

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wau

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1951 - 1962

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORE - 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 9]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAU/MI.

PATROL REPORT OF: WAU MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 10 [9]

1961/62

Number of Reports: 9

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIG No:
1	10 OF 1961/62	F. N. HARRIS P.O.	KAPAU KABU AND NANIMA RIVER	MAP	12.7.61 - 15.8.61	
2	2 OF 1961/62	P. G. WHITEHEAD P.O.	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	18.8.61 - 7.9.61	
3	3 OF 1961/62	P. G. WHITEHEAD P.O.	PART KAPAU-KABU & UPPER WATUT C/D	MAP	20.9.61 - 30.9.61	
4	4 OF 1961/62	P. G. WHITEHEAD P.O.	YAMAP HOPE MISSIM		13.11.61 - 1.2.61	
5	5 OF 1961/62	P. G. WHITEHEAD P.O.	BIANGAT CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	22.1.62 - 27.1.62	
6	6 OF 1961/62	W. L. SMITH P.O.	MENYAMYA - ASEKI - WAU		7.3.62 - 16.3.62	
7	7 OF 1961/62	W. L. SMITH P.O.	UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION		2.4.62 - 27.4.62	
8	8 OF 1961/62	W. L. SMITH & R. Lee P.O.	SLATE CREEK UPPER WATUT C/D		30.4.62 - 8.5.62	
9	10 OF 1961/62	W. L. SMITH P.O.	BATANY CENSUS DIVISION & ELOA RIVER	MAP	5.6.62 - 25.6.62	



PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1961/62

WAU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Wau 1-61/62	F.N.Harris	Kapau, Kabu and Namima Rivers
" 2-61/62	P.G.Whitehead	Upper Watut Census Division
" 3-61/62	"	Part Kapau-Kabu & Upper Watut Census Division
" 4-61/62	"	Yamap Hote Missim
" 5-61/62	"	Biangsi Census Division
" 6-61/62	W.L.Smith	Menyanya - Aseki-Wau
" 7-61/62	"	Upper Watut Census Division
" 8-61/62	W.L.Smith & R.Lee	Slate Crk Upper Watut Census- Division & Anggaie Village
" 10-61/62	W.L.Smith	Baiaru Census-Division and Eloa River Valley



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAU NO 1 - 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by F.N. HARRIS Patrol Officer Grade 2

Area Patrolled KAPAU, KABU and NANIMA RIVERS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G.D. SIMPSON Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives T.R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 12/7/1961 to 15/8/1961

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY/JUNE 1960

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

*Duplicate of Simpson's report held.*

Map Reference WAU 4 MILE STRAT. SERIES

Objects of Patrol To complete Census of Nanima and Kabu River Area. Visit lower Kabu River Area. Investigate alleged killings in Angobia region.

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

67-6-1

1st December, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

PATROL REPORT MAU NO. 1 OF 1961/62

Splitting a patrol force has been done before under circumstances such as are described, mostly without dire results, but more by good luck than by good management - the few occasions that the process has not worked should be enough to choke anybody off this kind of operation.

I consider the general situation fairly satisfactory considering the circumstances. Although the KAPAU headwaters have been patrolled spasmodically for many years the border natives can be regarded as scally primitive.

Kulakuku's have not been regarded as a very tractable race at any time, but the establishment of the new Patrol Post should create a line of frontier posts through their midst which will ensure a more peaceful existence for them within the foreseeable future.

I am pleased to note Mr Simpson's interest in his work and I look forward to reading of his progress in this unusual type of patrol work.

(J. J. McCarthy)  
Director.

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MIC  
In  
M F

67. 10. 1

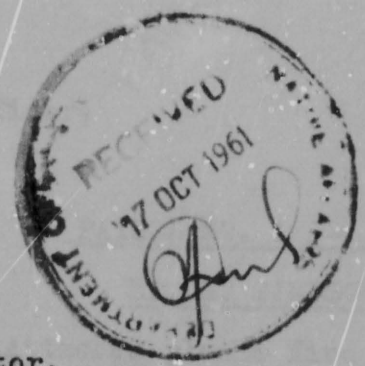


TJL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

12th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT -- WAU NO. 1 OF 1961/62  
KAPAU, KABU & NANIMA RIVERS

Attached are two separate reports of the above patrol, submitted by Mr. F. N. Harris, Patrol Officer, and Mr. G. D. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer, who accompanied him. Copy of covering letter from Assistant District Officer, Wau is also attached.

It is noted, from Mr. Simpson's diary record, that the patrol became separated into two sections, with as much as a 2 1/2 hour gap between, on a number of occasions. In view of Mr. Simpson's inexperience, (this was his first patrol) this should not have been permitted by the conducting officer, and is being brought to the notice of the Assistant District Officer, Wau, to ensure that it does not occur in future.

These people appear to be settling down and it is quite likely that the reserve shown by those people near the Papuan border could be a result of the mass murders at Taba.

Consolidation of administration activity in this area will be difficult to achieve until staff and funds are available to establish the Patrol Post at Aseki.

Mr. Simpson's report is quite informative and a good attempt for his initial effort.

*Leabeater*  
(T. LEABEATER)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

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

*Splty a patrol free has been done before under circumstances of such as discussed mostly without dire results, but more by good luck than by good management - the previous haste process has involved should be enough to shake anybody off.*



67-2-1

BWPB/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
30th September, 1961.

District Officer,  
L A E.

PATROL NO. 1 - 1961/62 WAU.

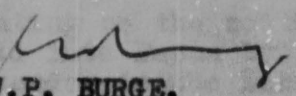
MR. G. SIMPSON - C.P.O.

Attached please find Mr. Simpson's report of the above Patrol.

Mr. Simpson has written a fairly comprehensive report and shows a reasonable understanding of the requirements of patrolling and reporting. In fact his report is far more detailed than that of Mr. Harris who conducted the patrol. However, Mr. Simpson appears to have some difficulty in expressing himself but this he should be able to overcome with more experience in the composition of reports.

This is considered a good first effort at patrol reporting by this young officer.

For your information please.

  
B.W.P. BURGE.  
Assistant District Officer.

Encl/

67-2-1

BWPR/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
30th September, 1961.

District Officer,  
L A E.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 61/62.

Attached please find copies of reports by both Mr. Harris P.O. II who conducted the patrol and Mr. C.P.O. Simpson who accompanied Mr. Harris.

The delay in the submission of the report is regretted but arose due to Mr. Harris' illness and my subsequent visit to ASEKI.

Both Patrol reports submitted should be read in conjunction as Mr. Harris has unfortunately omitted to cover some aspects (see his 67-2-1 of 8/9/61 to A.D.O. Wau) and these have been covered fully in Mr. Simpson's report.

The patrol was well carried out and discloses a satisfactory state of affairs when the stage of contact in this area is considered.

It was unfortunate that a revision of census could not be carried out of those villages already on census but the time is fast approaching when this area will need to be sub-divided for census purposes and the extension of influence in the NANIMA river is considered to be the most pressing aim at present.

This need for concentrating on the southern portion of the area is shown by the recent raid into Papua by people from the HAMDEI area (reported in Wau as a murder in the KABU area).

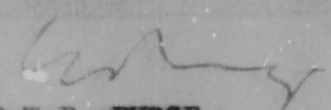
The state of affairs existing at present, as said, is as good as can be expected but still requires concentrated control and this can only be achieved by the posting of an officer to ASEKI. It is not possible to administer the area satisfactorily from Wau with the present staff.

Throughout the whole of the area south of the EKUTI divide the people still do not welcome Administration surveillance. They are prepared to accept help in the form of medicine and agricultural extension workers etc. but react adversely to an attempt to control their actions in other spheres (i.e. tribal fighting). This attitude is more pronounced as one travels south.

Patrolling from Wau can do little more than keep the area free of large scale violence and the only way to achieve fairly rapid advancement is to post an officer to ASEKI.

It is hoped that this posting can be made a number one priority in the Morobe District.

For your information please.

  
B.W.P. BURGE.  
Assistant District Officer.

Encl/

67-2-1.

FNH/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
3th September, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 61/62.

For the patrol to the Kapau, Kabu, Nanima Rivers, reports have been submitted by Mr. G.D. Simpson C.P.O and myself. This was Mr. Simpson's first real patrol and this was his first report.

In my report I have enlarged on certain aspects not fully detailed by Mr. Simpson and added sections on subjects not commented on by that Officer.

Mr. Simpson has supplied full details under the heading Agriculture and Livestock and appended statistical details of a coffee census which is the most accurate yet taken. As he states under Anthropological, collection of information amongst the people who have had little or no contact is difficult because of natural suspicion. However, he has made accurate observations and commented adequately under the circumstances.

Comments by Mr. Simpson in paragraph 11, 13, 14 and Appendix "C" are also quite comprehensive. I have expanded on geological observations headed Mining in paragraph 12 of his report and added a section on Airstrips. Mr. Simpson made very little comment in his conclusion and I have subsequently detailed full remarks in my report.

I personally carried out the census in the company of Mr. Simpson in order to illustrate and explain procedure in this regard.

Some of Mr. Simpson's remarks in paragraph (8) are purely subjective and made in the light of inexperience. In an area such as the one patrolled, Village Officials will take as much time as the rest of the people to improve enough to impress a newcomer such as Mr. Simpson.

For a first report Mr. Simpson has put effort into supplying detail, though appears somewhat vague in expression at times. Unfortunately, I was ill at the time he wrote the report, and he had to tackle it without benefit of consultation.

*F.N. Harris*  
F.N. HARRIS.  
Patrol Officer. Grade II.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
22nd August, 1961.

District Officer,  
District Office,  
W A U.

PATROL REPORT WAU No. 1 of 1961/62.

Report of a Patrol from Wau to Kapau, Kabu  
and Nanima River area.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.N. HARRIS, Patrol Officer Gr. 2

OFFICER ACCOMPANYING PATROL : G.D. SIMPSON, Cadet Patrol Officer.

NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : R.P. & N.G.C - 7 members.  
Guides &  
Interpreters - 2  
Carriers (Kapau  
& Upper Watut -

DURATION OF PATROL : 12/7/61 - 15/8/61 - 35 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREAS : Kapau, Nanima, Upper Kabu. May  
June, 1960.  
Lower Kabu - no record of previous  
patrols here.

MAP REFERENCE : Wau 4 mile. strat series.  
Patrol Map enclosed.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- a) Complete census of Nanima and Kabu River area.
- b) Visit Lower Kabu River area.
- c) Investigate alleged killings in Angobia region.

INTRODUCTION.

It was not possible to achieve object a) of the patrol, owing to the mixed reception we received in this area, but object b) was achieved and object c) was investigated satisfactorily.

With regard to the census of the Nanima River area, this was not possible to do satisfactorily, owing to some groups reluctance to be censused, huge migrations which appear to be occurring here, and the fact that the uncensused groups all lie along the Papuan Border and the Sub-District Boundary. Only very approximate positions of these lines being able to be determined, because of outdated maps still being used. It appears that the people are part of the Hamdei group and defining the exact boundaries of this group is very difficult. Local information was useless and

it is not known if the people were only being uncooperative, or if they just did not have the information we required.

With reference to the alleged killings which were reported, the place always seemed to be next one and no useful information could be obtained. Whilst at Mekini, the native Lutheran Evangelist told us of large scale fighting in the Angobia region which he had heard about, but no trace of this was found. This whole area seemed to be alive with rumours of fighting, but it was well concealed from the patrol, and is probably part of the general unrest in this area at present.

The Agricultural Officer at Wau asked us if we would have a look, and tell him if there was much coffee in the area, so a fairly detailed coffee survey was carried out and the figures have been given to the Agricultural Officer. The remoteness of this area meant a lot of time was spent in getting there, and since it is only about three days walk from Aseki, it was unfortunate that arrangements for the Otter Charter to take us to Aseki had to be cancelled.

The patrol carried quite a large supply of rations but these were needed mainly for camps in the bush, as most villages brought in food for trade which was usually ample for our days needs.

Tents were used as there were no rest houses between Tangondia and Poiyu, a period of about two weeks. The carriers made rough shelters at each camp place, which were quite sufficient.

PATROL DIARY.

- 7th July, 1961: Five R.P. & N.G.C carriers left Slate Creek for Aseki with excess gear which cannot be taken on Otter Charter.
- 12th July, 1961: Informed Otter Charter not available for a week so it was decided to walk. Left Wau at 1345 hrs. in 3 ton truck for Slate Creek. On arrival sent out word to nearby villages for carriers. Stopped overnight as guests of Manager of Gold and Power Limited.
- 13th July, 1961: Spent morning arranging cargo and waiting for carriers to come in. Finally left at 1430 making arrangements for some cargo that had to be left to follow us tomorrow when enough carriers arrive, and also sent a runner to Aseki to inform police of our movements. Stopped at New Tribes Mission en route for short time at their invitation. Arrived Andarora rest house about 1630 hrs. Carriers needed frequent rests as loads quite heavy. Height 3,000 ft.
- 14th July, 1961.: Very little local food available so I went to Pararora with one policeman to see if any could be arranged there, arriving Pararora at 1200 hrs after 1½ hours walk. Obtained some food there. Mr. Harris and rest of patrol arriving Pararora at 1530 hrs. Cargo left at Slate Creek caught up to patrol at Andarora and Mr. Harris had to issue minimum rations as still no local food at Andarora. All patrol then proceeded to Ikiawa rest house arriving 1700 hrs. Food at Ikiawa also scarce. Height 3,500 ft.
- 15th July, 1961: Medical parade before leaving. Many carriers with minor cuts treated. Left Ikiawa 1000 hrs arriving Menyi 1200 hrs. Ample local food obtained for trade. Height 4,200 ft.
- 16th July, 1961: Manki Village carriers ran away during night (seven) but several more carriers were obtained from Menyi to replace them. Left Menyi at 0845 hrs. arriving one tree lookout at 1130 hrs. Then proceeded on to Komagwatta rest house arriving 1545 hrs. Track steep and slippery, carriers stopping every few minutes throughout day. Plenty of local

- 17th July, 1961: food obtained. Height 5,600 ft. Spent day at Komagwatta awaiting arrival of police and other cargo from Aseki as now have decided to proceed via Kabu River first. Police and cargo arrived about 6 p.m. after an 11 hr walk. Did a coffee census of Komagwatta and nearby villages.
- 18th July, 1961: Rearranged carriers and cargo obtaining one permanent line of seventy and paid others off. Left Komagwatta at 1030 hrs. Mr. Harris went ahead arriving Hogenaiwa at 1330 hrs and I arrived with carriers at 1600 hrs. as carriers still very slow. Track quite good. Held sick parade many locals coming in but nothing very serious except one bad tropical ulcer - told to go to Aseki Aid Post. Did coffee census and had discussion with Luluai and villagers about their coffee problem (see under Agriculture and livestock). Plenty of local food available. Height 5,200 ft.
- 19th July, 1961: Left Hogenaiwa at 1015 hrs arriving Dumau-ua at 1430 hrs with carriers. Did agricultural survey en route at Paiwini. Track steep and slippery. Rain most of day. Plenty of local food brought in. Height 4,600 ft.
- 20th July, 1961: Left Dumau-ua at 0930 hrs arriving Aningi with carriers at 1330 hrs. Did agricultural survey of coffee en route at Passa-a. Track wet and slippery and rained heavily as we arrived at camp on Kabu River. No rest house, village now having moved to top of hill on Kareeba side of river as a result of a land dispute with Passa-a. Enough local food without issuing rations. Height 4,500 ft.
- 21st July, 1961: Left Aningi at 0900 hrs and arrived at Awa-aka with carriers at 1330 hrs. Mr. Harris arriving at 1200 hrs. Steep climb from Kabu River, however, latter part of track well graded. Ample native food brought in. Height 4,300 ft.
- 22nd July, 1961: Left Awa-aka at 0915 hrs arriving Mekini 1345 hrs with carriers. Mr. Harris arriving at 1230 hrs. Track very steep and not graded at all making carriers time very slow. Very little local food brought in. Observed. Issued rations as insufficient local food brought in. This is as far as Wau Patrol No. 11 of 10/50 remained before being recalled. Height 2,800 ft.
- 23rd July, 1961: Left camp 5:00 hrs arriving Tangondia with carriers at 1400 hrs. Track steep and slippery but has been graded close to Tangondia village. New rest house built. New local food brought in.
- 24th July, 1961:

Started raining in afternoon and continued through the night. Mr. Sinclair has previously passed through this village (Wau 2 - 1959/60). Height 3,200 ft.

25th July, 1961:

Mr. Harris has very heavy cold so decided to stop for the day. Rations issued. Intermittent rain throughout day.

26th July, 1961:

Left Mangondia at 0845 hrs with local guides. Virtually no track and jungle knives used for much of the time. Arrived at what locals described as a camp site at 1330 hrs. This was not a very good sight but did not know what lay ahead so took their advice. Rations issued. Rain in late afternoon and night. Many cut feet treated on sick parade.

27th July, 1961:

Left camp at 0815 hrs after issuing biscuits to carriers as locals say a long walk ahead. Track almost non-existent and jungle knives had to be used for a lot of the time. Followed waterways for a lot of the time and at 1700 hrs arrived at newly cleared sites for gardens. Proceeded on to Ang dia group of hamlets, arriving with carriers at 1745 hrs. Mr. Harris arriving an hour earlier. No traces of gold in streams pruned en route. Sufficient local food brought in after people lost their initial awareness of us. No good camp spots passed en route and it appears that the one where we stopped last night is the only one after leaving Mangondia. Height 3,900 ft.

28th July, 1961:

Took compass readings on nearby limestone peaks to try and approximate our position. Sent out word to hamlets to come in for census. Put carriers to work on a rest house. Plenty of food brought in. Salt, matches and razor blades being the main items in demand but giri-giri also quite a good trade item. All the people still have not come in as they say some of the hamlets are quite a distance away.

29th July, 1961:

Carriers put to work under police supervision to improve the track to the next group of hamlets. Census done in morning 123 names being recorded. More food brought in in the afternoon for trade and also some people received seeds from us. People did not come in for medical treatment.



30th July, 1961:

2.1 Many people came to the sick parade and tropical ulcers was the main complaint. Some said they would go to Aseki but it is not known if they did. Left camp at 0900 hrs arriving Peawa group of hamlets at 1330 hrs. Track good most of way after yesterdays work on it and good time made. Plenty of local food brought in for trade. Sent out word to hamlets to come in for census. Height 3,500 ft.

31st July, 1961:

Sent carriers out to improve track. Did a census in the morning recording 161 names. Many locals came in for medical treatment in afternoon. Two had rupture type complaints being the only things serious. They refused to go to Aseki for treatment. A downpour interrupted sick parade and this continued for the rest of the day. No more local food brought in. Rations issued.

1st August, 1961:

Left Peawa at 0915 hrs arriving junction of Kapau, Kabu Rivers at 1300 hrs. Built bridge across Kabu and proceeded to a camp spot between rivers arriving 1415 hrs. Several local men came with us but they are still wary of us. Quite a lot of hamlets seen in this area but they are well scattered. No local food as hamlets too widely dispersed. Rations issued. Police guard posted at night. Height 1,600 ft.

2nd August, 1961:

Left camp 0920 hrs. Followed a reasonable track and reached the Kapau River at 1100 hrs. Built a rough bridge across and proceeded on to the Nanima River arriving 1330 hrs, and took an hour to build bridge across. Arrived camp spot 1515 hrs. No hamlets seen close to track but a lot of men are now coming with the patrol. Ample food was bought from these men but no women or children were seen. These men said they would come to the next camp spot and be censored. Rained intermittently throughout day.

3rd August, 1961:

Left camp about 0845 hrs following quite a good track. Arrived at a camp spot used by last patrol (Wau 11 of 59/60) at 1305 hrs. Many hamlets seen on either side of Nanima River in a long valley we are now following. About seventy men followed patrol most of day presumably for the census. Many of these men attended a sick parade but others would not approach the patrol and watched from a distance. They then said they would not line for census and left when heavy

rain started to fall. Rations issued. Many rumours circulating among carriers, and police very alert at night. Height 4,200 ft.

4th August, 1961:

One or two locals only, near the camp and many others watching from the other side of the river or on nearby hills. Broke camp about 0900 hrs the carrier line being told to keep together. A group of about twenty men, probably youths, followed the patrol for about an hour but apart from a bit of yelling once, did not come closer than about fifty yards. Arrived Niet'nda on the Nanima River at 1445 hrs. A good track all the way and many more houses seen along the whole distance of the track, both in the distance and close to the track. Rained heavily in early afternoon but stopped before dark. Plenty of local food available. A letter from the Lutheran Missionary at Aseki about threatened trouble at Aseki arrived just before we reached camp. Height 4,550 ft.

5th August, 1961:

People are undecided about whether to come in for census, the younger ones wanting to be censored and the older ones against it. Rained all day and night. Sufficient local food brought in.

6th August, 1961:

People in the samemind and we tried to influence the older ones by having the interpreters telling them about the Administration. River panned but no traces of gold. Rained all day and night. Rations issued.

7th August, 1961:

People decided to be censored. Recorded 191 names. Re-distributed cargo keeping fifty carriers and sending the rest back to Slate Creek accompanied by two policemen. Rained most of the day frequently interrupting census. Rations issued.

8th August, 1961:

Left camp about 1000 hrs after much confusion with loads as carriers now fewer. Arrived Poiyu rest house at 1630 hrs the track being quite fair at first and excellent near Poiyu. Some uncensored pockets of population can be seen on some ridges several miles north west after leaving Niet'nda. No traces of gold en route. A surplus of food brought in at Poiyu rest house. Letter arrived from Aseki dated 29th July, 1961, which had followed the patrol around the Kaby. Rained heavily in early afternoon and at night.

9th August, 1961:

Left camp about 1000 hrs arriving Aiuka rest house in light rain at 1200 hrs. Excellent

- track all the way. Ample local food obtained. Heavy rain in late afternoon. Height 4,500 ft.
- 10th August, 1961: Left camp at 0930 hrs arriving Aseki 1145 hrs with carriers, Mr. Harris arriving 1100 hrs. Mr. Eidan the Missionary here, had left in a Cessna about 1000 hrs on a short holiday. Two police sent to Hamoi Village re alleged trouble as told in Mr. Eidan's two letters, and two other police sent to Sikwong Village to bring in an offender required at Wau. Informed radio could only be used effectively at 0715 hrs, owing to atmospheric interference at other times. Ample local food bought. The troublemakers from Hamoi Village brought in.
- 11th August, 1961: Sent radio message at 0715 hrs via mission radio to District Office re Otter charter. In the morning, a deputation of Luluais had a discussion with us re coffee and agriculture (mentioned under Agriculture and Livestock). Also heard alleged trouble at Hamoi case, but no court for Native Affairs necessary. Some local food brought in but also had to issue rations.
- 12th August, 1961: Received message back from Iae and informed Otter charter not available for a week so decided to walk out. A Police runner sent to Bulolo with note, asking ~~XXXX~~ to have a truck waiting at Slate Creek. Left Aseki at 0945 hrs and arrived at Iagobei Village at 1615 hrs. Light rain and fog most of day. Track good. Some local food brought in but had to issue rations. Two police who were sent to Sikwong, arrived in with the offender at 1800 hrs. It was decided to take this person to Wau.
- 13th August, 1961: Left camp at 0830 hrs and arrived Komogwatta at 1300 hrs with carriers. Rain and fog all day. Sufficient local food bought.
- 14th August, 1961: Left Komogwatta at 0825 hrs and arrived one tree lookout at 1130 hrs, the carriers arriving at 1200 hrs. Left for Menyi arriving there 1345 hrs. Went on to Ikiawa arriving there 1445 hrs. Drizzly rain until one tree lookout then good fine weather. Track quite dry. No local food brought in so issued rations.
- 15th August, 1961: Left Ikiawa at 0815 hrs and arrived at New Tribes Mission at 1200, stopping en route at their invitation. Arrived Slate Creek at 1400 hrs where a truck from Wau was waiting. Pail off carriers and arrived Wau at 1715 hrs.

End of Diary.

COMMENTS & OBSERVATIONS :

(1) NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Throughout the length of this patrol, except for about three days in the Nanima River area, the people's reception to the patrol was excellent and they were very much pro. Government.

The people close to the border area are very primitive and Angobia and Peawa, two groups of hamlets here, are not thought to have been visited before. These two groups were quite willing to be censored and were happy to see us, judging by the response to the patrol. A group of Angobia youths accompanied the patrol back to Wau in order to obtain work.

Around the junction of the Kapau, Kabu, and Nanima Rivers, the people live a hermit type life, and each house is separated by quite a large distance from the next one. These people also, were happy to see us after hearing of our intentions, and brought in as much food for trade as could be spared. However, no women or children at all were seen after leaving Peawa, and the men did the trading.

It appears that tribal fighting has nearly died out in this area and even though there was much talk of it, we could not pinpoint any particular group. It is possible that this reported fighting is related to the massacre which occurred recently in Papua, and this could be part of the reason for the movement of population into the area. It seems that this Hamdei area has been unsettled for quite some time now as they have had very little Government influence in the past, owing to their distance from Government stations. Even the Lutheran Mission has no influence in this area. If a patrol post were opened at Aseki, the people would probably accept the Government much more readily, as Aseki is quite close to the area.

A threat to kill case, at [redacted] Village, was brought to our notice by the Missionary at Aseki and this was investigated at Aseki and straightened out.

At Aseki a deputation of Village Officials from the whole Kapau area approached the patrol about coffee, but this is covered under Agriculture and Livestock.

Two Interpreters were taken with the patrol from the Watut area but it is felt that in many cases the true meaning of the message might have been lost. Direct communication would be preferable, but unfortunately it is not possible in this area yet.

The people brought very few of their problems to our notice and the Agricultural problem was the only one of any significance brought to our notice. Apparently most of their disputes are being settled satisfactorily locally, as in nearly all villages they had no problems to discuss with us.

The bulk of the uncensored population lies in a straight valley through which the Nanima River flows, just above its junction with the Kapau River.

This valley would be about ten miles long and it has a fairly gentle even slope down to the river on the Papuan side, and there are rough limestone peaks on the New Guinea side, which are not far back from the river. Thus the bulk of the hamlets are on the other side of the river, and if the border lies along the Nanima River at this point, which is as it appears on the map, then theoretically these hamlets are in Papua.

The patrol followed the base of the cliffs,

*Quite satisfactory concerning.*

and the people in general preferred to stay on the other side of the river, although a group of about seventy followed the patrol for one day. It was about half way along these cliffs where the last patrol had rocks rolled at them from above. The Nanima then swings away from the border and apparently there are more uncensored people further along the border but local information was very contradictory. There is also another group of uncensored people north west of Nieth'nda and this group of houses could be seen several miles away just after leaving Nieth'nda.

The reason the people at Nieth'nda took so long to decide to line, was that they had heard that the group along the Nanima River had not been censored, and they thought that if their names went into a book, the previous group would have an advantage over them in time of fight. This belief had to be straightened out before we could make much progress with them, but they still have doubts and are a little scared of the Nanima group contacted earlier.

(2) NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

COFFEE:

This is the only cash crop in this area, and it was attempted to make a survey of native grown coffee in the area, the people being most co-operative in this respect. However, the figures obtained may not be very accurate, as even though in most cases the people brought in a stick for every coffee tree, which is probably quite an accurate method, in some cases a local who could count and write brought in the numbers on a scrap of paper, which is not as satisfactory, as they appeared to have several favourite numbers which were seen quite frequently.

In nearly all villages where coffee was grown, requests were made for a visit from an Agricultural Officer, as now that the coffee is well underway, the people are wondering what the next step will be. Also, they requested that two native Agricultural Field Assistants be returned to this area, at the completion of a jail sentence they are serving, or have served in Lae.

Whilst at Apaki towards the finish of the patrol, a deputation of Village Officials from the whole Kapeu area, approached the patrol and requested the return of the above Field Assistants, and a visit from the Agricultural Officer. They felt very strongly on this point and even the women spoke up, saying that they had worked hard on the coffee and now they were left not knowing what to do about it. The War Agricultural Officer has been told of the people's feelings in this matter, and was also given the coffee census figures obtained.

Figures were obtained from 19 villages, the total trees being 60,276 giving an average of 3172 trees per village which even allowing a considerable margin for error, indicates that coffee is of significant importance in this area and warrants an Agricultural Officer's visit. The last Agricultural Officer to visit this area was Mr. W. Minchin, Wau, in July, 1959.

Detailed coffee figures Appendix "A".

(3) STABLE FOODS:

The stable foods in the villages at the headwaters of the Kapeu, Kaby Rivers is sweet potatoes, supplemented by bananas, pit pit and sugar cane. No taro was seen here. Some European vegetables were found in limited quantities these being beans, cabbage, potatoes and tomatoes.

Taro is found in increasing quantities as you move down the Kabu, and at Angobia, taro is the main food, very little sweet potatoe being found. In this area no European vegetables were found and the people were not over enthusiastic about obtaining seeds which the patrol carried, being content with their present foods. Only one or two men obtained seeds from the patrol and I doubt if these will do very well.

In the Nanima River area, sweet potatoe was found in larger quantities than taro and also pumpkins and chocoes were grown. Garlip nuts grow in large quantities here and supplement their diet to a large extent.

(4) GARDENS:

Owing to the rough country found here, and the stony nature of the area, the gardens would be very hard to clear and maintain, and the people probably have a full time job trying to keep the gardens producing enough food for local needs.

Fences are found around all gardens and these probably take as much time to build as is required to clear the ground, as they are a very solid affair. I cannot see the reason for these very solid and large fences and they are probably built to impress their neighbours more than anything else.

(5) LIVESTOCK:

Pigs were seen in all villages but not in very large numbers. Poultry however, is found in quite large numbers in nearly all villages, but none was seen in the Nanima and Lower Kabu areas. They may have hidden some in the bush when they heard the patrol was coming, which I have been told is the practice in some of the more primitive villages such as these.

Dogs are found throughout but not in large numbers and these are not a very large dog. Some seen at Angobia and Peawa were quite healthy looking but in general the dogs were mangy and appeared half starved.

There are many pigeons in the Lower Kabu and Nanima River areas, but I doubt if many of these are shot by the natives with their primitive weapons, as in most cases the height of the tress is out of accurate bow and arrow range. However, they probably shoot some of the other various types of birds seen, which do not settle so high, but wild game does not appear to form a large part of their diet.

(6) EDUCATION:

In the new villages censored there were no children away at school, and apart from some mission tuition, education is lacking throughout the whole area.

(7) ROADS AND BRIDGES:

After leaving the Upper Kapau villages, the tracks were either poor or virtually non existant until reaching Poiyu Village not far from Aseki. Owing to the very steep terrain, it would take much work to improve these tracks and they will probably remain as they are for a long time yet. The track from Tangondia to Angobia was very hard to find as very few people travel between these places and jungle knives had to be used quite often and progress was slow. This was the worst stretch of track as after this, the tracks were discernible even though very narrow and ungraded.

It rained nearly every night of the patrol and sometimes in the day, thus the tracks always had a layer of soft mud on them making them very slippery. It appears that this

is the usual condition of these tracks, and they were no worse than usual when we saw them.

The tracks near Aseki were excellent compared with those in the Kabu, and this is due almost entirely to the mission influence in this area. The track from Aseki to Slate Creek is good when dry but gets quite slippery in the rain.

No bridges of any significance were seen in the area. All creeks and rivers were waded through, except near the junctions of the Kabu, Kapau and Nanima Rivers where the patrol built bridges across, as these rivers were too deep and swift flowing to wade across.

(8) VILLAGES : VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The villages were quite clean and tidy on the whole, and latrines have now been built in most villages, but I doubt if these are getting much use. Around the Nanima area scattered hamlets are found, and it was not possible to visit many of these as most are well off the track and are difficult to reach. However, the few seen were quite tidy even though sanitation is non-existent.

Some of the village officials are absolute idiots and would have no power at all. One, in a village close to Aseki, did not even recognize the name he had given in the Village book. It appears that these people have been nominated only because they are a relative of an influential person even though they do not command any respect in their own right. Three more provisional Luluais have been appointed on the recommendations of the villagers but I feel that the one at Peawa will prove to be useless, even though the people wanted this person. This person is the nephew of the two chief men who are brothers, his own father having died and he does not appear to have the villager's respect.

(9) CENSUS:

Three old type village books were issued and 535 new names were recorded. Many other people were seen, who were not censused, and there are probably several thousand as yet uncensused in this area, all being close to the dubious border area. 5 males in the newly censused groups are away at work and there were no children away at school.

Village population registers attached.

(10) ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

It was not possible to collect much detailed information owing to the short time spent in any one place and the peoples suspicion of any questions concerning their customs and habits.

Polygamy is still practiced throughout the area, several men having three wives, but these were only the older men or men of high standing in the particular group of hamlets. This polygamy left a definite surplus of young male men in the ten to twenty age group, and very few single girls over the age of about ten years. In several cases the child bride would not have been older than about seven years.

The weapons used for hunting are bows and arrows. Stone axes are no longer made and only one or two were seen in the primitive Angobia, Peawa, Nanima area.

In the Kapau, Upper Kabu area the people now live in villages but in the Lower Kabu and Nanima area they live in scattered groups of hamlets.

At Angobia very few lap-laps were seen and dress was almost exclusively traditional. This consists of the stripped bark covering, and the beaten smoked bark, cape.

In the areas covered by the last patrol the people now bury their dead, as many new cemeteries were observed. However, in the more primitive border area, smoking of the bodies is still the custom before placing the bodies in a bush house, on a cliff ledge, or in a cave. The villages contacted by the last patrol seem to have accepted burial as a means of disposing of their dead so it is hoped that these people bury their dead by the time of the next patrol.

Giri-giri shell was perhaps the favourite ornament, and also yellow bamboo was seen frequently.

No Ethnological specimens were collected for the Territories Museum as the people do not produce anything of much interest to the Museum. The bows and arrows are very plain, and the clothing is just the traditional Kukukuku garb.

(11) MISSIONS:

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission with any real influence in this area owing to their station at Aseki. The New Tribes Mission in the Upper Watut is sending its European personnel in to the area quite frequently but the Lutheran Mission has a stranglehold on this area and the New Tribes will find it difficult to break this hold.

There are many Lutheran Evangelists throughout the area and one is now situated at Mekini. These evangelists I found to be far more sophisticated than any of the people they are dealing with and are the influential people in each village. The village church and the Evangelist's house are always the two outstanding buildings in any village and the evangelist is usually the outstanding figure. While these people are probably doing a fairly good service to the village, I thought they could make themselves a little less conspicuous in doing their work, and could help the villagers a little more, instead of having the villagers help them so much. As a result of this constant contact, the mission influence is stronger than the Administration influence in this area.

(12) MINING:

A gold panning dish and a shovel were taken on the patrol and even though many streams were panned, no encouraging results were obtained. It does not appear that there is much gold in the area. However, the streams panned, represent only a small proportion of the number of streams in the area.

(13) TRADE:

The best items of trade were salt, matches, giri-giri shell and to a lesser extent tobacco. At Angobia, several requests were made for razor blades but here and Peawa were the only places requesting this item. Frequent requests were made for money, especially in the Kapau but in the Kabu and Nanima, this was just a word uttered by them, as they did not realize its value, one person wanting a "note" as payment for some food brought in. Matches were in high demand and as the patrol had plenty, we were always able to use these for trade.

C/D.  
Mekini  
admitted  
4.10



(14) CARRIERS :

A permanent line was engaged from the Watut and Upper Kapau villages. No requests were made for work in the carrier line, but if we would have been short we probably could have recruited carriers en route, as the people were happy to help us and often followed the patrol from village to village.

It appears that future patrols will still have to recruit carriers from the Upper Watut and Upper Kapau areas. Even though about twenty men from each village could probably be depended on for inter village carrying, the rest of the carrier line would be hard to obtain, so a nucleus of permanent carriers still should be used.

CONCLUSION.

Even though the weather was against us and the objectives of the patrol were not able to be carried out in full, I feel that the patrol's presence in itself, was invaluable. The people should not be as wary of future patrols, now that they know it is our intention to help them.

As this was my first patrol except for several days in the local Biangai group at Wau, most things seen on the patrol were a new experience and consequently I found the patrol very interesting at all times.

*G. D. Simpson*

G.D. SIMPSON.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DETAILED COFFEE SURVEY

Village	No. of Trees	No. of Gardens
Komagwatta	6851	66
Hogennaiwa	4241	33
Kanaka-Imagi	5322	39
Paiwini	4515	?
Dumau-Ia	4085	38
Passa'a	4611	?
Aningi	1948	27
Amawingo	1440	27
Yeiweni	approximately 1000	?
Kamanahal	" 1500	?
Huyagada	2322	41
Megawiangi	1167	?
Anggale	3200	37
Hiakwata	4781	20
Iagobei	6463	39
Angabena	49	2
Pingamunga	235	1
Kobakini	3118	23
Ang eiwunga	3428	30

TOTAL 60,276

*G.D. Simpson*  
G.D. SIMPSON.  
C.P.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- No. 6915. Constable GUBIA : I expected more from the senior policeman of the patrol. He had to be told to do many things which should by now be routine to him as he has had quite a lot of patrol experience.
- No. 8758. Constable Momene : Has quite a lot of patrol experience and was an asset to the patrol. He at all times worked well.
- No. 10255. Constable Gerena : Not overgifted but a good trier and always did his best.
- No. 10402. Constable Eremuge : By far the best policeman on the patrol. He knew what had to be done and went about getting it done without having to be told.
- No. 10880. Constable Sidi : He was at all times reliable and did not require close supervision.
- No. 10879. Constable Dungi : An average policeman who did not do anything without having to be told. However it was his first patrol and will probably improve with experience.
- No. 10883. Constable Yakamul : A good worker throughout the patrol. It was his first patrol and he thus lacked experience.

GENERAL I have had little previous experience with native police and am hardly in a position to give a fair report on them but can only compare their relative merits.

*G. D. Simpson*  
G.D.SIMPSON.  
C.P.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Although no Native Medical Orderly was taken, we could handle most of the ailments, as we were carrying a box of medical supplies for Aseki Aid Post, which the Medical Assistant at Wau had given us permission to use.

However, many cases required further treatment and we tried to persuade them to go to Aseki Aid Post, but these efforts were mainly in vain.

The main complaints were malaria, tropical ulcers, colds, and a sore type of complaint which I have been told was probably scabies, as I am not familiar with this disease. At Peawa group of hamlets two bad ruptures were seen, but despite our efforts to persuade them to go to Aseki for probable stitching, they refused to leave the village. Many people had colds, especially the children, but there is not ~~that~~ much that can be done about this, owing to the dampness of the climate, and the peoples mode of living. These colds, and their resultant complaints, probably account for much of the sickness in the area.

The people had no qualms about obtaining medical treatment from the patrol, but going to Aseki for treatment was a different matter altogether, so it appears that these people desire treatment, but only if it is brought to their doorstep.

*Out of Humphrey  
in his statement  
conclusion  
log site*

*G. D. Simpson*  
G.D. SIMPSON.  
C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
2nd September, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

District Officer,  
District Office,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 1 OF 1961/62.

Report of a Patrol from Wau to Kapau, Kabu  
and Nanima River area.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : F.N. HARRIS, Patrol Officer Gr. 2

OFFICER ACCOMPANYING PATROL : G.D. SIMPSON, Cadet Patrol Officer.

NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : R.P. & N.G.C - 7 members.

Guides &  
Interpreters - 2

Carriers (Kapau &  
Upper Watut - Average 60

DURATION OF PATROL : 12/7/61 - 15/8/61 - 35 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREAS : Kapau, Nanima, Upper Kabu. May  
June, 1960.

Lower Kabu - no record of previous  
patrols here.

MAP REFERENCE : Wau 4 mile. strat series.  
Patrol Map enclosed.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- 1) Contact Lower Kabu River and  
Nanima River areas.
- 2) Extend Administration influence  
as far as practicable.

## INTRODUCTION.

It was proposed originally to fly the heavy gear from Wau to ASEKI per Otter Charter. However, after two days delay it was found no strip report was available and D.C.A refused permission for the flight. Since five Police and forty carriers were already waiting at ASEKI, it was decided to move off overland without further delay.

Consequently two large separate lines of carriers were in employment at one stage.

The Kapau-Kabu Census Division was censused by a 46 day Patrol last year and it was proposed that this patrol concentrate on the remote uncensused area to the south. This area may be termed the Lower Kabu-Nanima River area. It was reached by proceeding south to the junction of the Kapau and Kabu Rivers, then proceeding to the Nanima River Junction and following the Nanima Valley in the direction of ASEKI.

The patrol endeavoured to spend as much time as possible among the remote villages in order to make as wide and thorough administrative coverage as circumstances would allow.

Track times and altitudes of various points have been detailed by Mr. Simpson C.P.O in his accompanying Report.

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## D I A R Y   O F   P A T R O L.

- 12th July, 1961. Departed Wau per 5 ton 4 wheel drive Truck 1400. Arrived Slate Creek 1700. Overnight Gold and Power.
- 13th July, 1961. Morning recruiting carriers and preparing gear for carrying. 1400 proceeded to ANDORORA with camping gear. Camp established further carriers recruited and despatched to pick up rations from Slate Creek.
- 14th July, 1961. Carriers and gear consolidated by noon. Departed ANDORORA 1300. Slow heavily laden line arrived, IKIYAUA late afternoon. Camped overnight.
- 15th July, 1961. Proceeded to MENYI where carriers and gear rearranged. Camped overnight. Runner to ASEKI arrange meeting Police and Carriers from there at KOMAGWATTA.
- 16th July, 1961. From MENYI to KOMAGWATTA over EKUTI Range. Seven hours on wet track. Camped.
- 17th July, 1961. Survey of coffee seedlings commenced. Discussions and village inspections. Police and carriers from ASEKI arrived late afternoon. Overnight.
- 18th July, 1961. Reorganised line paid off surplus carriers, proceeded to HOGENAIWA village. Discussion, inspections etc. camped overnight.

- 19th July, 1961. At HOGENAIWA. Further discussions and figures obtained for coffee plantings here and surrounding villages and hamlets. Proceeded to PAIWINI village - coffee census. Thence to DUMAU-A rest house. Inspections, discussions, medical treatments etc. Camped overnight.
- 20th July, 1961. Departed DUMAU-A proceeding through PASSA-A village on to ANINGI Rest house on the bank of the KABU River. Routine duties. Camped overnight.
- 21st July, 1961. Inspected ANINGI village now on new site as previous patrols had instructed. Continued to AWEAKA village. Numerous village officials I met in the KAREEBA last February visited the patrol. Camped overnight.
- 22nd July, 1961. Proceeded via KAMPIANG and KAKAWANA villages to MEKINI. Routine duties. Camped overnight.
- 23rd July, 1961. Remained at MEKINI. Traded for foods - gave medical treatment as required.
- 24th July, 1961. Departed MEKINI climbing high range, then down to TANGONDIA. Camped at new rest house. Though censused by last patrol, not previously visited. Overnight.
- 25th July, 1961. A number of patrol personnel ill, weather very bad. Remained at ~~MEKINI~~<sup>TANGONDIA</sup> obtaining information about people and villages to the south, ~~our~~ proposed route. Overnight.
- 26th July, 1961. Departed TANGONDIA up range - bad track. Camped at site overlooking Lower Kareeba Valley.
- 27th July, 1961. Proceeded over poor tracks for about nine hours to ANGOBIA village. Food bought and camp constructed.
- 28th July, 1961. At ANGOBIA village, contact being made with outlying hamlets. Further foods brought in during the afternoon. Overnight.
- 29th July, 1961. At ANGOBIA. Was able to carry out a census this morning recording 183 names. Routine duties. Camped overnight.
- 30th July, 1961. At ANGOBIA, many villagers came seeking medical treatment. Proceeded over razorbacks to PEAWA village, inspecting hamlets en route. Good contact was made again with the locals. Native foods brought in and camp constructed. Overnight.
- 31st July, 1961. At PEAWA a good line for census - 161 names recorded. Discussions and routine duties. Patrol personnel constructed bridge over Kabu River. Overnight.

- 1st August, 1961. Departed PEAWA village down steep descent to KABU River. Contact with one lone native who left food and ran away. Further along track a group of eight men were seen and though somewhat trepidatious we gained their confidence and they accompanied us as guides to a fair camp site. A further group of ten men from West of the Nanima River visited the camp site, known locally as TOPIYU. Overnight.
- 2nd August, 1961. Departed TOPIYU camp and bridged KAPAU River. Further natives met along the track and appear friendly. Reached Nanima River early afternoon and constructed bridge. Proceeded up to camp site known locally as YAMBIA. About 80 men visited the camp to trade for food. Overnight.
- 3rd August, 1961. Numerous natives visited camp site early morning. Proceeded round steep cliff face rocks. More men met along track. Though not bearing arms, their attempts to infiltrate patrol ranks regarded with suspicion and all precautions observed. Camped on site used by last patrol - WEIA. Patrol personnel briefed again on caution to be observed. Activity of locals has caused police and interpreters to become more alert. Young warriors observed hiding weapons in undergrowth near track. Difference of opinion about lining for census among Nanima natives - no women or children sighted. Overnight.
- 4th August, 1961. Broke camp, fine morning. Large numbers of natives seen observing our movements from vantage points. Patrol strictly consolidated and briefed in case of incident. A quarter of an hour along the track a group of some thirty armed natives made a rush at the rear of the patrol. However, dispersed without incident. Continued slowly to good camp site near newly constructed hamlets. Made good contact with local natives. Camped overnight.
- 5th August, 1961. Spent day at ONANA camp site. Heavy rain. However, local food brought and discussions with NANIMA natives held. Camped overnight.
- 6th August, 1961. Observed at ONANA camp site. Some local natives visited camp site. Heavy rain day and night continues.
- 7th August, 1961. At ONANA, paid off surplus carriers and despatched to Upper Watut via Aseki under Police escort. Census taken and 191 names recorded WEIETNDA



- village. Talks on law and order, the aims of the Administration well received. Further heavy rain. Overnight camp site.
- 8th August, 1961. Departed ONANA and proceeded over rough tracks to POIYU Village. Local food bought - routine duties camped overnight.
- 9th August, 1961. After discussing minor matters, proceeded to BAKIA Rest House. Routine duties - camped overnight.
- 10th August, 1961. Departed BAKIA over fair tracks arriving at ASEKI about noon. Set up camp - purchased local foods - overnight.
- 11th August, 1961. 7.15 am sent message to District Office Lae through Mission Radio. Large delegation of Village Officials and head men came in for meeting. Two minor disputes heard and settled. Overnight.
- 12th August, 1961. 7.15 am message received through ASEKI radio charter not available for one week - and dependant on weather conditions. Replied and intention to move out immediately overland. Departed ASEKI 9.15 am. Camped 5 p.m at IAGOBEL Village.
- 13th August, 1961. Departed IAGOBEL and proceeded to KOMAGWATTA. Camped overnight.
- 14th August, 1961. Travelled over range from KOMAGWATTA via ANGGALIE and MENYI arriving IKIAUYA late afternoon. Camped.
- 15th August, 1961. Proceeded to Slate Creek making courtesy calls at New Tribes Mission and Gold and Power Co. en route. Paid off carriers. Proceeded to Wau via Bulolo per truck. Arriving 1715 hours.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A complete census revision of the area visited was beyond the scope of the patrol because of the time and backtracking it would entail. The main interest was those uncontacted people south of the area. However, numerous villages previously censused were visited and inspected on the patrol route. Every opportunity was given all people visited, to present any problems they might have.

In effect the known Kapau-Kabu area was completely encircled and the perimeter extended well to the south by this patrol.

In the areas of most contact the people were co-operative and helpful in every way. This favourable attitude extended down through TANGONDIA, ANGOBIA, PEAWA and beyond to the NANIMA River Junction. Visitors to the patrol from further south and west - beyond the Papuan border stated they would be pleased to have us visit them. However, the planned itinerary left insufficient time to move in their direction. Proceeding up the NANIMA it was found that existing within one group was an influenza minority whose attitude is hard to describe.

Though keen to trade, they would not co-operate in preparing for a formal census. They appeared to want to retain an independence free of any interference from the Administration. This could be due to fear of old fights and killings being brought to the notice of the Administration, with consequent annoying investigations and legal proceedings that they want to avoid.

At one stage it appeared they were preparing to give the patrol a scare and hurry it out of the area. The day this occurred (refer diary entry 4th August,) a good camp site was selected and occupied for four consecutive nights. On the last day there, nearly two hundred people voluntarily presented themselves for formal census and discussions. The reluctance of their near neighbours to line was discussed, and NEIETNDA villagers stated in their own words they wanted to be in the "hand" of the Government. With more constant contact their neighbours should be won over without much difficulty, since the desire of remaining disassociated from Government influence is not by any means unanimous. No pressure was used to influence the dissenters in case it increased their suspicions as to our intentions in collecting names. Giving names to the patrol everywhere in the area is done either in a whisper or accompanied by embarrassed giggles.

In the Kapau-Kabu areas generally, the native situation is very satisfactory. All are keen on having ASEKI opened as a permanent Patrol Post. If this is done, the NANIMA valley can easily be fully administered and influence extended south and west, since the NANIMA is within three days walk of ASEKI.

Population of the NANIMA and nearby valleys could easily exceed 3000. Reports from visiting natives indicate there are numerous scattered centres of population. Even aerial survey would not reveal their full extent, as I found numerous cave dwellings and near ~~camouflaged~~ <sup>camouflaged</sup> homesteads.

Communication between the groups is naturally restricted by extremely rugged terrain, as well as fear of the stranger.

Several minor disputes were settled by arbitration. No major crime was reported occurring in the area patrolled.

A rumour of a killing received at Wau prior to the patrol proved not to be in the ANGOBIA area, but possibly one has occurred well south of the Papuan border.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food in sufficient quantity and good variety was available throughout the area. Much interest was shown in coffee as a cash crop where this has been planted. Appendix "A" of Mr. Simpson's report details the coffee census carried out.

Livestock consisting of pigs and fowls in good numbers and apparently healthy condition are in all villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

As to be expected, Malaria and pneumonia are the main causes of mortality. A small medical kit was carried and treatment given to those in need when required. The Aid Post orderly requested in discussions at ASEKI that repairs to the post be made. While I was there, the local natives promised to remedy the matter in the near future. (Refer also to Appendix "C" by Mr. Simpson).

EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission at ASEKI is conducting a school there. Unfortunately the Missioner was away on holidays when we arrived and no figures were obtainable. No village schools have been opened as yet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the northern section, fairly well made steep tracks exist, but are difficult to maintain due to the extremely wet conditions which prevail. The Rivers Kabu, Kapau and Wanima were bridged by the patrol in order to allow safe passage of cargo laden carriers.

Rugged terrain and very wet conditions made movement slow and arduous in the southern section of the area patrolled where in many instances barely trace tracks exist.

VILLAGES - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages as such are only being formed in the more patrolled areas. In the south where little and in some cases no previous contact has been made, isolated homesteads prevail. As previously mentioned, cave dwellings in the terrain adaptable to this mode of living seems to be preferred.

Provisional Luluais have been nominated in the three villages initially censused :-

ANGOBIA village	TIYAKUKOR	Prov. Luluai
PEAWA "	KAIYO	" "
NEIETNDA "	KIYUNTAWA	" "

At this stage, recommendations for appointment can not be made since virtually nothing is known of their worth. In other villages the appointed officials are considered satisfactory.

CENSUS.

Three new village groups were initially censused and figures have been appended to Mr. Simpson's report.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

I requested Mr. Simpson to concentrate on this aspect and assisted him whenever I could.

Remarks under MISSIONS and MINING have been covered in Mr. Simpson's Report. I should like to add some remarks under the following heading.

GEOLOGICAL.

This is a most interesting area from a geological viewpoint and specimens collected have been examined by the Resident Geologist at Wau.

I should like to correct the current misconception concerning limestone outcrops. Limestone does occur on a small scale - mainly in river and creek wash. The major rock island outcrop shown on the last patrol map (Wau No. 11 of 1959/60) as "rough limestone outcrop" is predominately conglomerate which has a tendency to weather white thus giving the appearance of limestone from a distance. My opinion was verified by the geologist. Basic igneous rock, limestone in small quantities and much conglomerate are the main geological features. Red shale, lavas and quartz pebbles are found in most streams. No traces of gold were found.

AIRSTRIPS.

The airstrip at ASEKI has been vastly improved. T.A.A advised me an Otter aircraft can carry in 2,450 lbs. of cargo.

Surface improvements in the nature of filling and grassing by the Lutheran Mission are excellent.

Had weather permitted, this patrol would have gladly made use of it.

CONCLUSION.

One of the main objects of this patrol was to extend our knowledge of the geography and the people of the area beyond the last points visited. Where possible a formal census was taken and 535 new names were actually recorded. In the lower Nanima River Valley area the present population is conservatively estimated as being between 2,500 and 3,000 people. It was also ascertained that to the south and to the west, quite sizeable populations exist though somewhat scattered.

A mixed reception was given the patrol in the Nanima and considerably more men were directly contacted than previously. No unanimous attitude was shown towards census - there being an influential minority opposing that action. Bearing in mind that - "an initial census in an area such as Nanima only upsets such new people who are suspicious and superstitious of the reasons therefor". (J.K. McCarthy 67-6-25 of 27th July, 1960). No pressure other than explanation and encouragement was used where the people were of two minds with firm refusal by influential men.

I should like to make some recommendation concerning patrols generally but mainly of this nature :-

- 1) All recent aerial photographs of areas to be patrolled should be available in Sub-District Offices.
- 2) So-called patrol gear should be realistically assessed immediately. For example - in the recent Netherlands New Guinea Expedition nylon reinforced vinyl harness (one man) packs were tested and found thoroughly successful in every way.

For tentage cover, what is termed "outdoor vinyl" at present widely used in agricultural work has been found perfect being completely waterproof and light in weight.

*Handwritten note:*  
See  
Patrol  
Gear  
Office

The present canvas and japara is poor; the patrol tables are suitable for drawing rooms only, and many useful camp items have not been put to use by this Department, in the past, and some initiative seems required to improve in this direction.

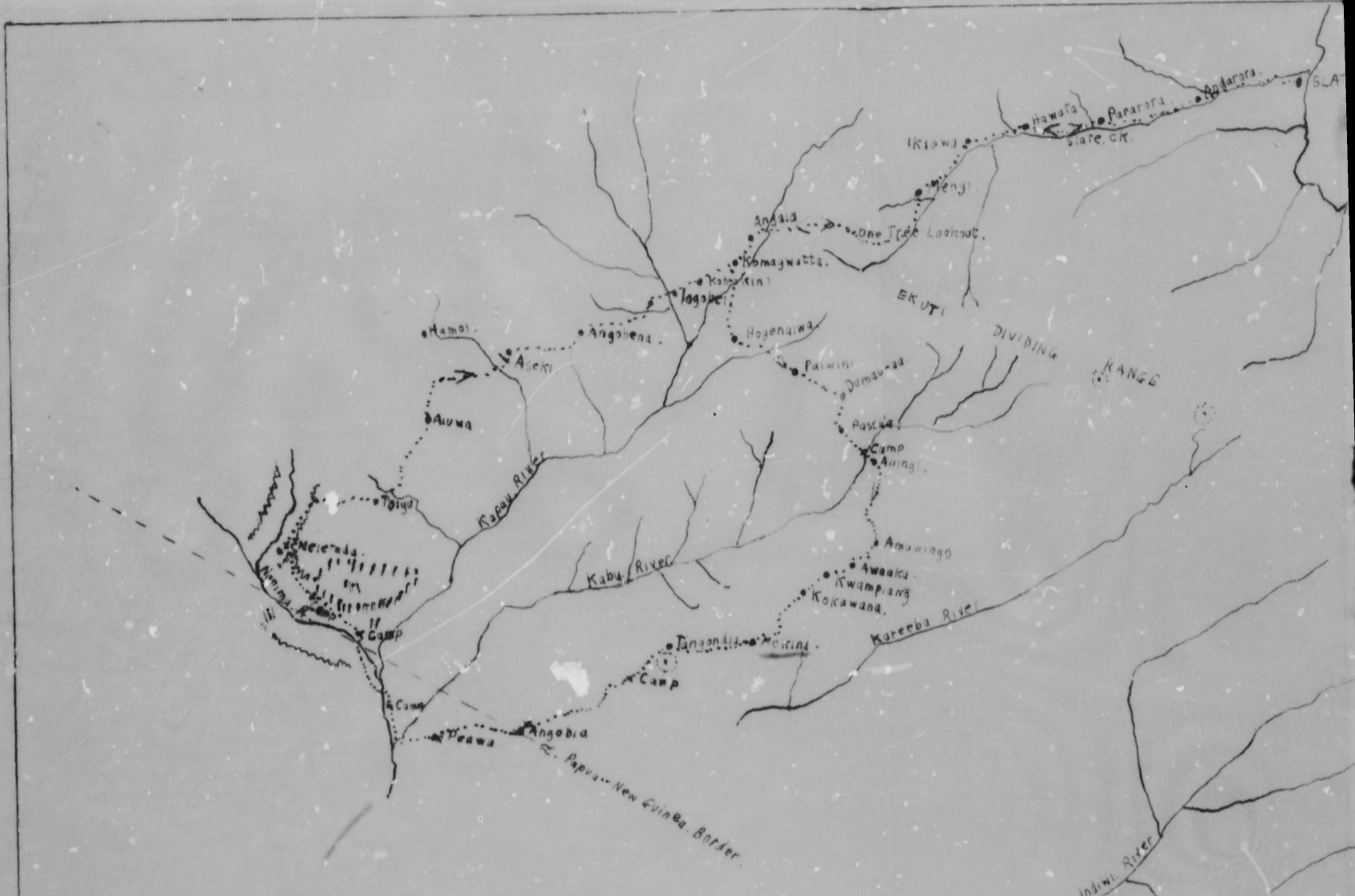
The portable transistor Radio loaned by District Office Lae was carried again, and is an invaluable asset to any patrol.

*F. N. Harris*  
F.N. HARRIS.  
Patrol Officer Grade II

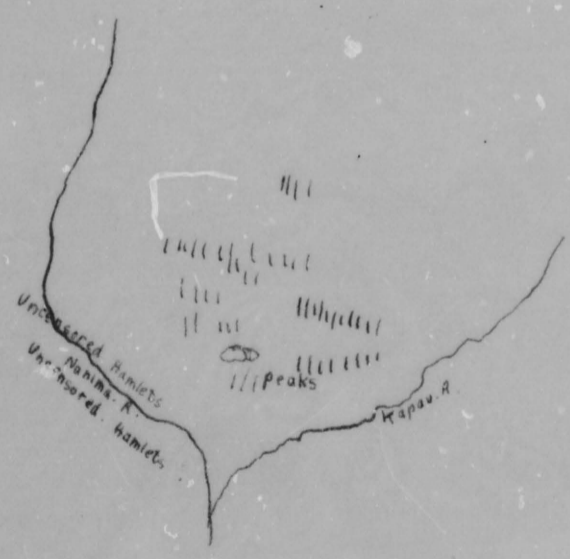
REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P & N.G.C.

This has been done by Mr. Simpson C.P.O, in his report, and I concur with his remarks.

*F. N. Harris*  
F.N. HARRIS.  
Officer R.P & N.G.C



Copy of Aerial Photograph of Nanima Area



Wau Patrol Report

Sketch Map Only.

- Legend.
- o Village or
  - ||| Peaks
  - Divide
  - x Camp
  - ..... Route

Copied from map by J. Haro  
Based on Wau 4 mile strip



Sketch Map of Wau Area

Wau Patrol Report No. 1 of 1961/62.

Sketch Map Only.

*G. Simpson, C.P.O.*

Legend.

- Village or group of Hamlets.
- ||| Limestone Peaks.
- Divide
- x Camp.
- ..... Route.

Copied from map by D. Maroney (Wau No. 114/54/60) with some adjustments.  
Based on Wau 4 mile strat series.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....MOROBE..... Report No.....WAU 2 of 1961-62.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P.G. WHITEHEAD..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr Kebby, A.O. (for 3 days).....

Natives.....Two Constables R.A.N.G.C.  
One N.M.O.

Duration—From.....18/8/1961..... to.....7/9/1961.....

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

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Sept...../1960.....

Medical.....Oct...../1959.....

Map Reference.....WAU 4 ml Stat Series.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census, Collection of tax from gold miners.....

Routine Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War I Compensation ..... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. ..... £.....

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



popula

Remarks in Child Birth	MIGR	
	In	
	M	F

JMcL.ANI

67-6-3

8th November, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NAW No. 2-1961/62

The improvement of Mr. Whitehead's reporting is noted and he is to be commended for his explanatory talks on the aims and objectives of the Administration.

2. These informal chats become boring when repeated to all the groups patrolled, but the effort is worth it.

3. I suggest you soft-pedal on economic development by means of private native "companies" unless adequate supervision is available. More often than not they fail miserably, not because of chicanery, but rather through sheer unadulterated ignorance of simple accounting procedure.

4. It is very true that we can only teach and advise the people on what to do. It is up to them to do it.

5. It is not the work of Native Affairs personnel to influence the people into selling their heritage, be it land or timber. It is our responsibility to assess what they can reasonably part with when a purchase is projected and with due cognisance of the fact that reafforestation is necessarily a long term project.

6. I hope the officer continues to improve his standard of reporting. The present submission indicates a useful patrol of a fairly sophisticated group.

(J.K. <sup>cc</sup>McCart)  
DIRECTOR

popula

67-6-3



BKL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

18th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 2 - 1961/1962  
UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIV.

Please find attached a copy of the  
above report submitted by Mr. P. G. Whitehead, Patrol Officer,  
together with map and Population Register.

Initially, I wish to say that this  
report is a very great improvement indeed on previous reports  
submitted by this Officer. It is obvious from the detail con-  
tained that he has given a lot of thought to the various aspects  
during the course of the patrol and has presented the report in  
a neat and concise manner.

You will observe there is little immediate  
administrative action required, however, I wish to say that  
economic advancement in this area is progressing slowly but sat-  
isfactorily and it is considered, as recommended by previous  
patrols, that a personal tax of 10/- be applied to this area for  
the next financial year.

The matter of the timber purchase will be  
taken up with the Department of Forests.

For your information, please.

(B.A. LEEN)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

*The map was by Mr. Whitehead's  
note. It is for command for  
exploring take in the mountain area. See objective  
that improve  
clear burning  
bring water  
refused to all  
the groups  
habited and  
the effort is  
worth it.*

*Suggested by  
W.P. Head  
in command  
development by  
means of  
private  
Native  
Company  
which  
adequate  
reference  
is available  
more often than  
not they face  
mainly, not them  
of them or his ratio then maintain again in view of 5-10 acre of produce*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
13th September, 1961.

Patrol Report No. Wau 2 of 1961/62.

Area Patrolled:

Upper Watut.

Duration:

18th August to 7th  
September, 1961. 21 days.

INTRODUCTION :

The Upper Watut Division covers the headwaters of the Watut River, to the west of Bulolo. There are two main centres of population - one in the headwaters of Slate Creek, the other near OTIBANDA, a pre-war Patrol Post. The division covers all the Watut language group, and includes in the north west the LANGAMAR speaking MANKI village, and the three southern-most villages of the MUMENG dialect.

An attempt was made to stay over night at every village. The Tax census books were revised, tax collected from gold miners, and a general discussion held in each village on sanitation, need for early attention at the Aid Post in cases of sickness and the virtues of economic development.

The Agriculture Officer, Mr. Kebby accompanied the patrol for the first few days, and then proceeded ahead, inspecting coffee production and processing.

A Native Medical Orderly from Bulolo accompanied and inspected all people giving medical aid where required.

DIARY :

August, 1961:

Friday 18th Departed WAU for SLATE CREEK, via Bulolo by motor transport. Departed Gold and Power Limited for ANDARORA (1½ hr.) inspecting Aid Post and hamlet of WELI, and calling at New Tribes Mission en route. Mr. Kebby, Agriculture Officer, accompanied. Meet Mr. R. Peet European Medical Assistant on one day inspection to ANDARORA. Inspection and census. General discussion in evening.

Saturday 19th Departed for PARARORA (1½ hr) inspected coffee and gold miners camps en route. Inspection and census.

Sunday 20th Mr. Kebby departed for HAWATA. Departed for GUMI (3 hrs, carriers 4 hours). Track poor in places. Inspected coffee. Gardening land poor. Request permission to move into richer valley.

Monday 21st Censused and departed for HAWATA/IKIAUA (4 hours) Censused HAWATA.

Tuesday 22nd Censused IKIAUA and left for MENYI (1 hr) Inspection.

Wednesday 23rd Censused MENYI and IMAKANATA. Departed for KIETO (1 hr) inspected village. Heavy rain.

Thursday 24th Censused KIETO, and departed for HAWATA/IKIAUA (1 hr)  
Inspected sanitation improvement. Saw 5 persons  
who were "in bush" during census previous Monday.

Friday 25th To AGAGANDA (2 hrs) Inspected and censused.

Saturday 26th To SAPANDA (1 hr) Inspected and censused. Discussion.

Sunday 27th Observed.

Monday 28th To WANDINI/KAUMUNGA (2 hrs). Last section of track  
poor. Censused and inspected WANDINI and KAUMUNGA.  
Heavy rain.

Tuesday 29th Departed for OTIBANDA (1 hr) To WAIGANDA and YOKUA.  
Census and inspection. Returned to OTIBANDA (½ hr).

Wednesday 30th To TOTOMI (½ hr). Census and inspection. To NAUTI  
via coffee gardens and garden tracks. (2 hrs). Rivers  
in flood, up to 3½' deep. Census and inspection.

Thursday 31st To OTIBANDA (2 hrs). Hamlet of "Water Bung" very  
unsanitary. Inspected miners camps, very unsanitary.  
Collected Tax. Disputes over miners pigs outside  
lease boundaries.

September 1961

Friday 1st Departed OTIBANDA for YAUWIPU (1 hr) over old motor  
road. No rest house. Censused and inspected.

Saturday 2nd To Gold and Power Limited, thence MANKI. No rest  
house. Inspected and Censused. Visited New Tribes  
Mission for discussions on general native situation.

Sunday 3rd Discussions. Observed.

Monday 4th To LATEP (4 hrs). Followed WATUT River. Inspected  
Miners camps and collected Tax. Up steep ridge to  
timber road, which was followed to LATEP. Census  
and inspection.

Tuesday 5th To Golden Timber Limited (¼ hr). To LEKLU (1 hr).  
Census and inspection. To LEKLU hamlet (1 hr) and  
to WAU by Land Rover.

Wednesday 6th By Land Rover to BULOLO. Crossed BULOLO River. By  
foot to DENGALU (2 hrs). Censused and inspected. Mr.  
R. Peet. accompanied and returned to Bulolo. Inspected  
coffee. Poor methods.

Thursday 7th Departed DENGALU for Bulolo. River in flood. Forded  
upstream to island and crossed main channell over  
native foot bridge. (2 hrs). By Land Rover to Bulolo.  
Discussions in the Forestry Dept. Wau. Discussions with  
Mr. Kebby Agriculture Officer.

End of Diary.

UPPER WATUT CENSUS PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Administration/ Native relationships are good. At most villages there was some type of welcome organised. This usually took the form of a small dance, a hymn and a prayer. At OTIBANDA there was a mock attack on the patrol.

The lower villages of YAUWIPU, MANKI, LATEP and LEKLU were the exception to the general friendly attitude. The prevailing supine attitude is possibly due to malaria rather than a conscious disinterest (See Health.)

There appears to be a lack of general understanding of basic economic, social and political etiology, or of the Administration's policy in relation to these subjects. A number of times, the opinion was expressed that many Watut people had an idea that the material goods owned by the European could not be possessed in quantity or quality by the native. Discussions, often lasting for up to two hours, were held in every village, in an attempt to explain that the material goods of the European were the result of thousands of years of hard work, and that the Administration wanted to help them to develop. It was also explained that they themselves set the pace. The Administration could only teach them new phases (e.g. other crops, co-ops. etc.) as they developed, at the moment, their cash income is from coffee and gold.

A number of questions were raised regarding "companies" particularly the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. Whilst some of the more advanced natives (e.g. HABUO/TANUMO of KAUMUNGA) have heard of these "companies", ~~but~~ know little of the basis, structure or purpose of them. These factors were explained and the willingness of the Administration to assist if there is sufficient economic development and interest in the area. Questions were also made concerning the Lutheran Mission company -- NAMASU. A number of natives have contributed up to £20 each in this company in recent months.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

(a) Native Subsistence Farming.

No important change in subsistence farming was noted. Introduced crops such as cabbage, pumpkin, tomato, lettuce and potatoes are plentiful and grow well.

At MANKI village food is a little short, due to the heavy rains over previous months preventing the development of new gardens.

(b) Cash Farming.

(1) Coffee:

The Agriculture Officer, Mr. B. Kebby of Wau accompanied the patrol for a few days, then proceeded ahead, inspecting coffee, production and processing. See Appendix (a) for coffee statistics.

The people are keen, and some very good ARABICA plots were seen. Some of the "factories" with a pulping machine and drying racks were well designed and well looked after.

A number of natives said they had planted coffee because they had been told "it was a good thing". They can now see the value of their labour in monetary returns, and after I discussed the virtues and results of economic development they stated they now understood why they were planting coffee, and that they would now attempt to increase production and quality.

Emphasis was placed on -

- (1) Increased quality of the product.
- (2) Individual gardens.
- (3) The planting of coffee on the planters own ground.

(2) Rice :

The people at LATEP have planted rice for the second year, and a large garden has been cleared. The rice is sent to MUMENG where the BANGALUM people have a rice huller and cleaner.

(b) Timber.

The MANKI people have now sold almost all their pine timber. There are stands of pine on the north bank of the Slate Creek between ANDARORA and PARARORA. Another stand is on the north bank of the SEPANDA Creek, named JAIGANDA. One of the owners, MEKO/YEVIO of AGAGANDA wants to sell this stand, but another owner, the Lulual of YAUWIPU opposes this move.

A large stand south of OTIBANDA, with smaller stands towards NAUTI would provide 8 to 10 years cutting for a mill the size of Golden Pines Limited.

The sale of this larger stand was discussed with some of the owners at NAUTI. The people have refused to sell the timber to date because they want to be able to buy a small mill for themselves (or their children) at a future date, and build themselves houses and schools, and sell the remaining sawn planks. This attitude of looking to the future was commended, and it was pointed out that if they sold their timber the Forestry Department would be willing to replant, and assist them to plant further areas. Eventually the people decided that if -

- (1) The Administration could pay for all timber cut.
- (2) Such timber was replaced by seedlings.
- (3) A good all weather road was constructed.
- (4) A bridge over the Watut and for Slate Creek was constructed at Gold and Power Limited and
- (5) An Administration school and aid post was constructed at OTIBANDA, they may consider selling the timber.

The people stated that they would consult the other owners, and would give their decision when they come to the Wau Show on October 22nd. They would be very willing to see the District Commissioner on the Monday 23rd or Tuesday 24th, if he attends the Wau Show.

None of the "terms" seem excessive. A bridge over the Watut or Slate Creek would be desirable administratively and to get a timber company to build it would be the cheapest way. A school and aid post will be undoubtedly established in any case, at OTIBANDA, as the people warrant such moves.

The construction of a road would be necessary if the timber was sold, and would assist the administration of the area, as well as the building of a school and aid post.

*advisory to...  
prevent...  
of the...  
the...*

Appart from the NAUTI's desire to mill their own timber, they are afraid that the felling of timber would endanger their coffee, some of which is planted in the pine stands. Also they regard the MANKIS as foreigners, and that anything they do (such as sell their timber) as "bad". They also seem to have a dislike for the Forestry Department, who has control of a large section of land sold outright pre-war. On the whole, the younger men seem willing to sell the timber, whilst the older, more influential men are more conservative.

An attempt was made to influence the MANKI, LATEP and LEKLU people into replanting their timber. They said they would consider this, but appear mainly concerned with the amount of labour needed for such a project. If seedlings were planted when gardens are cleared each year, this would mean an average of 5 acres per family per annum, or a maximum of approximately 500 acres for the three villages per annum would be planted. It is suggested that for the first year, seedlings be supplied from the Forestry nursery at Bulolo, to gain interest, after which the Dept. of Forests could instruct on the methods of collection of seed and seedling culture.

Such a move may also influence the NAUTI people into the sale of their timber.

(d) Land:

The Watut people originated from the HAMDEI area, fighting the original inhabitants, represented by the MANKI people. Village boundaries appear reasonably definite, though a number of villages in the OTIBANDA area are on NAUTI land, and have gained some form of "right" over that land.

The village of GUMI <sup>is</sup> situated on an infertile clay ridge, where they claim they were told to shift by a Police Constable, as their old site is a further hour's walk away. They requested permission to shift to their richer old site IMANGHOWJ in the valley. Though this move would extend the walking time to 5 hours from PARARORA, they were advised to move, as their present site can barely support them, and the planting of coffee is almost useless.

There used to be a village to the north of GUMI, called HEBAMANG, but this died out, and the survivors shifted to WAILANDA and MENYI. There is also a large area of land in the headwaters of GUMI Creek, and into the gap between the LANGIMAR and KAPAU Rivers. This is reportedly a flat, rich area, capable of supporting 300 - 600 people. The people refused to consider any re-settlement of "foreign" natives, though they are willing to assist anyone from the HAMDEI or KAPAU areas.

(e) Trade :

There are native owned trade stores in ANDARORA, LEKLU, LATEP and DENGALU. The only reasonably stocked store is owned by Gold and Power Limited. Fresh vegetables are taken to Bulolo for sale. Coffee is being sold to the Dept. of Agriculture, Mr. Kebby visiting Gold and Power Limited at various times according to demand. The people are willing to form a small co-operative to run the Gold and Power Limited store when Gold and Power eventually close down.

(f) Livestock :

Appendix (b) lists the number of pigs per village. There are a large number of fowls in each village, a few ducks and even two turkeys at SAPANDA.

*C has the job to try to influence the MANKI people to sell their land to the NAUTI people.*

*It is an  
rehabilitate  
to access  
what they do  
mainly  
that with it  
South line of  
operation is  
projected and  
with the  
operation of  
the forest  
is appointed  
a light  
engine.*

There are two goats at LEKLU and the people of MANKI are interested in developing a herd of goats. The MANKI people are desirous of obtaining wire for a fence to build a permanent yard for their pigs and future goats.

The Agriculture Officer agrees that there is approximately 16 to 20 square miles of open grassland (chiefly kangaroo grass, with some kunai) very suitable for cattle between Gold and Power Limited, ANDARORA and OTIBANDA. There is also a smaller area near DENGALU which would provide good grazing. Possibly a future co-operative would provide a basis for the establishment of a cattle industry in the area. The establishment of abattoirs at Lae would provide a market.

Summary.

The people as a whole are keen, and there appears every sign that within a few years this division will forge ahead economically. The emphasis at the moment is on improved processing methods for their coffee, and the people are responding well.

The Agriculture Officer agrees that within three to five years, the formation of a co-operative would be warranted. The people are interested in the formation of some such joint venture, and intimate that they will contact the Administration when they accumulate sufficient cash.

*These happen within 15  
years  
report*



EDUCATION :

There is no Government school in the Division. Two missions, the Lutheran and the New Tribes, have small village schools, most of low quality. A few advanced students, some in their 20's are in KAINANTU, LAE and GURAKOR. The Lutheran Mission teaches the KOTTE language, whilst the New Tribes instructs in the local Watut language, and later in pidgen. A few advanced students are learning English.

A number of people enquired about a Government school, and were told that a school could not be built until the area develops economically. However, if the area develops as the apparent keenness indicates, the division would warrant a school within two years, if not at this time.

The people, especially in the OTIBANDA area give the impression that they are very interested in their children's future, promising to support any school. A number of men wanted to pay personal tax, if I could assure them that a school would be supplied.

The Gold and Power Limited, are willing to sell any number of their houses up to a total of 6, and also native quarters and a freezer. Also 3 large buildings, used for stores and work shop. Two of these houses would provide a school and living quarters for teachers.

The case for a school in this area has been stated in all recent patrol reports, particularly Mr. Sinclair's Wau 26-1-3 of the 11th October, 1960.

HEALTH:

See Appendix (c).

A Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol, inspecting all inhabitants.

VILLAGES :

Most villages were reasonable - non outstanding and non very poor. Houses are well built and weather proof. MENYI and JMAKANATO are the only villages which build the traditional small round houses en-mass. Due to the cold weather experienced here this is understandable.

Most villages were advised to plant grass and shrubs in the centre of the village to cut down erosion.

Good Rest houses are found in all villages except HAWATA and IKIAUA, which use a central rest house ; at OTIBANDA were a large rest house serves WAIGANDA, YOKUA and TOTOMIA ; and at YAUWIPU and MANKI where the people expect the patrol to stay at Gold and Power Limited.

It is recommended that when the rest house at OTIBANDA deteriorates, it be built nearer a village instead of in the middle of the kunai. The Village Officials at YAUWIPU and MANKI were advised to build rest houses at their respective villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Village Officials are, generally, only average. No changes are recommended.

The Medical Tul tul's at MENYI, (PANGO/IARO) and AGAGANDA (NAMANGOITO/ME-UNGO) wish to resign. They were advised to see the next Medical Patrol.

The Luluais at AGAGANDA (KAWO/YEVIO), NAUTI (TUKA), YAUWIPU (ANANE), MANKI (MENDITSO) and DENGALU (POIYOB) have a fair

amount of influence, often extending beyond their own village.

Ex Police Sgt. WATSAU at TOTOMI is losing influence, as he is no longer able to visit other leaders due to his age. However, if they come to him he is able to use his influence to some extent.

The leaders, official and otherwise are very interested in holding general meetings at Slate Creek twice a year, preferably in conjunction with a visit by the Agricultural Officer (to buy coffee) and one of the weekly Welfare Sister's visits. They claim that many matters which are raised by a patrol should be discussed by all leaders together, with an officer present, to correct any misunderstandings. As this would only occupy two days per year of an Officer's time, this move is strongly recommended.

CENSUS AND TAX :

Tax census sheets were revised. The figures show a total increase of 109 (M-45, F-64). The high male death rate (59 as to 39 F) kept the natural increase down to 2.6%.

New names were noted at HAWATA. There are reportedly two unregistered people in the hills behind SAPANDA. However, the patrol was at YAUWIPU when this was reported.

A total of £184.10. 0 was collected from 113 gold miners and labourers who had returned to their village without paying tax at their place of employ. No opposition was noticed, though, due to recent heavy rains some miners had not worked much gold, and stated they would pay at Bulolo later this year.

A number of village men came forward to pay 10/- personal tax, with the idea that a school would be built after their tax was collected.

It is recommended that Personal Tax be introduced to the Watut, at an initial rate of 10/-. Mr. Sinclair discussed this matter with the people in October 1960. This report, Wau 28/7/1 of 11th October, 1960 refers, and, in general, there has been little change of the situation since then.

There is now 24% of the taxable male population away at work, mostly within the district. Approximately 80 Watut natives are engaged in gold mining for more than 6 months of the year, and at least 200 work for shorter periods.

Coffee is produced in all villages. Approximately 8 tons will be produced this year, giving a little under £1,000. Estimated production for 1962 is over 10 tons, giving a return of over £12,000. (These figures include LEKLU, LATEP and DENGALU).

The four villages of MANKI, LEKLU, LATEP and DENGALU should initially be taxed at £1. All these villages have bought trucks, and being near Bulolo are sophisticated and well advanced.

The people claim they are regarded as "bushmen" because they do not pay personal tax, and resent this.

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

Native roads are good, with a few small exceptions.

The people are very interested in extending vehicular roads. It was explained that at their present stage of development they could expect little or no help from the Administration.

Work is proceeding slowly on the old Slate Creek - Otibanda road. However, the main obstacle to the economic use of any roads is the large Watut River, and the lack of an all weather

road to the Watut River. The company officials at Gold and Power Limited state that the Watut River can be forded rarely, though large trucks can cross more often. However all crossings depend on the weather.

The easiest, most economical way for the people to obtain good all weather roads and bridges is to sell some of their timber.

Golden Pines Limited is extending its timber access road into the new WENKI lease at MANKI. This road is in far better condition than the Gold and Power Limited road for heavy transport. Though the distance to the centres of population via this new road will be longer than the present road, it passes through two villages (LATEP and LEKIU), will be easier to maintain and develop into an all weather road, and a bridge over the Slate Creek would cost far less than over the Watut River. It would also be easier to ford the Slate Creek (near the New Tribes Mission) than it is to ford the Watut.

#### MISSIONS:

Two missions are represented - the Lutheran, which patrols from Gurakor, and the New Tribes, which is centered near Slate Creek/Watut River junction.

Both are held in high esteem, though their influence does not appear to be as strong as in other areas (e.g. Finschhafen).

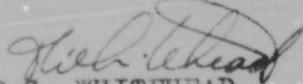
There is a small amount of inter-village friction between the two religions, though the European ministers have attempted to alleviate this situation.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Watut people are at an interesting stage of development. Many are keen, but are still somewhat primitive and often lack a basic understanding of the principles of economic, social and political development. They are becoming increasingly aware of the value of their land, timber and cash cropping.

Vehicular roads in the area would greatly increase the administration and progress of the area. The lack of communications will limit cash cropping. Some entrepreneur were seen carrying coffee to the road head three times just to get a few months production to the Agriculture Officer.

I forecast that the area will progress quickly within three to five years if given the necessary encouragement. A second aid post and at least one school should be established well <sup>before</sup> within that time.

  
P.G. WHITEHEAD.  
Patrol Officer

UPPER WATUT PATROL

ANNEX "A".

COFFEE STATISTICS

(a) Number of trees planted per village as at 31/6/1961.

VILLAGE	1959 & pre '59	1960	1961	TOTALS	Number of gardens	Average per person
ANDARORA	1100	4614	4391	10105	34	67
PARARORA	3852	10329	631	14812	38	95
GUMI	2320	1636	10	3966	13	36
HAWATA	379	3147		3526	19	31
IKYAUUA	3781	1829		5610	29	39
MEHYI	1390	598	2108	4096	29	23
IMIKANATA	646		3960	4606	27	45
KIETO	2623	5166	566	8355	51	25
AGAGANDA	2018	2806	875	5699	29	32
SEPANDA	4891	2920	405	8216	43	59
KAUMANGA	2881	1831	4581	9293	27	58
WANDINI	3907	1747	1000	6654		55
YOKUA	9774		341	10115	27	95
WAIGANDA	6228	846	201	7275	20	95
NAUTI	4591	4555	2232	11378	2243	77
YAUWIPU	1643	455	1528	6626	32	72
MANKI	500	1321	703	2524	10	21
Other	8419	4267	910	13596	52	22
	<u>64298</u>	<u>52140</u>	<u>22914</u>	<u>139352</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>48</u>

(Figures exclude LATEP, LEKLU, and DENGALU)

Estimated planting for the next two years are 10,000 per annum.

(b) UPPER WATUT Division compared with other WAU Divisions.

DIVISION	POPULATION	TOTAL TREES	TREES PER PERSON
UPPER WATUT	3403	139,352	48
BIANGAI	842	22,609	26
BIARU	787	10,805	14
YAMAP-HOTE-MISIM	2527	18,260	7
KAIWA	1138	2,747	

UPPER MATUT DIVISION

APPENDIX "B"

LIVESTOCK

VILLAGE	NUMBER OF PIGS
ANDARORA	33
PARARORA	27
GUMI	2
HAWATA	22
IKYAUA	19
MENYI	18
IMAKANATA	9
KIETO	31
AGAGANDA	21
SEPANDA	35
KAUMUNGA	19
WANDINI	20
YOKUA	19
WAIGANDA	9
TOTOMIA	14
NAUTI	29
YAUWIPU	10
MANKI	21
LATEP	19
LEYLU	53
DENGALU	19

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449

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There is an average of one pig to every 1.5 families.

UPPER WATUT DIVISION.

APPENDIX "C"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A Native Medical Orderly from Bulolo accompanied, and inspected all inhabitants. A number of people were advised to visit the only Aid Post at Slate Creek.

Mr. R. Peet, European Medical Assistant had visited LEKLU, LATEP and MANKI villages over the past few months. He inspected ANDARORA and the Slate Creek Aid Post on the first day of this patrol. He also visited DENGALU village with this patrol.

The Infant Welfare Sister, visits LEKLU hamlet, LATEP, and the DENGALU road head regularly, and visits Slate Creek every Wednesday weather permitting. Almost all children are seen at least once a month.

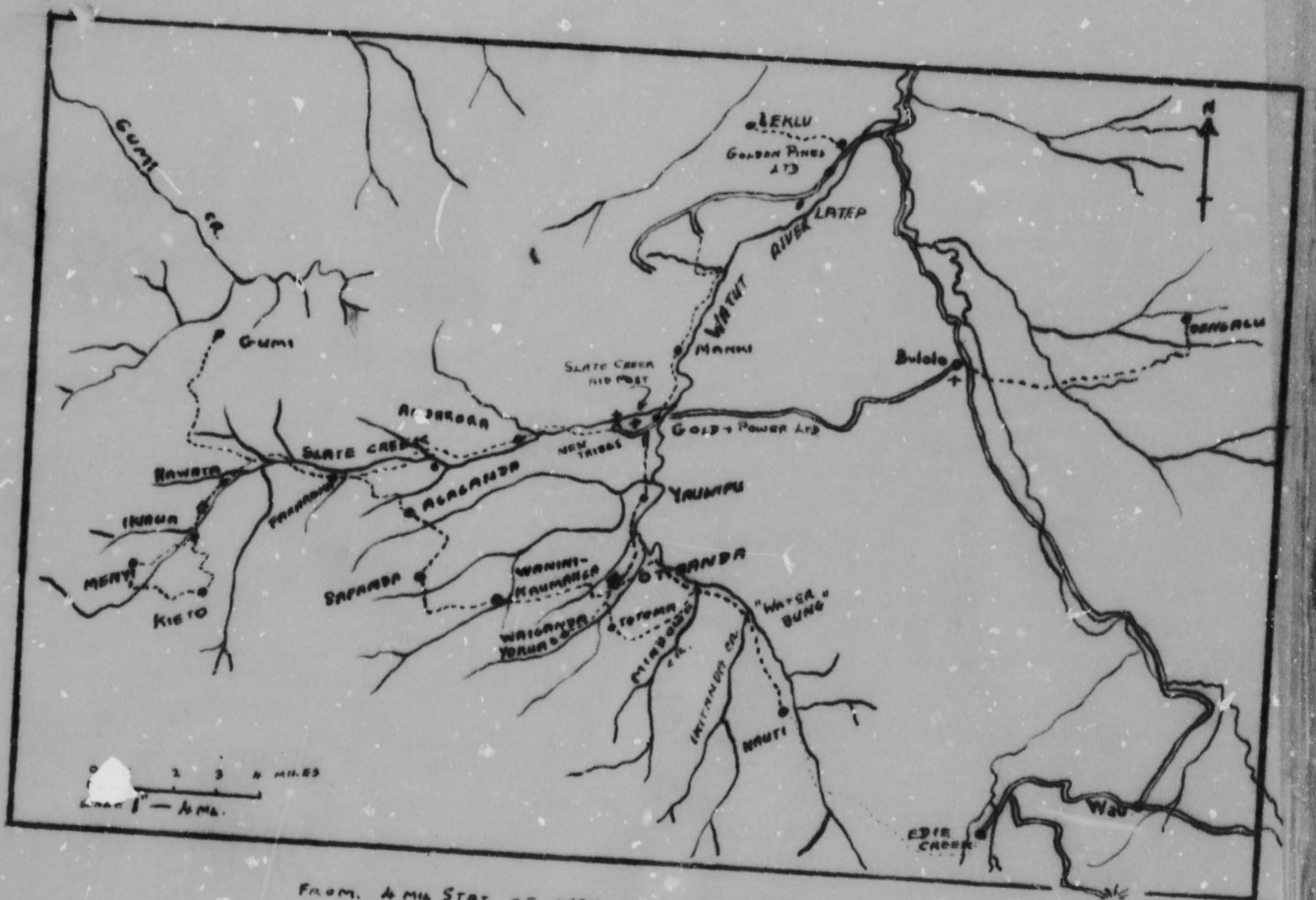
Dysentery appears to be the main cause of death, with malaria in the lower villages and pneumonia and other inflammatory diseases in the higher villages being the second most important causes respectively.

The Aid Post at Slate Creek is almost a hospital. The Aid Post Orderly apparently does not even have time to make his own garden. The population served is too large for one aid post. The Aid Post is central, but too far from the main centres of population to be satisfactory. Due to the distance and lack of food at the Aid Post, the sick do not come for treatment until their sickness is far advanced, and then most of their family must accompany to carry food. The one advantage with the present site is that many people visit the Trade Store and call in for a check up at the Aid Post. In fact the Post acts as an overnight camp for most of the passers by. However, despite its constant use, no one accepts responsibility for the Posts maintenance, mainly because it is too far from most villages for them to accept personal responsibility.

The alternative is to build two Aid Posts, one at OTIBANDA, (Population 1400 within 2½ hrs walk) and one at the junction of the GUMI road above PARARORA (Population 1250 within 3 hrs walk) This was discussed with the people who were enthusiastic, commencing to discuss where each individual building would be. In 1960 there were two Watut natives training at MALAHANG, who may be ready to open the proposed Posts within two years. The New Tribes Mission is willing to open its own Aid Post if the Slate Creek one is shifted.

A large amount of the sickness in the Watut is preventable. The people state that they have been told many times that they should clean themselves and their villages and that they should build flyproof latrines - but they have never understood WHY. Throughout the patrol the causes of dysentery were explained, and at least produced discussion, if not conviction. A organised program of health education should result in a noticeable improvement of the Watut Health situation.

The eradication of malaria would make a vast change to the sleepy attitude found in the lower villages. Possibly the effect of malaria in these inland villages is worse than in coastal areas, where the people have a higher protein diet from eating fish etc.



FROM A MIL. STAT. OF WAU. AS OF SEPT. 1961

- VILLAGES, TOWNS
- TRACKS
- ROADS
- ⚡ MISSION
- + HID POST

MT KRINDI

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of.....MORobe..... Report No.....WAI 3/1961-62.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P.G. WHITEHEAD Patrol Officer Gr. 1.....

Area Patrolled.....Part KAPAU-KABU and UPPER WATUT Census Divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 10 Members of R.A.P. & N.G.G.

Duration—From 20./9./1961 to 30./9./1961

Number of Days.....11.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/Aug./1961

Medical ... March...../1961

Map Reference.....WAI 4 mile Strat Series.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Investigate fighting ASEKI. 2. Collect background material to disputes. 3. Apprehend suspected murderers, UPPER WATUT.

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 .....



popula

67-4-5 ✓



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.


24th November, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBJ.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 3 - 1961/62.

The attached memorandum from the Assistant  
District Officer, Wau is in reply to your 67-6-5 of  
8th November, 1961.

I am pleased to note that you are giving  
consideration to the establishment of a Patrol Post at  
Aseki. If we have the staff to man this important  
post, many of the problems of the area will be solved.

  
(D. W. SHYTON)  
District Officer.

*Handwritten notes:*  
P/A  
2/12  
D.W.

opula

MICR

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67-2-1

BWPB/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
20th November, 1961.

District Officer,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 WAU 1961/62.

Your Minute 67-2-3 of 16th November, 1961 refer.s

In paragraph 2 of his memo, the Director stated that Mr. Whitehead deploras the lack of time on patrol in which to investigate the brawls in the Kapau Headwaters. However, this mention of lack of time by Mr. Whitehead on page 3 of his report referred to previous patrols to the area and not to the present one, and he states "during the last few years, patrolling Officers have not attempted to arbitrate over land disputes" and one of several reasons given for this was the aforesaid lack of time.

Mr. Whitehead was withdrawn from the area because of other scheduled patrols which were being delayed and in my opinion, a satisfactory investigation of these disputes could not be carried out in less than two years, thus making it a waste of time to leave Mr. Whitehead there after immediate situation had quietened down.

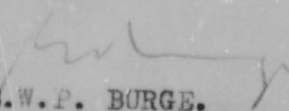
Regarding paragraph 5 of the Director's memo, I am still of the opinion that violence can occur. However, the presence of a patrol for any length of time in the area will only postpone the possibility of such violence until the patrol withdraws.

At present, while only one Patrol Officer is stationed at Wau, it is considered impractical to send in an immediate follow-up patrol due to a) As aforesaid, this would merely postpone any trouble and b) I do not think that Mr. Whitehead is as yet experienced enough to conduct a long unaccompanied patrol in the Kapau Kabu areas.

In addition, as you know, I am departing on leave in approximately three weeks time and my relief is due shortly before then. I think Mr. Whitehead should be present at Wau for some time after the handover until my relief has settled in.

Mr. Whitehead is at present on patrol in the Yamap Mussim Hote area.

For your information please.

  
B.W.P. BURGE.  
Assistant District Officer.

1a

MIGR

F

JMcL.AKI

67-6-5

8th November, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - WAU 1961/62

Arrangements are now in hand to instigate the establishment of Aseki Patrol Post. You will be advised in due course.

2. Mr. Whitehead deploras the lack of time on patrol in which to investigate the brawls in the Kapau headwaters, but the Report offers no excuse or information as to what the rush was about.
3. The summary of the history of the migration and disputes in the Aseki area should be of great importance to the officer selected to establish the Post.
4. It is an excellent indication of their receptiveness to our peaceful overtures that they are prepared to bring forward voluntarily their domestic disputes.
5. If the Assistant District Officer is really of the opinion that violence will occur after this patrol departs from the area, he should make it his business to ensure that another promptly takes its place.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DELECTOR

67.6.5



BKL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

20th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - WAU 1961/62.  
KAPAU/KABU AND UPPER WATUT CENSUS  
DIVISION

Please find attached copy of a Special Report submitted by Mr. P. Whitehead, Patrol Officer on the above area. Map is also attached.

This visit to Aseki was necessitated by a gathering of many natives and the threatening of violence to each other over a land dispute.

The Lutheran Mission at Aseki contacted this Office by radio and reported that their efforts to pacify the disturbance had failed and that serious trouble was imminent. As on Thursday the 21st September there was an Otter aircraft proceeding on a routine charter flight to Menyama, I diverted this aircraft to Wau after it had delivered its supplies at Menyama, to pick up the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Burge and Mr. Whitehead and police to proceed to Aseki and investigate the trouble.

As pointed out by Mr. Burge in his covering memorandum which is attached to this report, the trouble involved ownership of ground and I concur with his remarks that the only sound solution to the problem of land disputes and other quarrels that may arise amongst these people is the establishment of a permanent post at Aseki.

*MWA  
ASEKI  
Patrol Post?*

You will recall that this was recommended earlier this year, and Mr. Duggan, Patrol Officer spent a considerable number of months in the area working on the airstrip, but the possibility of a permanent post was put aside owing to lack of funds and staff.

Your views on the possibility of obtaining funds and staff for Aseki in the coming year would be appreciated, please.

*[Signature]*  
(B.K. LEEN)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Arrangements are now in hand to investigate the establishment of ASEKI Patrol Post. You will be advised in due course.*

BKL:RES

67-2-3

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

20th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

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Your views on the possibility of obtaining funds and staff for Aseki in the coming year would be appreciated, please.

(B.K. LEEN)  
/DISTRICT OFFICER.

C  
GR  
F

67-1-1

BWPB/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
17th October, 1961.

District Officer,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 WAU - 1961/62.

As per your instructions, I proceeded to ASEKI with Mr. P. Whitehead Patrol Officer and native police to investigate a reported tribal disturbance.

I returned to Wau when the situation appeared reasonably settled and Mr. Whitehead and the Police walked out some days later when it was found that an aircraft was not available.

Under the circumstances I advised Mr. Whitehead to treat this as a patrol and he has submitted this report which contains an accurate summary of the situation at ASEKI.

As mentioned in the Patrol Report, the argument between HAWAMUNGA and WINDOWI started over land but fortunately was confined to a brawl with sticks and fists.

The prompt arrival of two officers and a plane load of police had a steadying effect on the people and prevented the trouble increasing. However, such a prompt move cannot be guaranteed in all future cases such as this and it is feared that fighting will continue to take place until such time as an officer is stationed permanently at ASEKI.

As mentioned in this and previous reports and in particular, Patrol No. 3 of 57/58 Wau, the situation regarding land tenure is one of extreme complexity.

Recent patrols have mentioned the fact that many matters were brought before the patrol for settlement and this was taken as an indication that the people are becoming prone to accept Administration control.

It is to be noted that the vast majority of these matters were domestic disputes and civil and criminal cases. These could be settled by a court and the defendants and their relatives would accept sentences of imprisonment, fines and compensation orders with equanimity.

However, if the basis of any court case is land or forest produce, then the people who lose the case will not accept that courts decision.

I have attempted to arbitrate in earlier cases (Patrol No. 3 of 57/58 Wau) and whilst each party thinks that it will receive a favourable decision, proceedings move smoothly. However, as soon as the officer indicates his decision the party against whom the decision is given, will reject that decision and it is feared, in most cases violently.

If the violence does not take place whilst the patrol is in the area, it will certainly do so after the patrol departs.

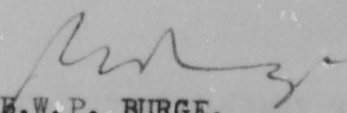
At the present stage of development of these people, it is considered that a Native Land Commissioner's decision would only be obeyed whilst the Administration was in a position to enforce that decision.

Future patrols to the area should be advised that the Administration will punish people involved in fighting, but will not discuss or attempt to arbitrate on land until such time as the people can show that they are prepared to accept decisions in these matters peaceably.

Available land in the area is scarce and it is also poor and whilst the livelihood of the people depends upon such ground, they will not accept the loss of even a small portion, particularly if the land goes to a group that may be numerically weaker at the time of the hearing.

The only solution to the problem is to bolster the economy of the area to such an extent that the land loses some of its economic significance and this is a long term project that can only be accomplished by the establishment of a permanent post at ASEKI.

For your information please.

  
E.W.P. BURGE.  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
10th October, 1961.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAU 3 GF 1961/62.

SPECIAL PATROL - PART KABU - PART UPPER

WATUT

INTRODUCTION :

This was a special patrol to the ASEKI area to investigate a report of inter-village fighting, and later to the Upper Watut to contact two HAMDEI men who may have been involved in the recent murders in the HAMDEI.

The patrol flew to the newly opened airstrip at ASEKI with the A.D.O Mr. B.W.P. Burge. Mr. Burge flew out two days later, and the patrol walked to the Upper Watut area a week later.

DIARY.

September, 1961.

- Wednesday 20th Word from the A/D.O. Lae, re-reported fight at ASEKI on Saturday 16th. Patrol gear and stores collected.
- Thursday 21st Otter aircraft charter arrived from Lae, and departed for ASEKI with Mr. B.W.P. Burge A.D.O, Mr. P.G. Whitehead, P.O and 10 native police. General discussion with Lutheran Missionary at ASEKI, and word sent to surrounding villagers to assemble on the morrow.
- Friday 22nd Talk with assembled villagers. The A.D.O contacted the A/D.O. Lae per mission radio.
- Saturday 23rd A.D.O left ASEKI for Wau per chartered aircraft, accompanied by one Senior Constable. Started to hear statements concerning history of migration and land ownership in the ASEKI area.
- Sunday 24th Observed. Further discussions with the Lutheran Missioner.
- Monday 25th Continued to collect statements.
- Tuesday 26th Collected final statements. Word received per Mission aircraft of two HAMDEI suspects reportedly in the Upper Watut. Final talk given to local people.
- Wednesday 27th Left ASEKI, 2 hours to ANGOBENA, 3 hours to IOGOBEI. Camped for night when heavy rain threatened to fall - rice, salt, blankets etc. without waterproof containers.



Thursday 28th

IOGOBEI to KOBAKINI 1 1/2 hours, to KOMOGWATTA 1 hour, to ANGALA 1 hour, to MENYI 3 hours, to IKIAWA 1 hour, to PARARORA 1 1/2 hours. Arrived PARARORA 6.30 p.m. Some police and carriers exhausted.

Friday 29th

PARARORA to ANPARORA 1 1/2 hours, to SLATE CREEK 1 hour. Constables AWALJ and WENOWI from PARARORA to OTIBANDA via SAPANDA and WANDINI to prevent HAMDEI suspects departing via back roads. Carriers left at SLATE CREEK. Remaining Police accompanied Mr. Whitehead P.O to OTIBANDA via YAUWIPU, calling at all settlements en route. Found Constables AWALI and WENOWI at OTIBANDA with two suspects, who had been at TOTOMIA when the Constables interviewed Ex. Sgt. WASU. Suspects requested to accompany patrol to Wau, no warrant for arrest being held. To SLATE CREEK.

Saturday 30th.

To BULOLO per Gold and Power Limited Landrover. Contacted A.D.O Mr. B.W.P. Burge at Wau. Transport arrived, collected patrol at Slate Creek, and departed for Wau, after being bogged on the Slate Creek Road for one hour.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Throughout the KAPAU, there is continual discord between the villages, due to the lack of agreement over land boundaries. In this particular case there was a brawl between the villages of WINDOWI and HAWAMNGA on Saturday 16th September. Apparently a person from WINDOWI started to make a garden on disputed land, and the HAWAMNGA's retaliated.

During the last few years, patrolling officers have not attempted to arbitrate over land disputes, simply noting them in the village books, and advising the claimants not to make gardens on the disputed land. This action was followed because of -

- 1) The lack of finality of a Court of Native Affairs decision
- 2) The lack of time on patrol in which to hear both sides fully
- 3) The inability to enforce a decision, as the area is some distance from the Sub-District headquarters.

*what's the matter X*

On the arrival of the patrol at ASEKI, relations were somewhat strained but the situation had eased a little when the patrol left a week later. However, trouble of this kind will continue until an officer is able to remain in the area, hear all arguments, gain an understanding of the situation, and be in a position to enforce a decision.

The people claim they wish the Administration to settle their disputes. However, I feel that if a decision was granted against one party, that party would disregard that decision, unless it could be enforced for at least three or five years, by which time the aggrieved party may come to accept further disputes as hopeless. In other words disputes and brawling will continue until a Patrol Post can be opened at ASEKI.

The people are pre-occupied with their land disputes, to the detriment of economic progress. The disputes accentuate the lack of political/social unity in the area (despite the fact that all the people are closely related) which will hinder any real progress in any field.

The patrol pointed out the futility of fighting, and I suggested in the final discussions that they attempt to settle their disputes between themselves amicably - at least try.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIVE LAWS OF DESCENT AND LAND OWNERSHIP.

The pattern of descent is patrimonial. Male descendants can claim rights to their fathers land approximately when they reach puberty. However, females can gain certain rights for their husbands and/or children when -

A husband is killed or involved in a serious dispute, and the wife migrates back to her village with her family or

A husband comes from a distant area, and the wife's family does not want to let the wife migrate that far, the new husband is given land rights in the wife's village.

Land is gained or lost by fighting. Land can also change ownership if one person migrates for a lengthy period, and another takes over. However, this last point is indefinite as to time etc. and some of the land disputes are the result of this vagueness.

The people in this area migrated from the HAMDEI possibly less than 200 years ago. Some consideration is given to the descendants of the early migrants. The descendants claim land over which their forefathers gardened and hunted. Trouble arises when other ancestors used the same area and later moved their home a few miles away. Descendants appear to claim outright ownership, giving no concession to other persons who appear to have almost identical rights.

Food trees are owned by descendants of the planter, though the land may belong to another person.

Some of the disputes arise where ancestors were living in the one village using joint hunting and land rights. When the village split some descendants continue to claim these rights, whilst others may attempt to put a fixed dividing line between the two villages - repudiating their rights in the old village and claiming sole rights in the area of the new village.

#### SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF MIGRATION AND DISPUTES IN ASEKI AREA.

Originally the ASEKI area was inhabited by the LANGIMAR people. The present occupants migrated from the HAMDEI (MASA Village) to POIU. The LANGIMARS went to POINDAI, but were followed by the HAMDEIS. Some LANGIMARS fled to KORKAIA and when followed, fled to the LANGIMAR and KOBAKINI, and eventually the WATUT. Some of the HAMDEIS from POIU and POINDAI followed to KOBAKINI and the WATUT.

Later some men of POINDAI migrated to UMDAMNGNA (above the present UMDAMNGNA village). Later still, others migrated to HAMO village. At this time everyone had land, and was friendly with everyone, uniting when necessary to fight the LANGIMARS.

The UMDAMNGNA people split after a fight, a portion moving down to PIANDOKA, and later to ASEKI. The Luluai of UMDAMNGNA still claims rights over some of this land, but the ASEKI's claim they were forced off some of their land, and so claim full rights to the remaining lands. The Luluai of UMDAMNGNA wants to give them back their rights around UMDAMNGNA in exchange for access to his old rights. The ASEKIS refuse to consider this.

The HAMO people also split, a new village being formed at OIWA. The HAMO's claim the split was by friendly agreement, but the OIWA's claim there was a fight. At present there is a dispute between the two over hunting rights for bats in a cave, and over the food trees near the cave. Before the split all ancestors hunted together. The OIWA's claim that as they were forcibly removed from HAMO and that the cave is in their recognised lands, and that the cave and its surroundings belong solely to them.

HAWAMNGA village split from UMDAMNGNA and went to PIANDOKA, and later to a site near the present WINDOWI village. They claim they were told approximately 10 years ago to shift to their present site on the main ASEKI/BULOLO road. The WINDOWI's claim their lands extended well up towards UMDAMNGNA village. The UMDAMNGNA's recognise this, but they claim some WINDOWI's were killed and fled to the south towards POINDAI (from which they descended). The WINDOWI's state they did not flee, so that the land in dispute is still theirs. However, from previous notes in the village books, WINDOWI was situated well to the south until the mission arrived in 1958, when they moved up towards the mission.

All of these villages also have disputes with villages surrounding them further from ASEKI.

The significant point arising from investigations and discussion is that all the people are closely related, that their forefathers were united and friendly. The main cause of disputes arises from the general unity of the forefathers in their migrations, and subsequent splits between their descendants, who claim rights over the land of their fathers, disregarding the fact that other people may also have equally strong claims.

APPENDIX 'A'

LIST OF CLANS IN THE ASEKI AREA :

EKORTA

PARTAI-A

APAI-A

NAUTI-A

NGAMDIA

TITOMA

TOUSIA

These clans are named after their founders, who were important ancestors. There appears to be little function or duties associated with them. Membership is in the patri-line. Females take their fathers clan but a woman's children takes her husbands clan.

These clans extend from the HANDEI, through the KAPAU-KABU to the UPPER WATUT.

*P.G. Whitehead.*  
P.G. WHITEHEAD.  
Patrol Officer Grade I.

*An intudy patrol ad the affair was  
handled with the best ad discretion.  
The Patrol Pat will resolve the situation.*

WAU PATROL 3/1961-62

MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Sn. Const.	6438	ANAN
"	"	9231 MONA
Const.	10452	AWALI
"	"	KUMUGWAI 8702
"	10255	KERENA
"	10933	TOCONA
"	8827	WENOWI
"	8246	BUKAI

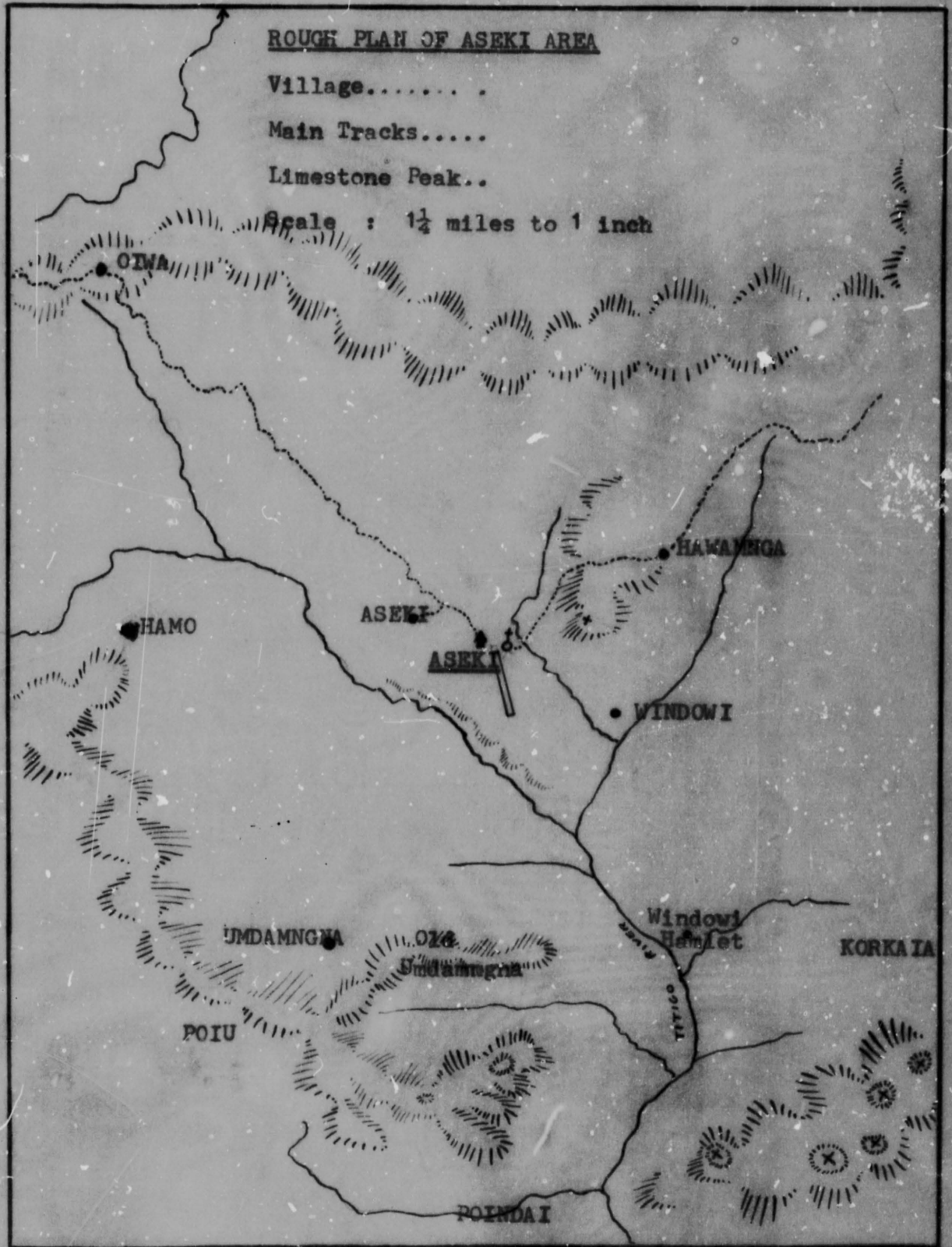
SN. Const LAIO also accompanied the patrol, but flew back to WAU with the A.D.O. Mr B.W.P. BURGE.

All Police members were average in their conduct and in the carrying out of their duties. Sn. Const. 6438 ANAN showed initiative and leadership abilities.

at

GRATIC

F M



Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBÉ Report No. WAU 4/1961-62

Patrol Conducted by P.G. WHITEHEAD Patrol Officer, Gr 1

Area Patrolled YAMAP HOTE MISSIM

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr R PEET E.M.A.

Natives 1 Police Constable  
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 13/11/1961 to 1/2/1961

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October 1960

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

Map Reference WAU 4 mile Strat Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Tax Collection

3. General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/1/19 61

  
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 ... ..

popula

Females in Child Birth	MICR	
	In	
	M	P

67-6-15

20th February, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Korobe District,  
LAE.

WAI PATROL REPORT NO.4/1961-62.

There appears to be a definite relationship between your statement "grave shortage of arable land" and "people seem to lack the will to persevere with cash cropping". Also, "they are a despondent lot in the main" and "regular patrols have only been carried out in this area over the past three years". It would appear that they have not received much attention from the medical or the agricultural people either.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I still consider that HOTE, YAMAP and HISSIN should be administered as a part of the Lae Sub-District.

These people afforded us excellent co-operation during the War and at a time when it was highly dangerous for them to do so. There was not one defector when they had every reason to defect; and the opportunities. It is rather shocking that they should be so neglected. You will please give these Divisions more attention in the future. There are many more under-privileged areas in the Territory than the SALAMUA hinterland. If they are patrolled and economic development is encouraged, the younger people will respond. You are referred to Circular Instruction No.330 - its implementation should rectify just this sort of situation.

Mr. Whitehead states the people do not appreciate something to which they have not contributed. They do not seem to have received much to appreciate since the War.

Before the War, they were regularly and at least annually patrolled both by the medical and services departments; on occasions, by Agricultural Assistants.

(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.



67.6-15 ✓



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.

10th January, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 4  
1961/62.



I attach report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Whitehead which is forwarded for your information.

The Yamap/Hote/Missim is a most backward area with little potential. The area was well summed up by Mr. J.P. Sinclair, Assistant District Officer who patrolled it in June, 1960. In his report, Mr. Sinclair stated:-

"We are faced with a set of circumstances here that will make successful economic development a matter of considerable difficulty.....briefly, the problem is:

- (a) There is a grave shortage of good arable land.
- (b) The problems of communications are very considerable, and
- (c) Most importantly, the people seem to lack the will to persevere with cash cropping.

They are a despondent lot in the main and they do not appear to have any economic ambitions".

Regular patrols have only been carried out in this area over the past three years or so by Native Affairs Officers, as, prior to that time, Assistant District Officer, Wau had no Field Staff.

A copy of the comments under "Agricultural and Economic Development" have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer who is being asked to give as much attention to the area as is possible.

As a European Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol, no copy of the report on Health has been forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer.

The subject of tax has been overlooked at this Office. It is quite obvious that these people cannot afford to pay £2 personal tax per annum and this matter will be dealt with in separate correspondence.

Mr. Whitehead has carried out a particularly good patrol and his report is one of the best I have read from such a

*Handwritten notes in left margin:*  
This concerns the area shown in white to the left of the map.  
The area is a very backward area.  
The people are very poor.  
The area is very backward.  
The people are very poor.  
The area is very backward.  
The people are very poor.

junior Officer. He is to be congratulated on his excellent work.

The report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

  
(D. S. ASTON)  
District Officer.

2.c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
27th December, 1961.

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

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1961/62.

Forwarded for your information and comments please find a report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer P.G. Whitehead covering his observations recorded during his recent patrol of the Yamap Hote Missim Census Division.

The patrol was for a routine census check and collection of personal tax which was carried out without incident.

The economic potential of the area appears to be limited, due to several factors with the most outstanding one being the lack of enthusiasm from the people themselves.

Personal tax rate for this division is set at £2. 0. 0 but apparently this amount has not been collected in the past and recommendations have previously been made to have the tax rate reduced to 10/-.

In view of the limited economic development and lack of finance available to the people, I recommend, for your consideration, that the tax rate be reduced to 10/-.

The Division appears to remain in an apathetic condition with complete lack of any attempt to improve the present status. Due to the lack of success with previously tried economic crops, I cannot see any immediate improvement in the economic advancement of the people of this Division.

With reference to your memo 1.2.1 of 28th November, 1961 to the Director of Native Affairs - it was unfortunate that the present patrol was operating within the Division when your memorandum was received by this office. A special patrol will be visiting some of the villages, early in January 1962 and those people in the coastal villages will be advised that they are at liberty to take their problems to the District Office Lae for advice.

Concerning the opinions of the people of the whole of the Division, this will have to be deferred until the next routine census of the area is conducted, which will occur late in 1962.

Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

E. WALTERS.  
Assistant District Officer.

*Exceller's cooperation thing to do  
to get more info from the  
people about their tax  
Nasau deposit  
any report  
defect*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
11th December, 1961.

PATROL REPORT NO. WAU 4 OF 1961/62.

Area Patrol : YAMAP/NOTE/MISSIM Census Division.  
Duration : 13th November to 1st December, 1961.  
19 days.  
Purpose : Census and tax collection, general  
Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The YAMAP/NOTE/MISSIM Census Division covers the area  
west of Mt. MISIM, in the headwaters of the FRANCISCO River.

The European Medical Assistant from Bulolo, Mr. Ray  
Peet, accompanied the patrol, medically inspecting, advising and  
instructing all people seen.

General discussions were held in each village, explaining  
Government policy, the virtues of economic development, some technical  
points on coffee production, the causes of dysentery, pneumonia and  
malaria, and the need for early medical attention in the case of sickness.

DIARY :

November, 1961.

Monday 13th Departed Wau for SANGAS Village, picking up Mr. R. Peet  
European Medical Assistant at Bulolo. Overnight.

Tuesday 14th Departed SANGAS. One car to SANGAS hamlet, two hours  
to NEW YAMAP hamlet, which is in excellent condition.  
Two hours to DWELLY. Total 5 hours. Overnight.

Wednesday 15th Departure DWELLY delayed by lack of carriers. Departed  
0700 hours, at "DUNED" (head of range) 1100 hours, at  
carrier change point 1230 hours. Delay due to lack of  
carriers. Rain started to fall. At YASINGLI hamlet  
(YABINNIK) 1700 hours. Total walking time 9 hours.

Thursday 16th Departed YABINNIK for YASINGLI, 55 mins. Inspected  
Census, tax collection, discussions. Overnight.

Friday 17th Departed YASINGLI for DOLI, 45 mins. Inspected, Census,  
Tax collection, discussions. To BOBDUPI 1½ hours.  
Inspected, discussions. Overnight.

Saturday 18th Census and tax collection. Minor complaints settled by  
arbitration. Further discussions. Overnight.

Sunday 19th Observed. To PILIMUNG two hours steep walk in afternoon.  
Inspected. Discussions in evening. Inspected small trade  
stores.

Monday 20th Census and Tax collection of SELEBOP and PILIMUNG. To  
BOBADU. 1½ hours. Overnight.

Tuesday 21st Departed BOBADU over range to YEMLI, 3 hours. Census

- and Tax collection, inspection, discussions. Overnight.
- Wednesday 22nd Departed YEMLI for DRONG, one hour. Inspected, Census and tax collection, discussions. To DAHO 35 minutes. Inspected, discussions. Overnight.
- Thursday 23rd Census and Tax collection at DAHO. To HOTE? one hour inspected, discussions. Overnight.
- Friday 24th Census, Tax collection. Inspected hamlets. Further discussions. Village and hamlets in very dirty and unsanitary state.
- Saturday 25th Inspected coffee. Heavy rain. Inspected Aid Post. Overnight.
- Sunday 26th Observed. Survey of traditional beliefs and attitudes.
- Monday 27th Departed HOTE to BUGASU 1½ hours. Inspected, census, tax collection. To BIABOLI 2½ hours. Inspected, census and tax collection. Discussions.
- Tuesday 28th Departed BIABOLI for BOBDUBI, 5 hours. Inspected village and Aid Post. Aid Post Orderly reports people at NUK NUK (two hours away on coast) are very unsanitary are not using latrines, and do not listen to his suggestions. To KOMIATUM, one hour. Overnight. Discussions with local villagers.
- Wednesday 30th Up old Army track to MUBO, four hours. Inspected village and Aid Post. To GUADAGASUL, two hours. Track steep and broken in places. Overnight.
- Thursday 31st To SKINDIWI camp, five hours. Carried out general repairs of old army camp. Some coffee has been planted in semi-cleared bush. Further discussions re Coffee culture.
- December, 1961.
- Friday 1st Departed SKINDIWI to old Army road head, one hour. Followed road to KAISENIK, eight hours total walking time. To Wau by transport. Due to lack of carriers, the accompanying Native Medical Orderly was left at SKINDIWI with portion of the gear. Villages concerned were instructed to collect Native Medical Orderly and gear.
- Monday 4th Remaining patrol gear and Native Medical Orderly arrived at KAISENIK, and transported to Wau.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of the Division are unambitious and dispirited. They even appear to have little desire for personal goods beyond a few clothes, saucepans, nails, a knife and an axe or saw.

The attitude encountered can be partly explained by -

1. The lack of success with cash cropping.
2. The confusion in some villages on the cash crops to plant.
3. The large number of young able bodied men absent from the villages.
4. The shortage of good arable land.
5. The poor communications, and difficulty in improving them.
6. The lack of income (except by the sale of labour), to which the people seem somewhat resigned, resulting in a lack of ambition and desire for material improvement.
7. Habit and environment - the younger generations have grown up in a mental environment which lacks vigour.

In order that this supine attitude can be overcome, the peoples initiative, enterprise and enthusiasm must be stimulated. Without an improvement of attitude, economic and social development will be very difficult. Community development depends on self help, which is impossible without enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm within the Division can be stimulated by -

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1. ...  
 2. ...  
 3. ...  
 4. ...  
 5. ...  
 6. ...  
 7. ...

1. Constant patrolling by all departments.
2. A return of young men to the villages.
3. Ensuring the success of cash cropping, this is most important. If coffee production is not as successful as the people hope, the position will deteriorate even further.

The Division does not completely lack signs of encouragement. There are a number of young children going on to higher education, at HOTE, MALALO and LAE Mission Schools. The Mission has promised assistance with donkeys and/or tractor and trailer, if the people improve the road system. Coffee is starting to come into production, despite poor management. The production will be low for a few years, but nevertheless will illustrate that an income can be derived from their own land. This could be expected to serve as an impetus towards greater development.

A number of complaints were settled by discussion, arbitration and conciliation. The complaints were concerned with pigs and marital problems.

Tul Tul ANIS of DRONG has been suffering from dysentery for almost six weeks, and died two days after the patrol arrived at his village. It would appear that ANIS has been carrying on sorcery since pre-war days. He made a confession to a number of villagers concerning his exploits, and asked them to pull out a number of K.A.A (Ginger) plants from a special garden, apparently in the belief that his sorcery had boomeranged back on him, and that he should destroy it in order to recover. One of his claimed victims was a female SEMOLO, TABERING of PAHO who died this year.

The people of the area, despite over 50 years contact with the missions, were very afraid of the ginger plants. Without doubt the pre-European suspicions and beliefs are still strong in the area.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Native Subsistence Farming.

The mountainous terrain upon which subsistence farming is conducted is very susceptible to erosion, especially in the YAMAP.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

No attempt is made at terracing, as in the upper NAVA Division, which is in a similar position. The virtues of terracing were discussed, but for the introduction of such an innovation much more time would be required than was available. The need for improved cultivation methods is underlined by the lack of large areas of good arable land.

It is recommended that some crop such as soya bean be introduced. Such a plant would provide a better diet, without disturbing the soil as do root crops when removed for consumption.

(b) Cash Cropping.

For a number of reasons economic development is not progressing smoothly or with reasonable speed.

(1) There has been some confusion as to the economic crop to be planted. Peanuts were introduced as was rice, but failed. Some good European vegetables are grown in the YAMAP, but due to distance from a market (Bulolo is two - three days walk), and lack of continuity of demand and supply, future expansion seems improbable. Coffee was introduced in 1958, but the people are a little wary due to the failure of other crops, and the changing of emphasis on these crops. Some people are waiting to see if coffee fails after the first or second year of production, as did rice and peanuts.

(2) Much coffee is not progressing with reasonable success, due as much to wrong methods of cultivation as to poor soil. Whatever the reason, the pessimists referred to above, claim the lack of success is an indication of impending failure.

(3) There is a shortage of good, arable land. The soil is decomposed granite, with only a very thin layer of darker top soil.

(4) A large amount of the adult male population is absent.

(5) Communications are poor.

(6) Most importantly, the people lack the will to persevere with cash cropping. They have few economic ambitions, in fact, do not appear interested in other benefits which come with economic development (schools, roads, aid posts, political development etc.)

A few good ARABICA plots were seen, but many were seen which had poor or no shade, and which were overgrown with grass. Consequently most of the coffee seen was not very healthy, and some was suffering from the sun.

The people admitted that they often planted the shade after the coffee had been planted. The need for adequate shade was discussed extensively.

The CROTALARIA planted three years ago is now dying off. LEUCAENA GLAUCA has been introduced, but does not grow profusely in the poor soil. Even when the LEUCAENA has grown to eight feet the foliage is not thick, and the coffee has suffered. Possibly the LEUCAENA will adapt itself, the alternatives being to (1) introduce a new shade crop, or (2) plant the coffee wider apart, and plant more LEUCAENA.

A few people stated they were planting one or two trees in various places to test the soil. However, no shade is provided, and the results will not be accurate, though the natives will undoubtedly make decisions on the failure or otherwise of these sample trees.

*See above  
for comment  
about a  
bit of comment  
made for this  
area.*

Only by constant patrolling will the situation improve. The oldest gardens are now starting to bear - possibly the realisation that an income can be derived from their land will act as an incentive for further development.

(c) Trade.

There are two trade stores in the area. The largest is at the Mission Station at MALALO. There is a small store at PILIMUNG, owned by ALUM and LEGI. Most of the people travel to LAE per small launches, rather than to WAU or BULOLO.

(d) Livestock.

Many pigs were seen at all villages, and a few fowls, which are worth up to £1. each.

EDUCATION.

Lutheran Mission Schools are present in most villages and an "A" Certificated teacher at HOTE. The teacher at HOTE states he will be transferred at Christmas, and he is not sure if he will be replaced. The people have taken three months to half build a school room at HOTE, and longer to get in the stumps for a teachers house. Apparently the people are not interested in anything which involves labour or expenditure - they lack self-help. Despite this attitude the educational situation is satisfactory, selected children being able to take further studies at MALALO or LAE.

In all villages the virtues of schooling for the children (including the females), coupled with cash cropping by the parents, were expounded.

HEALTH.

The Patrol was accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly and Mr. Ray Peet, European Medical Assistant (Bulolo), who is submitting his own report. For this reason only a summary is given not an appendix.

The health situation would appear reasonable. A small wave of pneumonia which progressed from the Upper YAMAP to the HOTE has now died out. Dysentery and similar conditions are the main cause of death. Body tinea is present in all villages. The incidence of teeth decay is high in all villages - approximately 1/3 of the population including children. This is possibly due to the lack of lime and other elements in the drinking water which is taken from the granite soil.

An explanation of the causes of dysentery was given in all villages, with the emphasis on cleanliness and sanitation. A total of five latrines were built (one each at BOBADU, YEMLI, DAHO, HOTE and BIABOLI) as practical instruction on the flyproofing of latrines. Instructions were given that all new latrines should be flyproofed in a similar way.

The Aid Post at BIABOLI (MISSIM) was closed early this year due to lack of attendance and assistance.

The Aid Post at HOTE is also suffering from lack of assistance, and attendance is low. Pigs wander through the Post and drinking water. Buildings are dilapidated, and the ward commenced under the direction of Mr. J. Sinclair A.D.O in June 1960 is still uncompleted. Lack of attendance is illustrated by the female's latrine, which has grass six inches high growing in the front of the door. All latrines were unsanitary.

There is a Mission Aid Post at MALALO, with a European Sister in charge, assisted by a Native Medical Orderly. The post is four hours walk from HOTE, and within one days walk of most villages. A number of people apparently visit the Mission Post in preference to the



Government Post.

It is questionable if an Aid Post is of value or economical at HOTE, taking account of the nearby Mission Post, and the attitude and lack of co-operation of the people. It is my opinion that people do not fully appreciate something towards which they have not contributed. The people of this division lack an attitude of "self-help", with the result that the Administration is providing medicine and an Aid Post Orderly with little appreciation and assistance. I suggest that before an Aid Post Orderly is sent to an area, that the people first build the complete post, to ensure their enthusiasm and interest.

Health education, particularly in the fields of sanitation and prolonged hospitalization for the sick, is necessary throughout the area.

VILLAGES.

Villages and housing was generally reasonable. Sanitation is poor. Five sample latrines were built in the central villages in an effort to explain and illustrate better sanitation.

Erosion is in evidence in all villages, built as they are on steep, narrow ridges. The people were advised to plant grass and/or shrubs to curb further erosion.

In HOTE Village, the pigs are fed from the houses, sleep under the houses, and walk through the drinking water. Consequently flies are numerous, and there are water filled holes under many houses. The hamlets are in a similar state. This village, close to the Aid Post, the Mission, and with a teacher, should be an example to the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials are all average. None appear to have influence outside their own village. The Mission Pastors and Teachers have more influence in many cases.

Refer to Wau File 92-1-1 for correspondence concerning recommendations and resignations of Village Officials.

CENSUS AND TAX.

The revised figures show a total increase of 23, a percentage increase of 0.9%. Four villages had a population decrease - BUGASU (-4.2%), HOTE (-1.9%), DAHO (-1.9%) and DOLI (-0.4%)

The small natural increase is possibly due to the large numbers of absentees - 66.6% of the adult male labour potential. The absentee labour figure has been gradually edging upwards over the last few years. This is understandable, as there is no source of income within the Division. As one Luluai stated - "A man must either have a brother working in a town who can send you a few pounds, or the man must go and work himself and leave the village".

A total of £75.15. 0 was collected in tax. The majority of eligible tax payers being absent. In all but a few individual cases, the amount of tax collected was 10/- per person. Two hundred and sixty four total and partial exemptions were issued. The introduction of a general rate of 10/- for the area, as recommended over the last two years (Refer Wau file 14-1-1 of 24/11/60) would save a lot of time and paper work in making the necessary exemptions as at present.

It was noted that most of the few workers returning to the villages have only been paying 10/- personal tax. If a male adult working in one of the main centres cannot pay £2 personal tax per annum, it cannot be expected of the remaining tax payers (who generally depend on the charity of their relations for cash) to pay £2 in tax.

It seems only reasonable that those in towns should pay for the greater benefits (electricity, medical attention, education etc.) This would also reduce somewhat the attraction of the 'bright lights'.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Walking tracks are reasonable, except the DJELLI-YAMAP track over the KUPER Range. The people were advised that the Government could loan picks and shovels if the people wished to improve this long track. As most of the people travel to LAE via the coast, and not to BULOLO, it is doubtful if any work will be done on this track.

The Mission at MALALO has offered to obtain donkeys and/or use of the Mission tractor and trailer, if the people improve the ROTE/MALALO track. However, the people lack a sense of self-help and are not interested. The possible production of coffee within two years may alter the situation.

MISSIONS.

This area has been under the influence of the Lutheran Mission for over 50 years. The Mission station at MALALO, on the edge of the Division includes an Aid Post, a trade store, and a school.

Mission influence is strong, and Mission Pastors and Teachers use their influence to settle disagreements.

The Mission appears interested in assisting economic and social development, and is an asset to the area.

CONCLUSION.

The people are apathetic and lack a sense of self-help - vital if the area is to progress. They must learn to stand on their own feet and not be spoon fed. However the people must be stimulated in order to break down the apathy.

It must be ensured that the coffee becomes a success. If the coffee fails due to lack of assistance, the people will become further dejected and apathetic, and it will be doubly difficult to start any other projects in the area.

.....  
Peter G. Whitehead.  
Patrol Officer, Grade 1

*The people are apathetic and lack a sense of self-help - vital if the area is to progress. They must learn to stand on their own feet and not be spoon fed. However the people must be stimulated in order to break down the apathy.*

4-2  
2/10/61

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 49-2-4  
Dept. of Native Affairs,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U

Morobe District.  
12th November, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Health Education Council,  
C/- Department of Public Health,  
KONEDOBU. Papua.

A SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES.

WAU PATROL 4/1961-62.

- (1) Villages in the YAMAP HOTE MISSIM area.
- (2) YAMAP HOTE MISSIM Census Division, WAU Sub District.
- (3) Army 4 mile to 1 inch, 2022 HUON GULF SPECIAL.
- (4) Population - 2,550.

SECTION II NUTRITION.

1. Taro and sweet potato.
2. Yam, sugar, banana, pit pit, sago, tapioca, abica, sweet corn, cucumber, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, pineapple, Mango, oranges, coconuts, beans. Taro (Chinese is now very important) (Note, some of the higher villages at 4,000ft in the YAMAP do not have some of these foods, e.g. coconuts.) Pigs are eaten at celebrations, e.g. house building. Fish are occasionally eaten in the lower villages.
3. Yam is planted in November, after the rains of August. This is regarded as the planting season, but gardens of taro, sweet potato etc, can be made at any time.
4. Some salt is obtained from the BUANGs, only the older people now know how to make salt (from sago).
5. Sometimes a little short over Christmas, due to the small gardens that are planted in the 'wet' (AUGUST) Chinese Taro, sweet potato, and sago are standbys (Sago is eaten at all times, depending on when it flowers).
6. Tobacco can be kept up to two years, usually no more than 5 months. One source states Yams can be kept for two months, others state it will keep for no more than one week. Yams and taro can be left in the ground, and bananas on the tree.
7. New children eat yam and taro only. Previously there were many food restrictions - during initiation the young men could not eat oposum, sugar, etc. Young children and females did not eat pig.
8. The children, especially the first child.
9. They blame the ground, and shift.
10. Yam, sugar, abica, banana. Ginger (KOWA) is good for sore mouth and teeth. Ginger is also placed in with the cooking sweet potato, plus salt.
11. No
12. There is a strong traditional ~~xxx~~ tie. Note- though Chinese taro is strong numerically, there is no strong attachment, as it is only a new crop (60 years).
13. As above.
14. The introduction of a new crop would be easier if it is similar to an old crop. It cannot be expected that a new crop would become a staple over-night. (Chinese taro has taken 50 years) The introducer of a new crop must beware that the people do not regard the new crop as a cash crop, as the people will expect him to buy it.
15. Sancepans (previously pottery), bamboo, some barkstied around the food, roasting. No native ovens.

SECTION III A FEVERS (Malaria)

1. LIGINGVOVANG (Yabim - GIMAKOWA)
2. Used to think it was due to spirits, some possibly due to sorcery. They dont know - confused.
3. Everyone
4. New condition
5. They use a leaf called BOMA (Yabim- LOGUM). It is placed on the head, arms, etc..
6. No. Possibly not considered before.
7. No.
8. Good at all times.

SECTION III D (PNEUMONIA)

1. NANGA - short wind
2. Often follows from a relation who died between a month and one year previously. (Died from this disease).
3. All sex-age groups.
4. As there is no way to overcome it, there is no recurrence.
5. No real way. Claim salt with potatoes increases the disease.
6. No
7. No. They even smoke the same cigarette, a healthy person changing with the sick, and then back again.
8. State it is good, but in a short while the disease re continues. (NOTE:- The people of this area consider that one visit to the Aid Post, at the most two, is sufficient. The panacea of the ~~XABEM~~ is penicillin, which is requested by, and administered to all comers.)

area/-

SECTION III E (DYSENTERY)

1. PAMINGLA - excrete water. PAMINGLIKMA - excrete blood.
2. Used to think a spirit was in the intestines. Now they think there be a flgs, or a fly may have excreted on their food. They are vague on this point.
3. All age-sex groups.
4. Cannot reoccur.
5. Used to go to the House Tambaran, kill a pig and call the name of the spirit.
6. Not previously considered.
7. No, carry on as usual.
8. Good.

SECTION III O (Body tinea)

1. KALAK
2. Blaim washing in dirty (flood) water. Know it can be transferred from mother to child.
3. All age-sex groups, except the aged who did not suffer from the disease when young.
4. A continuation of the old.
5. Either a vine (YAKOBUNG) or a grass (\$ISIBU) are rubbed on the skin. This is not useful unless the disease is new.
6. No
7. Only children are kept away from the affected. Everyone else carries on as usual.
8. Good, but will reoccur, so why worry ? (Note:- as mentioned above, the people lack the idear of continuity of treatment)

SECTION III R COMMON COLD

1. GODOG
2. Possibly due to dirty hands or food - do not know.
3. Everyone
4. Old condition.
5. No
6. No - have been told not to cough close to others.
7. No
8. Is good.

SECTION IV Hygiene

- a
- 1.
- 2.
3. Come from pigs etc that are dead and rotting.
4. Anywhere. In the villages there were two planks or tree branches, one for males, one females, and everyone sat on the appropriate one when defaecating. These planks were suspended over the side of the ridge, or over a gully, etc.
- 4.5. No
- 2.6. Previously the houses were small, some walls were made from branches etc. pushed into the ground - defence. Now the houses are bigger, especially if the owner is important. AN important person will have a veranda - in order that the people can sit and talk.
- 2.7. Houses for adolescent boys are two storied, the lower floor being without a wall. Previously for defence- the defenders had the advantage of height. Mens houses (House Tambaran) are not built now, but were high, long, with a steep roof. Also a communal house, for singing, celebrations, etc., but not built since the coming of the Mission.
- 12.9.
9. Some superstitions about spirits still. Previously defence played a big part, and has become traditional. Also higher villages are in a cold climate. One source stated he did have a window, but closed it when the children started to steal his goods through the window.
10. The wife on one side of the fire, the husband on the other. Male children sleep with the father, female with the mother. Dogs and pigs sleep under the house if they are too large to let into the house.

*Peter G. Whitehead*  
.....

Peter G WHITEHEAD  
Patrol Officer Gr.1.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MOROBE** ..... Report No..... **WAU 5/1961-62** .....

Patrol Conducted by..... **P.G. WHITEHEAD Patrol Officer Gr 1** .....

Area Patrolled..... **BIANGAI Census Division** .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **K. WALTERS A.D.O.** .....

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

Duration—From..... **23/1/1962** ..... to..... **27/1/1962** .....

Number of Days..... **5** .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... **no** .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **April** ...../1961.....

Medical ..... **Sept.** ...../1961.....

Map Reference..... **Wau 4 mile strat series & Wau 3511 1 inch series** .....

Objects of Patrol..... **1. Census Revision 2. Tax collection** .....

..... **3. General administration** .....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*21/2/62*

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

JMcL/JW

67-6-19

2nd April, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

WAI PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1961-62.

This report is certainly concise to the point of being terse. If Mr. Whitehead considered land tenure of the BIANGAI to be complicated, it's a pity he did not devote more than four lines to it.

If the people do not receive adequate notice of the impending arrival of patrols, it is the fault of someone of the Native Affairs staff. Apart from causing avoidable delays, it is only good manners to advise the people of a proposed visit in order that they can make their own personal arrangements therefor.

I do not see that eight police were necessary for a patrol of this nature. Young Officers will discover that members of the R.P. & N.G.C. who are not gainfully employed will aggravate their problems, and cause more strife than they prevent. Especially is this the case when one of the objectives of the patrol was apparently an enquiry into the misuse of authority by previous police at WURAWURA Village. The report is remarkably silent on just what occurred, what remedial action was taken, and why no further trouble need be anticipated. Or, indeed, what the actual trouble was!

Without having the facts and from this distance, I still venture to suggest that such an investigation might better have been made without benefit of any police at all.

*J. K. McCarthy*  
(J. K. McCarthy).  
Director.

oula

67-6-19 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DNA:RES

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

21st February, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 5  
1961/62.

The above report submitted by Mr. P.G. Whitehead is forwarded together with covering memorandum from Mr. Walters, Assistant District Officer, Wau which adequately covers all aspects of this brief patrol.

All matters have been attended to locally and a copy of this report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

(D.N. ASHTON)  
District Officer.



67-2-1

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
9th February, 1962.

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

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1961-62.

Forwarded for your information and comments please find the report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer, Whitehead concerning the BIANGAI Census Division.

I accompanied the patrol for the first few days with the specific intention of observing at first hand the attitude of the people towards the Administration and to enquire into the incident in which Police became involved in a disturbance at Wura Wura Village on the 4th January, 1962.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The present attitude of the people towards the Administration appears good and there is certainly no animosity felt towards the Police. After examining witnesses concerned in the incident at Wura Wura Village, I have reached the conclusion that the Police exceeded their authority and provoked the people. The matter has now been finalised and no further trouble is anticipated.

Concerning carriers - I concur with Mr. Whitehead's remarks that ample notice be given to the people and all Departments, at Wau, will be informed that one week's notice will be required to be given to the people, informing them of the number of carriers required and the destination of the patrol. If prior notice is given I do not anticipate any further ill feeling concerning the carriage of patrol stores.

AGRICULTURE.

The pigs seen at KWEMBU and WURA WURA are of good British stocks and are in excellent condition and suitably accommodated in a good size pen with good housing. Due to the intensive system of care that they are being kept under, good supervision will be required to ensure that they are not lost through the attacks of internal parasites. The Agricultural Officer will be requested to carry out inspections and advise the people when he visits the area.

The coffee plots are reasonably well maintained but further areas could be developed, however, with little enthusiasm coming from the people, I do not foresee any marked increase in the acreage.

EDUCATION.

The present census was conducted during the school holidays and the figures shown do not record the true position of those children who are attending school. The true figure for those attending school (Administration) would be closer to 75 males and 35

females.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

A further double classroom has recently been completed at the KAISINIK Primary "T" School and this should provide for the needs of the Census Division for the foreseeable future.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Bridle tracks link all villages and were in a good state of repair at the time of the patrol.

The bulldozing of the approaches to Crystal Creek have been completed and the bridge should be completed within the next two months.

The army road proceeding up the valley from KAISINIK Village is now overgrown and has several bad slips which would have to be cleared and also culverts would have to be replaced, in several places. If this road were opened up it would extend for a further three miles up the valley to KAISINIK Creek where a major bridge would be required. The wire suspension bridge, over the Bulolo River near KAISINIK Village and suitable for light vehicles, appears to be still in good repair.

CENSUS AND TAX.

The census revision reveals that the natural increase for the division is still healthy.

The recording of infants names at another village appears to me to be a system whereby they establish their land rights and I am of the opinion that the main purpose behind the practice is to strengthen their claim by stating that as the child's name is recorded at the village that he/she must have land rights there. Both parties are always in agreement. I have stipulated to the people that the child's name will be recorded at the village where he/she is resident, my reason for this being that unless this is so then the officer checking the census rarely sees the child until they take up residence in the village.

Collection of personal tax for the year 1962 was carried out without incident. Whilst at KAISINIK Village I was approached by several of the headmen from other villages stating that their people would not be able to pay tax as they had recently paid out a considerable sum for the repairs to the community truck. I informed them of their obligations to pay tax and when their villages were visited there were only isolated cases who made application for time to pay - these were granted in each case.

Several men paid back taxes for previous years and in all cases had the cash ready and were willing to pay.

A total of £149.18. 0 Personal Tax was collected throughout the division.

Claim for Camping Allowance in respect of myself is attached for your signature please. Mr. Whitehead neglected to sign his claim and this will be forwarded to you at a later date.

Forwarded for your information and comments please.

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

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

PW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W.A.U.

Morobe District.  
31st January, 1962.

WAU PATROL NO. 5 - BIANGAI

CENSUS DIVISION

For five days from the 23rd to the 27th of January, 1962, all seven villages of the BIANGAI Division were visited, census revised and tax collected. Mr. K. Walters, Assistant District Officer, returned to Wau on the 26th, and Mr. P. Whitehead, Patrol Officer, on the 27th. Eight Police accompanied the Patrol.

The BIANGAI Division covers the headwaters of the Bulolo River. The Division is composed chiefly of "KAINDI" METAMORPHICS, with a belt of marble running north/south crossing the Bulolo River near the junction of the KAISINIK CREEK. INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS outcrop around the headwaters of the Bulolo River. Some small pockets of richer alluvials are found in the valley floors, but most of the Division has only a thin layer of topsoil, with rocks protruding, covered with kunai and other grasses. Forest covers the surrounding hills, which rise to 6,000'/8,000'.

DIARY.

- January 23rd Ex Wau per motor vehicle to Forestry Nursery, 15 minutes. To WANDUMI 15 mins. Census and tax. To KAISINIK, 1 hour. Census and Tax. Overnight.
- January 24th Ex KAISINIK to KWEMBU, 1 hour up KWEMBU Creek. Census and Tax. To WURA BUNG Rest house, via KAISINIK, 2 1/2 hours. Overnight.
- January 25th To WURA WURA, one hour. Census and Tax. Returned to WURA BUNG. Overnight.
- January 26th Mr. K. Walters, A.D.O returned to Wau. To WINIMA, 30 mins. Census and Tax. 15 mins to ILAURU. Census and Tax. Overnight at WURA BUNG 15 mins.
- January 27th Patrol gear to KAISINIK road head. Patrol to BIAWEN, 1 hour Census and Tax. To KAISINIK, 2 hours. To Wau per motor transport.

End of Diary.

Possibly the development of the Waga Waga Division may act as a  
NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received in all villages. A small "sing  
sing" and prayer was the usual ceremony met by the patrol upon  
entering a village. Two fowls and a set of arrows were presented by  
the villagers around WARA BUNG. The disturbances which took place  
earlier in the month are apparently regarded as over and on the way to  
being forgotten.

The Division is in the unfortunate position of being on the  
route of patrols to four other Divisions (KAIWA, YAMAP/NOTE/MISSIM,  
BIARU and KARBEBA). The small population is a little tired of carrying  
for patrols to the other Division often at short notice. Following  
discussions with the people, it is recommended that

- 1) Ample notice be sent in advance of all pending patrols.

- 2) The villagers of WANDUMI, KWEMBU and KAISINIK be used  
to carry to WARA BUNG or BIAWEN, and from WARA BUNG or BIAWEN to  
KAISINIK on the return of patrols from outside the Division. The  
villagers of WINIMA, ILAURU, WURA WURA and BIAWEN be responsible  
for carrying to the other Divisions and return to WARA BUNG or BIAWEN.  
For patrols within the Division these villagers carry to KAISINIK.

The BIANGAI people have been noted for some time as  
unambitious and with little interest in the future. They have settled  
into a rut, obtaining all they need from the sale of garden produce  
at the Native Market, Wau.

A number of small complaints were made to the patrol which  
were settled amicably. A number of complaints were made against  
KOWAS of BIARU, who was mining on the KWEMBU Creek, and has maintained  
his house, gardens and family there after obtaining work in Wau. These  
will be settled in Wau. The Village Officials of WINIMA complain  
that the female PANGALE/KOWJA disregards their advice, and the advice  
of previous officers in continually going to Wau to see Constable  
LAI TOM. She is now pregnant by him, and the villagers desire that  
LAI TOM leave the force and settle at WINIMA. However, LAI TOM has a  
wife and family in the Sepik.

The pending eclipse of the sun was explained in all villages  
and the situation is satisfactory.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a) Subsistence Farming.

No change is noted in methods of subsistence farming.

Both at KWEMBU and WURA WURA pigs have been obtained from  
Mr. Hurrell, Wau, with the intention of breeding. They are being  
well cared for, and should improve the local stock.

(b) Cash Cropping.

The people obtain most of their cash from the sale of  
vegetables and other produce at the Native Market, Wau. The importance  
of this avenue should not be disregarded. However, this field has  
little chance of expansion, and for the future increased development  
of the area, some other avenue of obtaining cash will have to be  
developed.

Some reasonable coffee plots were seen, these being a little  
over twenty two and a half thousand trees in the area (25 per person).  
This is the result of much pressure and assistance from this office  
and the Department of Agriculture over the last five years. All  
villages have communal gardens, each person being responsible for one  
or two rows of trees. Individual gardens are small and generally  
insignificant.

study the development of the Upper Water Division as a whole. The District have regard to the various primitive and those who have been in the main, really, people of the area.

The people are in a far better position to improve their lives (contact, transport, socialisation etc.) than many other but until they gain some enthusiasm, little development economically or otherwise can be expected from the Division.

#### SCHOOLS

Lutheran Mission Kindergarten are found in most of the villages. With the presence of the Administration School at KAIKAIKAI, and the number of children at Presbyterian and other, the education situation is satisfactory.

In my opinion a part of the lethargic attitude of the area towards development is partly due to the attitude of some persons towards education. There is a feeling that they can do little until they can speak English, and they apparently expect an automatic advancement to take place when sufficient children have been educated.

It was pointed out that education without economic development and hard work on the part of the parents is next to useless.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The KAIKAIKAI people are within 15 minutes of all weather motor road over the Bido River.

The vehicular road to KAIKAIKAI will be opened permanently with the completion of the bridge over Crystal Creek, a little over 2 miles from KAIKAIKAI.

Walking tracks are good.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villagers are satisfactory, some surrounded by shrubs, trees and grass.

A list of Village Officials is attached. The only outstanding official is Parawant Juhai NERGA.

#### CENSUS AND TAX

Census figures reveal a natural increase of 26 (34 births, 8 deaths), including migrations, an increase of 31 to a total population of 273, a percentage increase of 3.7%.

There has been a drop in the number of males in the 16-25 years group absent at work from 90 to 73. Most are employed in Wax or Lac, with a few, especially from BIAWENG, in Port Moresby.

The practice of sending children to the mother's village "to look after the mother's land", and the ease with which children can migrate after both parents die makes for a little extra work with census taking. It was found that some infants of one-two years were "migrating" when in fact they would not leave their parents for a number of years. It was pointed out that a name should only appear in a village census if the person was in fact living in that village.

#### MISSION

The Lutheran Mission is quite strong in the area, which is recalled from Gurakor. The Missionary has been explaining the pending eclipse of the sun, and together with explanations given by this patrol, the people appear satisfied with the situation.

Possibly the development of the Upper Watut Division may act as a stimulator. The Biangai's have regarded the Watutsas primitive and those who have been in the Watut recently spoke in awe of the large healthy gardens in the area.

The people are in a far better position to improve themselves (contact, transport, sophistication etc.) than many others but until they gain some enthusiasm, little development economically or otherwise can be expected from the Division.

#### EDUCATION.

Lutheran Mission Kindergartens are found in almost all villages. With the presence of the Administration School at KAISINIK, and the numbers of children at Dregerhafen and Lae, the education situation is satisfactory.

In my opinion a part of the lethargic attitude in the area towards development is partly due to the attitude of some persons towards education. There is a feeling that they can do little until they can speak English, and they apparently expect an automatic advancement to take place when sufficient children have been educated.

It was pointed out that education without economic development and hard work on the part of the parents is next to useless.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The WANDUAI people are within 15 minutes of all weather Forestry road over the Bulolo River.

The vehicular road to KAISINIK will be opened permanently with the completion of the bridge over Crystal Creek, a little over  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from KAISINIK.

Walking tracks are good.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages are satisfactory, some surrounded by shrubs, trees and grass.

A list of Village Officials is attached. The only outstanding official is Paramount Lulua NINGA.

#### CENSUS AND TAX.

Census figures reveal a natural increase of 26 (34 births, 8 deaths), including migrations, an increase of 31 to a total population of 873, a percentage increase of 3.7%.

There has been a drop in the number of males in the 16-45 years group absent at work from 90 to 73. Most are employed in Wau or Lae, with a few, especially from BIAWENG, in Port Moresby.

The practice of sending children to the mother's village "to look after the mother's land", and the ease with which children can migrate after both parents die makes for a little extra work with census taking. It was found that some infants of one-two years were "migrating" when in fact they would not leave their parents for a number of years. It was pointed out that a name should only appear in a village census if the person was in fact living in that village.

#### MISSION.

The Lutheran Mission is quite strong in the area, which is patrolled from Gurakor. The Missionary has been explaining the pending eclipse of the sun, and together with explanations given by this patrol, the people appear satisfied with the situation.

CONCLUSION.

ASSEMBLY The situation is satisfactory, though stable. The people are ready to drift with the tide, and until they gain some enthusiasm for progress, little can be done for them, or expected from them, other than what has been achieved at present.

The general situation is good, minor cases being seen, but no serious cases.

The obvious presence of S.D., especially at FINESTON, warrants early investigation by the Department of Public Health. A number of cases are being treated at Fineston, and another died at sea two days after the completion of the voyage.

*W.P. Whitehead*

One mother died in childbirth at W.P. WHITEHEAD, member of parents hold booklets from the Coast - Patrol Officer Grade I the road head fortnightly, however, the people do not appear over interested in the service.

*W.P. Whitehead*  
W.P. WHITEHEAD,  
Patrol Officer Grade I

APPENDIX "A".

HEALTH.

The general situation is good, minor sores being seen, but no serious cases. The mother apparently has equal rights with those of her neighbors. This warrants further investigation.

The obvious presence of T.B., especially at BIAWENG warrants early investigation by the Department of Public Health. A number of cases are being treated at Finschhafen, and another died at Wau two days after the completion of the patrol.

One mother died in childbirth at WURA WURA. A number of parents hold booklets from the Infant Welfare Sister, who visits the road head fortnightly, however, the people do not appear over interested in the service.

*[Signature]*  
Patrol Officer Grade I

*[Signature]*  
P. WHITEHEAD.  
Patrol Officer Grade I



a

APPENDIX "B".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Ownership of land is more complicated in the Biangai than most other areas. A male child can claim ownership of both the mothers and the fathers land. The mother apparently has equal rights with those of her brothers though this warrants further investigation.

*P. Whitehead*  
P. WHITEHEAD.  
Patrol Officer Grade I

APPENDIX "C".

POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Sgt.	MARAI	3042	
Const.	GEBURA	6444	
	GUBIA	6915	
	MOMONE	8758	
	TEI	8315	
	BAUG	10866	)
	BASU	6482	)
	EKU'	10233	)

From Lao Detachment

All carried out their duties well, and Sgt. MARAI was of assistance.

*F. Whitehead*  
 F. WHITEHEAD.  
Patrol Officer Grade I

Patrol WAU 5/1961-62  
BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX 'D'

SHOT GUNS WITHIN THE BIANGAI DIVISION

The following shot guns were inspected,  
together with the appropriate Special Arms Permits.

VILLAGE	PERSON & TAX CENSUS No.	SHOT GUN NUMBER	PERMIT NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
Wandum1	KORIMENG/PAU-OLAP 167	AT4008	24727	8/1/1963
"	NAIU/YAMU 329	AT4008	(Nalu was absent with his permit)	
KAISINIK	NINGA/YAMUNG 1	27564	24697	13/11/1962
KWEMBU	KAWA/YAWA 76	20062	10473	29/5/1962
WURA WURA	AIYAKH/KYLIMBU 327	21138	10729	5/10/1962

*P. Whitehead*  
P. Whitehead  
Patrol Officer

Patrol WAU 5/1961-62  
BIANGAI DIVISION

APPENDIX 'E'

APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL ARMS PERMITS

The law and policy concerning S.A.Ps was explained in every village. The following persons applied for S.A.Ps, with the agreement of their fellow villagers who were assembled for census.

WANDUMI VILLAGE:-

LW55/44 SARA/SAWUBU of WANDUMI, ex-member of R.P.& N.G.C.,  
P/T paid on T/R 40570 of 23/1/62.

LW55/219 YANDU/GISABU of WANDUMI, had S.A.P.,  
T/R 40579 of 23/1/62

Village elders individually agreed to above -

Lulnai YEMIDI

Tul Tul KOWINA

YAUWI/KWE

KAU-UMO/SOBI (Mission leader)

KAWA/KAIWARU

KAISINIK VILLAGE:-

LW49/14 YAUWA/KIPEI,

Village elders individually agreed to above -  
Paramount Lulnai NINGA  
NALU (Mission leader)

WURA WURA VILLAGE:-

LW54/41 KAWIABU/KAIYA

LW54/426 GWIEBU/BABIA

Village elders individually agreed to above applicants -

Lulnai KOMU/WAU

Tul Tul KAUWA/BABIA

PARO/LEWAI (Mission leader)

WINIMA VILLAGE:-

LW52/1 NABILAI/KCRUIA

Village elders individually agreed to above applicants -

Lulnai YAIWA/KAUWEIGU

Tul Tul KOCUA/YAUWI

YIADRU VILLAGE:-

LW53/112 KILIMBU/YOWA

LW53/50 YAUWIA/NALU

Village elders individually agreed to above application -

Lulnai YABI

Tul Tul NALU

YAWING (Mission leader)

YAUWA (Teacher)

BIAWENG VILLAGE:-

LW51/130 NALU/TANGARO (Tul Tul)

LW51/303 RARCBU/WANU

LW51/344 MABIA/MOLU

Village elders individually agreed to above applications -

Lulnai KOINI

Tul Tul NALU

GWENSING (Mission)

KULU

*P. Whitehead*  
P. Whitehead  
Patrol Officer

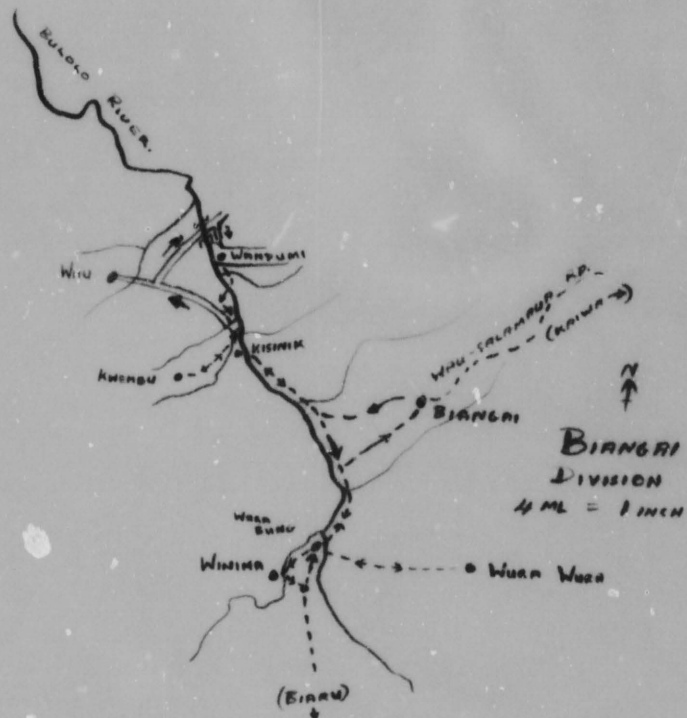
Patrol WAU 5/1961/62  
BIANGAI CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX 'F'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	NAME
WANDUMI	Lulnai YEMIDI/YAUWA Tultul KOWINA/YANGAGLE
KAISINIK	Paramount Lulnai NINGA/YAMUNG
KWEMBU	Lulnai YARUA/KOMANDA Tultul KUMBABA/KAU-A
WURA WURA	Lulnai KOMU/WAU Tultul KAUWA/BABIA
WINIMA	Lulnai YAIBA/KAUWEIGU Tultul KOGUA/YAUWI
ILAUURU	Lulnai YABI/KWIA Tultul NALU/YABI
BIAWENG	Lulnai KOINI/KAMBU Tultul NALU/TANGARO

P. Whitehead  
Patrol Officer.



Amount  
Returned  
Store

U.G. 1897



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MOROBE** ..... Report No. **6**, WAU 61/62

Patrol Conducted by..... **W.L. Smith Patrol Officer.**.....

Area Patrolled..... **Menyamya to Aseki to Wau.**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... **1 R.P. & N.G.C.**.....

Duration—From...**7**.../**3**.../19.62 to...**16**.../**3**.../19.62.

Number of Days..... **10**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../**9**.../19.61.

Medical ...../**2**.../19.62.

Map Reference..... **Wa. 4 mile Strat. series.**.....

Objects of Patrol..... **Transfer, Familiarisation, Investigate allegations against Lutheran Mission, Routine Administration.**.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/4 1962

*[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 ....

popula

MIGRA	
in	
M	F



DA:RS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/6/28 ✓  
1/17/16

JUL 1962

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 1-2-13

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

13th July, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PATROL POST ASEKI.

I am pleased to note by your 67-6-28 of the 10th July, 1962, that funds will be made available this financial year for the establishment of the Patrol Post at Aseki.

Assistant District Officer, Wau has arranged for a patrol to the KAPAU and KABU Divisions commencing 25th July. This patrol will be flown into Aseki and will use Aseki as a Base Camp.

I would be pleased if you would let me know whether the total funds estimated for against Vote 11-2-5 in my 28-1-2 of the 15th January, 1962, namely £1,250, are being made available.

I would be pleased if you could let me know as soon as possible when the funds will be provided so that preparatory work may commence during the forthcoming patrol to the area.

*Dealt with  
on 1-17-16.  
C. 20  
7*

(D.N. ASHTON)  
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
W A U.



opula

MIGRAI

67-6-28



67-6-28

10th July, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
P.O. Box 100, Lae, W.P.

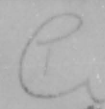
PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1961/62 - MAF

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I agree there is little point in endeavouring to persist in solving long problems until such time as an Officer can give it full attention.

I am pleased to note the attitude of the people is so satisfactory with the exception of one dissentient group.

Funds will be made available to assist in the completion of a Patrol Post at ABEKI during this financial year.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered by the accompanying memoranda.

  
(W.R. DISHON)  
A/Director.

opula

67.6.28 ✓



TJL/CMcG.

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.

13th April, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - WAU NO.6 - 1961/62.

...  
Attached is a copy of the above report submitted by Mr. W.L. Smith, Patrol Officer, together with covering comments from Assistant District Officer, Wau.

Mr. Smith was on transfer from Menyamya to Wau, and it was considered a good opportunity for him to proceed through the Aseki area to check on the present attitude of the people in the area. It would appear that the area is reasonably quiet at present, and as stated by the Assistant District Officer, there is little point in endeavouring to assist in solving the land disputes until an Officer is permanently stationed at Aseki.

*complete*

New funds in the sum of £1250 have been applied for to establish the Aseki Patrol Post in the next financial year, so it is hoped to have the Post manned in the near future. The request for a visit from an Education Officer has been passed to the District Education Officer for action, and the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

*J. Leabeater*  
(J. LEABEATER)  
a/District Officer.

...  
Attach:

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

opula

67-1-4

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
23rd March, 1962.

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

PATROL REPORT WAU -- NO. 6 OF 1961/62.

The attached report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer W.L. Smith is forwarded to you for your information and comments.

The main purpose of the patrol was the transfer of Mr. Smith from Menyama to Wau for duty and the opportunity was taken to have the officer visit the Aseki area and deal with routine matters at that centre.

My only instructions to him were advised by radiogram.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Boundary and land disputes will continue to be a problem in the Aseki area for some considerable time and the number of disputes involved is so great that I cannot foresee the Native Lands Commissioner entering this area in the foreseeable future. It would be pointless for the Native Lands Commissioner to decide only one or two claims in the area and leave the remaining claims that would no doubt be lodged, undecided.

The only solution that I foresee for the problem will be that the land disputes will have to be heard in the Court for Native Affairs and usufructuary rights determined. Due to the distance of the Aseki area from the Sub-District Office, I do not desire to become involved in determining usufructuary rights as I consider that we would not be in a position to exercise the control and supervision that would be required to ensure that the decision of the Court would be observed. To make decisions on usufructuary rights that were not observed would be no closer to solving the problem and in my opinion would be bad tactics and would weaken the respect of the people for the Administration.

Therefore, I submit that whilst the people do not become involved in actual fighting over land boundaries that the matter be allowed to remain as it is until such time as an Officer can be stationed at Aseki.

The establishment of a Patrol Post at Aseki is most essential and should be undertaken in the near future. The people have seen Native Affairs Officers establish themselves at the Aseki airstrip since 1957 and to all intents and purposes preparing to establish the Patrol Post. However, after a short period they have departed with no indication of when the Post would be established.

Previous correspondence has adequately covered the importance of establishing this post and the associated problems of the area and the population that would be served. In particular your comments on Special Report - Aseki Airstrip (memo 67.2.3 of 27.4.61) and the Director's memo 4-7-8 of 3.5.61 indicate that the position is well known, however, may I again point out that the early establishment of this Patrol Post is most essential for the advancement of this area.

Access by patrols operating out of Wau is not good and the area has only been subjected to yearly patrols and in my opinion to achieve lasting results this area should be consolidated with active patrolling from the Patrol Post at Aseki. We are not close to the people and it is only the more urgent problems that they bring to Wau as the fact that they have at least three days hard walking, certainly deters them from seeking attention for their minor problems.

MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission is very active in the area and I am pleased to see that there was no foundation in the alleged complaint that cult objects were destroyed in the sight of women and children. It is a natural reaction on the part of fight leaders to still try and retain their control over the people, when they see them adopting the mission teaching.

EDUCATION.

May the District Education Officer be advised of the request for an Education Officer to visit the area.

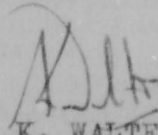
ASEKI AIRSTRIP.

I have already recommended to you under cover of my 4.1.1 of 6th February, 1962 that fertilizer be purchased from the aerodrome maintenance funds, and supplied to Aseki to improve the growth of grass on the airstrip surface.

CONCLUSION.

I am satisfied with general conditions in the area. However, I cannot foresee any great improvement in advancement of the area until such time as a Patrol Post can be established.

Claim for camping allowance attached.

  
K. WALTERS.  
Assistant District Officer.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1

WLS.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
20th March, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

WAU PATROL NO. 6 OF 61/62.

MENYAMYA - ASEKI - WAU .

I have to report that I have conducted a patrol from Menyamya to Wau, spending five days at ASEKI en route.

Officer Conducting : W.L. SMITH P.O.

Personnel Accompanying : Const. 1/C WAENGO  
for 7 days.

Duration : 7-3-62 to 16-3-62  
10 days

Last Patrol : D.N.A. September, 1961  
P.H.D February, 1962.

Objects : Transfer of writer.  
Familiarisation.  
Investigation allegations against  
Lutheran Mission  
Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was of a special nature insofar as one of the prime aims was to investigate allegations against the Lutheran Missionary at Aseki. (My 50-1-1 of 19th March, 1962 refers.)

It also provided an opportunity for me to become familiar with the Aseki area of the Wau Sub-District to which I have been transferred.

March, 1962.

Wednesday 7th Departed Menyanya 11.30 a.m. 4 hours up WAPI Valley to SIKWONG Rest House.

Thursday 8th Departed SIKWONG 8 a.m. 3 hours to top of divide, overlooking general Aseki area. Further 3 1/2 hours to Aseki. Track well graded throughout. Word sent for all local Village Officials and elders to attend meeting tomorrow.

Friday 9th At Aseki. Discussions with Rev. Eidam. Inspection of Airstrip and Mission Station. Discussions with Village Officials and elders from ASEKI, WINDOWI, UNOAMNA, HAMO, POIYU, KOKI OIWA and PEISU.

Saturday 10th At Aseki. Formal talks with the people of the above villages. p.m. Informal discussions regards land problems, economic development and the establishment of a Patrol Post at Aseki.

Sunday 11th At Aseki. Observed.

Monday 12th At Aseki. Visited gold workings near WINDOWI village. Spoke to people concerned. returned Aseki p.m. Further discussions with local people.

Tuesday 13th At Aseki. Final discussions with Lulu of OIWA. Inspection of Aid Post.

Wednesday 14th Departed Aseki 8 a.m. 7 hours on good track to KOBAKINI. Discussions with people.

Thursday 15th Departed KOBAKINI 8 a.m. 6 hours on good track to IKIAUA Rest House. Discussions with people.

Friday 16th Departed IKIAUA 8 a.m. 4 1/2 hours to Slate Creek. Land Rover to Wau.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The trouble over the ownership of ground which was the subject of Wau Patrol No. 3 of 61/62, is still foremost in the people's minds. They do, however, appear to be letting it rest for the time being anyway.

There were no complaints concerning ground during my stay at Aseki, but this does not mean that they do not still exist.

I do not agree that the people are so pre-occupied with ground matters that economic progress is being retarded. However, it will be necessary to do something about these squabbles before cash cropping of an economic nature is introduced.

Appart from these disputes I found the people friendly and willing to enter into discussions.

Being unable to make a definite statement regarding the posting of a Native Affairs Officer to Aseki I thought it better not to say anything to the people about it. However, the people themselves brought the matter up at every opportunity. With the exception of a dissentient group in Aseki Village everyone was very anxious to know when an officer would be posted there. Statements made to me indicated a certain disappointment amongst the people. They were under the impression that the completion of the Airstrip would mean the establishment of a Patrol Post.

I think it is necessary to inform these people when and if they can expect an officer to be posted to Aseki.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Those seen varied from very good with a considerable influence over their people to those whose only sign of authority is the hat they wear.

KAI'AI'ATU, Luluai of HAMO and AGAIYUNGO of CIWA both impressed me as being capable pro-Administration leaders of their people.

TRACKS.

The tracks travelled on throughout were well graded and cleared.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers and all payments were made in cash.

MISSIONS.

My 50-1-1 of 19th March, 1962 covers the unfounded charges against the Lutheran Mission at Aseki.

Rev. Eidam the Missionary in charge was most co-operative during my stay.

As the people were not seen in their villages it was hard to judge just what effect the Mission has had on the people. It appears, however, that there is an increasing acceptance of Mission teachings.

EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission native teachers asked if it would be possible for an Education Officer to visit them and advise them of any techniques that may improve their standard of teaching.

ASEKI AIRSTRIP.

The grass covering on the airstrip could probably be improved by treating with fertilizer.

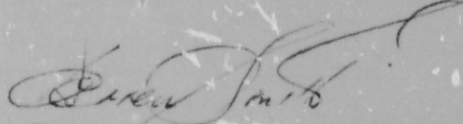
The Lutheran Mission already made a few bags available.

CONCLUSION.

As the patrol did not visit villages in a routine manner further information than has been given was not gathered.

My stay at Aseki did, however, enable me to meet the people and should help me in future patrols of the area.

There were no untoward incidents.

  
W.L. SMITH.  
Patrol Officer - Grade 1.



COPY

DISTROFF

MENYAMYA.

16	13	FOR	SMITH	PROCEED
TO	WAU	VIA	ASEKI	REMAINING
ASEKI	ONE	WEEK	DEALING	WITH
ROUTINE	ADMINISTRATION	MATTERS	THENCE	BY
RECOGNISED	WALKING	TRACK	TO	SLATE
CREEK	STOP	ADVISE	TIME	ARRIVAL
SLATE	CREEK	TRANSPORT	WILL	BE
ARRANGED	STOP	ARRANGE	TRANSFER	PERSONAL
EFFECTS	THROUGH	LAE		

DISTROFF.

Assistant District Officer,  
KW/DM. 23/2/62.

*H.Q. Copy*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 7 of 1961/62. WAU

Patrol Conducted by W.L. Smith Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper Watut Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

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

Duration—From 2/4/1962 to 19/4/1962 & 27/4/1962.

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1961.

Medical 2/3/1962

Map Reference WAU 4 ml. Strat. Series.

Objects of Patrol Observe on Local Government potential. Advise on personal tax. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESBY.~~ KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

*6/6/1962*

*[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 .....

Amount Returned to Store

popul

JMcC.LBX

MIGRAT	
In	
M	F

67-6-34

25th July, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Morobe District,  
LAB.

PATROL REPORT - WAU No.7/1961-62

In the terms of the Patrol Instructions, "Observe and Report" and the introduction to Circular Instruction 304, Mr. Smith seems to have gone a bit further than he might have.

Of course, his instructions re the village in the vicinity of Leklu were quite clear but this hardly seemed the time to widely canvass the peoples attitude to Local Government.

Specially is that so in this particular case, partly because of the small population (some 3,170 in the Census Division) and the low income. It is still low even allowing for the quite marked development of coffee. If we are conservative and say a possible tax rate of £1 is feasible, a Council could expect something between £700 and £800 a year as revenue.

Local Government extension in the area would also need to consider the possibility of more than one Census Division joining together in a Council. Hard and persuasive talking might be necessary to achieve this and, for the present at least, even this approach might not be politic.

I doubt that a poor physique and a relatively high incidence of sickness necessarily implies a complete apathy towards progress.

I do not think that sending some intelligent observers to witness the operation of an advanced Council can do much harm. The upper Watut are not so backward if they can plant up about 140,000 coffee trees in a few years.

Unwise interference with a little cult activity often tends to drive it underground. Mr. Smith adopted the right attitude in this instance.

We, too, have status symbols, so it is not surprising that the natives regard a shot gun as being one. In most cases the cost of the weapon and ammunition will in itself control the destruction of wild life.

Officers of this Department have to face a real difficulty in gaining amicable contact and the trust of the native people. Similarly, few in Australia could be

voluntarily talked into any political or economic activity by the local gendarmarie even if it was for their own good.

Thank you for the report and especially for your comprehensive and cogent commentary.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67-6-34 ✓

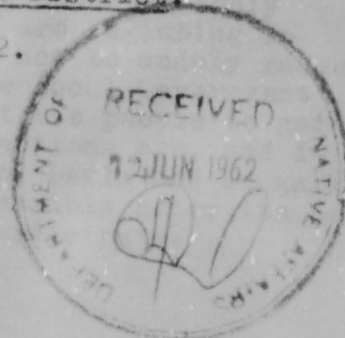
TJL:RES TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-

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

6th June, 1962.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KOMEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 7  
OF 1961/1962.

Attached is a copy of the above report submitted  
by Mr. W. L. Smith, Patrol Officer.

No covering comments were received from the  
Assistant District Officer, as he proceeded on patrol at  
the time the report was submitted and, to avoid further  
delay, the report was forwarded.

Delay in submitting this report was occasioned  
by the Officer being sent out on another task shortly after  
his return.

Comments on the Report are as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is pleasing to note that this group is taking  
an increasing interest in development. They have been a very  
backward people and, though opportunities for advancement have  
existed, for many years they did not indicate any willingness  
to participate. Despite years of relatively close contact,  
the degree of literacy has been very low in this area, even  
the number of Pidgin speakers being very small, with the natural  
result that their comprehension of what has gone on through-  
out other parts of the Territory is very limited.

They were very reticent towards the Administration  
endeavours to assist them, generally showing a complete apathy  
towards progress, though much of this may have been attribut-  
able to a generally poor physique and relatively high incidence  
of sickness.

Provision has not been made for their inclusion in  
the Council system within the next five years but, if their  
economic development progresses at the rate anticipated by  
this report, the position will need to be reviewed. Present  
commitments are such that I cannot envisage a start being  
made in that area within the next 2 years. Their attitude to-  
wards Councils is not unusual, many other more advanced groups  
express their inadequacy when initial approaches are made. The  
"atuts have a history of "cargo cult" attitude but, over the  
past few years it has been dormant, possibly due to an improve-  
ment in their general inferiority outlook, which could have been  
induced by their inability to successfully compete in employ-  
ment and other fields (e.g. gold mining) with neighbouring an-

*Handwritten notes:*  
Kome  
Ko-ma  
Koma

*Handwritten notes:*  
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Confidential  
Koma

foreign groups. They should have provided a ready labour force for many nearby private enterprise undertakings, but have been so poorly regarded as workers that employers were not interested.

Propaganda of Councils should be disseminated by word of mouth by each patrol to the area to impress on them the activity being undertaken elsewhere in the Territory, but it is not considered that representatives should be selected at this stage to visit other Councils, as this could probably create the wrong impression. These people are beginning to come into the light but the process should not be unduly rushed. The proposed formation of the Mumeng Native Local Government Council will provide a nearby example for these people to gain some appreciation of what the Council's functions are, and it is planned to include the villages of Latep, Leklu and Dengalu in the aforementioned Council, as soon as possible after its formation, providing they are willing to participate.

Economic Organization.

Regarding the above, it is agreed that a bridge across the Watut would be well worth while and this is being made the subject of a separate memorandum to the District Commissioner for possible inclusion in a future Works Programme.

The economic potential of some 60 tons of coffee annually at present, warrants consideration being given to this project. In discussing the marketing of coffee, the District Agricultural Officer advised that the Agricultural Officer at Wau organizes periodic buying excursions to this area but that other arrangements are in train to establish continuity of marketing. It is hoped to provide an Auxiliary Division Officer, who will be stationed at Slate Creek, with an advance of money, to make regular purchases of the coffee. The people will need to assist by providing storage facilities and, later, when the coffee production is more regularized, a Rural Progress Society will be commenced as a preliminary step to the establishing of a Co-operative Society, which is being done elsewhere in the District.

Tax.

It is noted that there is "no likelihood of resistance to the collection of tax", which augurs well for the first tax collections, due to be carried out shortly, this area having been included for taxation purposes this year.

Special Arms Permits and Trade Stores.

The lists of Special Arms Permits held and Native people operating under trading licences, clearly indicate the advances made in the economic development of the area. There is definitely a prestige factor involved in the ownership of shot guns, but the same applies to many other introduced wants, such as the ownership of vehicles, pressure lamps, coffee hullers, churches, etc., and this desire for material possessions is one of the basic requirements for furthering the growth of the indigenous economy.

MISSIONS.

It is regrettable that village friction is developing as a result of the operation of two diverse Mission bodies in the area. The New Tribes Mission had a rather free reign in their operations for some time but the Lutheran Mission commenced to make up for their neglect of this area, some two years ago, with

*They will come to see Mumeng Council + should be any of the*

*Report. believe as back ward*

*Same in an*

*About time the Lutheran Mission*

*had come approach they need more*

the opening of their Station at Aseki. The obvious intention was to limit the extension of the other Mission's activities, the latter having already made attempts to extend their influence to the Kapau/Kabu Area.

One of the main reasons, in my opinion, for the many years of harmonious relationships between the Administration, Mission and Native people in this District, has been the singularity of Mission activities and, though some attempts have been made by other Missions to enter the local field, they have generally proved unsuccessful.

LAND DISPUTE.

The information on this subject does not indicate whether the MANKI and PELENKWA people are or are not in agreement on their common boundary. If there is no dispute between these two groups as to the KAFPOKAYE (PAKAMI) Creek being this boundary, then the LEKLU's would not appear to have any claim to the disputed land. The decision that this was the boundary was given only six months after the LEKLU people arranged the purchase of an area of land from the MANKI people. They were then apparently informed that they were to move back to the other side of the "mark", but have not apparently done so. The description of the purchase area requires an accompanying map to be of any use in clarifying what is involved in the dispute. The Assistant District Officer is being requested to further investigate the matter, providing this information and, if necessary, referring the dispute to the Native Lands Commissioner in the usual form.

The Report is quite informative and is further evidence of Mr. Smith's ability to observe and impart information gained in the course of his duties. It is this type of Report which I consider of most value, as, from it, the reader may gain a ready appreciation of the situation applying in that particular area.

The Report has been shown to the District Commissioner and the relevant extracts forwarded to various Departments.

*Leabwater*  
(J. J. LEABWATER)  
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
W A U.

Mr. W. L. Smith,  
W A U.

*Handwritten notes in left margin:*  
This is my own  
...  
Allowed to ...  
...  
Kafpokaye  
...  
may ...  
...  
English  
...  
Miss ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W. A. U.

Morobe District.  
30th March, 1962.

Mr. W.L. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W. A. U.

WAU PATROL NO. 7 OF 1961/62.

This will confirm my verbal instructions to you to proceed to the Upper Watut Census Division of the Wau Sub-District and carry out a patrol of that area.

You are required to depart from Wau on Monday 2nd April, 1962 by transport which will be made available and you will proceed to Slate Creek where you will commence your patrol. I require you to return to Wau by the 19th April, 1962.

Obtain an escort of two members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary from the Officer in Charge, Police Station Wau, to accompany your patrol.

Draw sufficient rations and trade items from the store to cover the duration of your patrol and also take £50 patrol advance from the Sub-District Cash Office for the payment of carriers etc.

The main purpose of your patrol will be to observe and report on the Local Government potential of the area. I do not require you to carry out a full survey of the area but you should be guided by Department of Native Affairs Circular Instruction No. 304 and submit to me a report of whether the potential of the area warrants a full scale Local Government survey being made.

You are not required to collect Personal Tax on this patrol but you will instruct the people of their obligations to pay personal tax and that it will be collected by a patrol later in the year.

Census revision will not be necessary as this will be done when personal tax is collected. Please check on all Special Arms Permits, and for any further applications for Special Arms Permits, please deal with them in accordance with the District Officer's standing instructions.

Inspect all Trade Stores for current licences and observe and report on their methods of trading.

Please attend to all routine matters in which you have jurisdiction and do not hesitate to report back to me any matter that you are not familiar with.

It will not be necessary for you to inspect all coffee plots or mining activities in the area as this Census Division receives good attention from the Department of Agriculture, Stock



and Fisheries and the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines. However, you should make every effort to stimulate the interests of the people in economic development and advancement.

The lower Watut villages in the vicinity of Leklu may be incorporated in the proposed Local Government Council to be established in the Mument Sub-District and I would appreciate advice as to the reactions of the people on this matter please.

*What people? upper Watut  
or lower?*

On the completion of your patrol, transport will be made available to return to Wau.

*K. Walters for K. W.*  
K. WALTERS.  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-

WLS.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Murube District.  
15th May, 1962.

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

WAU PATROL NO. 1 OF 1962.

UPPER WATUT CENSUS DIVISION.

I have to report that I have conducted a patrol  
to the Upper Watut Census Division of the Wau Sub-District.

Patrol Conducted by

W.L. SMITH, P.O.

Patrol Accompanied by

2 Members of the  
R.F. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol

2-4-62 to 19-4-62 &  
27-4-62.

19 days.

Objects of Patrol

Observe on Local Government  
potential. Advise the  
people of obligations to  
pay personal tax.  
Attempt to stimulate interest  
in Economic Development.  
Routine Administration.

W.L. SMITH.

Patrol Officer - Grade I

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited all the villages in the Upper Watut Census Division, with the exception of GUMI, NAUTE and DENGALU. Representatives of GUMI and NAUTI attended the general gatherings held at HAWATE, IKYAUUA and OTIBANDA, the objects of the patrol were explained to some DENGALU men at BULOLO.

It became immediately apparent that these people had never thought of Local Government in relation to themselves. Introductory talks on Local Government were therefore given, and even though Local Government potential is considered poor, this patrol did, I think, manage to make these people aware of their insularity. With continued propaganda, however, I am of the opinion that greater interest in Local Government can be engendered.

DIARY.

April, 1962.

Monday 2nd.

Departed Wau am. by Land Rover for Bulolo thence Gold and Power Limited at Slate Creek. Proceeded on foot to ANDORORA 1 1/2 hours. Talks with Officials and elders of the Slate Creek area. Objects of the patrol explained and program drawn up. Late pm. discussions with ANDORORA Village people. Village inspection.

Tuesday 3rd.

Departed ANDORORA 8 am. 1 1/2 hours to PARORORA. Formal talks with villagers. pm. Village inspection and informal talks. Basic business procedures explained to Trade Store owner.

Wednesday 4th.

Departed for HAWATA 1 hour. Discussions and Village inspection. 10 mts. to HAWATA/ IKYAUUA Rest House. Carriers changed. Further 10 mts. to IKYAUUA Village. Discussions and village inspection. Proceeded to MENYI 1 hour. Talks and discussions with people of MENYI and IMAKANATA, inspection of both villages.

Thursday 5th.

Departed MENYI for KIETA 1 hr. Formal and informal talks with people. Village inspection.

Friday 6th.

Returned to HAWATA/ IKYAUUA Rest House 3/4 hour from KIETA. Talks and visit to coffee "factory".

Saturday 7th.

At HAWATA/IKYAUUA Rest House. General gathering of representatives, from all Slate Creek Villages. Reiteration of talks given during the week, concerning Local Government and Taxation. Discussion invited little response.

Sunday 8th.

Observed at HAWATA/IKYAUUA.

Monday 9th.

Departed for PARORORA 1 hour. Carriers changed then on to AGAGANDA further hour. Discussions and Village inspection. Response, health and village poorest so far.

Tuesday 10th.

Proceeded to SAPANDA 4 mts. a most enthusiastic response for the patrol. People responsive to talks excellent.

Wednesday 11th. 2 hour 30 mts. to WAMBI/KAUMANGA. Discussions interrupted by torrential rain. Continued at night. Bessie is only fair.

Thursday 12th. Both villages inspected. Proceeded to OTIBANDA Rest House 2 hour 30 mts. to WAIGANDA/YOKUA. Village in good order. Lengthy talks with people. Returned to OTIBANDA.

Friday 13th. To TOTOKIA 30 mts. Discussions with WATCAU and village-ns. Village excellent. Returned to OTIBANDA and general gathering of representatives from all OTIBANDA area villages with the exception of ACAGANDA. People much more responsive than in the Slate Creek area, and contributed quite a lot to the discussions.

Saturday 14th. Proceeded to YAUWIPU, Village excellent. Discussions. Further 1 1/2 hours to MANKI. Heavy rain pm. Talks at night with Officer G.

Sunday 15th. At MANKI. Talks and village inspection, village poor, suggested repairs to several houses.

Monday 16th. Departed MANKI 7.30. 3 1/2 hours to LATEF on bush track. Carriers changed half way. Talks to assembled villagers. Village very clean. Further talks at night.

Tuesday 17th. 30 mts. to LEXLU Hamlet via Golden Pines Limited. Carriers changed further 1 hour to LEXLU. Talks with people and village inspection.

Wednesday 18th. At LEXLU. Interviewed people from PELANKWA Village MUMENG Sub-District regards longstanding dispute with LEXLU over ground.

Thursday 19th. Returned to LEXLU Hamlet 15 mts. Land Rover to Wau. Arrive Wau 12 noon.

Friday 20th. By Land rover to BUIOLO en route to DENGALU. BUIOLO River in flood, unable to cross. Returned BUIOLO. Talks with some DENGALU men unable to return to their village because of flooded river. Returned WAU pm.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 difficulty of going to get people - some with us - some of the local cops - any that was gaced

End of Diary.

- 4 -

CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I last visited the Upper Watut Census Division in November, 1959. Since then there have been marked improvements in the health and village hygiene of the people. In this period there has been a like development in cash cropping. From a total of 64,293 coffee trees in 1959 there are now 139,352 with an estimated 20,000 tree increase in the next two years.

*Don't seem too dull.*

Generally speaking the attitude of the people has changed little. They remain friendly and co-operative, though a little reticent, as far as routine matters go, and were glad to see the patrol. Response to talks on taxation was excellent, and the people look on the payment of personal tax as a sign that they have "come of age".

I was therefore disappointed at the reaction of the people to talks on Local Government. The reactions, or lack of, showed two things; a lack of confidence in themselves and an acceptance of a stagnant place in a developing country. The concept that they could play an active and vital role in their development, especially political development, is thoroughly new and disquieting to these people the Government is the patrolling officer.

*Don't understand it!  
Don't agree.*

In talks, emphasis was placed on the fact that eventual inclusion in the Council system is attendant with the future of the people and their children. That their children would either be benefited or handicapped by what the people did now I thought would be a good arguing point. However, if the people are concerned about their children's future, they showed less than moderate interest.

On several occasions, it was stated that the people were not ready for local government "until we are all literate in English like the Europeans". In relation to this, I have also received information about a "latent" cargo-cult, the manifestation being that the people are waiting for their skins to turn white. When this happens they will at once be entitled to the material wealth of the Europeans. I have no direct evidence to support this nor do I think that any open investigation should be attempted but rather a watch and wait attitude be adopted.

It is interesting that only once was doubt expressed as to whether the people could support a council financially.

The Upper Watut Census Division with the exception of LAEP, LEKLU and DENGALU has several factors which indicate a fairly high local government potential. These are location, social grouping, desire for economic organisation, communications and ability to pay tax.

- i) Location. The division is about 15 miles by road from Bulolo and can therefore be easily reached from Sub-District Headquarters at Wau.
- ii) Social Grouping.

The people use as their area names either OTIBANDA or LAERCREEK. The OTIBANDA area has nine villages while eight villages comprise the Slate Creek area. The MANKI people keep somewhat apart and do not consider themselves a part of either area. Outside their area the people refer to themselves as 'WATUT'.

With the exception of MANKI one language prevails throughout the division. A good deal of intermarriage has taken place between the MANKI people and the WATUT speakers, so the language difference is not as important as it may seem. The MANKI people do,

*Don't seem to understand it!  
Don't agree.*

however, continue to regard the WATUT speakers as interlopers.

The 'WATUT' language is spoken throughout the KAPAU-KABU and extends into the HAMBEL in Papua. The relations therefore with the KAPAU-KABU division are good.

iii) Desire for economic organisation. ... As recorded in Wau Patrol Report No. 2 of 6/1/62 the people are still very interested in the formation of a co-operative venture for the marketing of coffee.

There seems a good potential for the establishment of a co-operative. The people have money and they feel they must do something with it.

iv) Communications. A road suitable only for a 4 wheel drive vehicle joins Bulolo to the east bank of the Watut River, the population is to the west. A bridge over the WATUT would enable the pre-war road to OTIBANDA to be re-opened.

There are at least two pre-war airfields in the division though I doubt if any expense to make them serviceable would be economical.

v) Ability to pay tax. Even though personal tax has not yet been collected from the people of this division, I am of the opinion that within the next two years, providing coffee production continues at the present rate, the people will be able to afford to pay personal tax at a rate in excess of £1.

The foregoing remarks do not apply to the villages of LATEP, LEKLU and DENGALU. The people of the former two villages were most unimpressive. Nearby villages in the Mameng Sub-District are about to be incorporated in a Local Government Council but these people stated that they could not take part in a Council because too many men were absent.

The following figures come from the last census in September, 1961.

Village	MALES	MALES ABSENT	TOTAL POPULATION
LATEP	11	38	174
LEKLU	13	53	194
DENGALU	47	84	362

I do not think that these people would become members of an Upper Watut Council, firstly they are more socially akin to people of the Mameng Sub-District and secondly they are some distance from the rest of the division.

In conclusion I think that the potential of the division does not warrant a full Local Government Survey being carried out for at least a year. To lead up to this I would like to suggest that an education program on the following lines be implemented.

1. Selection of suitable men of some influence and give them an opportunity to observe established councils in action.
2. Distribution of Administration and Council News Sheets by an Officer who spends a couple of days at population centres.
3. Continued Council propaganda at every opportunity.

*Lead Officers experienced in job and joins  
App P.O.s preferable*

4. A full Local Government Survey. The misconception regarding total literacy was explained by pointing out that all councils operated successfully without a totally literate electorate. Future patrols to the area should find considerable changes in attitudes, though it will be a long time before the people's high level of insularity is reduced.

TAXATION.

There has been no change in the attitude towards taxation as described in Wau Patrol Report No. 2 of 61/62. The people seem to be aware of the relationship between taxation and Government services, because of this the people are under the impression that a school will be established in the area soon after the collection of personal tax.

There does not appear to be any likelihood of resistance to the collection of tax.

SPECIAL ARMS PERMITS.

A list of Special Arms Permits held by people of the Upper Watut Census Division is appended.

The ownership of shot guns by these people has become an obsession. A village without a shotgun is considered backward. When asked if there was a gun in the village and there not being one the people would reply rather ruefully, "we have not got ours as yet".

There is little use for the guns as game is strictly limited and it is necessary to retain the restriction that 2% of the village population may own guns. It appears that most guns are bought on a communal basis. New applications will be dealt with according to the District Officer's instructions.

TRADE STORES.

A list is appended of Trading Licences held in the Division.

The store at PAPARORA has the best stock that I have seen in a village store. However, I think the owner attempts to operate on a margin of profit that is too great to attract customers with limited means. This problem affects the stores at HANKI also. Strong competition is provided by Gold and Power Limited's Store which naturally has a wider range of goods at lower prices. The store at LEKLU hamlet has severe competition from Golden Pines Limited.

Basic Book-keeping procedures were explained to the owners however, I do not think that they are likely to ever show reasonable returns.

All Stores buildings are of a quite fair standard.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

The Officials of the area are quite fair considering that they have little knowledge of their duties and responsibilities. A few will no doubt be elected representatives of their people in the future.

NAMAGIEHO/ME'LINGO ex Medical Tul Tul of ACAGANDA was the popular choice for Luluai, the previous Official having died, and was appointed provisionally subject to the recommendations of the next patrol.

Ex-Sgt. WATSAU was visited at TOTOMIA. He decried the insularity of the people and said that he did not expect to live much longer. (Word was received during Wau Patrol No. 8 61/62 that WATSAU died on the 4th May).

Villages were generally very clean and tidy. Tracks between villages are well graded and cleared.

EDUCATION.

This has been fully covered in previous reports and the same applies here.

The fact that the people expect a school after the payment of tax has been mentioned.

MISSIONS.

The "small amount of inter-village friction between the two religions", is increasing and is likely to become more apparent now that the Lutheran Mission has an active Missioner stationed at Gurakor.

Several instances of villages being split were noted. This was most noticeable at KIETA and IKYAUUA.

The people were advised that the Administration did not take 'sides' in this matter and that the choice was theirs to make.

LAND DISPUTE.

A dispute over land between LEKLU and PELENKWA (Mumeng Sub-District) was brought to the notice of the patrol.

The LEKLU people bought the land they are now using from the MANKI people in February, 1952. The PELENKWA people claim that part of the ground was and is owned by them and that they were not consulted when the ground was 'sold'.

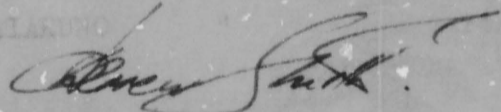
Extracts from the village books are appended for your information.

CONCLUSION.

I think that with constant attention and education this division could be made into the leading area of the Sub-District, politically and economically.

The people must be made to realise that the Administration can only show them the path to advancement, and help them along it. Whether this is accepted or not is up to them.

SIGNATURE.



W.L. SMITH.  
Patrol Officer - Grade I

INITIALS.

W.L. SMITH

DATE.

12/19/52

This report is incomplete, I hope to complete it when the people concerned meet sub-district office in the area.



APPENDIX.

TRADING SPECIAL RIGHTS PERMITS.

License No. 19992. GML 63 of 61/62.  
ABADANDA. WINGA of HANKI. Expires 30.6.1962.  
SAP No. 10745 MEGO/YAVIO expires 9/10/1962.

License No. 19995 GML 70 of 61/62.  
APORORA. KANIPSI / WAIYAKO of HANKI. Expires 30.6.1962.  
SAP No. 10628 TOMBITO/LEITTANGO " 18/7/1962.  
SAP No. 10723 IGATO/MAIWOKO " 3/10/1962.

License No. 19997 GML 72.  
GUMU. YU / PEBAKOO of HANKI. Expires 30.5.1962.  
SAP No. 10820 NAMA'DIJO/BIAKO " 23/10/1962.

License No. 19985 GML 61 of 61/62.  
HAGATE. TAWATE / WAIYAKO of PARORORA. Expires 30.6.1962.  
SAP No. 10621 TAWATE/KOING " 23/10/1962.

License No. 19976 GML 53 of 61/62.  
IHYAUA. MIAMBIN of LAKU. Expires 30.6.1962.  
SAP No. 24678 NAYEMGO/MAKUCIO " 11/12/1962.

IMAKANATA.  
SAP No. 24686 KATANKINO/LAKOTUMUNGO " 17/12/1962.  
*It is expected that the value of LATEP will make application for a trading license in July.*

LATEP.  
SAP No. 10730 ZOL " 23/7/1962.  
SAP No. 24622 GWALBO/WANRUA " 14/11/1962.

LEKLU.  
SAP No. 10446 KALAGAI/LAGIOI " 23/5/1962.  
SAP No. 10697 TUKWANI/MANIYI " 12/9/1962.

MANKI.  
SAP No. 10804 MINDISO/PONO " 22/7/1962.  
SAP No. 10664 YANTEI/KOKOMINY " 14/8/1962.

NAUTE.  
SAP No. ? TUKA/NANDINYETU  
(gun as yet not purchased, permit not sighted)

PARORORA.  
SAP No. 10828 NAIWATURGO/WALAKUNO " 24/10/1962.

YAUWIEU.  
SAP No. 10583 ANANI/MANO " 29/6/1962.

YOKUA.  
SAP No. 10822 UNBOWA/NINDOBONGO " 23/10/1962.

This list is incomplete, I hope to complete it when the people concerned visit Sub-District Office or when I next visit the area.

APPENDIX.

TRADING LICENCES.

Licence No. 19992 GML 68 of 61/62.  
NANA / PINGA of MANKI. Expires 30.6.1962.

Licence No. 19995 GML 70 of 61/62. Palolo 15/2/1962.  
DAMIPEI / WAIYAKO of MANKI. Expires 30.6.1962.

Licence No. 19997 GML Wau 72.  
KWENGYU / PETAKO of MANKI. Expires 30.6.1962.

Licence No. 19985 GML 61 of 61/62.  
LEGANI / APIAMO of PARORORA. Expires 30.6.1962.

Licence No. 19978 GML 53 of 61/62.  
MIAMBIN of LEKLU. Expires 30.6.1962.

Signed P.O. Mumeng P/O

It is expected that Luluai ECL of SATBP will make an application for a trading licence in July.

Extract from LEKLU Village book.

Mumeng 27/8/1962.

VO's at Mumeng on a land palaver. Mark between Leklu and Pelenkwa is the water KAPOPOKAYE. Lulusi to eat up the produce of a garden on PELENKWA ( BARGALUM 2 ) ground and then move to his side of the said mark.

signed P/O Mumeng,

Note. KAPOPOKAYE Creek is known as PAKAMI Creek in the MANKI language.

PELENKWA people state:

That in the original purchase they were not consulted.  
That in fact the ground purchased by Leklu did not belong entirely to MANKI. That KAPOPOKAYE ( called PAKAMI in MANKI ) Creek marked the actual boundary between PELENKWA and MANKI ground.

LEKLU people state:

That the ground purchased from MANKI was owned by MANKI.  
That the dispute began when the Patrol Officer at Mumeng (27/8/1962) stated that KAPOPOKAYE Creek was the boundary.

APPENDIX.

LAND DISPUTE.

Extract from LEKLU Village book.

Bulolo 15/2/1952.

The MANKI's did this day sell to the natives of Leklu, for the sum of £77.0.0, an area of land roughly between the Watut River and Peter Ready Creek. Beginning at the point where the YAUWANYAMI Creek enters the Watut River, thence generally NE and N along the WATUT River to the mouth of Peter Ready Creek, thence SW along Peter Ready Creek to the mouth of APATSOMI Creek, and along that creek generally westward to the mouth of BANKEWAKA Creek and generally westward along this creek to its source, and up to the crest of the mountain range, thence generally STL (?) along the crest to the source of Peter Ready Creek, and along the creek to point (L) W2096 (Strat series Wau 4 ml 1 inch.), thence generally east to the source of YAUWANYAMI Creek, and along the creek to the point of commencement. Receipt of sale held by the Luluai of LEKLU. Advise of sale at Wau, Bulolo and Mumeng.

signed R.H. Bamford P/O  
Bulolo.

Extract from LEKLU Village book.

Mumeng 27/3/1952.

VO's at Mumeng on a land palaver. Mark between Leklu and Pelenkwa is the water KAPOPOKAYE. Luluai to eat up the produce of a garden on PELENKWA ( BANGALUM 2 ) ground and then move to his side of the said mark.

signed P/O Mumeng,

Note. KAPOPOKAYE Creek is known as PAKAMI Creek in the MANKI language.

PELENKWA people state ;

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That in fact the ground purchased by Leklu did not belong entirely to MANKI. That KAPOPOKAYE ( called PAKAMI in MANKI ) Creek marked the actual boundary between PELENKWA and MANKI ground.

LEKLU people state;

That the ground purchased from MANKI was owned by MANKI.  
That the dispute began when the Patrol Officer at Mumeng (27/8/1962) stated that KAPOPOKAYE Creek was the boundary.

*N.G. copy*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 8 of 1961/62 WAU.

Patrol Conducted by W.L. Smith Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Slate Creek Upper Watut Census Division and ANGAIE Village.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.M. Lee Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 4 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 30 / 4 / 19 62 to 8 / 5 / 1962

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4 / 19 62

Medical 2/3 1962

Map Reference WAU 4 ml. Strat Series.

Objects of Patrol Investigate tribal unrest in ANGAIE Village.

Enquire into alleged assault in the Upper Watut Census Division.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*15/6 1962*

*Palvate*  
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 ..... £.....

.....

.....

.....

pul

MIGRA	
In	
M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Ref. 67-6-36

Department of Native Affairs,  
Headquarters.  
KONEDOBU.

The District Officer, 28th June, 1962


Morobe District,  
L.A.S.

PATROL NO. 8 of 1961/62 - WAU.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of:-

- \* Memorandum of Patrol No. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 8 of 1961/62
- \* Patrol Report No. 8 of 1961/62

covering patrol by..... R. M. LEE - Cadet Patrol Officer.

  
(W. R. Dishon).  
a/ Director.

\* Delete as necessary.

pul

MIGRA

In

F

67. 6. 36 ✓



TJL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2-3



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

14th June, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT WAU NO. 8  
1961/62.

Attached, please find the above Report submitted by Mr. W. L. Smith, Patrol Officer, who was accompanied by Mr. R. M. Lee, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The Report deals with a specific matter and there is little to comment upon, as the allegations of unrest were apparently exaggerated and the people appear quite satisfied with the action taken.

*(Signature)*  
(J. S. LEABEATER)  
District Officer.

*Spots  
Res. ...  
gibberish  
Spots, Res. ...  
Res. ...  
an ...  
from*

pul

67-2-1

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
30th April, 1962.

Mr. W.L. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

WAU PATROL NO. 8 - 1961/62.

Further to our verbal discussions regarding the proposed patrol to investigate tribal disturbances in ANGGAIE VILLAGE in the Kapau Kabu Census Division.

I have received reports that there is tribal unrest in this village and I require you to proceed immediately to the area and investigate the circumstances. The information I have received is vague and I can only suggest to you that you proceed cautiously whilst making your investigations.

Mr. R.M. Lee, Cadet Patrol Officer will accompany you and will be under your immediate control at all times. Under no circumstances allow Mr. Lee to become separated from the patrol for any reason whatsoever.

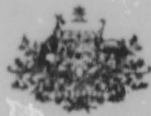
An escort of four members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary may be obtained from the Police Detachment, Wau.

Draw a £20 Patrol advance and sufficient stores to maintain your patrol party in the field for an estimated duration of ten days.

Upon completion of your investigations at ANGGAIE VILLAGE, make enquiries in the Upper Watut Census Division regarding an offence, alleged to be assault that has also occurred in that area. No particulars of the village concerned are available.

During your patrol in this area, will you also advise the local people that the United Nations Visiting Mission will be visiting Wau and Bulolo on the 10th and 11th May, 1962 and those people who are interested in meeting the Mission may do so by visiting either Wau or Bulolo on that date.

  
K. WALTERS.  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,

WAU.

17th., May 1962.

Assistant District Officer,  
District Office,

WAU.

WAU PATROL NO. 8 of 1961/62.

I have to report that I have carried out a patrol to  
ANGGATE Village in the KAPAU-KABU Census Division and to the  
State Creek area of the UPPER WATUT Census Division.

Officer conducting :	W.L.Smith P.O.
Officer accompanying :	R.M.Lee C.P.O.
Personnel accompanying:	4 members R.P.& N.G.C.
Duration :	30.4.1962 to 8.5.1962
	9 Days.
Objects :	Investigate tribal unrest in ANGGATE Village. Enquire into alleged assault in the Upper Watut.

W.L.Smith  
Patrol Officer Gr.1



INTRODUCTION.

Because of the condition of the Wau/Bulolo and Slate Creek roads, the patrol did not reach ANGGAIE Village until Wednesday 2nd., May.

After investigations at HAWATA Village in the Upper Watut Census Division, the opportunity was taken to spend some time discussing matters raised during Wau Patrol No. 7 of 61/62. No new reactions were observed.

Diary.

April 1962.

Monday 30th,

Departed Wau am. per Landrover. Mr. R.M. Lee accompanying. Wau/Bulolo road closed by 'slip'. Patrol personnel and gear transhipped to Bulolo thence Slate Creek by other vehicles. Arrived Gold and Power Ltd., late pm.. Over night.

May.

Tuesday 1st,

Departed Gold and Power Ltd., 8am. Followed Slate Creek upstream through ANDORORA and PARORORA to HAWATA/IKYAUUA rest house, heavy rain. Decided to stay overnight. Cpl. KAIS to HAWATA to ascertain if there are any witnesses to the assault alleged to have happened there. Discussions with IKYAUUA people.

Wednesday 2nd,

Proceeded to MENYI 1 hour. Steady climb to One tree lookout, 2 hours. Down to ANGGAIE further 1 1/2 hours. Heavy rain all afternoon and night. Word sent for all villagers to assemble tomorrow. Some food brought in, purchased.

Thursday 3rd,

At ANGGAIE. Investigation into unrest in the village. Lengthy discussions with the people. Village Officials from ANGEIWUNGA, KOBAKINI and KOMAGOWATA attending.

Friday 4th,

Returned on same track to MENYI, thence to HAWATA/IKYAUUA. Heavy rain pm. Talks with local people at rest house site.

Saturday 5th,

At HAWATA/IKYAUUA. Investigations into alleged assault at HAWATA. Visited coffee gardens and IKYAUUA Village.

Sunday 6th,

At HAWATA/IKYAUUA. Informal talks with people from GUMI, MENYI, KEITA and HAWATA.

Monday 7th,

Proceeded to ANDORORA via PARORORA 3 hours. Lengthy discussions pm. with Mr. A. Cole, New Tribes Missioner.

CONCLUSION.

Tuesday 8th,

Proceeded to Gold and Power Ltd. thence to MANKI Saddle. By truck to Wau, arrived late pm.

End of Diary.

COMMENTS and OBSERVATIONS.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I visited ANGGAIE Village on the 15th., March, enroute Wau ex Menyama. The Luluai approached me then and gave certain information. I was unable to act as the parties concerned were absent, thought to be in Bulolo. The Luluai was advised, however, to come to Bulolo with the people concerned when they returned. The situation did not appear to be serious.

When this patrol arrived at ANGGAIE the situation was still not serious and the people were very happy to see the patrol.

Investigations were carried out and it appears that the trouble began about two years ago. TIOTO/KIABAKANU thought that his wife HINANDI had committed adultery with KWAMBIONG / BIUBIU of ANGGAIE ( there was no evidence to support this allegation) TIOTO supported by his father and brothers resisted all attempts by Village Officials to settle the dispute. TIOTO used his father's name to create a dispute over ground, which before this had been used by the Luluai for hunting and food gathering. This dispute was settled, TIOTO admitted that he had created the dispute because the Luluai had attempted to settle the dispute with KWAMBIONG.

In the Court for Native Affairs held at Wau on the 9th. of May 1962, TIOTO / KIABAKANU was convicted of unlawfully striking another person, contra. Regulation 83(a) Native Administration Regulations, and sentenced to 14 days i.h.l.. KAPU / KIABAKANU was convicted of using threatening language, contra. 83(c), and was fined 10/-.

The offences were of a minor nature and it is thought that the people consider justice to have been done.

Mr. A. Cole, New Tribes Missioner, has been living at ANGGAIE for some time. He has been absent for the past few months for health reasons. He approached the patrol at ANDORORA and asked if it would be safe for him to return to ANGGAIE with his wife and children. I replied that there was no restriction on the area and that the decision to return was his to make, especially as he knows the people and their language. I also inferred that minor differences between the people were probably best settled by the people, and that interference by an outsider, no matter how well meaning, could more than likely aggravate matters.

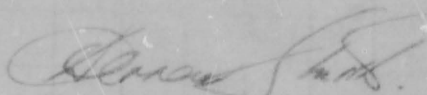
I do not think that there will be unrest of a like nature at ANGGAIE. The people do have need of attention and this will be given to them during a patrol to their area in the near future.

The result of investigations at HAWATA Village in the Upper Watut was that on the 9th, May in the Court for Native Affairs held at Wau, KAIYAWENO / KOPONANGO was convicted of unlawfully striking another person, contra. 83(a), and fined £2.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was well received by all people visited and there were no untoward incidents.

All the people seen were advised on what they could meet the United Nations Visiting Mission.

  
W.L. Smith.

Patrol Officer Gr.1

67-6-42.

Amount Returned to Store



*Headquarters*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 10. WAU 61/62

Patrol Conducted by W.L. Smith Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BIARU CENSUS DIVISION and ELOA RIVER VALLEY.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 5./6./1962 to 25./6./1962

Number of Days 21.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....  
Biaru, January 1961.  
Eloa, March 1961

Medical ...../...../18.....  
Biaru, October 1961  
Eloa, April 1962.

Map Reference Accompanying sketch map.

Objects of Patrol Census revision of both Groups, Find a route from Biaru to Eloa, Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*14/8/1962*

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-6-42

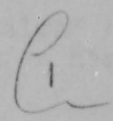
28th August, 1962.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 1961/62 - WAU:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The content of the report is adequately covered by the covering comment of the Assistant District Officer and yourself.
3. If there is any proposed movement of people ensure that land rights are sorted out before the movement is made.
4. I am pleased to note that the Assistant District Officer is taking positive steps to investigate routes which will eliminate the amount of time spent in getting to the area patrolled. The assembling of the people at Tauris for the purpose of exchange of ideas was good. I hope it was impressed upon them during this meeting that their health might be in danger if they move from high country to an area some 800 ft only above sea level; in view of the report by the Mines officer they should be discouraged from foresaking their traditional way of living at this stage.
5. Keep a close check on the death rate of the people and see if there is any relationship between the death rate and those men who go for extended periods to work at Alluvial Mining.
6. I am pleased to note that there is a tendency to establish individual cash crop gardens.
7. A first-class Patrol Report and comments.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

DMA:RES

67. 6-42

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-3

If calling ask for

Mr. ....



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

16th August, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KOROROBU.

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 10

I attach the above Patrol Report together with patrol instructions and comments submitted by Mr. K. Walters, Assistant District Officer which cover most of the points raised by the patrolling officer Mr. Smith in his report of this rather backward and isolated area.

It is clear from Mr. Smith's report that the ELOA can not be easily patrolled in conjunction with the BIARU, and I feel this small group should in future be patrolled with the KAREEBA/INDIWI.

I have written to the Regional Medical Officer asking him to circularize all his field staff to ensure that they do not make alterations to names recorded by Native Affairs field officers in village books.

An airstrip is being constructed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics at BAPI and once this is operational it may prove of value to the BIARU people in the marketing of their coffee.

I believe we must give consideration to the immediate introduction of personal tax in the BIARU, despite what Mr. Smith and Assistant District Officer, Wau Mr. Walters, say. I feel we must bring the people in areas such as this, to a more rapid realization of their responsibility. Tax exemptions can be issued as necessary but not to persons who can afford to purchase a shotgun and pay 1/- for a cartridge. Assistant District Officer, Wau will be asked to reconsider the matter of personal tax in this area.

I do not usually approve the issue of Special Arms Permits to persons who do not pay tax, and I certainly will not make an exception with the seven (7) applicants from the BIARU.

A copy of Appendix "Health" has been forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer for his information.

Mr. Smith has carried out a very good patrol and his report gives a clear picture of conditions in this area. A copy of the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

(D. J. STON)  
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, WAU.  
Mr. Patrol Officer Smith, WAU.

67-1-4

KW/DM.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
26th July, 1962.

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

WAU PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 61/62.

The attached patrol report submitted by Mr. W.L. Smith, Patrol Officer covering the BIARU Census Division and ELOA River is submitted to you for information and comments please.

The patrol was of a routine nature to revise the census of the BIARU Census Division and to attend to routine administration problems of the area. On completion of the BIARU area the patrol endeavoured to find a suitable track to ELOA River in order that this area could be visited on the one patrol. From Mr. Smith's report it is obvious that no easy track exists linking the BIARU with ELOA and separate patrols will be required to patrol both areas.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The situation in the area remains good but there is little hope for the people of any large economic development occurring as the transport of produce to market will always remain the big obstacle to overcome. There is no possibility of developing an aerodrome in the area and with the small population, road construction to the BIARU Valley is not economical.

If the people are interested in the move to TOBARI and TARIKA, I do not think that we should discourage them for if any development occurs in the vicinity of Bulldog they will have easier access to that centre than they would have to WAU. There is no chance of them migrating towards WAU as the BIANGAI people claim ownership of all land in the Wau Valley.

The small population in the ELOA Valley are responding well but here again the sparseness of population and difficult access are problems that will retard their progress. I do not foresee these people ever breaking away from a peasant existence, whilst they remain in the ELOA Valley. There only hope lies in the development of the Bulldog area either as a mineral field or for agricultural purposes when the available land is opened for development.

No undue friction between the mission adherents has become apparent, however, the situation will be watched and action taken when required.

CENSUS.

The natural increase in the BIARU Census Division is quite a healthy one considering that there is 44% of the males absent at work.

No comparison can be made for the figures available for the ELOA River as I do not consider that we have a full census of this area and new names will be recorded for some time yet.

The Medical Assistants at both Wau and Bulolo will be instructed not to interfere with the names in the census books.

I concur with the remarks that the old style census book be used for the present and until such time as an accurate census and re-check can be made.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The development of coffee in the area is the only economic crop that this area can support for the time being. Transport to market will be the big difficulty and I cannot foresee any way of overcoming this. The Agricultural Officer, Wau will be requested to visit the area when possible and advise the people on the correct care and maintenance of coffee.

PERSONAL TAX.

I do not consider that Personal Tax should be levied on the residents of the BIARU Census Division for the present, however, it is encouraging to note their reactions and the position will be examined in 1963 to ascertain whether it should be introduced in 1964.

Personal Tax will not be possible in the ELOA River area for some considerable time.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Walking tracks are the only means of communication in both areas visited.

It is unfortunate that a good track connecting the BIARU Valley to ELOA River does not exist for if it did, it would cut down the expense of patrolling the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The appointment of ABUA KANABADU of TEKADU Village to the position of Tul Tul is confirmed.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

No European mission stations are operated in the area visited and education is solely in the hands of the Native Mission evangelists.

Differences between the two mission adherents are not serious and no trouble is anticipated from these activities.

HEALTH.

The Department of Public Health, Wau will be requested to give consideration to a replacement being sent to the Aid Post at TAURIS and also the possibility of replacing the present Orderly at TEKADU with a married man.

67-2-1

KW/Dm.

Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

Morobe District.  
22nd May, 1962.

Mr. W.L. Smith,  
Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
W A U.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1961/62.

Please prepare sufficient patrol stores and equipment to sustain you in the field for a period of approximately 2 to 3 weeks for a patrol of the BIARU Census Division. You should depart from Wau on the 4th or 5th June, 1962 and proceed to BIARU via the KAISENIK route.

The purpose of your patrol to the Census Division will be to make a re-check of the census. The BIARU Census Division is exempt from paying Personal Tax and I would like you to make a check of the economic position throughout the division and the ability of the residents to pay tax in the future. In compiling your census returns I will require an extra copy for office records. In conducting your re-check of the census, I require you to visit each village in order to contact the people with the least inconvenience to them.

Draw a patrol advance of £30 from the Sub-District Cash Office after first obtaining approval from the District Office that funds are available.

An escort of four members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary may be obtained from the Officer in Charge of the Wau Police Detachment.

Whilst in the BIARU Census Division you will be required to check also on the Village Officials and submit a brief report on their capabilities. Please check on all Special Arms Permits and the condition of all shotguns and outline to the people the conditions under which Special Arms Permits are issued.

Please report on the progress that is being made in economic development in the area.

After completing your patrol of the BIARU Census Division make enquiries from the local people as to the existence of a track proceeding into the ELOA River area and if one exists proceed to the ELOA River conducting a census re-check of that area and attending to routine administration matters. I require information on this track and comments from yourself as to the best route to gain access to the ELOA River and whether a patrol can be conducted at the same time as one visiting the BIARU Census Division. My reason for requiring



this examination is that at the moment, patrols operating to BIARU Census Division spend the greater part of their time in walking in and out of the area and if it is possible to get into the ELOA Valley in one or two days, it will then be possible to return back to Wau by working back through the ELOA Valley people. If the distance is too great or difficulty is experienced in gaining patrol carriers do not press the matter and return to Wau by the usual track.

Any points you are not clear on, please discuss with me before leaving Wau.



K. WALTERS.

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.


Sub-District Office,  
WAU.  
29th., June, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
WAU.

REPORT - WAU PATROL NO.10 of 1961/62.

I have to report that I have conducted a patrol to the BIARU VALLEY Census Division and the ELOA River of this Sub-District.

Officer Conducting : W.L.Smith Patrol Officer.  
Personnel Accompanying : 4 Members R.P.& N.G.C.  
Duration : 5.6.1962 to 25.6.1962  
21 days.  
Last Patrol : BIARU :- D.N.A. January 1961.  
P.H.D. October 1961.  
ELOA :- D.N.A. March 1961.  
PHD. April 1962.  
Objects : Census revision both groups.  
Find a route between both divisions.  
Routine Administration.

  
W.L.Smith.  
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol visited the BIARU VALLEY Census Division and the ELOA River Valley of the KAREEBA-INDIWI-ELOA Census Division of this Sub-District.

The population in both of these valleys is sparse. The BIARU consists of an area and people known and visited for many years, yet for several reasons is still to be considered backward. The ELOA Valley consists of a handful of people speaking the same language that is to be found in the UPPER WATUT and KAPAU-KABU Census Divisions of this Sub-District and the HAMDEI area in the Gulf District.

This was the third patrol to the ELOA River, that is, of which records are held at WAU, the others being in 1952 and 1961. The 1961 patrol visited the ELOA from the INDIWI River. Over the years the people of the ELOA River have come to WAU seeking employment and for court cases and justice visits, they have thus been subject to the influences of more advanced groups, thus their level of insularity is not as high as may be first thought. However, in the main traditional patterns of life are still in evidence.

It may be noted here that the BIARU and ELOA people are traditional enemies. The ELOA people having driven the BIARU from their land on the lower BIARU to their present situation in the mountains. The BIARU refer to their neighbours in the ELOA as either KUKUKUKU or WATUT. The BIARU carriers were well received by the ELOA people who provided more than ample food for them.

One of the objects of this patrol was to attempt to find a route between the two groups, so that they could be incorporated in one patrol in the future. The route taken by this patrol, over difficult swampy country, covered in thick bush, does not appear to be a practical one for future use, mainly because of its length. The possibility of other tracks will be dealt with under the section, 'Roads and Bridges'.

DIARY.

June 1962..

Tuesday 5th.,

Departed WAU 12.45pm.. per Land Rover for Crystal Creek. BIANGI carriers met and

Saturday 16th.,

proceeded to WARABUNG Rest House, via KAISENIK, NEW BIAWEN : 2 hours. Track cleared in parts only, rest house in good condition.

Wednesday 6th.,

Departed WARABUNG 7am.. Arrived WURABUNG BUSH 1pm.. Track follows kunai ridge for 2 hours to rain forest, then follows the south side of the divide for about 3 hours and descends steeply to WARABUNG BUSH. Rest house and transit camp in poor repair.

Thursday 7th.,

Departed WARABUNG BUSH 7am.. Arrived WUDJINI 3pm.. Track ascends for 2 hours to 'No.2 Mountain', where BIARU carriers were waiting, then continues through thick bush with some steep ascents and descents until the open kunai of the BIARU Valley is reached, track then descends very sharply to WUDJINI.

Sunday 17th.,

- Sunday 17th.,  
 Friday 8th.,  
 Saturday 9th.,  
 Monday 18th.,  
 Sunday 10th.,  
 Monday 11th.,  
 Tuesday 19th.,  
 Tuesday 12th.,  
 Wednesday 20th.,  
 Wednesday 1st.,  
 Thursday 14th.,  
 Friday 15th.,  
 Saturday 16th.,  
 Thursday 21st.,  
 Sunday 17th.,
- BIARU followed downstream for 1 hour, then  
 crossed a series of rapids connecting an  
 At WUDJINI. The banks. BIARU at this point over  
 Census revised, village inspected. Formal and  
 informal talks. Visited coffee gardens. Football  
 played late pm. between villagers and patrol  
 personnel.
- Proceeded to DAUDORO, 30 mts. upstream on well  
 graded track from WUDJINI. Census revision,  
 village inspection, discussions. Returned to  
 WUDJINI and proceeded to TAURIS 1 hour downstream  
 from WUDJINI. Discussions and football during  
 afternoon.
- At TAURIS. Census revised, village inspection, formal talks  
 and visit to coffee gardens.
- Proceeded back upstream to ILAVU, 40 mts.  
 Census revised, talks and visit to coffee gardens.  
 Village inspected. Returned to TAURIS.  
 pm. General gathering of people from WUDJINI,  
 DAUDORO, ILAVU, TAURIS and ULUM. Talks and  
 discussions on personal tax, economic development  
 and advances in other parts of the Territory.  
 Good response and many questions asked.
- Discussions regards best route to ELOA River,  
 request by the Luluai of GORUA/ULUM for the  
 patrol to visit TOBARI, decided to do this and  
 then proceed to the ELOA. Arranged carriers.  
 Proceeded to TORI 2½ hours. Track entails a  
 stiff climb over kunai spur. Heavy rain pm.
- At TORI. Census revised and village inspected. Talks and  
 visit to coffee gardens.
- Proceeded to GORUA/ULUM, 1 hours easy walk.  
 Census revised. Village inspected. Talks on  
 economic development and proposed move of village  
 to a new site.
- At GORUA/ULUM. Arranging loads for carriers. Further talks  
 with villagers.
- Departed GORUA/ULUM 6am. 45 mts. down to EPO  
 River, forded. Viewed proposed new village site.  
 Gradual ascent for an hour, started cutting  
 track to top of ridge, reached at 10am. Ridge  
 followed for 1½ hours then a steep descent to  
 Double Mountain, reached 1pm. Several views of  
 TOBARI from the track. Further steep descent to  
 WINIMO River, reached 2.45pm. forded. Rested  
 30mts. Followed East bank of BIARU downstream,  
 over steep and difficult track to bridge, reached  
 5pm. BIARU here about 50 yards wide, deep and  
 fast flowing. Crossed on cane bridge and rested  
 15mts. Followed West bank of BIARU downstream  
 on level track for ½ hour. Steep 15mts. climb  
 to TOBARI reached 6pm. Camp made.
- am. Carriers rested. Inspected housing. Most of  
 the men absent at KUKIPI.  
 Departed TOBARI 12.30pm. 1 hour on level track  
 with final steep descent to SERI Creek. Forded at  
 its confluence with the BIARU.

Sunday 17th.,  
(con't.)

BIARU followed downstream for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, then crossed on a series of logs connecting an island to the banks. BIARU at this point over 100 yards wide, though not very deep. Continued downstream on level track over swampy ground broken by many steep-sided gullies. Large Sago swamp reached continued through this to SIMNAPNAP Creek. Camp made near confluence with BIARU.

Monday 18th.,

Broke camp at 8am.. Continued downstream through country which continues to be swampy and thickly timbered for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Crossed BIARU on series of logs. Continued in a south west direction away from the BIARU. Up and down over broken swampy ground then general ascent made till crest of ridge reached at 11.30am.. Papuan Gulf viewed with KURAI Range in middle distance, large expanse of flat country between here and KURAI Range. Continued through swamp and followed several small creeks to the TA River, reached at 4.30pm., and camp made. Abundance of large carp in the river. Heavy rain at night.

Tuesday 19th.,

Broke camp at 8am.. Continued cutting our way through thick bush over swampy ground for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours when YEL River reached. Carriers tired, decided to camp and send parties out to find tracks of the ELOA people, as old bush houses found here. Carp continue to be plentiful and carriers caught many. Parties returned during afternoon with reports of a track leading NNW. Heavy rain at night.

Wednesday 20th.,

Broke camp at 7am.. Started following track which soon petered out. Started cutting through bush which continues to be thick and the ground swampy. Reached a fairly large gently flowing stream at 10am.. This is thought to be the TAVOR Creek, the BIARU carriers do not have a name for it. Followed upstream for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, then found a well used track. Mt. LAWSON seen briefly through cloud to the North East. Followed track in a generally North West direction for about 2 hours, until what can only be the Bulldog Road was reached. Rested. Cut our way along the 'road' generally north to a wide boulder strewn stream was reached at 1.30pm.. This is thought to be the WAMBABAIU Creek. Rested  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Continued upstream for another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Rain imminent, camp made. Constable 1/C KAIA went ahead with some carriers. Heavy rain late afternoon. KAIA reported back at 7pm.. Well used track found leading north and the ELOA River is a little distance further west.

Thursday 21st.

Broke camp at 7am.. Continued upstream for an hour to a narrow spit of land between this creek and the ELOA River. Followed ELOA upstream on a good walking track on the East bank, through thick bush to YENEWI Village reached 12 noon. No rest house here, Luluai and most of the people absent. Village inspected, poor condition, obvious that the people spend little time here.

Thursday 21st.,  
(cont.)

Proceeded to TEKADU 1 hour further north along the excellent walking track formed out of the Bulldog Road. Patrol given a good reception and ample food available for purchase.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - 1) BIARU

Friday 22nd.,

At TEKADU. Census revision of TEKADU and of YENEWI. YENEWI people asked to build a rest house. Talks on Government and the Native Administration Regulations. People interested in economic development and requested "coffee". Village inspection, in good order, Aid Post here.

were brought to the...  
were articulated to the...  
of five villages held...  
started to the idea, which...  
of several which...  
territory to village...  
gathering was during...  
that the BIARU people...  
not unable to decide...

Saturday 23rd.,

Proceeded to ANANDEA. 2 1/2 hours North on Bulldog Road from TEKADU. Ample food available for purchase. Census revised and village inspected. Lengthy talks with people. Village split into "mission" factions.

territory to village...  
gathering was during...  
that the BIARU people...  
not unable to decide...

Sunday 24th.,

Departed ANANDEA 7am.. Followed Bulldog road ascending for 2 hours. Track here goes to the North East while the road continues North. Stiff 2 1/2 hours climb to top of ridge. Rested. Continued along ridge for an hour. Then climbed till 1.30pm. when head of 'Wava Drai' reached. Rested 30 mts. Followed 'Wava Drai' down for 1/2 Hour. Then climbed till 3.30pm.. Camp made on side of mountain. Mr. A. Hartley D.A.S.F. arrived ex BULLDOG enroute WAU. Extremely cold at night.

The BIARU...  
strip would save...  
two to three days...  
that they are an...  
likelihood of...  
That this idea is...  
admitting that there...  
one of restlessness...  
which leads to confi...  
D.A.S.F. arrived ex BULLDOG enroute WAU.

Monday 25th.,

Broke camp at 7am.. Stiff climb for 2 hours to top of ridge. 3 hours down through thick bush to KUDJERU. Down through bush and along kunai ridges to WINIMA Village arrived 3.30pm.. Continued on to Crystal Creek via WARA BUNG, NEW BIAWEN and KAISENIK. Arrived 6pm. Truck to WAU.

by BIARU...  
transpired that the...  
of the idea and that...  
the BIARU people to...  
approved in the...  
what he suggested...

End of Diary.

best interests...  
adapted to...  
800 ft. a.s.l. would be dangerous to their health. The...  
area is obviously unhealthy. In addition to...  
recorded by Mr. Harris during...  
patrol recorded the death of...  
three. This child was resident at...  
year when he became ill and was brought back to...  
died a few days later. The symptoms were the same as those described...  
by Mr. Harris and seem to indicate that all the deaths have been...  
caused by...  
while in the...  
thought of the...  
The people were...  
if, any, advantages and several...  
could visit the area...  
subsequently down and...  
land to which the BIARU people...  
fire opinion that the...  
would be totally...  
The persons concerned with...  
one can hardly call it...  
together.

while in the...  
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The people were...  
if, any, advantages and several...  
could visit the area...  
subsequently down and...  
land to which the BIARU people...  
fire opinion that the...  
would be totally...  
The persons concerned with...  
one can hardly call it...  
together.

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

## 1) BIARU.

The BIARU people seemed glad to see the patrol though, as appears usual, showed no overt enthusiasm.

No disputes or crime requiring court action were brought to the notice of the patrol. A few minor disputes were arbitrated to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

The people responded well to the gathering of five villages held at TAURIS on the 11th., June. Once they warmed to the idea, which seemed new to them, of a general discussion, they entered wholeheartedly into it. Subjects discussed ranged from political and economic development in other parts of the Territory to village hygiene and the keeping of pigs. At this gathering and during other talks with them it became apparent that the BIARU people are concerned about their future. Concerned, but unable to decide what to do about it, if anything.

The rather grandiose idea of an airstrip in the BIARU was again brought up. The people rightly thinking that a strip would save them the trouble of carrying produce (coffee) two to three days to WAU. They were faced squarely with the fact that they are an isolated group and that there is little or no likelihood of an airstrip site being found in the BIARU Valley. That this idea is only a pipedream was shown by the people readily admitting that there is no suitable site in or near the valley.

I think the tenor of the BIARU people is one of restlessness. Luluai KAU of GORUA/ULUM made a suggestion which tends to confirm this. KAU proposed that all the BIARU residents should move back onto traditional ground south of the New Guinea and Papuan border, in the vicinity of the mining camps of TOBARI and TARIKA.

Before I left on this patrol I was informed by BIARU men working in WAU that such a move was imminent. It transpired that the GORUA/ULUM and TORI people were the instigators of the idea and that they were attempting to persuade the rest of the BIARU people to move too. The other five villages are, however, opposed to the move, and I do not think that KAU was in real earnest when he suggested it.

I do not think that such a move is in the best interests of the people, mainly because they have become adapted to their 'highland' conditions and moving to about 300 ft. a.s.l. would be dangerous to their health. The TOBARI area is obviously unhealthy. In addition to the eight deaths recorded by Mr. Harris during Wau Patrol No. 6 of 60/61, this patrol recorded the death of male child KOUM/WENI aged about three. This child was resident at TOBARI for some months last year when he became ill and was brought back to GORUA, where he died a few days later. The symptoms were the same as those described by Mr. Harris and seem to indicate that all the deaths have been caused by scrub typhus.

While in the BIARU I was asked what I thought of the scheme. The people were told that there appeared few, if any, advantages and several disadvantages but that I would visit the area first before I gave an opinion. This was subsequently done and in doing so I saw a greater portion of the land to which the BIARU people lay claim, and I am now of the firm opinion that the move as envisaged by Luluai KAU and others would be totally unwise.

The persons concerned with gold prospecting, one can hardly call it mining, are more or less responsible together

with the general restlessness of the people, for painting this TOBARI / TARIKA area as a land of plenty. The gold potential of TOBARI is strictly limited, Mr. R. Frazer Mines Department, reported on a patrol to the area in July 1960, "Tobari as far as known at the present time will not contribute any progress as far as native mining is concerned" and about TARIKA, "Though it will be some time before production commences in this area it is felt that it has definite future potential." I doubt that the "definite future potential" of TARIKA would be enough to support 828 BIARU people, or that cash crops could be grown there to supplement income from gold. About twenty coffee trees have been planted at TOBARI and they are just surviving.

A list is appended showing the number of people absent from their villages at TOBARI during this patrol. The majority of the men were absent enroute KUKIPI when the patrol was in the area and no information could be obtained concerning gold won, if any. Although there are extensive gardens at TOBARI and no shortage of food, I took the step of telling the people that those persons not directly engaged in gold mining i.e. women and children, especially the latter, should give serious consideration to returning to their villages.

The situation will I think resolve itself where there will remain at TOBARI a few people (these settlements do serve as a deterrent to KUNIMAIPA trespass) but that there will be no general exodus from the BIARU Valley.

The remaining residents at GORUA/ULUM intent to move their village to south bank of the EPO River, about an hours walk from their present site.

The present situation in the BIARU seems to be that the people have realised that they are not favoured by terrain or location but that such unfavourable conditions will just have to be overcome. Reactions recorded in the section 'Ability to pay tax' tend to show that the people have confidence in themselves.

#### 11) ELOA.

These people, 351 in number, face the same problems as the BIARU in regards to isolation. They are situated a good two day walk from WAU and two days from their neighbours in the INDIWI River area (same language), they are, however, only one days walk from the old Bulldog airstrip.

Although they have had little contact, this was the third Native Affairs patrol in nine years, these people are well settled and have a veneer of sophistication.

Two minor disputes were arbitrated and no crime was noted. The general situation is considered good, but trouble could be caused by the New Tribes Mission entering into the area, which up to two years ago was Lutheran.

There appears to have been pressure brought to bear on the people in the past, for them to live in villages. Such a scheme, even if worthwhile, is unlikely to be popular with these people who are traditional homestead dwellers. I was asked what the "government's" views were on this. The people were informed that as long as they assembled for census and obeyed the law, they were free to live anywhere. Even though there are three villages in the ELOA I doubt if they are lived in by more than 20% of the people except during patrols and mission visits.

The area looks as if it will remain a backwater, as there does not appear to be any other way of gaining access



access except by walking. The population does not at present warrant the opening of the Bulldog road. One then, while not

CENSUS.

1) BIARU.

Each village was visited in order to recheck the census. The people of DAUDORO and ILAVU took some convincing that the census would be taken at their villages and not at WUDJINI and that this procedure would be followed in the future.

The increase of 41 over last years total of 787 is most encouraging, and represents an increase of 5.2%. The last three years figures are as follows; March 1960 = 793, January 1961 - 787, June 1962 - 828. From January 1961 to June 1962 there were 56 births and 14 deaths.

A list showing males absent at work is appended.

11) ELOA.

This was the second time these people were censused and no difficulty was experienced, the people being willing to supply information. Confusion was caused, however, because the officer conducting the last medical patrol to the area, April 1962, had made additions and alterations to the names in the village books. These people are not sufficiently settled to warrant the introduction of tax/census sheets and the old type village books will have to be used for quite some time. If officers of other departments persist in altering the books it can only lead to confusion and ultimately incorrect figures.

With the exception of YENEWI each village was censused at its rest house. Most of the people were absent from YENEWI on the patrols arrival and it was necessary to proceed to TEKADU where food could be purchased for the carriers. The YENEWI people were advised that future patrols would conduct the census in their village and not at TEKADU.

There was an increase of 28 over the initial census conducted in February 1961 - 323, this represents an increase of 8.6%. Ten (10) persons not previously recorded appeared for census and were recorded. I estimate that there are at least another 20 people not yet recorded, these, however, would be old persons, probably infirm, who live in garden houses some distance from the census points. From February 1961 to June 1962 there were 22 births and 6 deaths.

A list showing males absent at work is appended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1) BIARU.

Most coffee plots were inspected. Generally they were uncared for and in most cases there is a complete absence of shade. The bulk of the coffee in the division is communally owned ('wok bung'). The people are starting to discover the disadvantages of such a system and there is a definite tendency to establish individual gardens, this was encouraged. It was also pointed out that the work some of the people had put into the community plots should not be wasted. If there were disputes as to who should receive the proceeds, from these plots, then they could be used to buy community items, such as coffee pulpers.

Great stimulus is being given to economic development by ex-Luluai SIP of TAURIS a very influential man.

He was dismissed some years ago after serving a gaol sentence imposed by the Court for Native Affairs. Since then, while not being anti-Administration, he has been suspicious of the Administration's aims. Now, however, SIP seems to be behind any scheme which can help his people. I think the Administration can look to this man for support in the future.

ARU/KUSKOM of WUDJINI has received some training from the Department of Agriculture and although he has little influence, is working on the establishment of coffee with several other younger men from his village. He intends to buy a radio in the near future, showing that he has an imagination.

The forgoing on the amount of coffee in the BIARU seems rather depressing, there is, however, a fair amount of coffee that will come into bearing in the next year. There has not been an agricultural patrol to the division since 1957. It is most likely that the instruction given to the people then, especially in regards to processing, has either been forgotten or what is more probable, not adhered to.

In view of what could be a change in the attitude of these people I think it is opportune to suggest that an Agricultural patrol visit the area. If possible this should be conducted by an Agricultural Officer. Such a patrol would supply valuable figures in regards to future production and numbers of trees as well as giving advice and stimulus to growers.

Previous reports have remarked on the isolation of the BIARU, this while being important to the peoples attitude towards economic development has to be faced. There has been a tendency to feel sympathetic towards these people because of their situation, this instead of helping has hindered them. It has given them an excuse for being unenthusiastic about cash cropping. This patrol pointed out that if they wanted to get anywhere they had to stop feeling sorry for themselves. I have stated that there seems to be an acceptance by the people of their position and that they are concerned about their future. For example some men from TAURIS and WUDJINI are considering taking coffee to GARINA, they are under the impression that this will be quicker than taking it to WAU, they were told that prices would be lower because of the airfreight out of GARINA. It is also rumoured that the Lutheran Mission are building an airstrip near BAPI Village in the WARIA Valley, if this is so, it will mean that most of the BIARU people will be able to get coffee to a buying point in one day.

la) ABILITY TO PAY TAX.

The reasons for taxation and the relationship between taxation and government services were explained to the people. This was appreciated and I think understood.

At the meeting held at TAURIS, I asked the people what they would do if they had to pay tax this year. They answered very firmly that they could not pay tax this year but in 1964 they would be able to contribute, and that they wanted to contribute as soon as they were able.

The people were advised that tax would not be introduced unless they had sufficient means to enable them to pay tax without hardship.

Further to this there were applications by seven men for Special Arms Permits. These men have money enough to buy shotguns now. This should not be taken to mean that there has been a sudden influx of money into the division, but rather that it has been collected communally, saved and loaned by relatives absent at work. This position is decidedly different to that reported by Wau Patrol No. 6 of 1960/61.

An Agricultural patrol should help to give a clear indication of when it is likely that personal tax can be introduced.

## 11) ELOA.

There is no cash cropping in the ELOA Valley. Money that is in the area has been ~~has been~~ acquired by labourers working outside the division.

Requests were made for coffee and the help of the Department of Agriculture to establish coffee as a cash crop. The people were advised that their request would be passed on.

These people asked how they could overcome their isolation in regards to future economic development. They were told that like the BIARU they would have to make the best of their position and that the population of the ELOA and any economic development there in the foreseeable future would not warrant the opening of the Bulldog road, which they suggested.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

## 1) BIARU.

The walking tracks into the BIARU from the BIANGAI Census Division are quite fair considering the country they traverse. The BIARU villages are connected with each other by cleared, well graded tracks.

## 11) ELOA.

The three ELOA villages are situated on the old Bulldog road, which is kept well cleared and makes an excellent walking track. From the ELOA to WAU the track is fair.

## 111) BIARU to ELOA.

As previously stated one of the objects of this patrol was to find a route between the BIARU and the ELOA. While at TAURIS I was told of a route to the ELOA that was traversed by a pre war patrol. This route followed tracks used by the BIARU people when they were fighting with the ELOA. This route is reported to follow the north bank of the BIARU in a westerly direction and crossed two main ridges. Those between the BIARU River and the KOKPERA River (called KUDJERU by the BIARU people), and between the KOKPERA and ELOA Rivers. This route crosses the second ridge slightly north of Mt. LAWSON (KWATUME). The aerial photographs of this area show high broken ground and I doubt if the journey could be completed under five days. To go via this route also requires backtracking from GORUA/ULUM to TAURIS.

I had decided to attempt this route when the patrol was requested to visit TOBARI. The BIARU people thought it was possible to go to the ELOA via TOBARI and they were willing to carry. The patrol left GORUA/ULUM on the 16th., June and arrived at YENEWI on the 21st., June; six days. This journey could be shortened by two days now that a rough track has been cut, but still entails an uncomfortable trek over difficult country. There does not appear to be much advantage in visiting the ELOA from the BIARU. The small population in the ELOA would not be able to carry a patrol from their area to the BIARU. Also a patrol must return to WAU via the ELOA after patrolling the KAREEBA and INDIWI Rivers further west.

Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A list is appended.

AULIEI / ISO of TAURIS Village, BIARU Census Division, was appointed Tultul of that village, on probation. The previous official WINIA having died.

It is recommended that ABUA / KANABADU be confirmed in his appointment at Tultul of TEKADU Village, ELOA Valley.

SPECIAL ARMS PERMITS.

MALES ABSENT AT WOA list is appended.

BIARU. At present there is only one shotgun in the BIARU, however, seven applications were received by this patrol.

The people were advised of the conditions under which permits are issued.

	2	38
ILAVU	31	83
HEALTH. BO	21	103
TAURIS	31	267
TORI	17	123
CORUA	14	102
EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.	12	52

A report is appended.

In the BIARU Education and Mission activities are in the hands of the Lutheran Mission. The mission teachers have a fair amount of influence but do not seem to extend it much further than mission affairs. The one mission in the BIARU acts as a unifying force, and the mission factions that are found in the ELOA are not evident here.

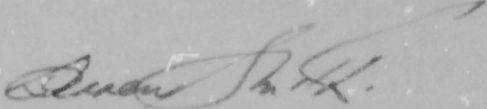
Up to a few years ago the Lutheran Mission was firmly entrenched in the ELOA Valley and have been responsible for the settling of the people there. Recently, however, the New Tribes Mission has extended its influence to the ELOA people. This has resulted in the three villages splitting into Lutheran and New Tribes factions, the Lutherans retaining the majority. It is unfortunate that mission activity should result in breaking down what unity there was amongst the people and causing them to revert to insularity within their mission groups.

CONCLUSION.

17.7% of males in the 16/45 age group absent. It is thought that the general situation in both groups visited is satisfactory. There is a change of attitude amongst the BIARU people towards economic and general development, and although the area will always remain isolated, there is no reason why the people cannot improve their standard of living. It is up to them.

The ELOA Valley people are likely to remain as a backwater for some time. I cannot foresee much advancement above subsistence agriculture. At the moment they are keen about establishing coffee, however, the two days walk to Wau may tend to dampen their enthusiasm.

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

  
W.L. Smith.  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX.

MALES ABSENT AT WORK.

BIARU.

Village	Males 16/45	Males Absent	Total.
WUDJINI	20	2	88
ILAVU	21	6	88
DAUDORO	21	4	103
TAURIS	67	31	267
TORI	34	17	128
GORUA	19	14	102
ULUM	16	12	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>628</b>

43.4 % of males in the 16/45 age group absent.

ELOA.

Village	Males 16/45	Males Absent	Total.
YENAWI	30	4	108
TEKADU	35	4	143
ANANDEA	31	9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>351</b>

17.7 % of males in the 16/45 age group absent.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX. OFFICIALS.

BIARU PEOPLE AT TOBARI.

Village.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Children.	Comments
MAPI/K-IP	WUDJIBI	LULUAI		A fair official.
TAURIS	KAI-A	4	1	Little influence.
WANA/SILING	KAI DAUDORO	TULTUL		
ABU/AIYA	ILAYU	LULUAI		Quite fair.
TORI	KO-UM	2	3	Unimpressive.
LASUNI/BOIYA	KAI	TULTUL		
WAB-EE	KAI TAURIS	TULTUL		Fair.
MAPI	MAPI			Now appointee.
GORUA	KAI TORI	8		Does not speak plain, little influence.
	MORAKAI			
	KAI'I			
KAD-MCHLAU-I	AURIAI	LULUAI		Good official.
KDMW/BULIP	GAI	TULTUL		Helpful.
ULUM	KOUM	1	4	
	POWI			
	KWISIP			
	WENAT			
ELQA				
YANATAYAWATO/BAIKO	YENAWI	LULUAI		Not seen.
*WETAIWATO	TEWADO	LULUAI		Only fair.
AEBU/KANABADU		TULTUL		Influential.
DANIYETO/ATAOPANCO	ANANDEA	LULUAI		Weak.
YEMAINETO/IBGANENTO	"	TULTUL		Good.

A total of 43 persons.

APPENDIX.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

FIARU.

NAME.	VILLAGE.	DESIGNATION.	COMMENTS.
MAPI/I-IP	WUDJINI	LULUAI	A fair official.
WAWA/SILING	DAUDORO	TULTUL	Little influence.
ARU/AIYA	ILAVU	LULUAI	Quite fair.
KAMUNI/BOIYAU	"	TULTUL	Unimpressive.
WAI-UN	TAURIS	TULTUL	Fair.
AULIEI/ISO	"	"	New appointee.
ASI-KAI-L	TORI	LULUAI	Does not speak pidgin, little influence.
KAU-MORLAU-I	GORUA/ULUM	LULUAI	Good official.
KUMIN/BULIP	"	TULTUL	Helpful.

Application forms for the above have been made out and are awaiting collection.

ELOA.

PANATAYAWATO/ BAIKO	YENAWI	LULUAI	Not seen
"WETAIWATO	TEKADU	LULUAI	Only fair.
ABUA/KANABADU	"	TULTUL	Influential.
DAMIYETO/ ATAOPANGO	ANANDEA	LULUAI	Weak.
YEIMAINETO/ INGAMENTO	"	TULTUL	Good.

APPENDIX.

SPECIAL ARMS PERMITS.

ATI/80 of TAURIS.

S.A.P. No. 24811 expires 25/1/1963.

Shotgun No. 7112 in fair condition.

The following persons made application for Special Arms Permits :-

LW1/44 NARI'IP/PARAP of WUDJINI population 88. post at TAURIS,  
LW3/64 KAWAS/BAI'IF of DAUDORO population 103. as told, that  
LW3/55 POLEI/ARU of DAUDORO "being found. The health of  
LW2/10 KAWAS/ARU of ILAVU population 88.  
LW4/118 GARONG/ASI of TAURIS population 267.  
LW6/48 KUMIN/BULIP of GORUA population 102.  
LW7/1 KAU/MORLAU'I of ULUM population 52.

Application forms for the above have been made out and are awaiting collection at this office.

A medical patrol visited this area in April of this year. There were several cases of influenza in YENANI village when the patrol arrived, treatment was being given by A.P.O. NASEH and the situation was under control.

NASEH, a BIANJAL, appears to work well and is liked by the people. Requests were made, however, for a married A.P.O. to be posted to the TEXAU'U post, NASEH is a widower. It is a reasonable request for fairly obvious reasons.



APPENDIX.

HEALTH.

BIARU.

The health of the people is quite good considering there has only been one patrol by the Department of Public Health since 1957, that was during 1961.

Up until two weeks ago there was an aid post at TAURIS, however, the orderly GARONG resigned. It is unfortunate that his resignation was accepted at a time when, I am told, that there is no chance of a replacement being found. The health of the people will no doubt suffer.

ELOA.

A medical patrol visited this area in April of this year.

The standard of health is quite good with an absence of the numerous small sores that are usually found on this type of people. There were several cases of influenza in YENAWI Village when the patrol arrived, treatment was being given by A.P.O.MAMBU and the situation was under control.

MAMBU, a BIANGAI, appears to work well and is liked by the people. Requests were made, however, for a married A.P.O. to be posted to the TEKADU Aid Post, MAMBU is a widower. It is a reasonable request for fairly obvious reasons.

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WAO PATROL No 10 of 6/62

SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES

LEGEND:

- VILLAGE
- + CAMP
- ||||| MOUNTAIN RANGE
- - - - - PATROL ROUTE
- ☼ LOW LYING - SWAMP



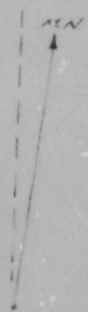
RLS #10 6/62

WAO PATROL No 10 of 6/62

SCALE: 1 INCH = 4 MILES

LEGEND:

- VILLAGE
- + CAMP
- ⋯ MOUNTAIN RANGE
- - - ALTITUDE ROUTE
- ☼ LOW LYING - SWAMP



O. L. TRIST

2125 9/6 6/62