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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: BOANA, 1969 - 1970

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kabwum, volume 4.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

KABWUM

| <u>Report No.</u> | <u>Officer conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1-69-70 | W.R.Wilkinson, A.P.O. | Part Selepet and Part Timbe Census Division |
| 2-69-70 | D.S.Turner, A.P.O. | Selepet C.D., Part Timbe C.D. |
| 3-69-70 | W.R.Wilkinson, A.P.O. | Komba Census Division |
| 4-69-70 | W.R.Wilkinson, A.P.O. | Komba Census Division |
| 5-69-70 | S.G.Cottingham, | Timbe Census Division |
| 7-69-70 | D.S.Turner, P.O. | Komba Census Division |
| 8-69-70 | S.G.Cottingham | Timbe Census Division |
| 9-69-70 | W.R.Wilkinson, A.P.O. | Timbe Census/Division |
| 10-69-70 | D.S.Turner | Part Komba Census Division |
| 12-69-70 | W.R.Wilkinson, A.P.O. | Timbe Census Division |
| 13-69-70 | D.S.Turner | Part Komba Census Division |
| 14-69-70 | R.D.W.Draffan, A.P.O. | Part Timbe Census Division |
| 15-69-70 | S.G.Cottingham | Timbe Census Division |
| 16-69-70 | R.D.W.Draffan, A.P.O. | Timbe Census Division |
| 16-69-70 | D.S.Turner | Komba Census Division |

BOANA

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1-69-70 | P.M. Smith | Part Erap C.D. |
| 2-69-70 | R.E. Hatherly | Naba C.D. |
| 3-69-70 | S.G. Cottingham | Nawai council Erap |
| 3A-69-70 | P.M. Smith | Part Erap C.D. |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. BOANA NUMBER 1 of 6 9/70

Patrol Conducted by P.M. Smith C.P.O.

Patrolled PART ERAP CENSUS DIVISION NAWAE COUNCIL AREA

POPULATION 1000

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 17/6/1969 to 30/8/1969

Number of Days 7 1/2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/6/1969

Medical 2/ /19

Map Reference MARKAM FOURMIL BOANA MILINCE

Objects of Patrol SURVEY ROAD ROUTE UP ERAP RIVER GORGE AND SUPERVISE VILLAGE LABOUR.

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 £.....

*Indonesian
05/7/69*

67-2-16

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

2nd October, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KOJEDOBU.

BOANA PATROL NO.1 OF 1969/70

Your memorandum 67-6-15 of the 25th
September, 1969 refers.

An L.P.O. has been raised on Commonwealth
Department of Works, Lae for the blasting of certain
sections of the Poana Road. No blasting has as yet
been undertaken but an explosive expert from Commonwealth
Department of Works will be engaged on this project in
the near future. Mr. Smith is not expected to use
explosives.

H/S

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

67.2.16

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
I. A. E.

10th October 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1/69-70

Your 67.6.15 of 25th September, 1969, refers.

Mr. Smith is not experienced with explosives. In fact a qualified expert from the Commonwealth Department of Works carried out the actual blasting.

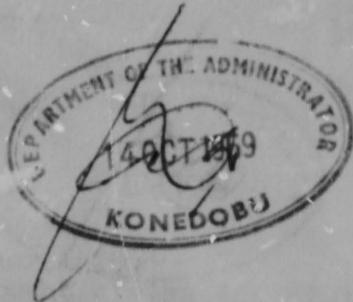
For your information we do not allow any of our officers to carry out this work.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE) R
District Commissioner



67.6.15 (14)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67.2.16

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
L A E.

10th October, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

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H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

*None
B
29.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

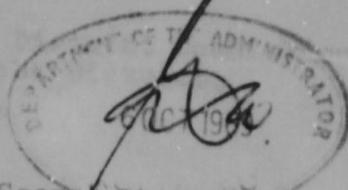
16

67.6.15.

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-16
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

2nd October, 1969.



The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONIEDOHU.

BOANA PATROL NO.1 OF 1969/70

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been undertaken but an explosive expert from Commonwealth
Department of Works will be engaged on this project in
the near future. Mr. Smith is not expected to use
explosives.

This does not appear to be correct.

H.P. Seale

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

Please note that political boundaries are
being proposed to be drawn along the
advantages of national unity.

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA

67-6-15

15th September, 1969

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL NO. 1/69-70

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of a report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. P.M. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.

It is obvious that work of this nature cannot be satisfactorily carried out without supervision.

I note that technical advice and assistance was provided by the Commonwealth Department of Works but I would be interested to know who carried out the actual blasting of the rock faces. The report does not make this clear. If in fact Mr. Smith himself did the blasting what has been his previous experience with explosives or does he hold a Permit to Use Explosives issued under the Explosives Ordinance and Regulations? Please advise.

Mr. Smith has obviously completed his task well and has reported on it in a satisfactory manner.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

C.C.
Mr. P.M. Smith,
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.6.15.

(14)

To: _____
Telephone _____
Our Reference: 67-2-16
If calling ask for _____
Mr. _____

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
N.E.

17th September, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONETOBUI.

BOANA SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1 1969/70

The original and duplicate of a report of a patrol to part of the Erap Census Division, conducted by Mr. P.M. Smith, Patrol Officer, is enclosed. The report comprises patrol instructions; a diary, situation report and map. Comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae Sub-District are also included.

The direct supervision provided by Mr. Smith has proved to be most helpful in the extension of this road which is part of the Rural Development Programme. Technical advice and assistance has been provided by the Commonwealth Department of Works and the additional jumper bars for rock drilling are now on the site.

Mr. Smith appears to have worked effectively on supervision and road location surveying. He has prepared a comprehensive summary of his activities.

The report is in general satisfactory, but presentation is marred by typographical errors and over-typing. The Assistant District Commissioner, Lae is to seek an improvement in presentation.

A.P. Seale

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner.

Encl.

67-1-4/201

Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
LAE.

9th September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL No.1/69-70.

Attached please find the report of Boana Patrol No.1/69-70, Conducted by Mr. P. Smith, Patrol Officer. The patrol to the Lower Erap was entirely devoted to road surveying and supervision of Voluntary roadwork by residents of the Nawae Council Area, for whom the Council supplied basic rations and tools.

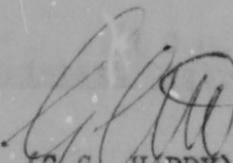
The section covered by this report is the most difficult of the whole route of the proposed Erap-Boana Road. The road bench will be entirely cut from the mountain side, in places passing through solid rock.

Mr. Smith has applied himself conscientiously to his task, and the local people have responded well to having a supervisor on the job. Their effort has shown better Co-ordination and results than when they were trying to do the job on their own.

It is planned to hire a D7. Bulldozer from Council funds, for approximately one working month, to widen out the pilot track already constructed, to a proper road width. This work, it is hoped, can be carried out before Mr. Smith's return from the training course, at which time he will resume work on the road.

Camping allowance claim up to cessation of work is attached.

Could 6 prints of each of the two maps with the original of the report be obtained please, and of ter sufficient have been retained for your records, the remainder returned to this office for distribution.


(G.G. HARDY)

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. O.I.C.,
Boana.



Copy (12)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephon.....

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-1-3

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
P.O.Box 878,
LAE.

24th June, 1969.

Mr. P. Smith,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - BOANA 1/1969/70.

I require you to treat the Erap road project on which you will be working as a patrol, and you should therefore submit a patrol report in accordance with the Director's Instruction 67-1-0 of 21st June 1968, a copy of which you should have.

Initially, you will survey the road route through the Erap gorge, between MUNKIP and old Munkip villages, and supervise village labour, to ensure that they follow the survey correctly.

The next step will be to survey the route up the high kunai ridge which I have already pointed out to you. Local people are well aware of the general road route. You should train some of the local men so they can supervise the work if you are absent at any time.

You will be working in the Boana Administrative Area, and therefore are primarily responsible to the Officer-in-Charge Boana, even though I will be visiting the project from time to time. The Nawae Council is supplying funds for the project and village people supply labour. Any queries you have on this aspect should be referred to the Officer in Charge, Boana.

Similarly, any matters relating to native Administration should be referred to him.

Signed

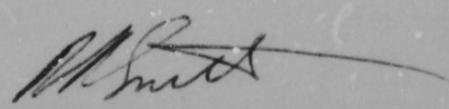
(G.G. Hardy)

Assistant District Commissioner.

BOANA BASE CAMP.
 LAE SUB DISTRICT.
 MOROBE DISTRICT.
 NAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

BOANA PATROL NUMBER 1. OF 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by P.M.Smith C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled Part Erap Census Division
 Personnel Accompanying Nil.
 Duration of Patrol 17/6/69 to 30/8/69
 74 days.
 Last D.D.A. Patrol June 1969. 18 days.
 Objects of patrol Survey route up Erap river
 Gorge and supervise village
 labour on road.
 Population of area patrolled 1000.
 Map reference Markham fourmil, Boana Milinch.
 Village population register not enclosed.



P.M.Smith
Cadet Patrol Officer.

SITUATION REPORT.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol, in this officers opinion, was a complete success as all the main aims were realized. Route was successfully marked out up the steep sided Erap River Gorge and a major section of the Kunai Ridge was also surveyed. It was found to be hard to sufficiently train local men to supervise the road work, mainly because they all worked on a rotation system and were not present long enough to train properly.

To date about six miles of the route has been fully marked and this section is now ready for a bulldozer, in addition a further section of about one and a half miles has had the base line marked out.

Accompanying this report are two maps showing the route as surveyed and two appendices containing calculations and methods used.

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL. refer folios 86 to 105.

- 17/6 /6 9 Arrived Munkip village.
- 18/6/69 Set up camp site further up valley. Started marking base line. 45 men present.
- 19/6/69 Marking base line. Explained method to be used to road workers. 80 men present.
- 20/6/69 Marking top of cut and pilot road base line.
- 21/6/69 Marking lines mentioned above. Hard rock uncovered Saturday afternoon off.
- 22/6/69 Sunday.
- 23/6/69 Rerouted road in places where original gradient was to high. Rock slowing progress
- 24/6/69 General supervision of work. Men started on holes for blasting. 75 labourers.
- 25/6/69 Started men working. Into Lae for chisels for stone.
- 26/6/69 Rain delayed starting. 100 labourers working.
- 27/6/69 Supervised work for awhile then took some men and continued survey up gorge. Gradients between 3% and 12% with the average about 9%. Rain all day.
- 28/6/69 Saturday. Started labourers off then continued top of cut line and pilot road line.
- 29/6/69 Sunday.

- 30/6/69 Only 20 men working today, progress not much.
- 1/7/69 Still only 20 men present.
- 2/7/69 Started men working then into Lae for resupply.
- 3/7/69 50 men at work this morning. Ground very rocky. OIC Boana arrived to inform me that I go to Boana tomorrow.
- 4/7/69 To Lae then Boana.
- 5/7/69 to 7/7/69 At Boana
- 8/7/69 Returned to road site. 110 labourers working.
- 9/7/69 Marked further section. Supervised work in gully.
- 10/7/69 180 workers finished about 70 yards of easy ground.
- 11/7/69 200 present today. More tools arrived. Working in gully
- 12/7/69 Saturday. Men from Erap Census Division arrived.
- 13/7/69 Sunday.
- 14/7/69 662 labourers available. Tools short so men given job of clearing route while men dug. Marked more route
- 15/7/69 Into Lae for badly needed tools. 130 brought back.
- 16/7/69 Marked route further up gorge.
- 17/7/69 20 men marked to make holes for blasting. Supervised workers.
- 18/7/69 Called meeting of all influential men. Explained situation regarding bulldozer and blasting. Meeting revealed that almost 850 workers were now present.
- 19/7/69 Work continued in gorge, some men pulled back to improve some sections. Started tracks over top of rock faces.
- 20/7/69 Sunday.
- 21/7/69 Started preparing rock for blasting. Marked further section. Work continued on rock faces.
- 22/7/69 Workers continued in gorge I continued survey.
- 23/7/69 Heavy rain all day. No work possible.
- 24/7/69 Working on stone bluffs, and blasting holes

- 25/7/69 Continued on same tasks as yesterday.
- 26/7/69 Labourers working on stone bluffs. Into Lae for supplies
- 27/7/69 Sunday
- 28/7/69 30 men present and working on stone. Geivacs (80) arrived
- 29/7/69 Still working on stone outcrops.
- 30/7/69 Men continued on rock pile. Marked route further up gorge
Difficult to get work done in some places due to sheer drops.
- 31/7/69 Started marking at base of Kunai Ridge, slope 6 degrees.
- 1/8/69 Marking route up ridge, slope constant 6 degrees except
for three short 7 degree sections. Labourers in gorge.
- 2/8/69 Saturday. Working in gorge.
- 3/8/69 Sunday
- 4/8/69 Preparing for tomorrows blasting .
- 5/8/69 9 holes blasted. Men working further up gorge.
- 6/8/69 Preparing for tomorrows blating.
- 7/8/69 20 yards of rock shattered by 8 shots. Diggers continued
- 8/8/69 Supervised work on rock faces
- 9/8/69 In Lae (Saturday)
- 10/8/69 Sunday In Lae. Returned to road in afternoon.
- 11/8/69 General work continued.
- 12/8/69 Started preparing for Thursdays blasting.
- 13/8/69 Making holes for blasting. Making road over rock face.
- 14/7/69 9 Continued on blasting holes and road over rock face.
- 15/8/69 Blasted more rock gaining about 100 feet from 6 good holes.
- 16/8/69 Saturday Working on northern rock face.
- 17/8/69 Sunday.
- 18/8/69 Working on holes for blasting and removing precarious
to over hangs. Another 13 holes blasted but neither of the
27/8/69 rock faces are finished yet. Camp moved up below ridge.
- 28/8/69 Working on both holes for blasting and pilot road up
to kunai ridge. Saturday 30th departed for Beana taking
30/8/69 five hours.

(7)

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL:

The Lae-Boana road is very high on the list of priorities of the Nawae Local Government Council, and to date \$14,500 has either been spent or allocated for the construction of the road. This is in addition to \$5000 received from Rural Development Funds.

Labour on the road is being supplied voluntarily from the villages which are organised on a rotation basis worked out by the Council. For its part the council supplies tools and rations which comprise 7lb of rice; 3tins fish; 7 hard biscuits and 7 tablespoons of peanut butter per man per week.

The respective councillor from each ward usually accompanies his constituents to the road site, though in most cases; from a purely work output point of view; these men are pretty useless as they consider themselves above manual work and when left to supervise they are found to have very little control over the people. One notable exception is ~~the~~ Councillor Tusabi from Lapisap who was exceptional by his zeal and urging on of the workers.

The people are obviously very much in favour of the road project, though constant supervision is required to ensure a decent amount of work is done. Gisanpang of Badibo village proved to be the most energetic and he has continually assisted me for the last six weeks. His ability to speak seven of the local languages also proved to be a great help.

Mr. Patik Nimambot, the member for Nawae Open, has made three visits to the road site. Once accompanied by the A.D.C. and Mr. Tom Leahy; Markham Open; and twice of his own accord by walking through from Boana. On most visits the opportunity was taken to explain the progress being made on the road and it was obvious that he is most interested in the completion of the project. Whether or not he attempts to instill some of his enthusiasm into his electors is not known.

ECONOMIC:

The benefits which will result from an access road, particularly particularly marketing opportunities, are realized by the people and it is this which keeps them picking away.

The amount of coffee produced in the areas likely to be affected by the road is 120 tons per annum, and, in the opinion of the Agricultural Officer at Boana, if marketing was easier this figure could be increased by 25% without any further plantings, purely because growers cannot be bothered picking all their crop because the cost of paying carriers to cart it to the buying point is prohibitive. With the completion of the road many of the villages would have less distance to carry to a pick up point and so output should increase.

The vegetable industry also is hampered by the lack of reliable market outlets. A road link would mean that the produce could be in Lae within twelve hours of harvest instead of sitting around for weather dictated aircraft.

The Wain and Erap Census Divisions have a total of 532 head of cattle and once again marketing is a difficulty. Sale of the beasts means an exhausting, and often hazardous, walk and thus the animals are likely to lose any condition they might have had. The road route itself passes through two pastures, one at Badibo containing 6 head and one at Pupuf containing 32 head. These two projects will get the most benefit from the road.

(6)

SITUATION REPORT.

SOCIAL:

With the opening of the road more villages will become accessible to various Administration Departments, and such things as Womens Clubs and Infant Welfare Clinics would be able to be run.

Also supplying of Aid Posts would become easier by reducing the carrying time from the road head to the post.

The health of the road labourers was in general good with only a few cases of what seemed to be diarrhoea or mild malaria. There were of course quite a few minor accidents caused by carelessness whilst working and all that warranted it were either treated from my personal kit or else sent to Lae.

THE SURVEY:

As per patrol instructions I initially surveyed a route up the eastern side of the Erap Gorge, between the New Munkip and Old Munkip villages.

This was a distance of approximately three miles, two thirds of which were along the sides of a steeply sloped gorge. The survey was not done in one hit as this would have meant leaving the labourers unsupervised for two or three days which could have been disastrous. Instead a preliminary investigation was done to get an idea of the route and then short distances marked out in detail as required. This meant the men were unsupervised for only short periods at a time.

The rate of progress was naturally regulated by firstly the number of volunteers and secondly the nature of the material that had to be shifted. The numbers working varied between 20 men in the first week to 850 in the fifth week, though over the last few weeks the average number was around 100 labourers, both men and women.

Very little of the material shifted could be classed as easily worked with as it was a cracked rock material for most of the way. Blasting was found to be necessary over quite a large section of the route and at present this is about one third finished. Map number 2 gives an idea of the amount of blasting required.

The main obstacles encountered were three near vertical rock faces, refer map 2, and to date about half of the first has been removed. Map number 2, not exactly to scale, gives an indication of the terrain traversed by the existing pilot road.

Once past the third bluff the survey crossed a flood plain to the old Munkip village and then climbed up the kunai ridge mentioned in paragraph three of the Patrol Instructions. An alternative route was marked so as to ford the stream below old Munkip, as it is expected that the bridge over the river will be mostly and thus likely to be delayed.

5

SITUATION REPORT.

THE SURVEY:

The method used to mark the route is shown diagrammatically in appendix one. The pilot road was constructed so as to be at least 8 foot wide except where solid rock was encountered which was left to be blasted at a later date.

Blasting proved to be a very slow process due to the time required to make satisfactory holes in the very hard stone. It takes two men between ~~30~~ 35-40 hours to make a hole 10 foot deep, and as the number of suitable bars available numbered only seven or eight only a maximum of ten good shots could be done week.

In other places the slopes were steep and the men considered them unsafe and so the blasting had to be done on a one hole per wheel basis, ~~instead~~ instead of boring numerous holes at the one time from on top.

It is estimated that if ten more 8 foot jumper bars were supplied the rock faces can be removed in about six weeks. The main obstacle is the third stone bluff which is about 200-250 feet long and has about a 70 degree slope. Therefore a very large amount of solid rock will have to be removed.

No bridges are immediately required in the gorge as the waters crossed are small and intermittent and in the opinion of Mr. Langham, C.D.W. ? could adequately be crossed by using drums and, in two cases, retaining walls.

2. Kunai Ridge.

The survey of the route up the kunai ridge has progressed only as far as the base line, which has since been inspected by the A.D.C. and found to be satisfactory.

It appears an easy matter to join this base line to the rough bench already cut further up the mountain, though no detailed Abney level survey has been done.

The ascent up the kunai ridge employed a total of four switch-backs, all of which were located on the most suitable slopes available. Map number 2 indicates the route followed.

Only three days digging has been done on this section and thus very little has been completed.

3. General.

The pilot road in the gorge is now ready for a bulldozer because even if more solid rock is uncovered the machine can always backtrack and approach from the other side, or alternatively move up on the flood plain and work there and on the approaches to the kunai ridge. The rock can in the meantime be blasted and returned to later.

A mix up occurred with the giving of rations by the Warap Society clerk and this duty was recently handed over to me. As I have now been required to come to Port Moresby to attend a training course the work on the road has been postponed both because of the ration situation and because of the lack of a replacement supervisor. It has been made clear to the local people that the project is not abandoned and the rest should do them good.

SITUATION REPORT.

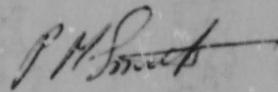
(4)

THE SURVEY:

3. General

It became obvious that it is necessary to once again inform each village which week it is expected to arrive to work on the road, because failure to turn up at the right time makes stocking of rations and planning of work schedules very difficult.

On the walk into Boana I had a look over the planned route, and it is very obvious that a chain saw amongst the trees is as essential as a bulldozer in the gorge.



P.M. Smith

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1

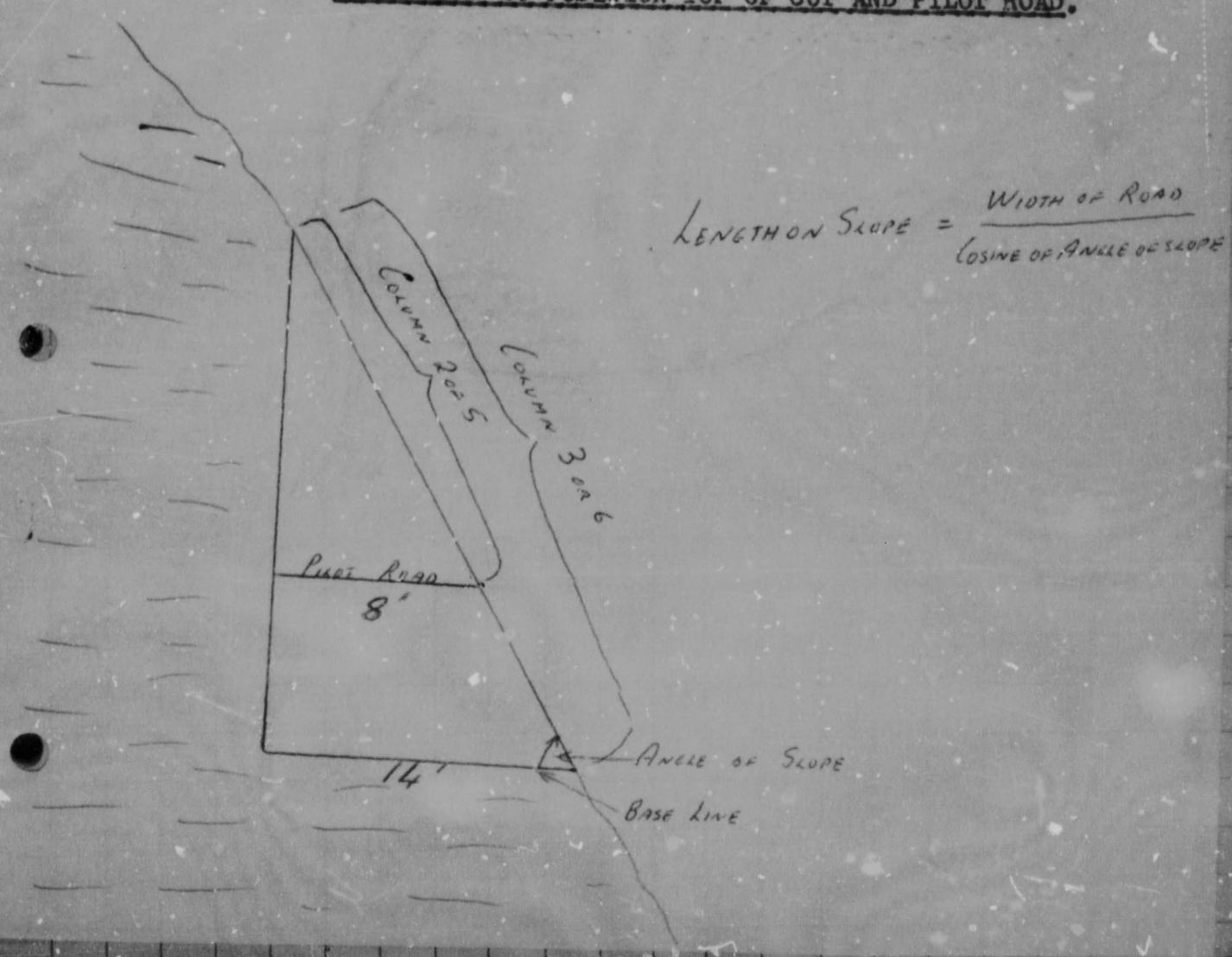
TABLE FOR POSITIONING TOPOF CUT AND PILOT ROAD LINES.

| Elevation degrees | 8' P.Road | 14' Base Line | Elevation degrees | 8' P.Road | 14' Base Line |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 16 | 2.61mtrs | 4.55 | 37 | 3.13 | 5.47 |
| 17 | 2.62 | 4.58 | 38 | 3.17 | 5.54 |
| 18 | 2.64 | 4.60 | 39 | 3.22 | 5.62 |
| 19 | 2.65 | 4.63 | 40 | 3.27 | 5.71 |
| 20 | 2.66 | 4.65 | 41 | 3.32 | 5.79 |
| 21 | 2.67 | 4.68 | 42 | 3.36 | 5.88 |
| 22 | 2.69 | 4.70 | 43 | 3.41 | 5.98 |
| 23 | 2.71 | 4.74 | 44 | 3.47 | 6.08 |
| 24 | 2.73 | 4.78 | 45 | 3.54 | 6.18 |
| 25 | 2.75 | 4.82 | 46 | 3.60 | 6.29 |
| 26 | 2.78 | 4.86 | 47 | 3.67 | 6.41 |
| 27 | 2.81 | 4.91 | 48 | 3.73 | 6.53 |
| 28 | 2.84 | 4.96 | 49 | 3.81 | 6.66 |
| 29 | 2.86 | 5.00 | 50 | 3.89 | 6.80 |
| 30 | 2.89 | 5.05 | 51 | 3.98 | 6.95 |
| 31 | 2.92 | 5.10 | 52 | 4.06 | 7.10 |
| 32 | 2.94 | 5.15 | 53 | 4.16 | 7.26 |
| 33 | 2.98 | 5.21 | 54 | 4.25 | 7.43 |
| 34 | 3.01 | 5.27 | 55 | 4.36 | 7.62 |
| 35 | 3.05 | 5.35 | 56 | 4.46 | 7.81 |
| 36 | 3.09 | 5.40 | 57 | 4.59 | 8.03 |

APP

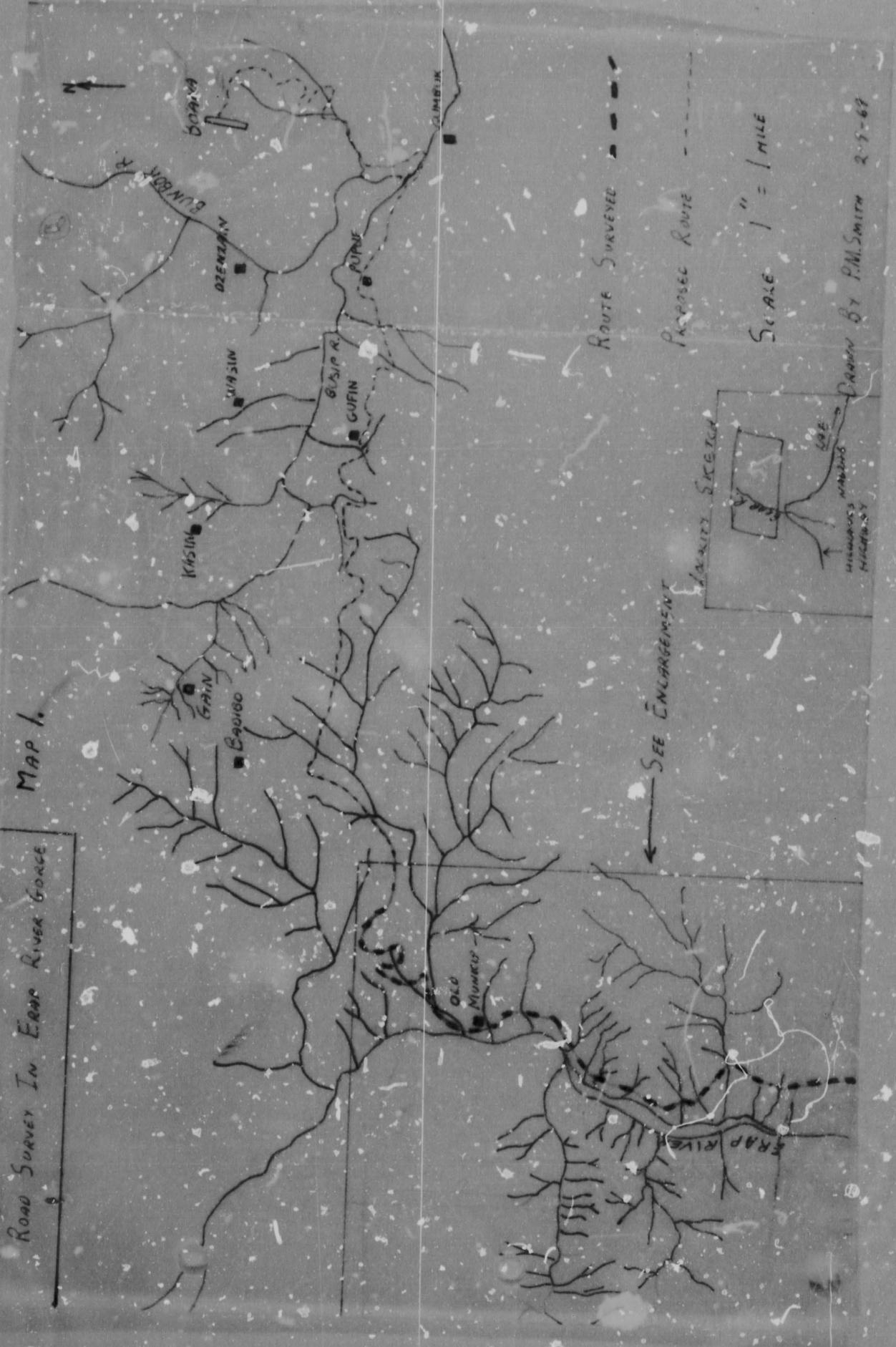
APPENDIX 2

METHOD USED TO POSITION TOP OF CUT AND PILOT ROAD.



ROAD SURVEY IN ERAP RIVER GORGE

MAP 1.



ROUTE SURVEYED

PROPOSED ROUTE

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

SEE ENLARGEMENT

LIMIT SKETCH

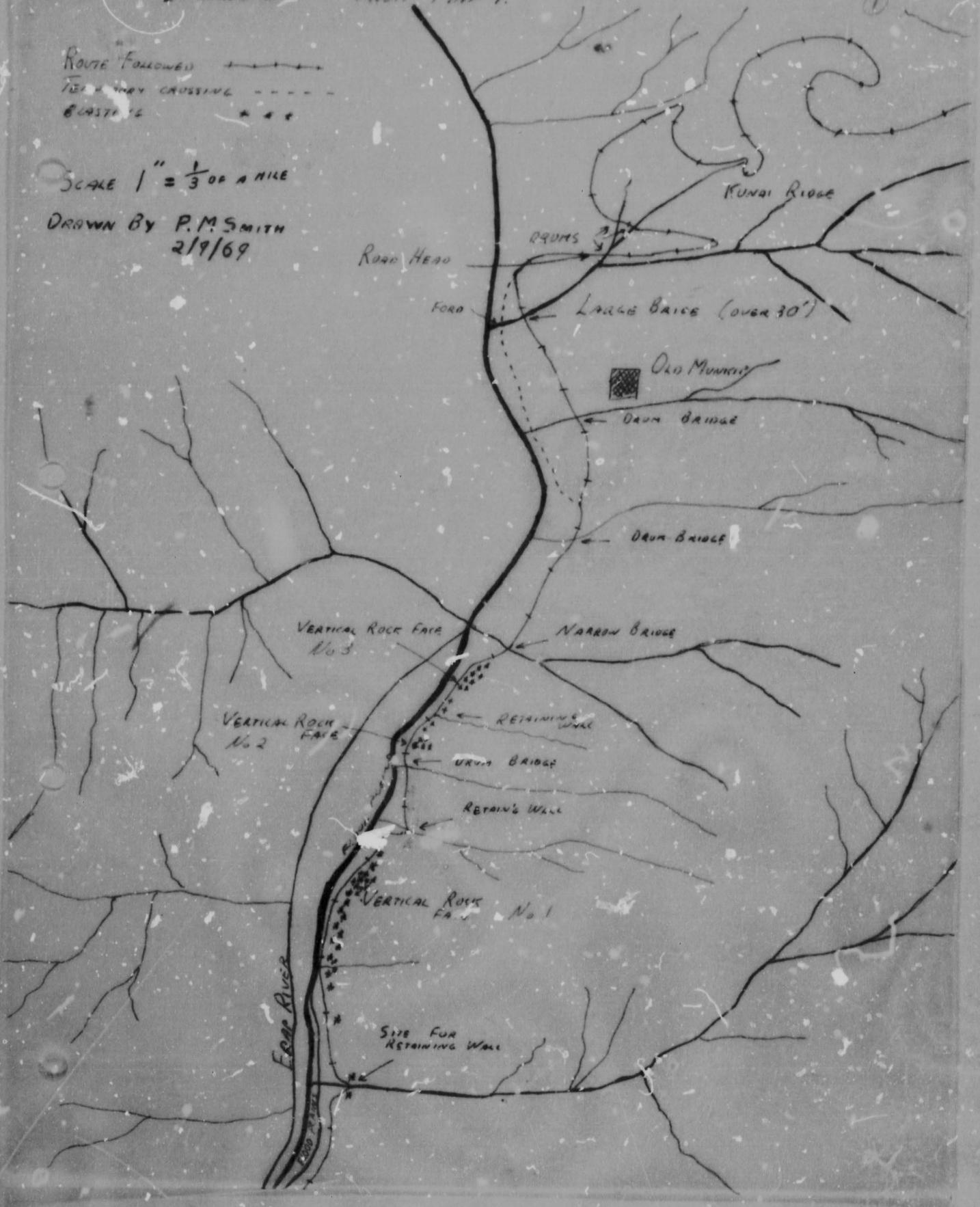
DRAWN BY P.M. SMITH 2-5-68

MAP 2. ENLARGEMENT FROM MAP 1.

ROUTE FOLLOWED ————
TEMPORARY CROSSING - - - -
BLASTING * * *

SCALE 1" = 1/3 OF A MILE

DRAWN BY P.M. SMITH
2/19/69





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

COUNCIL: **NAWAE**
 SUB-DISTRICT: **LAE**
 District of **MORobe** Report No. **2 - 1969/1970 BOANA**
 Patrol Conducted by **RONALD EDWIN HATHERLY** Assistant District Officer
 Area Patrolled **NABA CENSUS DIVISION** Population: **10,815**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**
 Natives **NAWAE TAX TEAM**

Duration—From **8** / **7** / **1969** to **20** / **9** / **1969**

Number of Days **46**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **5** / **9** / **1968**

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference **147 degrees 6 degrees 30 minutes**

Objects of Patrol **To supervise and survey roadwork at Kasenombe:**

annual census : area study.

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

M. J. J. J.

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 £.....

141
112

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

37 - 6 - 25

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

4th December, 1969

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

~~XXXXXXXX~~
EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
~~XXXXXXXX~~ 2 69/70
from Patrol Report/Area Study No.
Naba census Division
covering
Lee Morobe
..... Sub-District, District
Mr R.E. Hatherly A.D.O.
Patrolling Officer

The period of patrol : 8/7/69 to 20/9/69

~~XXXXXX~~
Extract/Precis.

Political Development.

The member for Nawae in the House of Assembly, Mr Patrick Nimambot, has expressed his concern about the people not voicing their views to him. Demands made upon him appear to have been restricted to roads, schools, and more lucrative cash crops. Mr Nimambot rarely makes an appearance in the area

The people seem to take little interest in the House of Assembly. As the members of the House of Assembly have achieved nothing for them, their interest has waned. The people question the Administration's lack of interest in their area and many have come to the conclusion that it is the European that attracts the expenditure.

Market Gardening.

Fifteen tons of vegetables were purchased by the Nabak Producers Co-operative but the co-operative lost money due to the vegetable's wasting on the strip.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

101-25

GFR:KA

67-6-25
Division of District Administration,

KONKOBU, PAPUA,

12th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. BOANA 2/69-70.

Your reference 67-2-16 of 22nd October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study/Situation Report by Mr. R.E. Hatherly, A.D.O., to WABA Census Division.

Mr. Hatherly has submitted a well detailed report of an effective patrol.

Your comments indicate that appropriate follow up action has been taken on the matters arising from the patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

Mr. R.E. Hatherly,
Patrol Post,
BOANA. Morobe District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.6.25 (10/25)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67.2.16
If mailing ask for
Mr.

Division
Department of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
L A E.

22nd October, 1969.

has

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONELOF.

BOANA PATROL NO.2/1969-70
NABA CENSUS DIVISION

I attach the original and duplicate of a Patrol Report prepared by Mr. R. Hatherly, Assistant District Officer, following a patrol to the Naba Census Division. Map, Village Population Register, copy of Patrol Instructions and comments from the Assistant District Commissioner, are also enclosed.

Mr. Hatherly has submitted a detailed report which provides a clear statement of the status quo in the Naba Division. Comments in relation to education have been extracted and forwarded to the District Inspector with a view to having the matter discussed at the next meeting of the District Education Committee, whilst comments relating to the lack of activity by the Aid Post Orderlies have been referred to the Regional Medical Officer.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Lae, has been advised that the minimum age for employment is 15 years under recent legislation and I have requested the Regional Labour Officer to have one of his Inspectors visit the plantation in the near future.

Superficially, it appears than an arrangement between Mr. Chee and the Nabak Producers' Co-operative would be beneficial to both parties and I have requested the Co-operatives Officer at Lae to advise me on this.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)
District Commissioner

Attch:



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-3
(S)

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference: **67-1-3**
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration
Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
L.A.E.

24th June, 1969.

R.E. Hatherley,
Base Camp,
BOANA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - BOANA 2/1969-70.

As discussed you are to commence a patrol to the Nabe Census Division as soon as possible after the start of the new financial year. Your duties will include supervision and survey of roadwork at Kasanombe, and carrying out of annual census and area study.

You should give priority attention to the road from Kasanombe airstrip as it did appear from our aerial reconnaissance of last week that the survey is not being followed in some places.

The area study is to be a full one as per standing instructions. Merely updating last years will not be sufficient. However, the recurrent information (e.g. topography) can be taken verbatim from the previous report, unless of course you have additional comment to make. Information relating to firearms registrations, and trade stores, both licensed and unlicensed should be included in your report.

(G.G. HARDY),
Assistant District Commissioner.

16/7/69

17/7/69

DIARY

(37)

- 8/7/69 The patrol was flown by light aircraft to Kasanombe. The station was inspected and then the road was inspected. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 9/7/69 Resurveyed a 100 foot section of the road near Kasanombe. The rest of the day spent supervising the labour cutting the section. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 10/7/69 Supervised the labour working on the road. Frequent interruptions due to rain. Overnight at Kasanombe
- 11/7/69 Worked on the road all day when the weather permitted. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 12/7/69 Supervised the road labour in the morning. Labour sent home due to adverse weather conditions.
- 13/7/69 Sunday Observed.
- 14/7/69 Surveyed a short distance of the road during the morning. Worked during light rain and finally abandoned the work as visability was almost zero. At 1200 hours the patrol departed for Dokaling village arriving half an hour later. The road is good with little variation in elevation. The census was revised for Dokaling village and the necessary information collected for the area study. Overnight at Dokaling village. No rest house in the village.
- 15/7/69 After political education talks were given, the patrol moved to Misalambaman village in one hour. The road was in good order. There is an ascent for about twenty minutes while the rest is down hill following a slight grade. The census was revised and the facts collected for the area study. After political education talks were given the patrol moved onto Karangadoan. No accomadation was available. It takes about 1 hour 35 minutes to walk from Misalambaman to Karangadoan. The road crosses the range. The road is poorly cut on the Karangadoan section of the range. Overnight at the councillor's guest house.
- 16/7/69 The census was revised for Karangadoan and Bandap villages. Data was compiled for the area study and political education lectures given. Overnight at Karangadoan.
- 17/7/69 Walked to Bambok village by way of Bandap village. The patrol then moved to Kemen village. The track is quite good overall. The road is cut around the side of the mountain with a down hill grade until it reached the hamlet of Keweling where there is a fairly steep ascent to Kemen village. The census was revised for Kemen village and the rest of the duties carried out. Overnight at Kemen. No rest house provided.

36

- 18/7/69 Political education talks were given and the patrol moved back to Barbok village in one hour. Information for the area study was collected after the census was revised. Political education talks were given. The patrol moved to Monakaset village in 45 minutes. Overnight at Monakaset rest house.
- 19/7/69 The patrol walked to Boana in four and a half hours to prepare for the Nawae Council meeting.
- 20/7/69
to station at Council meeting. Assisted with Presidents report and Annual Financial Return.
- 29/7/69
- 30/7/69 Six hours walk to Lambaip. Census revised and the necessary data collected for the area study. Political Education lectures were given. Overnight at Lambaip rest house.
- 31/7/69 Walked to Musom village in 4 hours 15 minutes, a well graded track uphill for 1½ hours and then down hill for two hours. The census was revised for Musom village and all other duties carried out. Overnight in a private house.
- 1/8/69 One and half hours walk down stream to the S.P.T. logging camp. The patrol was kindly moved by truck to Gwabadik village by Mr. Tom Richards. The census statistics were brought up to date and facts collected for the area study. Political education lectures were given. Overnight at Gwabadik in a private house.
- 2/ 8/69 By vehicle to Erap river to check on the road construction. A considerable amount of work had been done in the last four weeks. Discussed the work with Mr. C.P.O. Smith and then returned to Gwabadik village.
- 3/8/69 The patrol moved to Gawan village in 2 hours 15 minutes. Overnight in Gawan rest house.
- 4/8/69 Revised the census for Gawan and Kwapsanek villages. The patrol moved to Sambue village after all work was done. The track winds gradually up hill for most of the way. A good track that is suitable for donkeys. Overnight at Sambue rest house.
- 5/8/69 Information was gathered for the area study after the census statistics were brought up to date. Thirteen people had died due to an outbreak of dysentary with complications of pneumonia. Blood slides were collected by P.H.D. during the census. Political education lectures were given and the patrol moved to a hamlet of Bilimang two hours walk away. The road is poorly constructed down and up the other side of the valley.

(35)

- 6/8/69 One hours walk to Bilimang, 15minutes down hill and 45 minutes uphill. The census was revised for Bilimang village and information collected for the area study. Political Education lectures were given. Overnight at Bilimang rest house.
- 7/8/69 After further talks were given the patrol walked to Samanzing village in two hours. The track proceeds steeply up hill for 30 minutes and a gradual decent to the Sankwep river, and then uphill by a well graded track for 30 minutes. The census was revised for Samanzing village. Overnight at Samanzing rest house.
- 8/8/69 Facts were collected for the area study and political education lectures were given. Walked to Zitari in two hours by crossing a deep valley. The track was well graded and in good order. Overnight at Zitari.
- 9/8/69 Village population statistics were revised. After all work was completed the patrol crossed the range to Momsalom village. Overnight at Momsalom village.
- 10/9/69 Sunday observed.
- 11/9/69 The census was revised for Momsalom village. Information was collected for the area study. Political education lectures were given. It took 2 hours 30 minutes to walk over the range to Kasanombe village. The road was well graded but eroded. Overnight at Kasanombe village.
- 12/8/69 Political education lectures were given after the census. Facts were collected for the area study. Moved to Kasanombe strip and stayed overnight.
- 13/8/69 Returned to Boana by light aircraft.
- 14/8/69 Collected facts for the area study and gave political
to At Boana with Local Government Duties and three days in
26/8/69 Lae concerning council road project.
- 27/8/69 To Kasanombe by light aircraft with radio technician. Commenced installing the aerials for the transmitter. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 28/8/69 Completed the installation of the transceiver. Overnight at Kasanombe.
- 29/8/69 To Kisituen village in one hour fifteen minutes. Rest of the day spent sick in bed. Overnight at Kisituen rest house.
- 30/8/69 Census revised for Kisituen village. Collected information for the area study. Political education talks were given and the patrol stayed overnight at Kisituen.
- 31/8/69 Sunday observed. Late afternoon moved to Baindoung and stayed overnight in the rest house. The road was well constructed with a gradual ascent.

(34)

- 1/9/69 The census was revised for Ankamap and Baindoug.
Overnight at Baindoug rest house.
- 2/9/69 Data collected for area study and political education
lectures were given. The patrol moved around to
Akandang village to spend the night at Akandang rest house.
- 3/9/69 The census was revised for Hanobman and Akandang villages.
Facts collected of Hanobman village for area study.
Overnight at Akandang.
- 4/9/69 Village population statistics were revised for Kwambaleng
village. Information was collected for the area study
and political education lectures were given. Two hours
walk across the Tembe river valley to Tewep. The road was
steep and would be extremely dangerous when wet. The
census was revised for Tewep village. Overnight at
Tewep rest house.
- 5/9/69 Revised the census for Kiakum village. Facts were collected
for the area and political education lectures were given.
Walked around the mountain to Bawan in 4½ hours.
Overnight at Bawan rest house.
- 6/9/69 To Boana in 3½ hours.
- 8/9/69
to Worked with Local Government auditor.
- 12/9/69
- 13/9/69 Flew to Kasanombe and then walked to Baindoug in
three hours. Overnight at Baindoug.
- 14/9/69 Walked to Sakalan in two hours. Revised the census for
Sakalan, Silimbang, and Mogom. Overnight at Sakalan
rest house.
- 15/9/69 Collected facts for the area study and gave political
education lectures. Moved to Yalumbang in 1½ hours.
The road proceeds down hill for 30 minutes and uphill
for 1 hour. It is a fairly steep descent. Overnight
at Yalumbang.
- 16/9/69 Census revision for Separagambang and Yalumbang. Information
was collected for the area study and lectures given.
The walk to Awen village took 1 hour 50 minutes. The road
has to be recut ^{off} of the Yalumbang side of the range as it
is extremely dangerous when wet. Overnight at Awen.
- 17/9/69 Revised the census for Awen and Tukwambet villages.
Collected the facts for the area study and gave
political education lectures. Overnight at Awen rest
house.
- 18/9/69 Walked to Kasanombe airstrip in three hours by cutting
directly across the range to Kisituen. The road is quite
reasonable except that it is slippery when wet.
Overnight at Kasanombe.

(37)

19/9/69. Waited allday for Kasanombe to open. Overnight at
Kasanombe.

20/9/69 Flew to Bosna. End of Patrol.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
BOANA, Morobe District.

26th. September, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1969 - 1970.

NABA CENSUS DIVISION

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

a. Geographical Description: The Naba Census Division lies on the southern slopes of the Saruwaged Ranges which forms part of the watershed for the Busu River. All villages lie to the North of the Busu River. All villages bar one are situated on spurs between the altitudes of 3,000 feet and 6,000 feet. Temperature vary from the eighties in the lower areas to the fifties in the higher areas. There are no records of rainfall for the area but approximately ninety inches of rain would fall. Rain forest cover the area except for garden land. There is very little "kunai" grass in the area. Villages close to Baindourg village have little timber left.

The area can be divided into three deep valleys which are drained by the Sankwep, Tembe, and Sanem rivers. These rivers are fast flowing and subject to flash flooding.

b. Access: The area lies in the northern sector of the Lae Sub-District. The lower villages have access to Lae by thirty-six miles of road. Only one village, Gwabadik, is connected to the road. The furthest village is seventeen hours walk from the road. The North-Western part of the area is serviced by a category "D" airstrip. This airstrip is frequently closed due to cloud. Twenty-two of the Naba villages are situated within five hours walk of this airstrip. It is a seven minute trip by light aircraft from Kasenombe to Boana which takes eleven hours by foot. It is a fifteen minute flight from Lae. Mos. produce is moved from this strip.

(4)

c. Administration Contact: Patrols have been moving through this area since 1929. The Department of District Administration has mounted patrols annually in the area where other Departments have taken little interest.

The general attitude towards the Administration is good. Patrols are always well received. New Officers are met by the "Opening of the Road" ceremony and presented with a gift.

The area has no real leaders. Social organisation seems to be socialist. The one common language seems to bind them politically, socially, and economically. Cargo cults have occurred in the past but there are not any at the present time.

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

a. Village Population Register Forms: The latest forms are attached to this report.

b. Map and Walking Times: A map of the area is attached to the report and the walking times are attached as an appendix.

c. Outward flow of Labour: The absentee rate continues to increase. Over sixty-six per cent of the men in the age group sixteen to forty-five years are absent at work. The majority are employed as labour on plantations near Rabaul, Popondetta, Hoskins, Port Moresby and Lae. There are few men left in the villages capable of a days work. The women in the same age group are also leaving the area to find work in Lae. The whereabouts of these women is quite often unknown. Many of the girls accompany their younger brothers to Lae. These boys are students at the Primary "T" schools in Lae. Bowali and Ampc are the main two. The source of income of these girls has been questioned by the village people.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

There are clans in the Naba area. Twenty - five clans or sub-Clans were recorded. Twenty-two of the clans appear to have originated from the one clan, Misilin. This clan originally came from the land on which Boana station is now situated. I have attached the names of the clans as an appendix. I believe that the clan plays a very minor roll. Social organisation appears to be based solely on the village community.

b. Functional Social Unit: The high absentee rate has forced the people to adopt the extended family as the functional social unit. When the simple family can no longer establish gardens

(20)

SOCIAL GROUPINGS CONTINUED:B. Functional Social Unit Cont:

they call upon close relatives to assist them. In many villages, all garden land has been cleared of timber and that remaining is saplings and grass. The fit men must be finding it difficult with the high percentage of dependants in the village. Clearing and cleaning of gardens is now done by women. Tree felling and the preparation of timber for buildings is done by the men. Building of houses is the duty of the extended line.

c. Language Pattern: The Nabac language is spoken by almost all the people in the Naba area. Villages bordering other census divisions do speak two languages. Samazing and Bilimang speak Nabac and the Mesen language. Gwabadik, and Musom speak the Silak language. Silak was originally a language from the Markham valley as is Dewat which is spoken by Lambaip village. The Naba people prefer to speak their own language at Mission conferences to the Mission vernacular " Kote ".

d. Relationships between component groups: There is a strong relationship between all villages in the Naba area. Many business ventures have been established with capital drawn from the entire Naba. As clans can be found in six different villages which are quite often at different ends of the Naba, relationships are further strengthened. The majority of marriages are between people in the same village or adjacent villages. As these people travel frequently to Lae many men are marrying women from distant villages.

e. Relationships with major groups outside: There is no friction between the Naba people and those outside the area. Marriages occur with women from the Hube, Timbe, Momalili, and Wain Census Divisions. Contact with the Hube and Timbe people is not greater because of the Saruwaged Ranges. Samazing and Bilimang formed the Sowaly Producers Co-operative with the people from the Momalili Census Division. The Momalili villages, five Wain villages and six villages are included in the Lutheran Mission Lae Circuit. Of the five villages only Gwabadik has strong affiliations with Lei-Wompa people. The Naba people prefer to remain in their own economic, social, and political sphere.

(29)

LEADERSHIP:

a. Pattern of Leadership: At present there are no real traditional leaders. Formerly lineages were ruled by fight leaders who gained their position by their prowess in fighting and their ability to stage feasts. Sons could only inherit the position if they could prove their ability to fight and also if they had sufficient wealth to stage the feasts. When fighting was prohibited, Luluais and Tultuls became the leaders unless a stronger person held a mission position. Quite often men acted on behalf of the Government and the Mission. Men are now elected to various spheres because of their ability to perform in that field. Many men appointed are more an executive than a leader. I have listed senior men in the clans but I would not call them leaders.

KILAK - NOMBABING - born 1930, attended a Lutheran Mission vernacular school for four years. He has worked as a goldminer. He is the Mission elder for Karangadoan village.

Anciong Pakan - born 1913; attended a Lutheran Mission vernacular school for five years. He formerly worked as a goldminer for four years. He was a mission elder for many years and was Luluai for Kemen village for 18 years. He was the most powerful leader in the Naba area. Due^{to} his inability to patrol the area his influence has decreased and is only felt in Kemen village.

KISIK BONGAN - born 1930; attended a Lutheran Mission vernacular school for four years. He has worked as a labourer. He was the Luluai for Bambok village for 2½ years. He is the leader of the Misilin clan.

LAMUAN GWAIUM is 59 years of age. He has been employed as a labourer and as an Aid Post Orderly. He was a mission elder for 22 years and for eleven years he was the Luluai for Lambaip village. He had four years schooling at a Lutheran Mission vernacular school.

WAMBURA ORWES was born in 1926. He attended a Lutheran Mission vernacular school for four years. He has been employed as a hospital orderly. He is the leader of the Sangalau clan in Musom and Gwabafik villages.

AWA MCLONG is illiterate and is 58 years of age. He was a mission elder and was the Luluai for Gawan village for 22 years. He is the leader of the Angua clan at Gawan village.

28

LEADERSHIP CONTINUED:

MOMBINUK - WAMES attende a Luthern Mission vernacular school for four years. He was born in 1923. He has been employed as a goldminer and as a domestic. He is the leader of the Kaingin Group in the Kwapsanek village.

AKWILI - ZINGERE was born in 1935. He is illiterate and has only been employed as a labourer. He has been a mission elder, Tultul, and a councillor. He is the leader of Numbekesera Clan in Samazing and Bilimang villages.

Ziongi - WAMARO is the leader of Gembero clan. He attended a Luthern Mission vernacular school and then remained in Zitari village.

BELIP SAIKASA was born in 1931. He attende a vernacular school for four years. He was employed in Rabaul as a labourer. He is the mission elder for Monsalom village and is the village leader of Bwanum clan.

Munumbangak APAPAI, born in 1913, attende a vernacular school for four years. He has been employed as a labourer in Rabaul and has worked as a goldminer. He was a mission elder for Monsalom and he is the leader of Mundum clan.

GWEEUK GWAIBUMAN was born in 1931. He attended a Luthern Mission vernacular school for eleven years. He is the vice-president of the Nawa Local Government Council. He carries out his local government duties well which makes him one of the most popular leaders in the Naba. He is extremely pro-government and is becoming the most influential leader in the Naba area. He is also a president of a Savings and Loans Club. He is the leader of the Goa clan.

KALISAK ZUZGENG was born about 1899. He has not attended school and has not worked outside his village, Kisituen. He is the leader of Neiong clan in Kisituen village.

KEMA APULE, born 1902, is illiterate. He was a mission elder for five years. In his younger days he was a powerful traditional leader in the Naba. He is the village leader for Enamu Clan at Kisituen village.

LEADERSHIP CONTINUED:

(27)

BUNTESIN BASA, born in 1919, has had no schooling. He was employed as a labour overseer on the construction of the Highlands Highway. He was the Tultul for Baindoug village. He is at present the councillor for the Baindoug-Ankamap ward. He is the village leader of Enamu clan.

KORONG PAPIT was born in 1923. He is illiterate and had not been employed outside the village. He is the village leader of Mbap clan in Ankamap village.

MISELEN SAWAN, born in 1930, has received no formal education. He was employed in Lae as a labourer for two years. He is the leader of Angum clan in Hanobman village. He has been appointed as a Demarcation committee.

DINGAT IAMENDI WAS born in 1918 and is illiterate. He has been employed as a labourer and as a domestic. He has been a mission elder for twenty-five years. He is the leader of Gwainamun clan in Hanobman village.

INGALONG KANZO is 34 years of age and he has not had a formal education. He worked as a labourer in Lae, Wau and Bulolo for a period of three years. He is the leader of Tuwaneng clan in Akandang village.

KAIKAK MOLONG, born in 1924, is illiterate. He has remained in his village and is the leader of Matangang clan in Akandang village.

MUMUTE PASE was born in 1920. He has not attended school but was employed as a miner in Bulolo for three years. He is resident in Akandang village and is the leader of Mumeng clan.

DAKANG KAKETA is 46 years of age. He has not had a formal education. He has been employed as a labourer and as a storekeeper. He was a medical tultul for seven years. He was a mission elder for eight years, a Luluai for two years, and a councillor for four years.

DODNA SAKALAN, born in 1911, has had no schooling and has not worked outside his village. He has been the mission elder for Kiakun village for 20 years. He is the village leader for Mongasure clan.

(26)

LEADERSHIP CONTINUED:

AINANG MOAP was born in 1923. He is illiterate. He was employed as a domestic for nine years. He is the councillor for the Tewep-Kiakum ward and is the leader of Mandamen clan.

SILILIK GWABATURA is thirty-two years of age. He attended a Lutheran Mission vernacular school for six years. He was employed as a labourer for four years by D.A.S.F. He has been a mission elder for ten years and a councillor for four years. He is the leader of Miamukbanzigan clan.

KOKOS LANGAU, born in 1918, has not had a formal education. He was employed as a labourer in Rabaul and Popondetts for four years. He was a Tulcul for Yalumbang village for twenty years. He is the village leader of Misilin clan.

GOLIONG BAWALAP, 56 years of age, is illiterate and has not been employed outside his village. He was the Luluai for Tukwambet village for ten years. He is the village leader for Enamu clan.

DAWI KILAK was born in 1930 and he has attended a mission vernacular school for four years. He was employed as a mission labourer. He is the mission elder for Karangadoan village and is most influential.

The following are leaders in the economic field:

OMAS WAZIAY of Kemen village and is 55 years of age. He was formerly a mission teacher. His ability to read and write gained him the position of President of the Nabac Producers Co-operative. I know little about him as he resides near Lae.

SAUWIWI NUNDIP is from Baindoun village. He has a great deal of influence over Naba business enterprises. He was formally a Luluai and is 49 years of age.

All the above mentioned men appear to have a favourable attitude towards the Administration.

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LAND TENURE AND USE:

A. Traditional System: The Naba population originated at Boana and migrated to the North East. Land Ownership appears to be determined by occupation. Land Ownership does not appear to be based only on clan membership. Clans have fragmented and can be found in several different villages which do not have adjacent land boundaries. Men lose rights to land if they do not reside in the village and use the land. Land rights are restored when absentees return to the village. Men can obtain rights to land through their wives if they are residing in their wives' villages. All land is communally owned.

b. Land Tenure: The Administration has not purchased land in the area but Musom village has sold timber rights to South Pacific Timbers Limited.

The Naba people show little interest in Land Tenure Conversion. This could be attributed to the high absentee rate. The best of the Naba men have left to find work. Another factor is the hardship in carrying produce to markets. Coffee gardens, on the average, are only small and give a maximum income of \$35.00 per family. There is little economic incentive for the average male to remain in the village. Many men have shown interest in land settlement blocks. The communication facilities would attract them.

The land boundaries of nine villages have been marked by Demarcation committees. The delay in the marking of boundaries was caused by the death of the president and vice-president. When the weather conditions improve, the committees intend marking the boundaries of villages in the North-Western sector.

c. Cash Cropping: Coffee is the only cash crop in the area. Vegetables have been grown but communications are poor and the produce can not be moved quickly enough to market. Kasanombe airstrip is frequently closed due to weather conditions. Coffee has been planted on a communal basis and in most cases the income is used for communal projects. The majority of trees are owned by the individual and are grown on communally owned land.

Vegetables are grown by the individual and grown on communal land.

LITERACY:

a. Schools: There is only one Primary "T" school in the area. This is situated at Kasanombe village. The school is conducted by the Luthern Mission and all buildings are made of bush materials. The Administration has no schools in the area and apparently have no intentions of opening any.

The Luthern Mission has Kote vernacular schools at Awen, Sakalan, Baidoung, Kisituen, Karangadoan, Kwambeling, and Samanzing. The average class has 15 boys and 15 girls.

The enrolments at Kasanombe Primary "T" school are

| STANDARD | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PREP. | 24 | 24 | 48 |
| 1 | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 49 | 93 |

Other major school attendance are:

| SCHOOL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------------------------|------|--------|
| GOBARI Primary "T" | 36 | 21 |
| LAE " " (mainly Bowali) | 16 | 8 |
| Ampo " " (Lae) | 17 | 7 |
| BOANA " " | 7 | 3 |

These are minimum figures and do not include families that are resident in Lae. Younger students are accompanied by elder sisters and their mothers. The Mothers who accompany their children to Gobari Primary "T" have established gardens. The girls who have accompanied the students to Lae do not have a source of income and are not assisted by the village. The closure of schools at Karau and Sambue forced many children into Lae Schools. This trend is going to continue unless the Department of Education increase the facilities through out the Nawae area. Students are now being sent into other districts to relatives so that they can continue their education.

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LITERACY CONTINUED:

b. Literate Adults: The table below shows the percentage of people who are literate. This includes absentees.

| Language | Males % | Females % |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| English | 2.5 | .2 |
| Pidgin | 16.5 | 2.3 |
| Kote | 19.0 | 11.0 |
| Yabim | 7.0 | 4.0 |

c. Higher Education:

MIRINZI BANGUMING - from Karangadoan village - he has attended the University of Papua and New Guinea. It is believed that he has left the university to work in a Bank in Port Moresby.

GEPE YOWANU - from Samanzing village - He is studying form IV at Asoroka High School. He has intentions of entering the Luthern Mission Seminary.

BOMORINGKE RUMBAM - from Baidoung village - He is repeating form IV at Asoroka High. He has considered becoming a Local Government Administrative Officer. He failed English last year.

d. Students Overseas: There are no students from this area studying overseas.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

a. Housing, Sanitation, and Artefacts: Houses are built with adzed planks. They are built on stumps raised on the average about four feet above the ground. "Pitpit" is used mainly as roofing material. There is little "Kunai" available. Houses do not provide sufficient protection from the cold wet weather. The present design was introduced.

Sanitation is not good. Toilets are constructed but not to sufficient depth. Personal Hygiene needs to be improved. Over the last twelve months, I have noticed an improvement in village hygiene. Many new clothes have also been bought especially by women.

STANDARD OF LIVING:

All cooking is done in boilers and billys. Food is served in enamel basins. Forks and cups are also used.

b. Foodstuffs: Taro, Yam, and Sweet-potato form the staple diet. Greens are also cooked with the above. There are adequate food supplies in the area and European type ^{village} ~~villages~~ can be grown. The major problem with their diet is that it is not balanced. With the food resources in the area, the average family should be able to live on a balanced diet throughout the year. Little health education has been done in this area.

Fish, meat and rice are consumed. Trade stores in the villages sell fish, meat, rice, sugar, and tea. The average family would consume about two tins of fish and two pounds of rice a week.

c. Community Centres: There is nothing of this nature in the area. There are no clubs. The men are keen on association football and absentees have formed clubs in the towns. Women do not participate in any sport.

MISSIONS:

a. Missions Operative in the Area: The Lutheran Mission is the only mission in the area. The area has been split into two circuits. The lower Naba villages are part of the Lae Circuit and are controlled from Lae. The rest of the Naba villages form a circuit with the Wains and the Eraps. Five of the Wain villages are also in the Lae circuit. The performance of the Nawaie Local Government Council in its Capital Works Programme has raised some doubt about the finances of the Boana Circuit. The Mission has not built any permanent buildings in the villages and the people are wondering where the Circuit money is being spent. The people contribute little to the services provided by the Boana Circuit. Formerly the Boana Circuit was financed by its own business enterprises. The trade store at Boana is the only enterprise remaining. Although the Boana circuit is autonomous, the people have a lot to learn about financing their own institutions.

b. Mission Services: The Lutheran Mission conducts a Primary "T" school at Kasanombe village. The people give little financial support to the school. The people expect services to be provided without any effort on their part. They were under the mis-apprehension that the Administration was going to open a school at Kasanombe. Primary "T" schools at Sambue and Baidung villages have been closed as the villagers refused to erect and maintain school buildings. The Boana Congregation is not a registered body and is not going to erect any permanent buildings on native owned

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MISSIONS CONTINUED:

LAND. Land applications will now be held up until the Boang Congregation becomes a legally registered body. The Nawae Council will assist the Mission with buildings once the land has been purchased. Refer Literacy section page nine for vernacular schools. No other services are supplied by the Mission.

Indigenous personnel employed in the area are four pastors, eleven teachers, and four evangelists. There are no overseas employees in the area.

c. Attitude towards the Mission: The people have a most favourable attitude towards the Mission. Each village prefers to have its own church. I have not heard any complaints against the mission. Lack of assistance to the Mission is more a general attitude towards work.

NON-INDIGENES:

There are no overseas personnel in the area and the only business operating in the area are aircraft companies. Crowley Airways and Mr. Cedric Chee frequently operate out of Kasanombe.

Mr. Watson has a plantation near Gobari. He employs labour from this area. There is strong evidence that he employs labour under 16 years of age and pays them \$2.50 a week without rations.

COMMUNICATIONS:

a. Roads: Roads have not been constructed in the area. South Pacific Timbers have built a logging road to within one and a half hours walk of Gawan Village. Several villages within close proximity of Gawan village intended extending this road to Gawan village after South Pacific Timbers have removed all millable timber from the road site. Approximately 600 yards of road has been cut from Gawan village to the Lease. The road has yet to be surveyed.

A road is being constructed from Kasanombe airstrip to Baindoung village. Three miles of bench has been cut but this has to be recut where they have failed to follow the survey line. In parts, the gradient is as steep as one in four. For the first week of the patrol, I surveyed and supervised the new cuts. The top of the cut and the base line were surveyed. The workers cut from the top line to the bench and produced a better standard of road. Road work in the area will have to be supervised if the road is to be trafficable. Road construction has stopped because of the bad

(A)

COMMUNICATIONS CONTINUED.

weather. The road should be about twelve miles long and will serve a population of 5,120 people. All villages will be within two hours walk of the road. The construction of the road may take some time as the absentee rate is very high. The major work force is women.

b. Sea. The area is bounded by mountains and goods are moved to Lae by road or aircraft.

c. Air: One airstrip of category "D" standard serves the villages in the upper Naba. This strip is situated adjacent to Kasanombe village. The strip is 1500 feet long and 100 feet wide. The surface becomes soft with light rain. This strip requires better drainage and gravel placed in the soft areas. The Department of Civil Aviation requires the strip to be rolled regularly but the people are not co-operating. The roller has to be pulled by hand as the tractor damages the strip. The growth of the grass on the strip has been extremely slow and has not overcome erosion.

Baindoug Village wish to cut a strip at Baindoug village. This has been discouraged as the village is only three hours walk from Kasanombe and the selected site requires about 300,000 yards of soil to be removed, Baindoug village is the only village interested in building the strip. It is possible to build the strip but not practical because most of the men are absent from the village.

Crowley Airways and Mr. Cedric Chee operate Cessna single engined aircraft between Lae and Kasanombe. At the moment there is an average of six aircraft per week.

TECHNICAL SKILLS:

All men with any skill in trades or clerical work leave the area. Little is known of their ability but it is believed there are no tradesmen with exceptional skill. The following information was obtained from the village.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| DRIVERS | 164 | CLERKS | 2 |
| CARPENTERS | 5 (Qualified) | BOATSCREW | 2 |
| Mechanics | 2 | | |

(18)

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The common language throughout the area tends to bind them as a political group. Little economic or social development has occurred in the area. The lack of this development tends to unite them in their drive to gain their demands.

The Nawae Local Government Council has been accepted by the people and they appreciate what has been done for them to date. They will not fully commit themselves on appraising the council as they consider the council still in its infancy. The council is used as a sounding box but not to its fullest extent. Many problems are not expressed outside the village. The council has not surpassed the personal contact by the patrol officer with the people. The formation of committees has allowed several councillors to move through many villages and discover problems and tensions. The majority of councillors have a taciturn nature. During the patrol several councillors were required to stand before the people and address them. Council rules were explained as well as Council policy. This participation tends to make the councillor take a greater interest in council work. The average councillor does not pass knowledge onto his constituents. Questions put to the people are seldom answered but the councillor can stand up and give the required information. The annual taxpayers meetings remain the best source of information.

The member for Nawae in the House of Assembly, Mr. Patrick Nimambot, has expressed his concern about the people not voicing their views to him. Demands made upon him appear to have been restricted to roads, schools, and more lucrative cash crops. Mr. Nimambot rarely makes an appearance in the area.

The individual is reluctant to express his own opinion unless it has been discussed by the village. It is most difficult to extract information from the men and they must discuss every point first. A spokesman is always appointed to supply the answers. Nothing is achieved by asking different individuals.

Comprehension of the machinery of the present form of government is very little. Councillors have the greatest understanding. Political lectures were given on the subject. Interpreters had to be used in all villages as the majority do not understand pidgin. The people seem to take little interest in the House of Assembly. As the Members of the House of Assembly have achieved nothing for them, their interest has waned. The people question the Administration's lack of interest in their area and many have come to the conclusion that it is the European that attracts the expenditure.

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ECONOMY OF THE AREA

a. Census of Economic Trees: The census was made during the patrols. Figures do not include trees that are no longer economical.

COFFEE

| VILLAGE | NO. OF GROWERS | TREES PLANTED PRIOR 1968 | TREES PLANTED 1968 | TREES PLANTED 1969 | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| AKANDANG | 43 | 6673 | 384 | 120 | 7177 |
| ANKAMAP | Included with Baidoung. | | | | |
| AWEN | 51 | 4515 | 259 | 110 | 4884 |
| BANDAP | 29 | 2089 | 223 | 131 | 2443 |
| BAINDOUNG | 127 | 15763 | 1147 | 561 | 17471 |
| BAMBOK | 39 | 5003 | | | 5008 |
| BILIMANG | 10 | 1689 | 35 | 159 | 1883 |
| LOKALING | 32 | 2176 | 793 | 28 | 2997 |
| GAWAN | 21 | 4249 | 198 | 11 | 4458 |
| GWABADIK | 2 | 237 | 2 | | 239 |
| HANOBMAN | 46 | 3109 | 121 | 242 | 3472 |
| KARANGADOAN | 47 | 1487 | 1872 | 608 | 6967 |
| KASANOMBE | 77 | 9823 | 391 | 153 | 10372 |
| KEMEN | 33 | 8812 | | 8812 | 8812 |
| KIAKUM | 50 | 3139 | 10 | 48 | 3197 |
| KISITUEN | 75 | 6210 | 1193 | 396 | 7799 |
| KWAPSANEK | 6 | 704 | | 10 | 714 |
| KWAMBALENG | 58 | 7802 | 440 | 3 | 8245 |
| LAMBAIP | 41 | 6479 | 6 | | 6485 |
| MISALAMBAMAN | 27 | 1543 | 171 | 35 | 1749 |
| MOGOM | 48 | 1109 | | 3 | 1112 |
| MOMBALOM | 74 | 9346 | 857 | 778 | 10981 |
| MUSOM | 20 | 436 | 27 | 23 | 4186 |
| SAKALAN | 83 | 4181 | 191 | 26 | 4398 |
| SAMANZING | 71 | 12233 | 844 | 257 | 13334 |
| SAMBUE | 94 | 8128 | 1567 | 424 | 10119 |
| SEPERAGAMBANG | 111 | 5593 | 4 | 128 | 5725 |
| SILIMBANG | 54 | 2342 | | 183 | 2525 |
| TEWEP | 67 | 3642 | 194 | 48 | 3884 |
| TUKWAMBET | 44 | 4442 | 220 | 506 | 5168 |
| YALUMBANG | 57 | 2457 | 27 | 15 | 2499 |
| ZITARI | 20 | 6770 | 487 | 87 | 7344 |
| KALAU SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | 16 | 3310 | | 89 | 3399 |
| TOTAL | 1573 | 162196 | 11663 | 5187 | 179046 |

(16)

ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

Twenty growers at Gwabadik village have 4,182 Cocoa trees. 3,767 trees were planted prior to 1968, 393 during 1968, and 22 in 1969.

b. Production: It is estimated that about sixty tons of coffee have been produced over the last twelve months. Accurate figures are not available as yet. The sixty tons was calculated by doubling the production from August 1968 to March 1969 which was 30 tons. Until July 1969 coffee was being purchased at 15¢ per pound. During July the coffee was purchased at 13¢ per pound. I believe a lot of coffee was not sold when the prices dropped. Many growers were holding coffee in the villages waiting for the price to rise again. As all coffee is sold through Co-operatives accurate figures should be available next year.

c. Possible Production: The Area Agricultural Officer states that it is not possible to give a figure on what production should be as there are too many factors involved. A figure of one pound per tree per flush has been used in the past. There are 140,000 mature trees which would bear 125 tons of coffee beans. As the trees have been pruned using the single stem method and a lot of bearing wood has been incorrectly removed, the potential production of the trees has been considerably reduced. In 1964 a conversion to the multiple stem method was supposed to have been made. The Agricultural Assistants failed to do this. A programme this year will be undertaken to ensure that the conversion is started.

Production has been further decreased by the high absentee rate of 66% of the males between the ages of 16 years and 45 years.

d. Market Gardening: An attempt to grow vegetables in the upper Naba was made last year. The crop produced was of good quality but there was the problem of inadequate transport. Vegetables were unable to be moved out of Kasanombe to Lae due to the lack of aircraft. Fifteen tons of vegetables were purchased by the Nabak Producers Co-operative but the co-operative lost money due to the vegetables wasting on the strip.

I cannot see any solution to the transport problem at Kasanombe. Kasanombe strip closes to bad weather before the rest of the valley closes. The strip does not open until 8.30 a.m. due to the direction of the sun. By 10 a.m. the strip is often closed because of cloud. Another problem is the amount of loading.

There is insufficient loading in Lae. Aircraft companies cannot afford to load only one way because of the cheap freight rate.

e. Cash earnings by wage labour: Except for the three

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ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

employees of the Nabak Producers Co-operative at Kasanombe, there are no wage earners in the area. Many move down to the properties in the Markam valley and work as casual labour.

f. Co-operatives: There are two co-operatives serving the area. The Nabak Producers Co-operative serves 30 of the 32 villages in the area. The other two villages joined the Sowaly Producers Co-operative. The members of the Nabak Producers Co-operative number 1259. Generally the people are satisfied with the co-operative. The only real point of descent ^{is} the New Guinea Mainland Co-operative Union. The people claim that the prices of trade store goods is too high. The prices in fact are most favourable. Many compare prices with Lae prices but they do not allow for airfreight. Some have paid their fares to Lae so they can purchase their goods in Lae not realising that the cost of the goods have increased considerably. To add to the confusion a Trader dropped his goods to below cost initially in attempt to draw trade from the Co-operative.

The 1259 fully paid up members have contributed to the capital of \$10,569.50. The assets at the 30th. June, 1969 included Fencing: \$700.00 Buildings: \$1,000.00 Truck: \$2,400.00 22cattle: \$800.00 Total:- \$4,900.00. One thousand dollars are invested in the New Guinea Mainland Co-operative Union.

g. Outstanding Entrepreneurs: There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in this area. This has been the biggest problem in all economic undertakings. They people are beginning to realise that they have not the men with the business acumen. It will be at least five years before they will have sufficient educated men to manage their business. At the moment the managers will have to be imported from other areas if they wish their business to succeed. All business enterprises are communally owned.

h. Savings Accounts: Tabulated below are the villages, the number of accounts sighted and the balances.

| VILLAGE | NO. OF ACCOUNTS | TOTAL BALANCE | VILLAGE | NO. OF ACCOUNTS | TOTAL BALANCE |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| AKANDANG | 11 | \$561.51 | KWAPSANEK | 5 | \$427.98 |
| Ankamap | 25 | \$1196.90 | KWAMBALENG | 13 | \$784.80 |
| AWEX | 10 | \$733.98 | LAMBAIP | 4 | \$1208.36 |

(14)

ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

| VILLAGE | NO. OF. ACCOUNTS | TOTAL BALANCE | VILLAGE | NO. OF ACCOUNTS | TOTAL BALANCE |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| BAINDOUNG | 28 | \$589.76 | MISALAMBAMAN | 6 | \$111.81 |
| BAMBOK | 18 | \$182.95 | MOGOM | 9 | \$60.28 |
| BANDAP | 5 | \$128.85 | MOMSALOM | 25 | \$1066.72 |
| BILIMANG | - | ----- | MUSOM | 11 | \$154.12 |
| DOKALING | 15 | \$461.59 | SAKALAN | 48 | \$583.67 |
| GAWAN | 9 | \$623.94 | SAMANZING | 8 | \$433.16 |
| GWABADIK | 14 | \$828.29 | SAMBUE | 7 | \$1213.99 |
| HANOBMAN | 11 | \$243.32 | SEPERAGAMBANG | 5 | \$83.70 |
| KARANGADOAN | 35 | \$904.92 | SILIMBANG | 15 | \$41.15 |
| KASANOMEE | 30 | \$1455.45 | TEWEP | 23 | \$259.49 |
| KEMEN | 23 | \$547.79 | TUKWAMBET | 1 | \$9.09 |
| KIAKUM | 15 | \$202.65 | YALUMBANG | 11 | \$79.28 |
| KISITUEN | 23 | \$1306.63 | ZITARI | 9 | \$127.79 |
| TOTAL | 267 | \$9968.53 | | 200 | \$6645.39 |
| GRAND TOTAL:- | 467 | \$16,613.92 | | | |

It was noted that the majority of accounts had not been operated upon since 1965. It is claimed that most of the money earned is being spent on trade store goods. Expenditure would be mainly on fish and rice

A request has been made for Commonwealth Banking facilities at Kasanombe. The Commonwealth Bank was unable to assist and asked if there was a person capable of carrying out agency duties. There is no one in the area with sufficient education.

1. Average person's ability to pay tax: The council tax team accompanied the patrol. Only three men had difficulty finding money to pay tax. I have not heard of any objections to the tax rate. The introduction of council tax does not appear to have changed the rate of new coffee plantings. Many were quite happy to pay the extra when the rate was increased last year. When money is required for development they appear to be quite prepared to give it. The tax rate was increased for road construction.

Prosecutions against tax evaders will not be necessary this year. Only absentees have not paid.

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ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

j. Average per capita income: The average coffee grower has about 100 trees which produce annually coffee to the value of \$18.00. Many have not planted gardens. The average family numbers 4.8 and the average family receives about \$15.00 per annum from coffee. This is not a realistic figure for annual income as two thirds of the males are absent at work. The younger absentees spend all their money but the older ones do send money to their dependants in the village. Villages with easy access to Lae market vegetables at the Lae Market. The average per capita income would be in the vicinity of \$8.00 per annum.

k. Marketing Facilities: At present the people market all their coffee through the Nabak and the Sowaly producer Co-operatives. If they wished they could sell their coffee to Mr. Cedric Chee or Mr. Crowley. The growers prefer to deal only through the Co-operative and sell their coffee to the Lae Coffee Mill. Coffee sold through Kasanombe is wet. The co-operative prefers to fly to Lae the bean; truck it to Bumaiyong; dry the bean; and then truck it back to the Lae Coffee Mill. Mr. Crowley previously offered to buy the bean at a favourable price.

Mr. Cedric Chee has offered to buy vegetables of the Nabak Producers Co-operative but the Co-operative was advised not to purchase the vegetables from the grower due to the loss sustained.

l. Cattle Projects:

| VILLAGE | BULLS | COWS | STEERS | CALVES | TOTAL |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| BAINDOUNG | 2 | 7 | | 2 | 11 |
| BANDAP | | 9 | | | 9 |
| GWABADIK | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| KARANGADOAN | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| KASANOMBE | | 4 | | | 4 |
| KEMEN | | 4 | | | 4 |
| KISITUEN | 2 | 11 | | 4 | 17 |
| LAMPALP | 2 | 8 | | 2 | 12 |
| SAKALAN | 3 | 15 | | 13 | 31 |
| SAMBUJE | 1 | 3 | | | 4 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 64 | 1 | 24 | 101 |

ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

Cattle projects are managed badly. Fencing and pasture improvement have been neglected. The rugged terrain is not suitable for cattle raising. The size of paddocks is restricted because only small flat areas of land are available. Beef will not be a large source of income. Most cattle that are bred will be for village consumption. The terrain is too rugged for the cattle to be walked to Lae. As road communications improve, some cattle will be walked to market.

Over ten years ago the Department of Agriculture attempted to introduce donkeys. Men were trained to handle them and packs were bought. A suitable road was cut from Gwabadi to Kemen. The people, however, showed no interest and the project was abandoned.

m. Trade Stores:

| LICENCEE | VILLAGE | LICENCE NUMBER | LICENCEE | VILLAGE | LICENCE NUMBER |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Nfetambu & Kwasambi | Akandang | 39650 | Mcronzion | Awen | 39645 |
| Busu Gelem | Awen | 39658 | Sowiwi | An'amap | 39628 |
| Wasara | Baindoug | 39629 | Simbangi | Bandap | 39654 |
| Boio/Kaniga | Bilimang | 39604 | Zabole | Bilimang | 27584 |
| Pogai/Angolopum | Dokaling | 39639 | Sangepe | Gawan | 39625 |
| Silinki/Toupala | Gawan | 39657 | Kwilim | Kwapsanek | 39626 |
| Salasi | Gwabadi | 39634 | Buak Gumit | Hanobman | 39662 |
| Bafelo/Gisuak | Karangadoan | 39655 | Sinbangi | Karangadoan | 39654 |
| Sambu/Abeli | Kasanombe | 39627 | Goning/Gimbo | Kasanombe | 39609 |
| Wesengin/Mauk | Kasanombe | 39656 | Ware/Mewang | Kemen | 39642 |
| Sian/Pakauk | Kemen | 39638 | Kokolombe | Kiakum | 39623 |
| Tapum/Timbang | Kisituen | 39640 | Simsam | Kisituen | 39649 |
| Safamiong | Kwambaleng | 39637 | Dakang | Kwambaleng | 39622 |
| Wam/Bangia | Kwambaleng | 39676 | Dagua/Sapit | Lambaip | 39631 |
| Anua/Sangan | Lambaip | 39635 | Luklang Group | | 39632 |
| Ganden/Bana | Momsalom | 39621 | | Misalanbaman | |
| Kani/Sumasup | Momsalom | 39680 | Koktep | Momsalom | 39620 |
| Sililik/Wamatura | Sakalan | 39624 | Silingi | Sambue | 39671 |
| Mosomol | Sambue | 36672 | Ifungi | Sambue | 39673 |
| Sereguna | Sambue | 39682 | Kasasop/Moni | Tewep | 39633 |
| Ziwinga/Mosang | Tukwambet | 39643 | Zimombe/Piak | Yalumbang | 39681 |

ECONOMY OF THE AREA CONTINUED:

All the above 41 trade stores have current licences. One licence, 27584, was incorrectly issued by the Huon Local Government Council. No unlicensed trade stores were found in the area. All trade stores are communally owned. All stores have been built of bush materials and are of a good standard. Most stores carried little stock. Stock was found to include tinned fish, tinned meat, rice sugar, tea, tobacco, salt, and biscuits. Clothing and soap are rarely stocked. Nearly all the goods are purchased through the co-operatives.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

a. Arable Land for increased plantings: There is more than adequate land for increased plantings. The average garden has only 100 trees. To have a reasonable income gardens should be increased to at least 300 trees. In the early 1960s the Department of Agriculture attempted to have the plantings increased but this never eventuated. The people refused to co-operate. The people were advised to purchase more coffee pulpers but there is still only an average of one machine per village. The council started subsidize machine last year up to \$30.00 but only one village has applied for the subsidy. A machine costs about \$72.00.

b. Market Gardening: Refer comments on page 16 about market gardening.

c. Increased wage earnings: Sixty-six per cent of the labour force is already absent from the area. The area can not afford to loose any more labour. Self help projects are almost impossible to carry out. Most heavy work has to be done by women.

d. New Cash Crops: Cardamoms may be a crop that could be introduced. Experiments are now being carried out at Boana to see how they perform. The people have requested that additional cash crops be introduced into the area.

Nine villages have fish ponds. There is a need for all villages to establish fish ponds. Fish have been in short supply. Kistuen, Awen, and Bairdoun were able to acquire fingerlings from Kasanombe where four red Carp bore numerous fingerlings.

There is little potential for timber in the area because the terrain makes the logging too expensive.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

e. Attitude towards increased cash earnings: The biggest complaint at the moment is that it is too difficult to carry coffee to the buying points. The complaint has some validity but I am more inclined to think that these people are not interested in increased earnings if it involves hard work. The people want coffee as their basic cash crop but little effort has been put into increasing the number of economic trees. All coffee cherries are not being picked. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent of cherries rot on the trees. At the moment there is not enough incentive to earn more money. The establishment of better quality trade stores at Kasanombe might help. These people also have a shortage of roofing material and yet there is only one man who has outlaid cash to buy roofing iron. The only thing that will help these people is intensive contact by our Department and the Department of Agriculture.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Local Government has made a favourable impact upon these people. The Administration has done little in the area in the way of Capital Works. The erection of an aid post at Kasanombe was received well. It is the first permanent building to be constructed in the area. Last year there was rumours that the council was going to split whereby the Naba people would form their own council. This was found to be untrue. Several points of descent were uncovered. The first was the small emoluments of the council. The councillors were satisfied when their monthly allowance was increased from \$2.00 to \$4.00. The supplying of radios to each village caused some ill feeling. The people considered this a waste of money. During the tax patrol last year, one councillor was asked if the council paid for his wrist watch. The reason for this type of thinking appears to be connected with the Boana Congregation. Many people consider that revenue received by the Boana Congregation has been misappropriated or the money spent unwisely. The pattern of thought is fast becoming "If the council can build so many things in four years why couldn't the Boana Congregation. During the patrol the Boana Congregation trade store was closed for not having a licence. The people stated that they would not allow the store to be reopened until it was set up legally. Misappropriation of funds from the store was the main reason. The large increase in tax paid last year would also confirm the greater interest shown in this council. Tax was paid

(9)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

by many Nabas working in Rabaul and Lae.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

These people have never indicated any disaffection towards the Administration in any form since I have been posted to this area. The performance of officers is not attributed to the Administration but to the officer himself. Administration personnel are welcomed if the people know the officer is coming. Some officers have had trouble in finding carriers but this has been due to lack of notice. The people openly depend on Administration officers for assistance and guidance. Many have stated that they would appreciate more activity in the area by Administration personnel.

ACCOMADATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES:

There has been no development of this nature in the Naba Census Division. High standard trade stores are necessary in the area but there is no land available as yet. The Nabak Producers Co-operative operate a bulk store for members but they sell mainly food items. The Co-operative and the Boana Congregation will probably open trade stores once they have acquired land.

Although the scenery in the area is quite attractive, the climate is not. There is no potential for opening Hotels or Guest Houses in the area. The prevalence of cloud makes the place most uncomfortable.



R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... -1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Base Camp,
BOANA. Morobe District.
3rd. October, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1969-1970

NABA CENSUS DIVISION

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL:

a. Local Government: Over the last twelve months, the Nawa Council has consolidated its role as a local government body. The Naba people are generally happy about the council. Last year a minority group attempted to have the council split into two whereby the Naba Census Division would form its own council. The special investigation made into the proposed split revealed that there was no substance in it at all and that the people had not considered it. Two complaints were made by the councillors. One was the lack of food at Boana and the second was the meagre emoluments. The remuneration of the councillors was increased from \$2.00 to \$4.00 and a meal allowance was given. This made the councillors quite happy. The people, however, are most concerned how the money is spent by the council. During 1965 and 1966 the council purchased one radio for each of the 101 villages. The villagers considered this a waste of money and just another benefit for the councillors. The council vice-president was asked during the patrol if the council had purchased his wrist watch. In my experience, I have found that it pays the council adviser to seek information directly from the villages on Capital Works Programmes. Taxpayers meetings are another valuable source. This information can be presented to the general meeting when the estimates are drawn up. Radios have been a popular purchase for councils immediately after their inauguration and this is often encouraged by advisers. The people have little use of the radios and are kept in the councillor's house as another prestige item.

POLITICAL CONTINUED:

(7)

The most popular demand made of the council from the Naba area is roads. The people require picks, shovels and crow bars. Other requests include rations, the roads to be surveyed and a patrol officer to supervise construction. Water supplies have also been requested of which the majority are already on the Five Year plan.

The biggest problem for the council is tax revenue. All permanent residents pay their tax but two thirds of the men are absent from the area. This amounts to a possible loss in revenue of \$10,000.00 annually. The council depends on the tax from these absentees to implement a worthwhile development programme. When Town Councils are formed in Lae, Rabaul, Popondetta, and Port Moresby, the council will lose up to \$10,000.00 in revenue. The area will also suffer under the self-help programmes as only 15% of the male labour is available.

The possibility of conducting the occasional council meeting at Kasanombe was considered when I was at Kasanombe. There is no accommodation available to house councillors. The temperature is up to 3 degrees cooler and bedding is not available. There is no suitable buildings in which a meeting could be conducted. Meetings can not be conducted in the open as cloud engulfs the place. It would be most unpractical to conduct meetings at Kasanombe.

b. Local Government Councillors: There are 15 wards in the Naba Census Division with one councillor to each ward. Eleven of these councillors are elected for the first time during the election in September, 1968. The vice-president, Mr. Gwebuk Gwaiouman, was one of these and during his 12 month term of office he has proved to be an asset to the council. He was responsible for a 33% increase in tax collections last year. He is most industrious and spends about three quarters of his time on council duties. He accompanied the patrol and only three men in the Naba failed to pay their tax. He also gave lectures on the council rules explaining the contents and advising them of the penalties for failing to comply with the rules. His ability as an orator is most evident. He is extremely pro government and local government. In twelve months he could become the most influential man in the Naba.

Mr. Pani Kalisak, a member of the Newae Agricultural Committee also accompanied the patrol and inspected the majority of coffee gardens in the area. He is only 33 years of age and too inexperienced in life generally to use his abilities. He was encouraged to give lectures on the Newae Agricultural Hygiene Rule

POLITICAL CONTINUED:

and explain fully what was required to be done. He is nervous at the moment but should overcome this with experience. He laid 18 complaints successfully under the Agricultural Hygiene Rule.

The rest of the Naba councillors have little ability. They do not carry out their duties well especially with communications between the council and the people. These men, however, are the best that is available in the villages and are to a degree leaders. The standard of candidates will not improve for some years because of the lack of education. Most men with ability and education leave the area to work in the towns. There was no complaints made against any of the councillors during the patrol.

c. House of Assembly: The villagers seem to have little interest in the House of Assembly and know little about it. The only men who know anything about the House are councillors. Lectures were given explaining what the House was, its role, and its general powers. I emphasized strongly that they should take a definite interest in the House explaining that it affects their lives more than they realise and that it will effect them more as time goes by.

It was futile attempting to question the people on the House of Assembly after lectures were given. The councillor was the appointed spokesman and he alone was to answer the questions. The councillors were requested not to answer the questions and allow others to answer but the rest shut up and refused to answer. It is possible that as the average male does not speak good pidgin he is reluctant to answer such questions. It may help patrols to take an experienced interpreter along to translate lectures. Women do not speak pidgin at all.

d. Member of the House of Assembly: Mr. Patrick Nimambot is the Member for the Nawa Open Electorate which includes the Nawa Census Division. Mr. Nimambot has claimed that the people are not consulting him as a member. This could be due to his occasional and brief visits into the area. It is normal for the village to discuss such matters before it is announced to the public. The average man will not voice his own opinion and will only declare that he does not know what the rest of the village thinks. Mr. Nimambot will have to spend more time with the people in the Naba area if he wishes to succeed.

ECONOMIC:

a. General Rural Development: During the patrol I took particular interest in the economy of the area and the problems of communications. The majority have only one source of income and that is from coffee. There are 179,046 coffee trees in the area of which 140,000 are mature. An average of 7,000 trees has been planted annually for the last five years. There are 1,573 growers in the area and the average grower has 110 trees of which about 100 are bearing. The grower would receive about \$18.00 per annum income from these trees. The average grower should have about 300 trees if he wishes to have a reasonable income and live by subsistence. The people claim they want coffee as their basic cash crop with additional income coming from vegetables. Their complaints and problems lie with communications. Many claim they do not produce more coffee because of the arduous climbs in carrying the coffee. To overcome this the council has considered installing flying foxes across the valleys. The Engineering Adviser for the council has been requested to investigate the possibility of installing them.

b. Activities of Developing Departments: The Department of Agriculture has made a few quick walks through the area during the last month. It was noticed that the conversion from single stem pruning to multiple stem pruning has not been carried out as was suggested in 1964. The Agricultural Assistants have not been supervised and as result little work has been done. It appears that a greater interest is going to be shown in the area and Agricultural Assistants are going to be more closely supervised. A programme will start soon whereby coffee will be cut and the new method of pruning will be introduced. Most of the Mature coffee trees have little wood on them and production is reduced accordingly. As a Agricultural Officer has been posted to the area the Naba will be controlled from Boana instead of Lae. This should result in much more field work being done than in the past. The Naba had a record of non co-operation with the Department of Agriculture which has resulted in the area being less developed than the rest of the Nawae Council area. It is hoped that a little more effort will be put into cash cropping by the people this time.

c. PROCESSING AND MARKETING: All villages in the Naba bar two market their coffee through the Nabak Producers Co-operative. Samanzing and Bilimang amalgamated with the Momalili Census Division to form the Sowaly Producers Co-operative. The Nabak

(4)

ECONOMIC CONTINUED:

Producers Co-operative has buying points at Kasanombe and at Bumaiyong near Lae. Most of the coffee from the Naba area is bought at the Bumaiyong branch. Coffee bought at Kasanombe is usually partially wet and has to be sent down to Bumaiyong for Drying. Mr. Crowley has offered to buy the wet beans at Kasanombe but the people prefer to ~~pay~~ pay the extra and dry the coffee in Lae. There has been 28,415 lb of coffee beans moved by aircraft from Kasanombe during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 31st, August, 1969.

The production of vegetables has stopped because of Kasanombe being closed so frequently due to weather conditions. The co-operative was buying the vegetables and marketing them at the Lae Market. The wastage from vegetables rotting on the airstrip caused the Co-operative severe losses. They had purchased about 15ton of vegetables over a six month period. Mr. Cedric Chee has offered to buy the vegetables off the co-operative at Kasanombe but this does not solve the weather problem. A small quantity of potatoes are still being flown out by individuals.

d. Village Cash Crop Extension: It has been the duty of the Agricultural Assistants to encourage this. The people have been under the impression that it was the work of the Agricultural Assistants to plant new trees and prune the old trees. The growers have been idle waiting for the assistant to arrive. The village people have been informed that they will have to do their own work and the Agricultural Assistants will restrict their activities to advice and demonstrations. If there is not a good response from the people it is possible that the Department of Agriculture may abandon extension work in the villages in this area.

SOCIAL:

Education: Education facilities are lacking in this area. There is one Primary "T" school at Kasanombe. Children from the Naba also attend the Gohari Primary "T" school. The Lutheran Mission first established a Primary "T" school at Baidoung village but it was later moved to Kasanombe village because the people did not maintain the buildings and they did not send their children to school. The school at Kasanombe is barely supported. Primary "T" schools at Karau and Sambue were closed this year as there was no support from the people. To prevent the closing of Lutheran Mission schools in the area, the Nawae Council adopted the resolution whereby the council would not assist with construction of schools unless the people gave some assistance. It was believed that the

(3)

SOCIAL CONTINUED:

by attending Administration schools the people would not have to give any support. At least 48 children from the Naba started attending schools in Lae. There are also children from the Wain Census Division who moved into Lae also. These students are often accompanied by elder sisters who act as guardians. These girls receive little support from the village and as result their source of income is questionable.

b. Health: Hygiene and sanitation was fair. Toilets are constructed but are not deep enough. There was four convictions under the Nawae Council Village Hygiene and Sanitation rule. Pneumonia is one of the biggest killers in the area. Inadequate houses contribute to this and the Hygiene committees are paying more attention to housing. Little can be done about the garden houses in which they spend a great deal of time.

There are seven aid posts in the area. The number is adequate but the standard of aid post orderly is not. Five of them have their aid post in their own village. They do not patrol and spend a great deal of time looking after their own cash crop gardens. An attempt is being made to move all these aid post orderlies out of their villages in attempt to make the health service more efficient.

c. Law and Order: Except for complaints made under the Local Government Ordinance, there were no complaints laid. It is very seldom that a complaint is laid from this area. There is confusion between Mission law and Territory law. When this happens it is always careful explained that no action can be taken under Mission law in the courts.

d. Services provided by Government and Government Agencies: The only service provided by the Administration is aid posts. The aid post orderlies are paid by the Department of Public Health and medicines are provided free of charge. Other services are provided at Boana or at Lae.

e. Missions: The whole area is under the influence of the Luthern Mission. The villages, Bambok, Keman, Lambaip, Musom, Gawan, and Gwabadik are part of the Lae Circuit. Their affiliations tend to be more with Lae than Boana. This circuit does not co-operate with the Nawae Council. The Boana Circuit tends to

(2)

SOCIAL CONTINUED:

co-operate fully with the Nawae Council. The Boana circuit includes all villages not mentioned in the Lae circuit as well as the Wain and Erap Census Divisions. The Lutheran Mission teaches the Kote vernacular in seven village schools. This type of schooling does not appear to be of any benefit to them. Almost all the women forget how to write after they leave school. A large percentage of men however are able to write in pidgin once they learn the pidgin language. Some of the teachers are attempting to teach the Melanesian Pidgin language as well as Kote.

f. Cult and Unrest: No cults have been reported over the last twelve months and it appears that there are no cults functioning in the area. Everything appears to be quite normal.

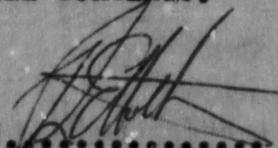
g. Community Education: There are no mens or womens clubs in the area. One Mission teacher at Kasanombe Primary "T" school is conducting lesson in English at Knight.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Self Help Programmes: These type of programmes are made difficult in this area by the high absentee rate of 66% of the male work force being absent. There is a definite need for all work to be supervised as indicated on the Kasanombe-Baindoug road. Although they had the road surveyed for them and they knew where the survey marks were, they failed to follow the survey. This has resulted in a lot of effort and money wasted. Without supervision the output is low. Anymore road work in the area should not go unsupervised.

CONCLUSION:

Over the last twelve months there has been an overall improvement. Although there has been a drop in coffee production, there has been an increase in plantings. The production should increase with a rise in coffee prices. The construction of roads in the area would also account for less coffee being produced. In my opinion these people do not have the drive to progress rapidly and as they live in an area which is difficult to develop economically, the exodus of men to towns will continue.



.....
R.E.Hatherly
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. Boana Patrol No. 3- 69/70.

Patrol Conducted by S.G. Cottingham

Area Patrolled Nawai council Erap - Boana road.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Const. Supala No. 2126 RENGCO.

Duration—From 19/1/1970 to 22/4/1970.

Number of Days Ninety-four

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ?/...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Supervise construction of Erap/ Boana road.

Director of District Administration,
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

.....
.....
.....

67-6-91

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, Papua.
12th June, 1970.

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

PATROL NO. BOANA 3/69.70

Your reference 67-2-16 of 28th May, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. S.G. Cottingham, Assistant Patrol Officer of part NAWAE Local Government Council Area.

The covering comments are noted. Mr. Cottingham appears to have approached this work in an energetic manner.

Whilst the patrol was clearly of value, I consider that the report could have been more informative. Also, a sketch map of the road work would have been an advantage.

My records show that Boana Patrol No. 3/69-70 was conducted by Mr. P.M. Smith - your 67-2-16 of 20th March, 1970, and my 67-6-75 of 1st April, 1970 refer. Please advise the correct number for this patrol.

Department of the Administrator,

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. S.G. Cottingham,
Patrol Post,
BOANA,
Morobe District.

67-2-16



67-6-91. (12)

Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

28th May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL REPORT HQ3/1969-1970

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged vide your 67-1-4
of 20th May, 1970.

2. The report indicates some solid work by Mr. Cottingham and he is to be commended for his application.
3. Attention should be paid by Mr. Cottingham to typing and layout of his future reports.

(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

→ MINUTE TO:
The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report enclosed together with
a copy of the Assistant District Commissioners comments.

H. P. Seale
(H. P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

11

67-1-4

Division
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
P.O. Box 878,
L.A.E.

20th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Nairobi District,
L.A.E.

HOANA PATROL NO. 3/1969-70.

I forward herewith original and two copies of report on the above special patrol by Mr. S. Cottingham A.P.O.

The report is by its nature brief and to the point Mr. Cottingham was engaged solely on the supervision of the voluntary labour force and the bulldozer driver's operations and carried out his tasks satisfactorily.

It is important that future bulldozer operators be adequately supervised so that no deviation from pegged survey line takes place. Mr. Cottingham was not to blame for the two deviations that did occur as he was occupied elsewhere on the road, at the time and had clearly pointed the route out to the driver at the start of the day's work I think he may have been somewhat tempered by his extreme juniority and youth in his dealings with the driver and perhaps a more senior officer might be considered for future supervisory work on the road.

Claim for camping allowance has been returned to Mr. Cottingham for amendment and re-submission.

(A.E. COOKE)
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

C.C.
The Officer-in-Charge,
Base Camp,
HOANA.

C.C.
Mr. S. Cottingham,
Sub-District Office,
KARIKORI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

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

Department of District Administration.

Sub-District Office,
Kabwum,
Morobe District,
6th.May,1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

BOANA PATROL REPORT.NO.3 of 69/70.

Attached Please find three copies of the above report together with my claim for camping allowance. Situation Report not included as per D.D.C's advice.
Report No: Boana Patrol No.3-69/70.

Sub-District: Lae.

District: Morebe.

Council Area: Nawai Local Government Council.

Patrol Conducted By: S.G.Cottingham.

Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Erap / Boana Road.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Const.Sumala.No.2126.

Duration of Patrol:

Date Out: 20th.January,1970.

Date In: 22nd.April, 1970.

No.of Days: 94(Ninety-Four Days).

Objects of Patrol: (1) Supervise construction of Erap/Boana Road.
(2) Survey and Peg a further section of road.

Population of Area Patrolled: Not Included.

Patrol Map : Not Attached.

Village population Register: Not Attached.

S.G. Cottingham

S.G.Cottingham.
(Assistant Patrol Officer)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

Tele'one
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask :-
Mr.....

Department of District Administration.
Sub-District Office,
Kahwum,
Morebe District,
6th May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

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Report No: Boana Patrol No.3-69/70.

Sub-District: Lae.
District: Morebe.
Council Area: Nawai Local Government Council.
Patrol Conducted By: S.G.Cottingham.
Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: Erap / Boana Road.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Const.Sumala.No.2126.
Duration of Patrol:
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Population of Area Patrolled: Not Included.
Patrol Map : Not Attached.
Village population Register: Not Attached.

S.G. Cottingham

S.G.Cottingham.
(Assistant Patrol Officer)

Introduction.

This was a special patrol in the Nawai Council area. The Nawai Council is financing the construction of the Erap-Roana road.

The prime aim of my patrol was to supervise the construction of this road.

The local terrain consisted mainly of Kunai hills with nonperennial, tree-lined water gullies. The Erap and Busip rivers are the two major waters in the area.

Patrol Dairy. (Refer F.O.J. Folios 16 to 24 Para. 104-275)

| | |
|---------|--|
| 19-1-70 | Departed Lae for Erap, set up camp, in Munkip village. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 20-1-70 | Constructing major culvert. Dozer waiting for explosive work to be done. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 21-1-70 | Blasting finished, dozer continues. Land/fall cleared off road. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 22-1-70 | Widened a small bridge. More blasting done. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 23-1-70 | Work continued as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 24-1-70 | Observed. |
| 25-1-70 | " |
| 26-1-70 | " |
| 27-1-70 | Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 28-1-70 | Dozer to Lae, section dangerous to operator. To be finished by hand. P. Smith (PO) arrived. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 29-1-70 | Labourers clearing a land slip off the road. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 30-1-70 | Smith showed me surveyed road route. Smith departed for Lae. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 31-1-70 | Holes jumped in preparation for blasting rock. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 1-2-70 | Observed |
| 2-2-70 | Observed. |
| 3-2-70 | C.D.W. blasted more rock. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 4-2-70 | Supervised road work. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 5-2-70 | New land/falls cleared. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 6-2-70 | Work as yesterday. Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 7-2-70 | Work as usual Slept Munkip Rest House. |
| 8-2-70 | Observed. |
| 9-2-70 | Observed. |
| | Collected rations from Lae. Slept Munkip Rest House. |

Patrol Dairy Cont.

8

10-2-70 Road blocked by falls after rain. A.D.C. inspected road. Slept Munkip Rest House.

11-2-70 Road cleared of major falls. Slept Munkip Rest House.

12-2-70 Work continued as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

13-2-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

14-2-70 Observed.

15-2-70 Observed.

16-2-70 Holes jumped in preparation for blasting. Slept Munkip Rest House.

17-2-70 C.D.W. done more blasting. Slept Munkip Rest House.

18-2-70 More holes jumped. Mt. Seale (M.C.) inspected the road in afternoon. Slept Munkip Rest House.

19-2-70 Surveyed and pegged a further section from where P. Smith finished. Slept Munkip Rest House.

20-2-70 Work as usual, removing overhanging rocks. G. Hardy (ADC) came out to purchase land. Slept Munkip Rest House.

21-2-70 Observed

22-2-70 Observed.

23-2-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

24-2-70 Jumping holes for blasting. Slept Munkip Rest House.

25-2-70 Work as per yesterday. Slept Munkip Rest House.

26-2-70 CDW. Blasting in morning and drilling with compressor in afternoon. Slept Munkip Rest House.

27-2-70 More blasting and drilling. Slept Munkip Rest House.

28-2-70 Observed.

1-3-70 Observed.

2-3-70 More blasting by CDW. carried out. Slept Munkip Rest House.

3-3-70 Bulldozer returned as overhanging rocks have been removed. More blasting done. Slept Munkip Rest House.

4-3-70 Rain caused more slips on road. More blasting done. Slept Munkip Rest House.

5-3-70 Bulldozer clearing rubble away cause by blasting. Slept Munkip Rest House.

6-3-70 Work as yesterday. Slept Munkip Rest House.

7-3-70 Observed.

8-3-70 Observed

9-3-70 CDW. operator and blster are now camped at Munkip. Slept Munkip Rest House.

10-3-70 Holes drilled with compressor. Slept Munkip Rest House.

Patrol Dairy Cont.

7

- 11-3-70 Dozer has finished the last section in the gorge. the road now is approaching the flood plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 12-3-70 The road is now half way across the flood/ plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 13-3-70 Dozer is going across the plain at a rapid rate. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 14-3-70 Went to Lae to collect rations for labourers. Slept Munkip Rest House,
- 15-3-70 Observed.
- 16-3-70 Dozer starting to ascend next mountain on far side off flood-plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 17-3-70 Dozer on very steep section, work is slow. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 18-3-70 A new Dozer operator took over today. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 19-3-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 20-3-70 Two culverts dug today. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 21-3-70 Observed.
- 22-3-70 Observed. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 23-3-70 Dozer worked as usual. Labourers cleared a land slip off the road. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 24-3-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 25-3-70 Dozer continued on up the hill. T.Cooke(a/ADC) inspected work in afternoon. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 26-3-70 Rain stopped Dozer working today. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 27-3-70 Easter Holiday.
- 28-3-70 " "
- 29-3-70 " "
- 30-3-70 " "
- 31-3-70 " "
- 4-4-70 Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 2-4-70 P.Smith arrived and checked survey marks. Dozer worked as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 3-4-70 Work as per yesterday. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 4-4-70 Mr.Seale(DC) + T.Cooke(a/ADC) paid a visit to the road.P.Smith left with them. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 5-4-70 Observed.
- 6-4-70 Observed.
- 7-4-70 Dozer working as usual.ADC.inspected the road. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 8-4-70 Work continued as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 9-4-70 Carting sand and stones to culvert sites for cementing. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 10-4-70 Surveyed and pegged more road.Dozer worked as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- 11-4-70 Two truck loads of cement came for culverts and drains. Slept Munkip Rest House.
- Observed.

Patrol Dairy Cont.

7

ORATION
F M

11-3-70 Dozer has finished the last section in the gorge. the road now is approaching the flood plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.

12-3-70 The road is now half way across the flood/ plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.

13-3-70 Dozer is going across the plain at a rapid rate. Slept Munkip Rest House.

14-3-70 Went to Lae to collect rations for labourers. Slept Munkip Rest House.

15-3-70 Observed.

16-3-70 Dozer starting to ascend next mountain on far side off flood-plain. Slept Munkip Rest House.

17-3-70 Dozer on very steep section, work is slow. Slept Munkip Rest House.

18-3-70 A new Dozer operator took over today. Slept Munkip Rest House.

19-3-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

20-3-70 Two culverts dug today. Slept Munkip Rest House.

21-3-70 Observed.

22-3-70 Observed. Slept Munkip Rest House.

23-3-70 Dozer worked as usual. Labourers cleared a land slip off the road. Slept Munkip Rest House.

24-3-70 Work as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

25-3-70 Dozer continued on up the hill. T. Cooke (a/ADC) inspected work in afternoon. Slept Munkip Rest House.

26-3-70 Rain stopped Dozer working today. Slept Munkip Rest House.

27-3-70 Easter Holiday.

28-3-70 " "

29-3-70 " "

30-3-70 " "

31-3-70 " "

1-4-70 Slept Munkip Rest House.

2-4-70 P. Smith arrived and checked survey marks. Dozer worked as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

3-4-70 Work as per yesterday. Slept Munkip Rest House.

4-4-70 Mr. Seale (DC) + T. Cooke (a/ADC) paid a visit to the road. P. Smith left with them. Slept Munkip Rest House.

5-4-70 Observed.

6-4-70 Observed.

7-4-70 Dozer working as usual. ADC inspected the road. Slept Munkip Rest House.

8-4-70 Work continued as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

9-4-70 Carting sand and stones to culvert sites for cementing. Slept Munkip Rest House.

10-4-70 Surveyed and pegged more road. Dozer worked as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.

11-4-70 Two truck loads of cement came for culverts and drains. Slept Munkip Rest House.

Observed.

Patrol Dairy Cont.

(6)

12-4-70 Observed. Slept Munkip Rest House.
13-4-70 An Army "Civic Action Team" came out and set up camp. they are to cement and dig culverts. Slept Munkip Rest House.
14-4-70 Dozer working as usual Army working on culverts. Slept Munkip Rest House.
15-4-70 Dozer operator left the survey marks thus waisting a days work. Army going well. Slept Munkip Rest House.
16-4-70 Work continuing as usual. Slept Munkip Rest House.
17-4-70 The Army went back to Lae. The Dozer finishes tomorrow. Slept Munkip Rest House.
18-4-70 Dozer started walking out, grading as he went. Slept Munkip Rest House.
19-4-70 Observed.
20-4-70 Army team returned. Labouers building a small cement bridge. Slept Munkip Rest House.
21-4-70 Work continued as per yesterday. T. Cooke came out to inspect work. Slept Munkip Rest House.
22-4-70 Army finished today and left for Lae. I finished the bridge and left for Lae. Mr. Seale (DC) and party inspected the road at 5 o'clock.

PATROL ENDED.

* * * * *

(5)

Special Report.

As per Verbal Patrol Instructions I proceeded to Erap on the 19th. January, 1970, to supervise the construction of the Erap-Boana road.

The route the road is to follow starts from the Highlands Highway, at the Erap Bridge, going up the Erap valley for approx. five miles, then veering north-east away from the river towards Boana.

At the time I arrived at Erap (19-1-70), approximately four miles of the road from the highway had been completed.

The initial construction of the road is carried out by a bulldozer, with a line of labourers following putting in drains, culverts and cambering the road. The Cat.D7 Bulldozer, doing the work, was hired by the council from the Commonwealth Dept. of Works, at a cost of approx. \$110:00. per day for the dozer, operator and fuel.

The labour force for culverts etc. was supplied voluntarily by the local people. However the council did provide rice, fish, meat, sugar, ~~skins~~ biscuits and tea for them. On the average this labour force totalled 30 men, changing on every fortnight.

The most dangerous, and time consuming, part of the construction of the road was where it went through the Erap gorge (approx. one mile in length). The steep sided mountains of the gorge (50°) made the operation of the bulldozer dangerous and difficult due to the angle it had to work on at occasions. Also because of the steep sides more earth had to be moved. (see apendix "A")

Towards the last section of road to be put through the gorge a strong wall of blue stone blocked the path for approx. 100 yards. As the bulldozer had no effect on it, the stone had to be drilled and blasted. The drilling was done by hand and by a CDW compressed air operated Jackhammer. The blasting was carried out by a CDW licensed blaster. However on the 26th. February, '70 I obtained an explosives permit so that any further blasting could be done by myself without having to wait for the CDW chap.

Also, due to large rocks overhanging the road, the CDW Engineer took the dozer off the project until these had been removed by hand. The area being too dangerous for the operator. This took from the 27th. January to 2nd. March '70, to drill, blast and clear the overhanging rocks, and blue stone wall, to the satisfaction of CDW. On the 3rd. March, '70 the bulldozer returned to Erap.

After the blue stone was cleared, the bulldozer came out of the gorge, pushed the road across the flood plain, and started on the next hilly section climbing up and away from the Erap river towards Boana.

Another time consuming factor was a change of dozer operators. The first operator was co-operative and efficient. However the second operator was slower and left the survey pegs twice to go off on his own route. This wasted four to five days of work and council money. CDW did, however, reimburse the council for the operators mistake.

The labourers following the bulldozer straightened the road with picks bars and shovels. The culverts, drains and minor bridges were constructed of open ended 44 gal. drums, set deep and concreted on the sides. (see apendix "B")

From the 13th. April to 18th. April and 20th. to 22nd. April an Army "Civic Action Team" camped at Erap for the purpose of constructing, and cementing, the major culverts. Their strength was 30 men (1st. P.I.R.) .

(4)

Whilst at Erap I surveyed and pegged another two miles giving a total of approximately 8.5 miles of road, from the Highlands highway, surveyed and pegged.

On the 18th April the allotted money for the hire of the bulldozer finished. The dozer spent the day walking out to the highway, grading the rougher sections as he went.

On the 17th April, the dozers last day working ahead, the finished road reached a total length of 6.8 miles from the Highlands Highway.

On the 22nd April (6.30PM) I left Erap for Lae.

Patrol Ended.

J. S. Cottingham

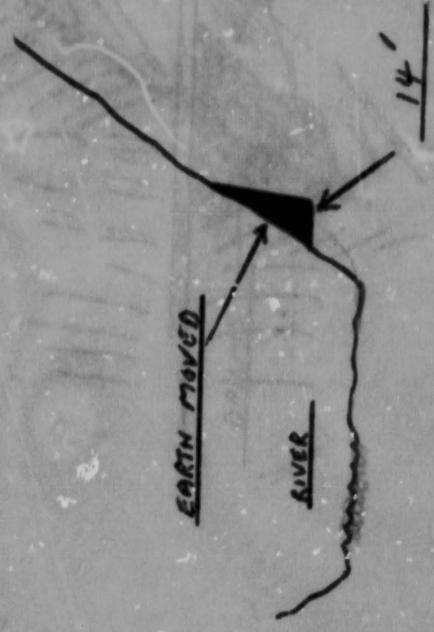
(S.G.Cottingham.)

Assistant Patrol Officer,

lat

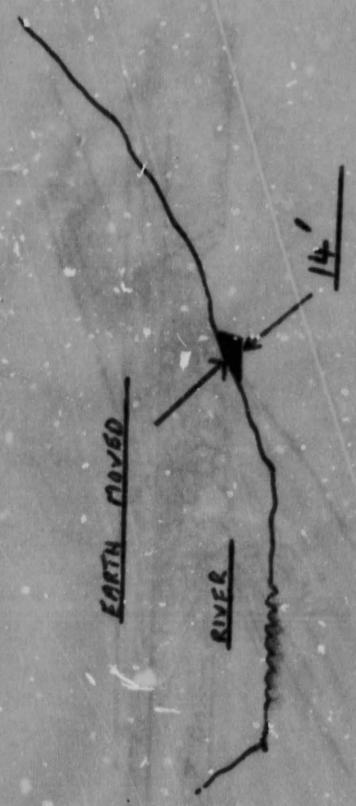
RATION
F M

SIDE SLOPE OF ERAP GORGE.



APENDIX "A".

SIDE SLOPE OF NORMAL FILL.

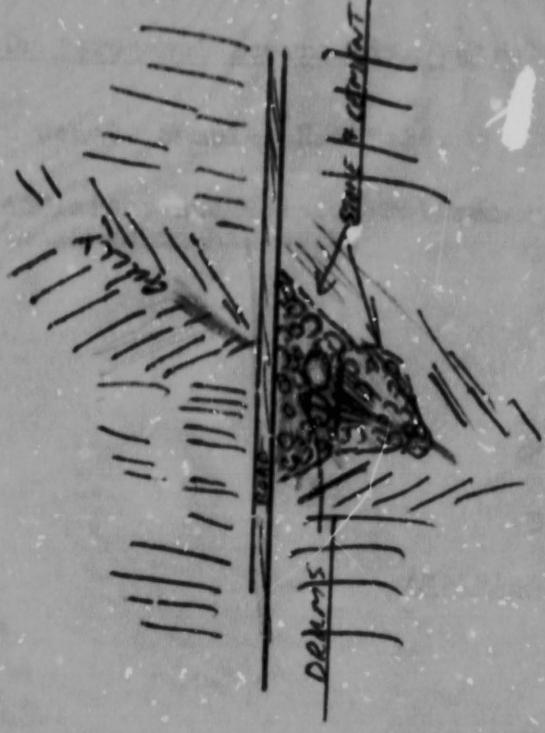


APPENDIX "B"

SMALL BRIDGE.



CULVERT.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MOROHE..... Report No. ^A 3 of 69/70.

Patrol Conducted by.....P.M.Smith P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....PART ERAP CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....NIL.....

Duration—From 12/11/19 69 to 30/1/19 70

Number of Days.....49.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NIL.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../8/1969.....

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

Map Reference.....MARKHAM FOURMIL BOANA MULINCH.....

Objects of Patrol.....SUPERVISE VILLAGE LABOUR ON ROAD.....

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 £.....

GFB:HC

67-6-75
Division of District Administration,

KOROROE, Papua.

1st April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL DOANA NO 3/69-70

Your reference is 67-2-16 of 20th March, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. P.M. Smith, Patrol Officer of part BRAP Census Division.

The people appear to be giving this road project some very sound support.

Mr. Smith's report gives a reasonably clear picture of the work undertaken.

I have no other comments.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c.
Mr. P.M. Smith,
Sub District Office,
LAE, Morobe District.

While political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

23/11/69 - Large road built in the village area. One side paved with powder masonry and the other side with concrete.

21/11/69 - Road work done yesterday, work done by the village drivers.

21/11/69 - Large road built in the village area. One side paved with powder masonry and the other side with concrete.

67-6-75 (9)



67-2-16

Division of District Administration,
Morobe District,
LAE.

20th March, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAE.

ECANA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1969/1970

I acknowledge receipt of the above mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. P.M. Smith, Patrol Officer. Your comments adequately cover the contents of the report. When I last visited the road on March 14th it had progressed to approximately half a mile beyond old Munkip.

(G.G. HARDY)
a/District Commissioner

MINUTE:

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

Attached please find original and one copy of the above report together with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Lae.


(G.G. HARDY)
a/District Commissioner

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
L A E.

10th March, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

BOANA PATROL NO 3 OF 1969/70 P.M. SMITH P.O.

I forward herewith original and two copies of the above report covering a patrol of part Erap Census Division by Mr. F.M. Smith, Patrol Officer.

The Patrol was purely to supervise extension of the Erap/Boana road and the brief situation report is therefore considered adequate. No patrol instructions were issued as the patrol was actually a continuation of Boana Patrol No 1 of 1969/70, broken by Mr. Smith's attendance at the Administrative College. Please refer to my instructions covering that Patrol.

It is pleasing to note that village people are making cash donations to the project and that labour, though sometimes irregular, continues to be supplied voluntarily.

The road has now reached 40% completion and progress has been satisfactory to date. Further progress may however, be hampered with the onset of the wet season.

The advantages of road access for the general uplift of the area's economy are obvious. It is to be hoped that the people's enthusiasm does not flag.

Claims for Camping allowance are forwarded herewith.



(A. E. COOKE)

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
BOANA.

7

BOANA BASE CAMP.
 LAE SUB DISTRICT.
 MOROBE DISTRICT
 NAWAE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

BOANA PATROL NUMBER 3. OF 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by P.M. Smith P.O.
 Area Patrolled Part Erap Census Division
 Personnel Accompanying Nil.
 Duration of Patrol 12/11/69 to 24/12/69 - 43 days
 3/1/69 3/1/70 to 9/1/70 - 3 days
 28/1/70 to 30/1/70 - 3 "

Last D.D.A. Patrol August 1969 74 "

Object of Patrol Supervise village labour on road.

Population of area patrolled 1000

Map reference Markham fourmil, Boana Milinch.

Village population register not enclosed.

13/11/69
 14/11/69
 15/11/69
 16/11/69 Sunday
 17/11/69

18/11/69 Done x found on ...
 19/11/69 Compressor arrived, ...

P.M. Smith

P.M. Smith
 Patrol Officer

20/11/69
 21/11/69
 22/11/69

(6)

SITUATION REPORT:

INTRODUCTION:

21/11/69 No separate Patrol Instructions were issued for this patrol, as it was merely a continuation of Boana Patrol number 1 of 1969/70. It was broken by my attendance at a training course at the Administrative College.

26/11/69 At the time of writing this report a vehicular road has been constructed to within 200 feet of the old river flood plains. However, the bulldozer has been temporarily removed until the dangerous overhangs of rock are shifted either by hand or by explosive.

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL: Folios 107-117

- 12/11/69 Departed Boana 0830 arrived Munkip 1300, carriers 1630.
- 13/11/69 Labourers working on access track across rock face approx. 1 1/2 miles from Munkip.
- 14/11/69 Transferring dozer fuel further up valley.
- 15/11/69 Sat. Dozer and labourers continued on.
- 16/11/69 Sunday.
- 17/11/69 Forming track around base of cliff. Put in culvert.
- 18/11/69 Dozer formed road from dry creek to south of middle bluff. Labourers working on landslide further down gorge.
- 19/11/69 Compressor arrived. Dozer and labourers continued as yesterday.
- 20/11/69 Labourers split into three groups. One with dozer, one with powder monkey and the other digging drains.
- 21/11/69 Work continued as yesterday, some labourers assisting me with culverts.
- 22/11/69 Large rock face blasted, dozer and labourers working near central gully.

DIARY Continued

- 23/11/69 Sunday . Heavy rain last night caused slides.
- 24/11/69 More heavy rain caused slides and washed out two gullies
Dozer started work 1100 after minor repairs. Middle
rock face blasted.
- 25/11/69 Dozer pushed road to within 20 feet of other road head
- 26/11/69 Building culvert in large stream bed. Large slide occurred.
- 27/11/69 Repaired ford near village again . Two sections of
road linked up.
- 28/11/69 Dozer working on numerous slips.
- 29/11/69 Once again working on slips.
- 30/11/69 Sunday
- 1/12/69 Drilling holes in rock face.
- 2/12/69 Dozer damaged by rock fall 1330.
- 3/12/69 Drilling and Blasting. DC ADC & DI visited site.
- 4/12/69 In to Lae for explosives and drums.
- 5/12/69 Finished off middle rock section.
- 6/12/69 Sat. Continued cutting road past 2nd rock face.
- 7/12/69 Sunday.
- 8/12/69 Dozer pushed 40 yards past last gully . Many large boulders
- 9/12/69 Putting culvert in first main gully.
- 10/12/69 Dozer working ahead. I stayed in house due to headaches.
- 11/12/69 In to Lae to see doctor. Labourers digging drains.
- 12/12/69 Put in culvert on level kunai section.
- 13/12/69 Saturday. Digging drains. In to Lae 1600.
- 14/12/69 Sunday In Lae.
- 15/12/69 In Lae Chasing cargo for tomorrows charter to Boana.
- 16/12/69 To Boana for council meeting.
- 17/12/69 Nawae Council meeting.
- 18/12/69 To Lae then back to road by truck. Inspected work done
- 19/12/69 Clearing slips.
- 20/12/69 Saturday In and out of Lae.
- 21/12/69 Sunday.
- 22/12/69 Monday walked over route making notes for report.

DIARY Continued

- 23/12/69 Drafting rough notes for report. Labourers sent home for Christmass.
- 24/12/69 Preparing for departure. PM in to Lae.
- 25/12/69 In Lae
- to
- 29/12/69
- 30/12/69 Preparing for tomorrows trip to Boana.
- 31/12/69 To Boana.
- 1/1/70 New Year
- 2/1/70
- to
- 5/2/70 At Boana
- 6/1/70 To Lae ~~then~~ in PM
- 7/1/70 To road head to familiarize new officer.
- 8/1/70 Dozer cutting south of large third point.
- 9/1/70 Walked over road explaining various things to new officer.
- 10/1/70 Sat. To Lae then to Boana by air.
- 11/1/70
- to
- 27/1/70 At Boana
- 28/1/70 To road head to familiarize new APO.
- 29/1/70 Working with APO up past road head.
- 30/1/70 Took APO along intended route and explained what he was required to do. PM in to Lae.
- 31/1/70 To Boana.

The labour force was...
 a new surveying was done...
 that by proxy...
 of a mishap...
 although...
 a lot of...
 The labour force...
 and the...
 of...
 been...
 about...
 At...
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 A...
 a...
 about...
 therefore...
 will...

3

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

The Nawa Local Government Council has allocated a total of \$20,15.00 to the Erap/Boana road project this financial year, and to date just over \$19,000.00 has been committed. The allocation figure mentioned above can most probably be increased to \$21,000.00 if the current rate of outright donations from village people to the project is maintained. This in itself indicates the peoples attitude towards the road. The donations have all been made on a village basis and recent receipts have totalled just under \$200.00.

Labour is voluntary, but since the cessation of work in August, due to my attendance at a training course, the supply is not as regular and dependable as one would like. The most recent reports have indicated that this has improved.

Even though it was made clear to the people that the current lay down of the bulldozer is not a permanent measure, it has proved necessary to repeat this every so often to reassure them

ECONOMIC.

As mentioned in Boana Patrol Report Number 1 of 69/70 the road will greatly benefit the Boana area and in particular the Wau Wau Census Division. At present the amount of coffee produced in the area amounts to 188 tons, but, in the opinion of the Agricultural Officer here at Boana, this could be increased by 25% if the necessity for long tiresome walks was reduced.

The vegetable industry here has not proved to be a success due to high freight costs and unreliability of transport. The road will obviously alleviate both these problems and the area can then compete favourably with areas like Wau and Kianantu.

Cattle in the area total 532 and servicing of these project by DASF will become much easier as many of the cattle are to be found very close to their road route. Marketing also will become easier.

THE ROADWORK.

No new surveying was done this patrol as it was made clear that my primary function was to accompany the bulldozer in case of a mishap occurring in the loose rock areas. Three such mishaps did occur causing the bulldozer to be inoperative for a total of over two weeks.

The labour force present averaged between 20 and 30 and its prime function was the digging of drains and putting in of culverts. Four of the labourers were taken on on a more or less permanent basis. These men worked constantly with the dozer knocking down overhanging rocks and refuelling the machine.

As expected numerous slips have occurred but they have now started ~~to~~ becoming less frequent and of a smaller scale, however with the advent of the wet season they will undoubtedly cause concern

A total of eight drum culverts were put in, ranging in size from single drums to triple drums. These have so far stood up to the rain, but most falls have been small and therefore not a real test. It is expected that the smaller drains will not wash out but in three cases the drums were put in merely

(2)

THE ROADWORK Continued

to facilitate the use of the road whilst work was in progress.

The total length of the new road accessible to vehicular traffic is 2 miles. Along this stretch of road which averages 14 foot wide there are at six places where overtaking is possible.

Batters vary from under 10 feet in places to over 100 feet in others, with the average about 30 to 40 feet. As mentioned previously these batters are holding up well now but the wet season will most probably bring the unstable ones down.

CONCLUSION.

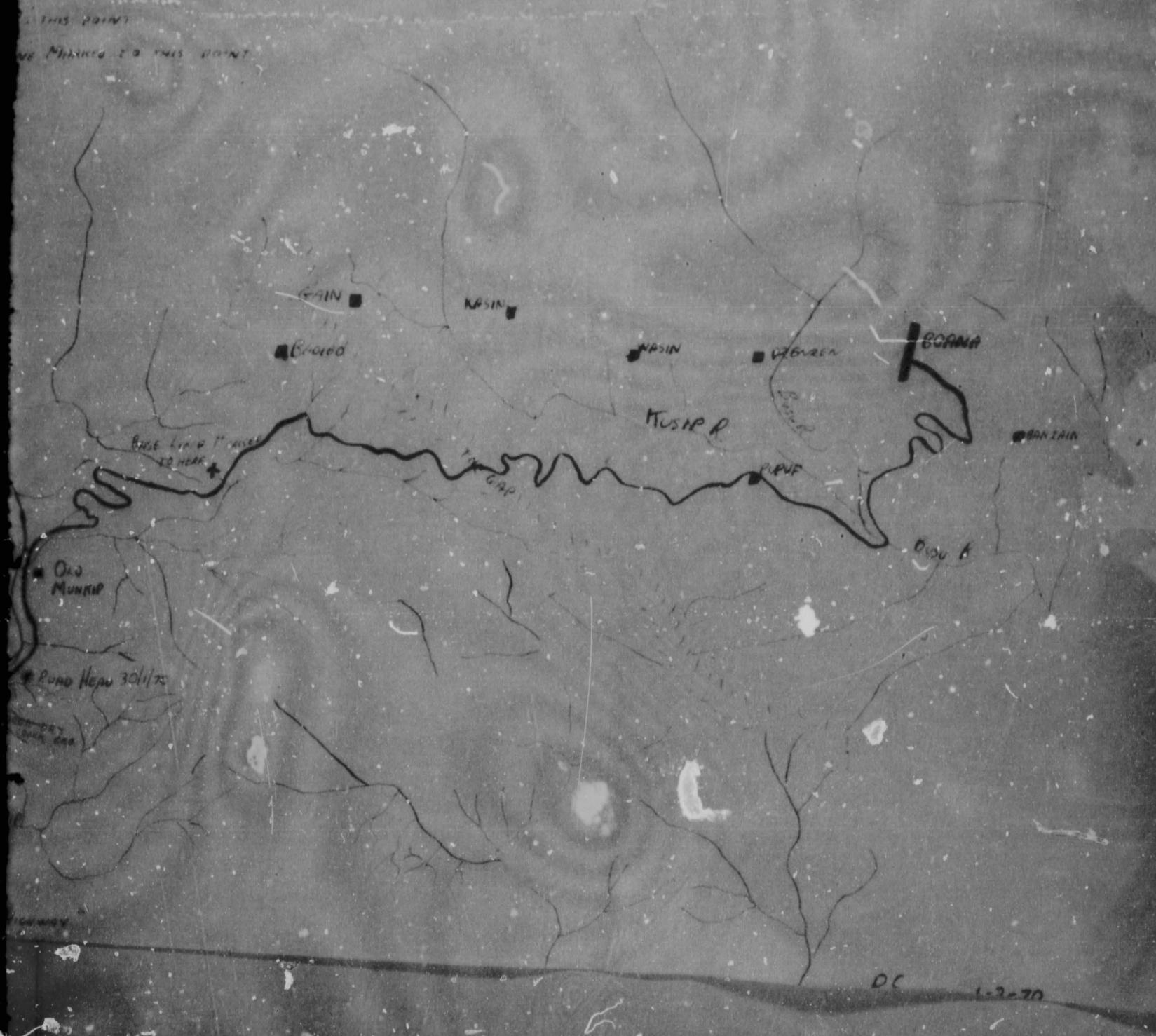
Now that the last rock face is almost defeated this will mean the overcoming of the last major barrier in the Erap section of the route. Once this is overcome the road will undoubtedly progress at a great rate for almost one mile before it begins to ascend up the Kuni ridge. However this ridge should present no problems to the dozer which should get to the top of the first section in not much more than ~~in~~ a week. Thus giving the people a real tangible indication of progress.

A map is attached showing the current road head location and planned survey line to Boana.


P.M. Smith
Patrol Officer.

Sites
Route
this point
Mileage to this point

Scale 1/4 inch = 1 mile



DC 1-3-70