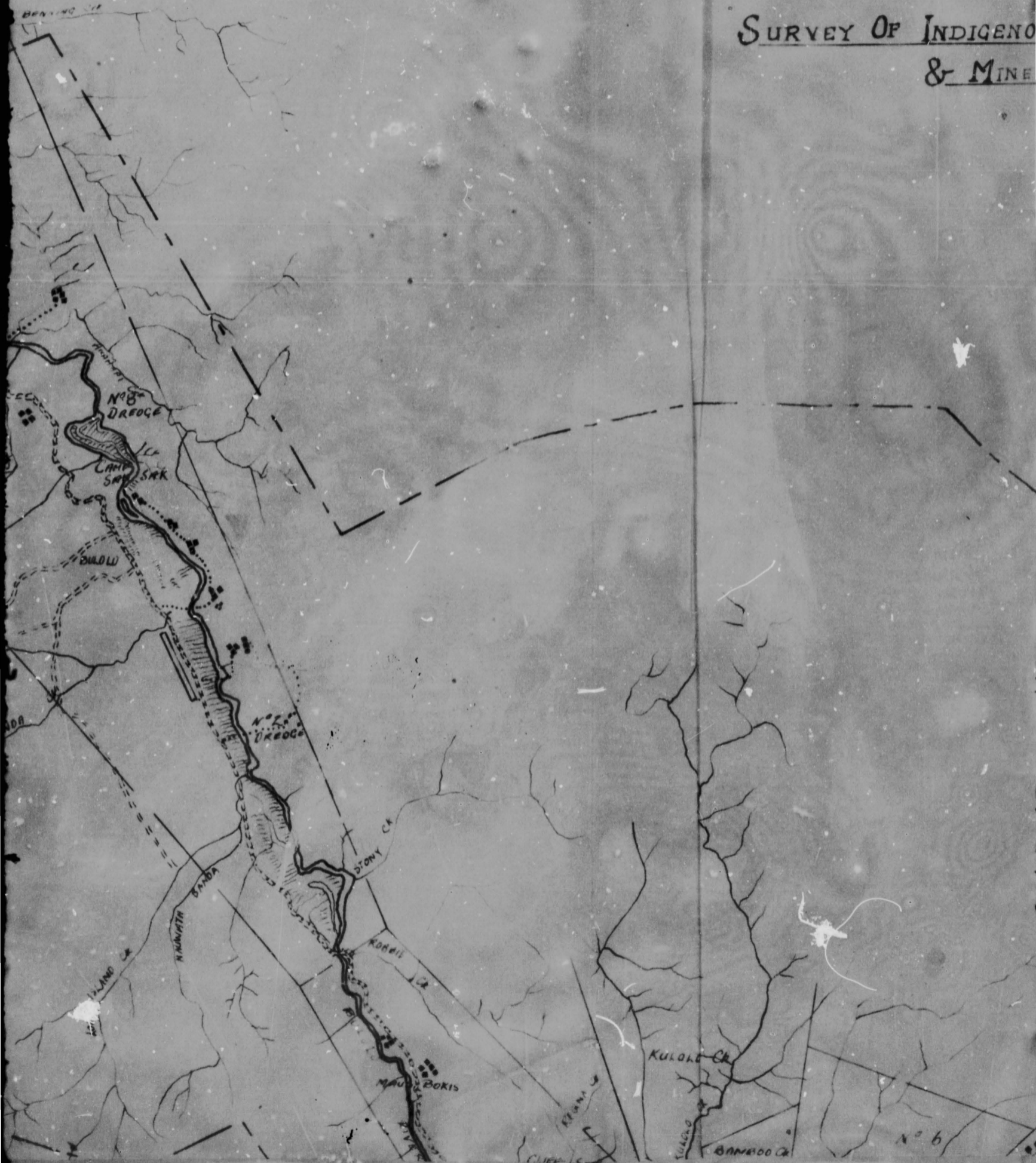
△ Village Sites...

----- Admin. Land Boundry



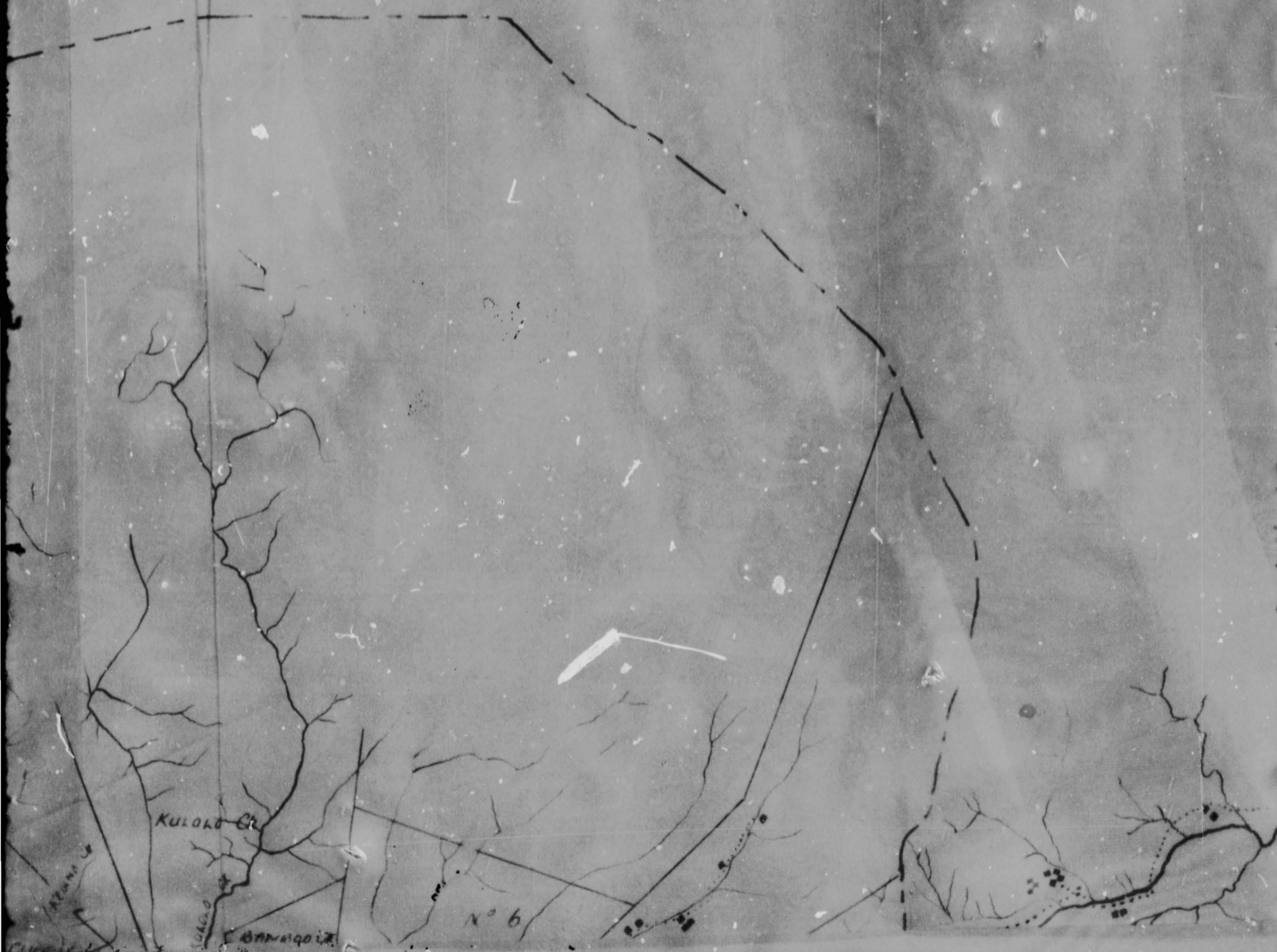
WAU PATROL M

SURVEY OF INDIGENOUS
& MINE



Wau Patrol N^o 3 1962/63

SURVEY OF INDIGENOUS SQUATTERS
& MINERS.



3 1962/63

QUATERS

N.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... WAU, MOROBE Report No. 4 1962/63.....

Patrol Conducted by..... A.R. James P.O.

Area Patrolled..... BIANGAI - BIARU.....

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

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 2 members. 1 aid post orderly.

Duration - From 20/ 3/19 63 to 10/ 4/19 63.

Number of Days..... 21.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/ 6/ 62
20/ 1/19 62

Medical ... 17/ 1/19 63

Map Reference..... Sketch map attached.....

Objects of Patrol..... Collection of personal tax, revision of census, general

Administration compilation of Common Roll.....

Director of Native Affairs,
FORT MORTSBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/ 6/1963

[Signature]
District ~~Commissioner~~ Office

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

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

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

pula

MIGRA	
In	
Birth	
M	F

DA'CR.

67-6-33.

June 18th, 1963.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE

WAU PATROL No. 4 - 62/63

Receipt of the report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. The report certainly paints a very gloomy and depressive picture, but despite this, I gather the Biangi people were able to pay their Tax. There is no mention of this in the report.

3. Waiting until people decide to "get off their tails and do something" is a wholly negative approach. Where no interest or willingness exists, it is the job of the good administrative officer to create it. I gained the impression that Mr. James is prepared now to ignore these people. I accept all that has been said concerning their lethargic attitude but cannot accept that as sufficient reason to leave them to their own devices.

4. I think every effort should be made to include these people in the proposed Watut Local Government Council.

5. If Mr. James' attitude towards the people was as clearly unsympathetic as his report is, I fear that the patrol could have accomplished very little apart from the collection of Tax and compilation of the Common Roll.

McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

pula

RA

JLH:RES

61.6.33



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.

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

4th June, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOPU.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1962/63

The attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A. James to the Biangi and Biaru Census Divisions is forwarded with covering comments by Mr. Walters, Assistant District Officer, Lau.

The covering comments by Mr. Walters adequately cover this well carried out patrol.

Mr. James' remarks and criticisms may appear harsh and unfair but it is obvious that they are justified when considering the contact these people have had during the last 30 years.

Extracts from the report have been sent to the respective Departments in Lau.

The report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

J.L. Hastings
(J.L. HASTINGS)
a/District Officer.

c.c. Mr. A. R. James, WAU.
A.D.O. WAU.

pula

67.1.4

KW/JS

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Morobe District.
1st June, 1963.

District Officer,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT - WAU NO. 40F 62-63

Forwarded for your information and comments please find a report submitted by the Patrol Officer, A.R. JAMES covering the situation of the BIANGAI and BIARU Census Divisions.

The deposit of DIATOMITE (?) has been referred to the Department of Public Works and samples have been requested for testing at their laboratory at Port Moresby. Present indications are that it should prove suitable for building material.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The situation in both divisions remains stable with no change in crime or effort to improve their economic position. Both divisions have very small populations and the rugged terrain restricts construction of a road to the BIARU as also does the fact that there is only minor economic development occurring and the construction of a road would not give access to any suitable land for development, I cannot foresee that pack animals or transport will ever be used in the area as I consider that the people will never make the required effort to construct a suitable track for this method of transportation.

Particulars required for the Common Roll have been extracted and completed for both Census Divisions.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Whilst the material available for the positions of Village Official leave a lot to be desired perhaps if Mrs. James had taken the opportunity to advise and encourage the present Officials, he would have achieved much more than he did. The position at BIAWENG still remains vacant.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Mr. James' assessment of the road is very encouraging, however from my own examination of this section of road it would require a considerable amount of labour to open it. In several sections the bench has slipped and would require heavy equipment to restore it. Several bad culverts require replacing and a major bridge would be needed over KAISENIK Creek. If the people are so interested in opening up the road they could assist by clearing the grass from this road and also the walking tracks throughout the area.

Two years ago a D4 tractor was used to clear the road but no assistance was forthcoming from the BIANGAI PEOPLE who would not cut the grass for the machine to work. In my opinion it does not warrant the re-opening of this road - population is small, economic development is not great and not increasing and the cost of maintaining the road would be considerable.

EDUCATION

Repeated efforts to increase and maintain the attendance at the KAISENIK Primary 'T' School have to date been unsuccessful. Parents have been advised that unless the children attend school that the European teacher will possibly be withdrawn - the attendance then improved for a few days and then falls away.

AGRICULTURE

The effort of the Agriculture Department in both divisions have not produced the desired results - this is no reflection on the Officer and Field Workers concerned but to the attitude of the people which is adequately covered by Mr. James' comment "These people seem to live in intensive fear of anything akin to work".

Advice and instructions given by the Agricultural Department go unheeded and little will be achieved until the people decide to help themselves.

GARDENS

The easy way of life is undergoing a difficult period for these people. They approached me early in the year for assistance in the way of food and I advised them to care for their gardens and plant when rain occurred. All during the extended dry spell the squatters around Wau have continued working gardens and these gardens have responded and are producing.

I do not consider that there is any danger to the people, through food shortage, and do not intend to pamper to the people by supplying them with food unless the situation becomes desperate. A check will be kept on the position.

CENSUS

Population of both divisions remains unchanged.

The labour position remains the same and as the majority of the people are employed as casual labourers in the main centres there is little that can be done to encourage them to remain in the village.

CONCLUSION

The comments Mr. James has to make regarding the activity and opportunities that these people have, has been stressed again and again by previous Officers, however, they still continue in their own way, and apparently are quite contented and will not make the effort to improve themselves.


Politically I can only see both divisions being absorbed within the WATUT Census Division when that area has a Local Government Council established. However with the small

population that they have they will have very little say in Council Affairs.

Personal Taxation - I now consider that Personal Tax should be levied on the BIARU Census Division and recommend a Tax Rate of £1.0.0 be set for the year 1964.

May four sun prints of the Patrol Map be printed and returned, please.

Claim for camping allowance attached for your approval, please.


K. WALTERS
Assistant District Officer.

Encl.

COPY ONLY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.1.3

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

Morobe District.
~~1st June, 1963.~~ (20th March 1963)

Mr. A. James,
Patrol Officer,
W A U.

PATROL WAU NO. 4 1962-63

As discussed with you verbally, I require you to depart Wau at your convenience this week, and conduct a Patrol of the BIANGAI and BIARU Census Divisions. I suggest that you proceed first to the BIARU Census Division and complete your task in that area first and deal with the BIANGAI Census Division on your return.

Draw a Patrol Advance of £65.0.0 from the Sub-District Office for the payment of village to village carrier. Contact the Police Officer, Wau, and obtain two Police Constables to accompany your Patrol.

Please revise the census of each Census Division and extract the necessary information for the compilation of the Common Roll. Use extreme care in the compilation of this information and prepare the necessary task.

The BIARU Census Division is exempt from the provisions of the Personal Tax Ordinance, however, warn the people that an accommodation will be made that tax be paid in 1964 and that they should make preparations to pay tax. The BIANGAI Census Division is taxable and eligible males pay tax at £2.0.0 per annum - collect this tax where necessary.

Check on all Special Arms Permits and weapons and bring up to date where necessary. All holders of Special Arms Permits must pay tax of £2.0.0 plus the fee of £1.0.0.

Check all Commonwealth Savings Bank Books - those that are included on the list of inoperative accounts should be collected, issue the necessary Bank Receipt for books collected and complete the action required on return to the Office. Advise the holders of Bank Books, who have not had interest added for several years; that they should present their book to the Bank.

Please pay any Native Moneys Trust Account Receipts that are held at the Office and are applicable to either Census Division.

If necessary visit the Mining Camp, located on the lower BIARU and report on their activity.

Continue inspections of all villages and advice to the people will be attended to as required.

Anticipated duration of the Patrol will be approximately three to four weeks. It will be necessary to enter the BIARU Census Division through the route through the BIANGAI Census Division and return on the same track. The previous Patrol to the area established that the track to the ELCA River is not an economic proposition and your Patrol should return over the track by which you enter the BIARU Census Division.

Discuss with me any problems you may have before your departure.

K. WALTERS
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. District Officer, LAE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
W A U,

24th April, 1963.

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

WAU Patrol No.4 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted by: A.R.James P.O.

Area Patrolled: BIANGAI and BIARU Census Divisions.

Duration: from 20/3/63 to 10/4/63.

Objects of the Patrol: Collection of personal tax, revision of census, general Administration, and compilation of the Common Roll.

Introduction:-

The area patrolled is not heavily populated. Access to the BIARU census division involves two days walking through rain forest with nil population. The BIANGAI people however are only a matter of two or three hours walk from Wau and they visit the town regularly, usually on a Saturday for the native market.

The BIARU is considered to be backward or unadvanced although their actual contact with the Administration dates back to prewar years. They are also exempt from head tax although the community of some eight hundred people can afford thirteen shotguns as well as clothing. Not one person was seen in traditional native dress. This is most probably a result of Mission indoctrination.

DIARY.
March 1963..

Wednesday 20th.- Departed Wau by Land Rover 1645, obtained carriers at KAISINIK village and proceeded to WARA BUNG arriving 1845. Camped for the night.

Thursday 21st.- Departed WARA BUNG 0800, walked up grass ridge to the tree line then through rain forest following

the ridges to WARA BUNG BUSH arriving 1530. Camp flooded by swollen river previous night so transit houses repaired and made camp for the night.

- Friday 22nd.- Departed WARA BUNG BUSH 0745 arriving No2 MOUNTAIN 1010. Paid off BIANGAI carriers, picked up BIARU carrier line and proceeded to WUDJINI arriving 1700. Paid carriers, talks with Village Officials and remained the night WUDJINI. Heavy rain.
- Saturday 23rd.- Suffering from infected blisters on feet so remained WUDJINI to help healing. Further talks with Village Officials and village men. Word sent to GORUA for native gold miners from TOBARI to meet the patrol at GORUA. Remained the night WUDJINI. Rain.
- Sunday 24th.- Sunday observed. Prepared books and papers for work on the Common Roll. Enquired re whereabouts of ex S/C KUIA with regard to his debt to Const SINO. Rain PM, remained the night WUDJINI.
- Monday 25th.- Departed WUDJINI in fog and misty rain. 6 hours to the new GORUA village via TAURIS and TORI. Investigations into a case of divorce and marriage relating to an assault case. Runner arrived from Wau with instructions for Common Roll work. Heavy rain at night, remained GORUA.
- Tuesday 26th.- Rain in the morning delayed the commencement of the GORUA - ULUM census. Census taken and talks given on the Common Roll and the coming elections for the new Legislative Council. Paper work on common roll etc. Remained the night GORUA.
- Wednesday 27th.- Departed GORUA for TORI, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Inspected village housing etc. and coffee plantings. Talks given on Common Roll and Legislative Council elections, economic development and general matters. Over night TORI.
- Thursday 28th.- TORI census taken. One Native Affairs Court and arbitrated in one other complaint. Departed TORI for TAURIS 1145, inspected KEMBAKA hamlet and coffee en route. Arrived TAURIS 1430, inspected village, housing and hygiene, talks with village Officials. Paper work on Common Roll, remained the night TAURIS.
- Friday 29th.- Continuous light and heavy rain all day prevented census work. Inspected coffee plantings, to ILAVU village and inspected housing sanitation etc., talked with the village men. Returned to TAURIS for the night.
- Saturday 30th.- Still raining. TAURIS census completed PM. Applications for two more shot guns for TAURIS. Retained C.S.B. passbooks for insertion of interest. Meeting called at night for talks on the Common Roll and Legislative Council elections, economic and agricultural advancement, general administration and village affairs and other matters of interest. Remained the night TAURIS.
- Sunday 31st.- Sunday observed. Worked on village books, census sheets and common roll. Remained the night TAURIS.

- Monday 1st April.- Departed TAURIS for WUDJINI. Inspected DAUDORO (KASENGARI) village. Census revised for WUDJINI, ILAVU, and DAUDORO pm. Talks given on the Common Roll and Legco elections, economic advancement and other topics of interest. Remained the night WUDJINI.
- Tuesday 2nd.- Departed WUDJINI 0800 for No2 MOUNTAIN. No BIANGAI carrieres at the change point so continued on to WARA BUNG BUSH arriving 1810 and camped the night.
- Wednesday 3rd.- Insufficient BIANGAI carrieres so line made up with BIARU men and departed 0810 after paying off the remainder of the BIARU carrieres. Arrived WARA BUNG 1400, talked with Village Officials from ILAURU, WINIMA, and WURA WURA. Remained the night WARA BUNG.
- Thursday 4th.- AM to ILAURU for tax-census, village in very good order, no complaints. PM to WINIMA to revise census and collect tax, village housing etc. only fair. Returned to WARA BUNG rest house for the night.
- Friday 5th.- To WURA WURA for tax-census, village in reasonable order, instructions given for four more latrines to be built. One complaint laid against Luluai for killing pigs in his coffee, no evidence so complaint dismissed and Luluai instructed to build a fence around the coffee block to keep the pigs out. PM the patrol moved on to BIAWENG and remained the night.
- Saturday 6th.- BIAWENG tax-census conducted at the new village site near the Aid Post on the Bulolo river. Village not yet complete but well situated for water etc.. Patrol moved on to KAISINIK pm. Worked on census sheets, common roll and patrol report. Remained the night KAISINIK.
- Sunday 7th.- Sunday observed. Work on common roll etc. Remained the night KAISINIK.
- Monday 8th.- Tax collected and census revised KAISINIK And KWEMBU, no complaints, villages in fair condition but health not 100%. Work on common roll and remained the night KAISINIK.
- Tuesday 9th.- WANDUMI tax census conducted. PM talks and discussions on Legislative Council elections and common roll, economic and agricultural advancement, marketing procedures, supply and demand and price fluctuations on food and vegetables coffee cocoa and copra, and other topics of interest Talks continued until late at night. Remained the night KAISINIK.
- Wednesday 10th.- Returned to Wau by Land Rover 1000 -

End of Patrol.

GEOGRAPHY.-

The area patrolled is included in two different valley systems either side of the central range, ie. the watershed between

Geography Cont.-

the New Guinea and Papuan drainage systems.

The BIANGAI is to be found in the headwaters of the Bulolo river and is undulating to hilly country chiefly grasslands, the result of native agricultural methods in past decades, with rain forests toward the tops of the ranges and uninhabited areas. No extensive areas of commercial timbers are evident but isolated stands of Klinki and Hoop pine were seen.

Slite traces of gold are found in the Bulolo river and Crystal creek and are worked by some of the local natives. About two hours walking past WARA BUNG quite a considerable deposit of what is thought to be Diatomite clay was found. At first it was thought to be ceramic clay and samples were brought in to be identified by the geologists of the Bureau of Mineral Resources. The samples could not be positively identified but were thought to be diatomite. When the clay was collected it was wet and soft like putty but after about a week it became hard resembling cement but very much lighter. It is intended to mold some bricks from this material and have them tested for compression strength to see if they are suitable for brick making.

The BIARU is a narrow mountainous valley traversed by the Biaru river which becomes the Oreba and finally flows into the Lakekamu via the Kunimaipa. The valley has an altitude of some 4,000 feet walled by limestone mountains 7 - 9,000 feet high. The lower inhabited areas of the valley are covered by short grass merging into the timber line about 5,500 feet. Specimens of Klinki pine were seen but no stands of note.

Gold has been prospected for unsuccessfully in the Biaru river but deposits are now being worked on the Oreba below TOBARI.

PATROL REPORT
W.A. N24/62-63

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(I) BIARU.

The patrol was well received in all centres being willingly supplied with firewood food and water etc.

Only one Native Affairs Court was held and one other dispute settled out of court. There was apparently no other resemblance of crime in the area and no other disputes brought up to the patrol.

Meetings in order to discuss the forthcoming Legislative Council elections and economic development were called in all centres. These gatherings were well attended and in some cases the talks continued for many hours. A wide variety of subjects were discussed concentrating particularly on the development and achievements attained in underdeveloped areas, chiefly New Guinea but also Africa South East Asia and the Pacific Islands. The people warmed to these "stories" and were quick to ask questions.

When the point of development in their own area arose they were quick to point out their isolation and the inaccessibility of the Biaru valley. This gambit was answered pointing out that their situation was not unique and that advancement did not necessarily mean airstrips and macadam highways. It was also suggested that a bullock drawn waggon would be an improvement on carrying produce to Wau. It was pointed out that an ox required no costly fuel or maintenance and the initial outlay not so great.

The terrain between Wau and the BIARU holds no major problems for a bullock road. It was pointed out that animal drawn vehicles are still used in Australia and in many other countries. Seeing that other native communities own trucks and tractors the people thought that there would be little prestige in owning a bullock cart, however, I emphasized that it was not a question of prestige. What's more the small amount of business and the labour cost of maintaining a road into the BIARU would make the venture uneconomic using motor vehicles even if the people could raise the purchase price.

The distance to markets is most definitely a detrement to cash cropping but doubtless this could be overcome to quite a degree by using pack animals. This appears to be the only solution at the moment as the only avenue open to these people by which they can earn a cash income is agriculture.

(II) BIANGAI.

The patrol received a cool but not unfriendly reception in most BIANGAI villages. A number of minor complaints were brought up regarding pigs trespassing and shot gun holders poaching in other village's territory.

The gatherings held in this division to discuss the Common Roll and allied elections were poorly attended. The idea of a Native Affairs Officer sitting down among them and addressing the whole of the community seemed foreign to them and attendance by women was extremely poor.

Those people who did attend listened to what was said and had quite a bit to say in return. The question of justifiable prices in the native market arose and on this point the community was of divided opinion. One section favoured lowering prices ~~it~~ to invite brisker business while the other favoured the high prices to get more for what little they could sell. At this stage I pointed out that the present price levels chased away potential buyers, that for their asked prices both native and European buyers could get better bargains at the retail and trade stores. My statement was challenged by one saying that the market prices in Port Moresby were much higher than here. Thus arose a long and involved discussion on supply and demand and price fluctuations.

Another point brought up was that the majority of the younger men and educated people leave their home areas to live elsewhere and find employment and the village people want to put a stop to it. They claim that there is practically no one left in the villages to necessary work and look after the coffee etc.. They also complained that none of the educated men would stay at home and guide their people. I replied that the general uncooperative attitude of the BIANGAI community gave enterprising individuals little opportunity to help in the advancement of the people and that the elderly men resented being guided or administered by younger though more educated men. I enquired of the number of educated, English speaking young women in the community but they were dismissed without consideration by the men and the women present would make no comment. "There", I retorted "is precisely the reason why you are in this predicament".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS & AFFAIRS.

None of the Village Officials encountered on this patrol were worthy of comment.

In BIAWENG village an attempt was made to elect a new Tultul to succeed the deceased NALU TANGARO. However

the villagers were most undecided and those men nominated reluctant to take the Office, so no appointment was made. Some days later in a conversation with old YABI the ex prewar Tultal of this village he said that there is not one man in the village worthy of the post and even the present Luluai is nothing more than a figure.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The only used vehicle road in the two divisions goes from Wau to KAISINIK. The old wartime Salamoia road goes on from here almost to WARABUNG and could be made operational with very little work. Walking tracks throughout the area are as follows. WARABUNG to WARABUNGBUSH 6 hours walking over easy grades but the track damp and uncut, leaches were a hinderance. WARABUNGBUSH to No2 MOUNTAIN 2 hours an easy ascent through rain forest and an uncut track. No2 MOUNTAIN to WUDJINI is a solid 6 hours crossing several streams with several climbs to the range crest from where the track descends for 2 hours becoming steeper as it approaches WUDJINI. WUDJINI to TAURIS 1 hour following the right bank of the river, track cut and cleared in places. TAURIS to TORI cross the river by a bamboo bridge at TAURIS then 2½ hours over easy grades to TORI. TORI to GORUA the track ascends to the ridge crest and follows the ridge then descends to the Epo river to the village, 2 hours.

All the walking tracks in the BIANGAI area were uncut and overgrown. Walking times - WARABUNG to WURAWURA 30 minutes up a continuous grade. WARABUNG to BIAWENG 50 minutes over an easy track. BIAWENG to KAISINIK 50 minutes following the old war time road. KAISINIK to WANDUMI 35 minutes.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

Both the BIARU and BIANGAI divisions are predominantly Lutheran. There are native mission representatives in all the large centres and a number of 'schools' but these concern themselves purely with mission work.

An Administration Primary T school has been established for some years near KAISINIK village and many students have graduated from here to higher schools. Many others, particularly girls have done two or three years schooling then returned to their villages. It is not a boarding school even though many of the pupils are accommodated at the school and consequently attendance by the village children is very spasmodic. The importance of education was emphasised continually at all gatherings but it appears that the adults have little control over their children who seem to do as they please.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Coffee was inspected at WUDJINI, ILAVU, TAURIS, and TORI but much of it is unshaded and in poor condition. These people do not seem to realise the importance of good shade and when exposed trees do not prosper they tend to blame it on the soil.

Four Agricultural Field Workers were in the area at the same time as the patrol but seemed to be doing very little constructive work. In some instances the coffee plots were reasonably

clean and looked after but the majority need closer attention than they are receiving at the moment. The native method of coffee growing is that one large plot is cleared, the Department of Agriculture marks out the planting lines and the coffee is planted. Then each man in the village has to look after one or two lines of trees and it is easily seen that some men do not take a great deal of interest in their trees. When the crop is picked it is all processed and sold as one lot so each man gets a share of the money no matter whether his trees are producing or not. This method was discouraged and the benefits of individual efforts were pointed out. I feel that the same policy should be adopted here with coffee as has been adopted in many places with cocoa. No communal efforts to be tolerated and all plantings to be individually owned and worked. On Karkar Is. no cocoa block will be registered with the Department of Agriculture unless it is the required size of 2½ acres and owned solely by one man. I feel that this is a good way of teaching these people to work for themselves and become independent individuals.

Why do I say this? Because in all villages discussions on Agricultural and economic development were held and the question was asked. If you people realise the advantage of agricultural extension why haven't you done something about it? The typical answer was "The men won't get together and work". This of course is typical of human nature and in my opinion the only way to make these people wake up to the fact is to make them work individual coffee blocks or none at all.

There are many factors in favour of this system. For one the return they get from their labours will be in proportion to their own efforts not the average of the village. This will encourage enthusiastic workers and their coffee will be better looked after and less prone to disease and insect attack whereas the other method endangers even the good coffee because poorly kept trees prone to such attack are so close.

Fowls were numerous at WUDJINI, and TAURIS and throughout the BIANGAI but no others were seen. Pigs were plentiful in all villages as were dogs. Most animals were disease free but some cases of ascouris were seen in pigs and most dogs suffer from poor diets, parasites etc..

Peanuts were grown in the BIARU in small quantities. Virginia Bunch and Spanish Red were the varieties seen. Leak onions also seem to thrive in this area as they were in abundant supply as were oranges and mandarins.

Coffee blocks in the BIANGAI were an improvement on the others but these also need closer attention and little is being done at the moment to extend the existing blocks. Some parchment coffee being dried was examined and the bean was small and of low grade. Organised market gardening was suggested to these people who have easy access to good markets, but little enthusiasm was expressed at the idea. These people seem to have an intense fear of anything akin to work.

GARDENS.

The long spell of dry weather being experienced in the Wau area is having an adverse effect not only on the coffee plantations in the area but native gardens are suffering as well. There have been no successful plantings of sweet potatoes for the last two months or more and the present immature yam crop is suffering from the dry in the BIANGAI area. The BIARU valley also experienced the dry spell but recent rains have eased the situation somewhat and there was no apparent shortage of food in the area. It is a different kettle of fish in the BIANGAI however. Not only the people are feeling the food shortage but the village pigs are feeling the pinch and consequently they have intensified their ravages on the native gardens and caused considerable damage to the people's meager food

supply. The situation will inevitably worsen even if the rains do come soon as it will be three to four months before new plantings mature with little to sustain the community in the interim. According to the local people no one can remember experiencing such a long period without rain and of course no has in the least prepared for such a 'rainy day'. To make matters worse most of the food trees in the bush have passed their bearing period so there is little to fall back on in that field. The patrol was approached and a request made for some assistance but replied that now they might learn a lesson and in future set aside a bank to fall back on in times of need. Their present situation is typical of these people who live only for the present with no consideration given even to the immediate future.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

Attendance at censuses was good and no difficulty was encountered at any stage.

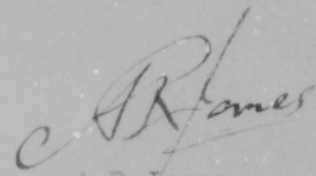
The BIARU census revealed a 1.3% increase on the 1962 total of 828. 23 births and 15 deaths with migrations increased the total to 839. 58% of the able bodied males are absent from their villages at work, mainly within the district.

The BIANGAI census revealed an almost nil increase on the 1962 total of 873. 25 births and 23 deaths with migrations increased the total to 874. 44% of the able bodied males are absent from their villages at work.

CONCLUSION.

The natives of this area, more so the BIANGAI, are the laziest, most lethargic, unheeding, unenthusiastic, uninspiring, mercenary lot of people that the patrolling officer has ever had the misfortune to come across. No amount of external pressure or coaxing will induce economic or political advancement in this area until the people themselves get off their tails and do something constructive instead of just talking about it. Few areas in the Territory have the transport and marketing facilities that these people have and I was absolutely dumbfounded that these people who have had more than thirty years of close contact with a large European community have advanced little further than wearing shirts and trousers.

Remarks and criticisms in this report may seem harsh and unfair but consideration has been given to this and I see no point in painting false pictures of situations that in fact do not exist.


A.R. James
Patrol Officer.

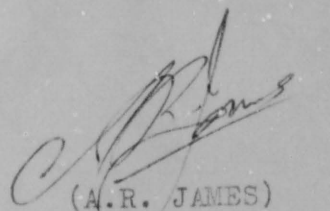
WAU PATROL NO.4 1962/63

Appendix 'A'

Health & Hygiene:-

The village hygiene in centres visited was fair to average but the general health of the area leaves much to be desired as can be seen by the following:-

GORUA;ULUM	5 malaria 3 colds 4 pneumonia 1 TB. (absconded from Wau) 2 abscess 6 sores 1 T.U.
TORI	10 malaria 2 abscesses 3 pneumonia 1 T.U. 1 diarrhoea 1 scabies.
TAURIS	7 pneumonia 3 scabies 8 malaria 1 filariosis 1 tinea 7 diarrhoea.
ILAVU WUDJINI	6 malaria 2 pneumonia 3 T.U. 7 scabies 2 suspected TB. (Glands)
ILAURO	3 tinea 2 T.U. 4 pneumonia 3 malaria 4 scabies.
WINIMA	8 tinea 2 T.U. 4 pneumonia 9 malaria 8 scabies 1 abscess.
WURAWURA	10 malaria 5 pneumonia 5 scabies 4 T.U.
BIAWENG	12 malaria 4 pneumonia 9 scabies 6 T.U. 4 abscess 2 tinea 2 diarrhoea 1 TB. Glands
KAISINIK	7 pneumonia 3 malaria 6 cuts etc. 5 scabies
KWEMBU	3 scabies 5 pneumonia 2 malaria 1 T.U. 1 abscess.
WANDUMI	8 malaria 7 pneumonia 4 T.U. 5 scabies 2 diarrhoea.


(A.R. JAMES)
Patrol Officer

WAU PATROL N° 4 1962/65

BIANGAI - BIARU

== Scale - 1/4 mile = 1 inch

△ Village sites - - -

- - - Patrol Route - - -



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of... WAU, MOROBE Dist ... Report No. ... 5 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by... A.R. James ... Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled... UPPER WATUT Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil

Natives... 1 member R.P.S.N.G.C. 1 Aid Post Orderly.

Duration—From... 2./5./1963... to... 7./6./1963.

Number of Days... 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... / 11/1962

Medical ... /19

Map Reference... Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol... Collection of personal tax, revision of census,
... compilation of Common Roll and general Administration.

Director of 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 ...

populat

Child Birth	MIGRAT	
	In	
	M	F

67-6-43

9th October, 1963.

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

WAV PATROL NO. 5-62/63:

The report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. Visual aids provided by the Central Administration to explain the House of Assembly procedures must necessarily be standardised. The type of adaptation made by Mr. James through the use of phenomena with which these comparatively primitive people are familiar is being found necessary in many places. The initiative and flexibility of officers is being relied upon.

3. It would not be wise to over emphasise the part women may play as candidates when making explanations to such unsophisticated people and it would be sufficient to mention simply that they have the same rights as men. It is a little surprising that these WATUT people remain as parochial as they are.

4. It is noted that you are watching the situation involving the local population and miners from other areas and I accept Mr. Walters' assessment of the current situation. I will not expand here as the subject is currently exercising the attention of the Land Development Board and is dealt with in separate correspondence.

5. Mr. James has carried out what appears to be a very useful patrol. He has obviously thought a great deal about the panorama that unfolded as he went about his patrol and his evaluations are provocative and useful.

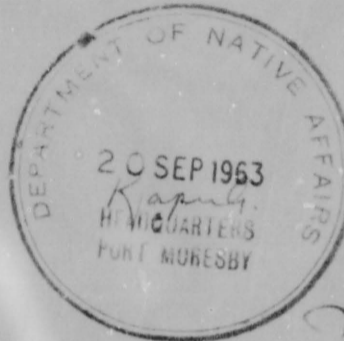
J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



JPS:JGC
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-43

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-2-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAL.... Morobe District.
18th September, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

67. 6. 43.

WAU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1962-1963

I refer to your 67-2-3 of 30th August, 1963.

My initial paragraph refers.

A.D.O, Wau advised that verbal instructions were issued to Mr. James for the conduct of this patrol, my para. 5 refers.

A report by Mr. James on the attitude of the people of the Upper Watut Census Division towards the collecting of Electoral Roll information is attached herewith.

J.P. Sinclair
(J.P. SINCLAIR)
a District Officer

JPS:JGC

67-2-3

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LA..... Morobe District.
18th September, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

WAU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1962-1963

I refer to your 67-2-3 of 30th August, 1963.

My initial paragraph refers.

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A report by Mr. James on the attitude of the people of the Upper Watut Census Division towards the collecting of Electoral Roll information is attached herewith.

(J.P. SINCLAIR)
a/District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67.1.4

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

12th September, 1963.

District Officer,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

WAU PATROL NO. 5 OF 1962-1963

With reference to your memorandum 67-2-3 of the 30th August, 1963, the attitude of the people of the UPPER WATUT towards the collecting of Electoral Roll information.

A certain degree of suspicion was evident when the first attempts were made to obtain the necessary information for Common Roll purposes. The people were unwilling to give their other names and persisted in giving clan or lineage names. However when the situation was fully explained no further difficulties were encountered.

As can be seen from the Patrol Diary a considerable amount of time was spent in all centres explaining the House of Assembly, its functions, voting and electoral procedure. Because these people had absolutely no knowledge of councils or voting procedures it was necessary to start right from scratch and using material objects such as stones and sticks to assist the explanation the people were able to see the mechanics involved on a simple scale.

I have found with primitive people that the use of stones or small twigs or other every day objects to depict objects in valued in more complicated situations one has more success than with visual aids such as pictures. I find they are more interested in the picture than what it represents. When using stones and the like they are required to use the imagination more and consequently absorb more of the context of the talk.

Possible candidates for the elections and the required qualifications were discussed in all villages. The people were not at all enthusiastic about the suggestion that a woman may stand as candidate. These people are still firm believers in doctrine of their forefathers as far as women are concerned.

At the time of the patrol it was impossible to tell how much of the talks were absorbed by the people as although they were given ample opportunity they were reluctant to ask questions.

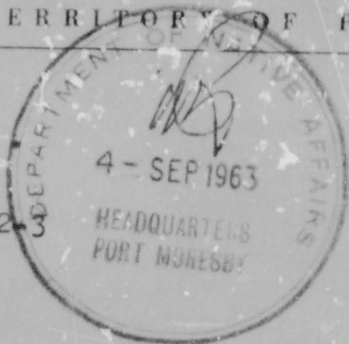
A.R. JAMES
Patrol Officer



JPS:RES

67. 6.43

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-3

If calling ask for

Mr.

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

30th August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL NO. 5 of 1962/63

Attached herewith please find the above mentioned report submitted by Mr. A. R. James, Patrol Officer of his patrol of the Upper Watut Census Division. The report is supported by a very good sketch map and comments by the Assistant District Officer, Wau. No copy of patrol instructions have been received. These will be forwarded in due course.

I am pleased to see the careful coverage given to this Division by Mr. James.

I am concerned to note the trouble between the local population and the large number of foreign miners that was noticeable as far back as 1957 appears to be worsening. Mr. Walters has recently patrolled the area and he does not agree that the position is as bad as reported by Mr. James, however I do feel that the situation must be very closely watched by the Assistant District Officer, Wau.

The vehicular road from Bulolo to Slate Creek has always given a great deal of trouble. There is virtually no population along the length of this route and earlier attempts to have the Watut people maintain the road have not been successful. I understand that there is a good chance that Golden Pines Sawmilling Company will be bringing in a logging road to the Upper Watut and this should be a much better proposition once it has been completed.

I am requesting the Assistant District Officer Wau to have Mr. James' report on the attitude of the Upper Watut people towards the collection of information for the House of Assembly Elections.

Matters concerning other Departments have been passed to them and the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

Mr. James' has conducted a most useful patrol.

(J.P. SINCLAIR)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O. WAU.
Mr. A. R. James, WAU.

KW:JS

Sub-District Office,
W A U.Morobe District.
26th August, 1963.District Officer,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.WAU PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 1962-63

Forwarded for your information and comments please find the report submitted by Mr. A.R. JAMES, Patrol Officer, covering the UPPER WATUT Census Division. The situation as reported by Mr. JAMES, appears to be one that could cause a great deal of trouble in the future, however, I patrolled the area last year and have recently visited the area and do not consider that the situation is as desperate as Mr. JAMES reports.

The situation as regards the KUMALU people has been the subject of numerous reports and the position is well in hand at the moment.

The complaints regarding the use of water is one that would be difficult to extend to the people as foreign miners have recorded their claims and do have water rights over the area. Whilst they hold water rights they have complete control over the water passing through their race.

To ensure that all people vacate Administration land it would be necessary to have a large number of Officers patrolling the area consistently. Recently an Officer of the Department of Lands Surveys & Mines arrived at Wau to commence a survey of all available Administration land for the resettlement of foreign natives in the Wau area. Until land can be made available I do not foresee that we can enforce removing specific groups of people from certain areas whilst allowing others to remain on Administration land.

The report has a pessimistic outlook but I do not consider that the situation is as drastic as recorded. I consider that the action now being taken to resettle foreign natives will eventually prove successful and we will then be in a position to police and enforce the squatting activities of all foreigners in the Wau Sub-District.

The road from BULOLO to SLATE CREEK is in a bad state of repair and funds for the necessary repairs have been requested and work should start in the near future.

Coffee production in the WATUT area is increasing and it is estimated that £8,000 will be paid out for coffee this coming year.

Plans are already in hand for establishment of Rural Progress Society in the area.

Personal taxation was collected on the patrol but Mr. JAMES has made no mention of the reception, the amount collected or any recommendation for an increase in the personal tax rate. With the amount of Cash now being obtained from Coffee production I consider that the time has now arrived for a revision of the tax rate of the area. Mr. JAMES will be requested to submit a report on this matter.

The information required for the preparation of the Common Roll was also obtained during the course of the patrol and again Mr. JAMES has made no mention of the attitude of the people towards the collection of the information or interest in elections for the House of Assembly.

No claim for Camping Allowance has been submitted, with the report.

K. WALTERS *K. Walters*
Assistant District Officer *per*
J.S.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
W A U.

19th June, 1963.

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

Wau Patrol No.5 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted by: A.R.James P.O.

Area Patrolled: UPPER WATUT Census Division.

Duration: from 2/5/63 to 7/6/63

Objects of the Patrol: Collection of personal tax, revision of census, compilation of Common Roll, and general administration.

Introduction:-

The Upper Watut Division is easily accessible from either Wau or Bulolo but until recently the people of this area were considered backward. A factor affecting their advancement is that they have more contact with the primitive KAPAU, KABU, KAREEBA, and INDIWI natives than they do with any other group. Even when away from home working on plantations they keep to themselves and refuse to mix with other groups. Even contact with outside natives in their own area is shunned.

This isolation attitude combined with the fact that very few Watut natives can speak pidgin is the largest single factor affecting their advancement. If this curtain of fear and mistrust, which is what it boils down to, can be abolished these people will advance with more rapid strides.

DIAPY.

Thursday 2nd. May.- Departed Wau by Land Rover for Bulolo. Talks with Medical Assistant regarding the health situation in the Upper Watut. Continued on to Slate Creek over rough road. No carriers available so remained the night Slate Creek.

Friday 3rd.- Eventually departed Gold and Power 1015, visited New Tribes Mission and continued on to ANDORORA. Inspected coffee, village housing and hygiene. Talks with the people regarding Common Roll and Legislative Council elections, economic and political advancement, health and education. Remained the night ANDORORA.

- Saturday 4th.- Native funeral conducted A.M. Tax collected and census revised. Medical cases treated. Census sheets and common roll. Remained the night ANDORORO.
- Sunday 5th.- Observed ANDORORO.
- Monday 6th.- Patrol moved on to PARORORA. Tax census conducted, talks given on the common roll and Legislative Council elections, economic advancement, education, and health. Remained the night PARORORA.
- Tuesday 7th.- Patrol moved on to GUMI, inspected village and coffee. Talks with villagers on the common roll and LegCo elections and other topics. Heavy rain, remained the night GUMI.
- Wednesday 8th.- GUMI tax census conducted. Departed GUMI 1130 walked through intermittent heavy rain to HAWATE-IKYAUA arriving 1530. Talks with Village Officials, paper work and remained the night HAWATE.
- Thursday 9th.- Two Native Affairs Courts held. HAWATE and IKYAUA tax census conducted. Talks on common roll and LegCo elections given. Coronial inquiry into one suicide case. Work on census sheets, remained the night HAWATE.
- Friday 10th.- Departed HAWATE for MENYE. MENYE and IMAKANATA tax census conducted. Work on patrol books and remained the night MENYE.
- Saturday 11th.- Inspected villages and coffee blocks. Talks given on common roll and LegCo elections, education etc.. Patrol moved on to KIETA, talks with Village Officials. One ill woman attended to. Further talks and discussions with some village men regarding coffee production and marketing, some other economic ventures and advancement. Remained the night KIETA.
- Sunday 12th.- KIETA tax collected and census revised, general gathering discussed the common roll and LegCo elections, education and advancement of underdeveloped areas. Remained the night KIETA.
- Monday 13th.- Departed KIETA for AGAGANDA via IKYAUA, HAWATE, and PARORORA. AGAGANDA tax collected and census revised. Talks with the village gathering, no complaints. Inspected village etc. and moved on to SAPANDA for the night.
- Tuesday 14th.- Conducted SAPANDA tax census. One native complaint heard. Talks given regarding the reconstitution of the Legislative Council and the forthcoming elections, Common Roll etc.. Patrol moved on to OTIBANDA for the night.
- Wednesday 15th.- General gathering held at OTIBANDA with representatives from TOTOMIA, YOKUA, WAIGANDA, KAUMANGA, and WANDINI villages. Discussions held regarding LegCo elections and common roll, education, health, political and agricultural advancement. Over night OTIBANDA.
- Thursday 16th.- Paper work, patrol report, census figures, common roll and cash etc.. Remained the night OTIBANDA.
- Friday 17th.- To Slate Creek, one Native Affairs Court held. By Land Rover to Bulolo, delivered prisoners and hospital patients then on to Wau.

- Monday 27th. May.- Departed Wau by Land Rover for Bulolo and Slate Creek. Walked from Slate Creek to OTIBANDA, advised villages of recommencement of the patrol and remained the night OTIBANDA.
- Tuesday 28th.- To YOKUA, conducted tax census of YOKUA and WAIGANDA. Talks with village people on coffee marketing and livestock. To TOTOMIA for tax census etc. returning to OTIBANDA rest house for the night.
- Wednesday 29th.- To WANDINI, collected tax and revised the census for WANDINI and KAUMANGA. Talks with the people on various topics and returned to OTIBANDA for the night.
- Thursday 30th.- Patrol moved on to NAUTI inspecting foreign native settlements, gardens and gold workings en route. NAUTI tax census conducted and talks with people regarding the common roll and LegCo elections. Discussions continued for 4 hours on economic and political advancement, education and other topics. Excellent response by some men and one woman in particular. One native complaint, remained the night NAUTI.
- Friday 31st.- Departed NAUTI for OTIBANDA. Collected tax from local gold miners. Talks regarding the common roll etc.. Several complaints heard, remained the night OTIBANDA.
- Saturday 1st. June.- Patrol moved on to YAUWIPU, collected tax and revised the census. Talks with the people. Continued on to Slate Creek and collected tax from Gold & Power employees. Moved on to MANKI village.
- Sunday 2nd.- Observed.
- Monday 3rd.- Census revised for MANKI tax collected and tax taken from gold miners at Sandy Creek. Talks on Legislative Council and common roll, general advancement of the people economically, agricultural and politically; village pride etc.. Patrol returned to Slate Creek, picked up Land Rover and moved on to LATEP via Bulolo. Arrived LATEP 1920, general gathering of the village and talks on various subjects for some hours. Remained the night LATEP.
- Tuesday 4th.- LATEP tax census conducted, some minor complaints heard. Visited camp and gardens of Golden Pines' WATUT employees in the timber lease. Talked with the Manager of Golden Pines mill regarding the situation. Returned to LATEP for the night.
- Wednesday 5th.- To LEKLU village, collected tax and revised the census. No complaints. Talks given on Common Roll and LegCo elections, Local Government Councils and other topics. Returned to LATEP for the night inspecting coffee gardens en route.
- Thursday 6th.- By Land Rover to Bulolo then by foot to DENGALU village arriving 1230. Inspected village housing sanitation and coffee blocks. Talks with Village Officials and other men. At night a general gathering of village people and talks given on the common roll and LegCo elections, education, political and economic advancement. Several complaints heard and discussions continued for 3½ hours. Remained the night DENGALU.

Friday 7th.- DENGALU tax census conducted and further talks. Returned to Bulolo and discussed the patrol and health with the Medical Assistant at Bulolo hospital. Returned to Wau by Land Rover. 1645hrs.

END OF PATROL.

GEOGRAPHY:-

The area patrolled with the exception of two villages is totally within the Slate Creek - Upper Watut river basin. The altitude varies between two and five and a half thousand feet with the bordering ranges to seven thousand feet and more. GUMI village is situated at the headwaters of Gumi Creek, a tributary of the Langimar river. DENGALU on the other hand is in the foothills on the North side of the Bulolo river.

The terrain in this division is not particularly rugged and would seem to be capable of becoming an important economic area. Geographically little or nothing is standing in the way of development and expansion.

Aluvial gold is found and mined in the Watut river and many of its tributaries, but the vast majority of the mining is, or would appear to be done by foreign natives. Numerous local Watut natives scratch a bit of gold in their home area but unfortunately they take a back seat in this economic avenue.

Road access to the area is not at all difficult by New Guinea standards and at one time there were three operational airstrips in the Watut river area itself.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Relations between this division and the Administration are constantly improving, however, the general native situation leaves much to be desired. Animosity between local and foreign natives is most noticeable and promises to worsen rapidly.

The people of the NAUTI area are very much concerned about the activities of the KUMALU squatters at KOBIK near Wau. The Administration at Wau has been concerned about these KUMALU natives for some time but nothing strong and definite has been done to date. All efforts by talks, lectures, and warnings have failed to curb in the slightest way their immigrations, expansion, gardening, hunting and poaching. I have, on a number of occasions and from various sources, heard the rumour that the whole of KUMALU village intends to migrate from Mumeng to the new site at KOBIK.

The NAUTI people are becoming increasingly perturbed by the situation. They see these KUMALUS squatting on Administration land without proper authority, they see them cutting down Administration forests for garden land, they see them hunting and shooting in the McAdam National Park and seeming to do as they please with no reprimand from the government. Yet the NAUTI people themselves, who could do the self same thing quite easily are prevented from doing so by the strong arm of the law.

To aggravate the wound more the KUMALUS are not satisfied with hunting and shooting in the Administration forest reserves and the National Park but cross the Bulolo - Watut divide and hunt and shoot, literally poaching, in NAUTI territory. Game is stolen from NAUTI traps and snares.

and snares, rest houses in the bush are destroyed and in many cases wire snares and hunting equipment stolen or destroyed.

At a general meeting at NAUTI village the men approached the patrol and requested permission to forcibly remove the KUMALU squatters back to their own home area, destroy the gardens and burn the village down. When such action was emphatically discouraged they asked what the Administration intended to do about the matter. They were told that something definite would be done in time and they replied. "If something is not done very soon we will take the matter into our own hands. A 'war party' will go over to Kobiak and the Village Officials will go down to the Sub-District Office to advise the Assistant District Officer but by the time the Officials got to the office the KUMALU camp would be ablaze." They were told that such action would be severely dealt with but they replied that they were prepared to take the consequences.

A similar situation is found near OTIBANDA where smoldering hatred is evident between the BUANG-SALAMOA miners and the local people. In the past the BUANGS and the SALAMOAS with their "superior knowledge and education" have succeeded in dominating the WATUTS, ill treating them in minor but distasteful ways, depriving them by cunning, sly, underhand tricks and methods of privileges and rights due to them.

The unknowing WATUTS were deprived by some foreign natives of small portions of land. The WATUTS were stumped by the magical piece of paper (native miner's identification card) which "entitled" the miners not only to work the ground for gold but also build gardens and plant coffee! When the trick was revealed to the locals they were hurt to think that the people they had regarded as friends had treated them so. Now that the WATUT natives have awakened somewhat to the ways of the world the foreign miners cannot get away with so much sculdugery without detection. The point I am driving at is that where once they could bluff their way now they have to use more aggressive methods to gain an end,

An instance occurred where an enterprising WATUT miner purchased a quantity of piping and a hydrolic sluicing nozzle to work his claim. The foreign miners seeing that they might be outdone by a WATUT would not allow any water to pass into his water race. Not being able to use the water themselves it just ran to waste into the river. The foreigners then offered to take over the nozzle and use it on their own claim and in return pay the nozzle owner a share of the gold won. Another underhand trick is to starve a WATUT miner of water until he abandons his claim then the foreigners move in and work the ground themselves.

These matters could easily be settled by the Mines Department but no complaints are ever laid on which the Officers of that department can act. I feel that the reason for this is that the local natives are of the opinion that nothing has been done about their complaints in the past so why waste time complaining now. It would appear that they have lost their faith and confidence in the Administration (if they ever had any) with regard to these land and mining situations.

When doing the upper Watut patrol in 1962 Mr. Assistant District Officer Walters issued instructions for all pigs to be removed from the mining camps and all subsistence gardens to be removed from Forestry land. From my observations these instructions have been completely ignored. I refer to the District Commissioner's letter 30 -1 -2 of the 4th of December 1962 and the District Officer's minute 35 -1 -13 of the 7th of December 1962 in which the District Commissioner states that he also instructed the offenders to remove themselves - - - to no avail!!

At LATEP village a complaint was made that WATUT natives (mainly from Aseki) employed by Golden Pines Sawmill were camped on LATEP land and cutting gardens in the Forestry reserve. It was investigated and found that the labourers refused to live in the company compound and had built a small village outside the company grounds and brought relatives and dependants down. Because of the increased number they had to supplement their ration issue by making their own gardens and naturally chose the heavily timbered land that is the forestry reserve. The matter was discussed with the Manager of the Golden Pines Mill and an arrangement made to straighten out the matter.

Unrest was also found at DENGALU village where complaints were laid against Mumeng and Markham natives. These natives are supposed to be mining gold in the No 8 or Anamapi Creek area and the DENGALU people are complaining that (1). They are unable to sell their produce at the native market at Bulolo because these "miners" who live closer to the town can get to the market place early and flood the market with their produce. The DENGALU then approached Bulolo Gold Dredging Limited and arranged to bring in fresh food and vegetables to B.G.D. on Monday mornings for sale to the native compound. This arrangement was satisfactory for a few weeks until the "miners" heard of this new market and because of their advantage "horned" in again and pushed the DENGALU producers out completely. (2). They claim that their pigs are being stolen by these "miners" and are being sold at the Bulolo market as meat. The time at which and regularity with which the pigs disappear is very suspicious. The DENGALU people claim that it would be impossible for the Mumeng "miners" to sell meat at Bulolo every week because they do not have that many pigs in their camps. They claim that one or two pigs disappear on a Thursday every two or three weeks and their pigs are decreasing rapidly in number. Whenever a swine vanishes and the miners appear at the market selling meat the DENGALU men challenge them but they always claim that the pig was their own and no one can prove otherwise.

By rights these miners should not be selling native foods or pig meat at the native market. They are supposed to mining not building villages and bringing in their women, children, dogs, cats, fowls and pigs and commencing market gardens. Wau Patrol No 3 1962/63 counted 35 houses and 159 people in the No. 8 area and only 6 sluicing boxes which were returning less than one ounce of gold per month each. That is 159 people were living on less than £90 a month. If by legitimate means, How??

It is obvious and we all know that these people, like many others are only using mining as a front to establish themselves permanently. But, what can we do about it when words have no effect on these people.

The DENGALU people also complained that the people from SANGAS are violating native land boundaries by crossing the Baiune River. Many years ago an agreement was drawn up between the SANGAS and DENGALU people proclaiming the Baiune river as the boundary between the two groups. The agreement was made and signed by both parties. Both parties abided by this contract for many years until just recently when the Local Government Council took over and the old Lulua of SANGAS died. With no one in SANGAS to police the boundary the people decided that they would like some more coffee land.

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

The vehicular road from Bulolo to Slate Creek is in very bad repair over the last stages.

All walking tracks in the division with a few minor exceptions are in good condition but as the patrol passed through during a comparatively dry period their condition during the rainy season cannot be vouched for.

The vehicular road to Golden Pines Mill and LATEP village is in good order at the moment.

The only bridges of importance in the area are the three wire foot bridges crossing the Watut river near Slate Creek and the road bridge crossing the river below Golden Pines Timber mill. All are in good repair.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:-

There are three religious denominations in the area at the moment namely the Lutheran, New Tribes, and Roman Catholic Missions. To date the influence that these missions have in the area is rather limited and friction between the various groups is evident. The Lutherans however have a strong influence in LATEP, LEKLU, and DENGALU villages.

The few village schools in the area are of poor standard but many of the older children from the Lutheran villages attend the Mission School at Mumeng.

I was extremely disappointed at the attitude held by the native mission workers in the area. At DENGALU village a large gathering was held in the church and for three and a half hours I talked to the people. By increasing the intensity of the lecture and holding their undivided attention throughout a considerable influence was evident throughout the crowd toward the end. I was extremely pleased with the result and thought that this talk may have achieved at least something to benefit the people until the native pastor closed the meeting with prayer in which he said - Quote, "Thank you God for sending this Officer here tonight to talk to us and help us but we are black men and we can't do it" unquote. Three and a half hours work were completely obliterated in those few words. Are these the methods by which the Mission hopes to help and advance these people?

At this point I must say that I have done quite some research into the methods used for group excitement or thought indoctrination, a mild form of brain washing and where-ever possible I try to use these methods to influence the native people to greater efforts. How can we achieve anything worthwhile when the missions with their greater, more constant influence are literally working against us!!

In the Upper Watut census division there are 224 children of 5 to 6 years of age and 298 between 7 and 10 but no schools. Education in this area is sadly lacking.

CENSUS & STATISTICS:-

Attendance at census was good and no difficulties were encountered at any stage. This years census showed a population increase of less than 1%.

77 births and 65 deaths with migrations gave an increase of 25 on the 1962 total to make the 1963 count 3,515.

10% of children born died within one month.

10% died within one year after birth.

5% of women confined died in childbirth.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:-

During the patrol a keen interest was taken in the agricultural extension and development in the area. As can be seen by appendix "A" of Wau patrol report No.2 of 1951/62 the Upper Watut division is way ahead of any other division in the Wau Sub-District in coffee planting. This trend is continuing and to date there are 100,000 mature and bearing trees. Coffee plots were inspected throughout the division and the majority were found to be in excellent condition and well looked after. While the patrol was in the area the Agricultural Officer from Wau purchased almost five tons of parchment coffee most of which came from SAPANDA village. The quality of the coffee produced in the area is very good and coffee-wise the Upper Watut appears to have a bright future.

The Above cannot be said of the whole of the area however. MANKI, LATEP, LEKLU, and DENGALU villages have only 16,000 trees between them all more than 50% of which are immature, in poor condition or not bearing. The coffee blocks inspected in these villages do not come anywhere near the standard of other blocks. These people take very little interest in coffee growing. Most of the blocks seen were overgrown and the bases of most trees were surrounded by dozens of coffee seedlings indicating that most if not all of the crop is allowed to fall and is not picked.

The usual forms of native livestock were seen; pigs, dogs, and poultry. Many villages are in the process of disposing of their pigs because they are difficult to control and cause considerable damage to the coffee gardens. With the pigs gone some other source of meat will have to be found. Poultry in the economical form of livestock for the native people but no success will be achieved with fowls with a large dog population. This was pointed out to the people and from their own experience they know the difficulties involved but there is little likelihood that the dogs will be despended with.

CONCLUSION:-

The progress being made by these people is very pleasing. What is most urgently needed now is education, both intense education for the children and general education for the adults.

The foreign native and mining situation however is not so pleasant as can be seen from the Native Affairs section of the report and this situation will worsen if a firm hand is not taken now.

Little enthusiasm was shown for the common roll which can be understood as these people still have no definite ideas or opinions on Local Government but this is mainly due to the influence of the older uneducated men.

A. R. James
A. R. James
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX (A).

Health & Hygiene:-

Health throughout the division was reasonably fair at the time of the patrol. No widespread disease or epidemic was found. Tropical ulcers were far too common even in the more advanced villages such as MANKI. The people are reluctant to seek medical aid until they are desperate then only remain under treatment long enough to effect half a cure. Splens and enlarged abdomens are very prevalent among the more backward people but not so noticeable in the more sophisticated villages. Infant mortality is high despite Infant Welfare work being done in the area. Over the last six months 10% of the children born died within a month of birth, another 10% died before reaching the age of one year. 5% of the women confined died in child birth. The mortality rate among female native children was almost 100% higher than in males for the six months since the last census.

Personal hygiene among the WATUT people is shocking, particularly the women. Although running water is abundant close to all villages bathing is unheard of. The death rate among female natives for the six months was 66% higher than in males.

At the time of the Patrol village sanitation was fair, but, it is evident that the villages are only lived in for part of the time so sanitation and hygiene for the time spent in the bush can only be guessed at.

The two Aid Posts in the area at PARORORA and YOKUA are kept busy most of the time but the local people have no idea of treatment and optimum requirements. Illnesses are only brought in on the verge of death and sores and minor ailments only receive treatment when the sufferer is passing by the Aid Post once in a while. The Aid Posts were inspected and the wards are low, dark and poorly ventilated in keeping with the local type of housing.

Little or no more than is being done can be done in this area until the people learn to help themselves.

A. R. James
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A. R. James
Patrol Officer.

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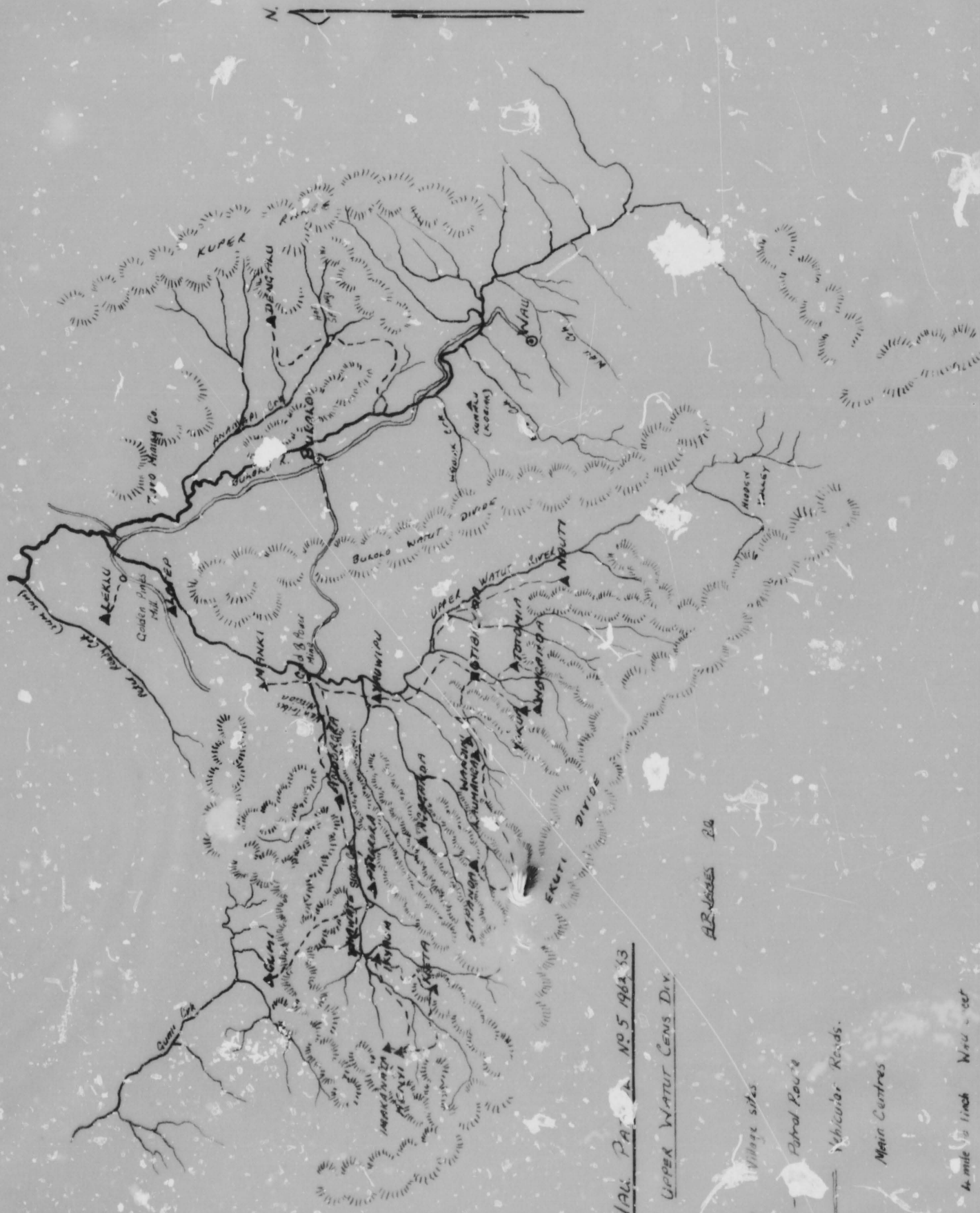
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A. B. Jones
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A. B. Jones
Patrol Officer.



WAL. PA. A. NO. 5 1964 53

UPPER WATUT CENS DIV.

ARJIDES RA

- ▲ GUMI Village sites
- Patrol Road
- ==== Vehicular Roads
- ◎ Wau Main Centres

From 1/4 mile to 1 inch Wau - set
Army Strat. Series