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# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western Highlands  
Station : Wabag  
Volume : 19  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 1972

WABAG

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-71-72	D.J. HOOK	Part Wabag, Ambun, Upper Lai and Middle Lai C.D.
2-71-72	G. MAKIN	Londol to Head of Ambun Valley Wabag Council and Ambun C.D.
3-71-72	M.J. BRERSTON	Lai Headwaters
4-71-72	M.H. MILNE	Upper Lai, Lai Headwaters C.D.
5-71-72	K.G. O'BRIEN	Wabag and Surrounds.
6-71-72	M.J. BRERSTON	Part Ambun Valley, Part Wabag C.D.
7-71-72	I.A. THOMPSON	Ambun C.D.
8-71-72	I.A. THOMPSON	Ambun Valley

KOMPANG

1-71-72	R.W.S. DUNNE	Wale Taruc C.D.
2-71-72	V.H. NEWMANIS	Kompang Local Govt. Council Area of the Upper and Lower Sau C.D.
3-71-72	M.J. BRERSTON	Lower Sau C.D.
4-71-72	V.H. NEWMANIS	Kompang Local Govt. Council Area of the Lower Sau C.D.
5-71-72	M.J. BRERSTON	Upper Sau C.D.
6-71-72	M.J. BRERSTON	Upper and Lower Sau C.D.

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF  
MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION



SM 67-14-32

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: 5 of 1971/72

CHARACTER OF PATROL: Settlement of tribal  
disputes as a result of  
recent tribal fights.

DISTRICT: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: D.J.HOOK  
AREA PATROLLED: Part WABAG, AGUM,  
UPPER LAI & MIDDLE  
LAI C/Ds/

STATION: WABAG  
SUB DISTRICT: WABAG

DURATION OF PATROL: 23/6/71 to 6/3/72  
(broken period)

DESIGNATION: a/DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

LAST D.D.A PATROL: No specific date

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Interpreter PANAPAN.

LAST D.L.G. PATROL: NIL

NUMBER OF DAYS: 29

MAP REFERENCE: Milinch of Wapenamanda

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 36,000

COUNCIL AREA: WABAG L.G.C.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: WABAG

The District Commissioner,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

In respect of this patrol, I attach-

- PATROL DIARY (as Field Officer's Journals have long since been submitted to you)
- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS Nil
- THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS Nil
- AREA STUDY Nil
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY Nil
- SITUATION REPORT No.1.
- PATROL MAP Nil

Date 22nd March, 1972

*D.J. Hook*  
D.J. Hook

a/Deputy District Commissioner.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KORORUA.

WHD 975

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- AREA STUDY, ( )
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY, ( )
- SITUATION REPORT No.1. (✓)

.....  
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL REPORT

*Ph...*  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 24/6/1972

*Engel...*  
.....  
(District Commissioner)

NIM:MD

P.O. Box 2396,  
KORORUA.

67-14-32

10th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MUNT BACH.

WABAC PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Reference your WRD 975 of 29th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of the WABAC, ANWEN, UPPER LAI and MICHEL LAI Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. D.J. HOOK, a/Deputy District Commissioner.

A concise, informative report. Please keep me informed of any changes in the situation.

Please note that I require two copies of all Situation Reports, plus individual assessments from the Assistant District Commissioner, (in this instance, not applicable) and yourself, for each report. I did not receive your assessment of Mr. Hook's report. Please forward this as soon as practicable.

(T.W. HALLIS)  
Secretary.

(5)

PATROL DAIRY

- 23rd June, 1971. To KIWI for discussions with local people as to methods of settling recent killings in tribal fighting. Talks all day. Wanted escaped fight leader, MAK of KIWI gave himself up when called for during the evening. Camped at KIWI.
- 24th June, 1971. Finalised talks with the village leaders regarding date and method of payments. Moved on to LENKI and RAKAMANDA for talks regarding settlement of killings in recent tribal fights and to arrest escaped alleged murderers. NOI-WASO, a wanted murderer from the fight gave himself up. Another alleged murderer, IKIPAI is still at large. Slept at LENKI.
- 25th June, 1971. Left by vehicle for RAUANDA with riot squad for settlement of payments for deaths in a tribal fight 6 months ago. All day in discussions and wanted escaped murderer, IKIPAI gave himself up. Camped at RAUANDA.
- 29th June, 1971. Discussions on general matters with gathered locals and especially regarding settlement of payment for killings in recent tribal fight. Finalised arrangements for payment in two week's time. Camped at RAUANDA.
- 30th June, 1971. Talks with gathered people during the morning, and returned to Wabag with riot squad arriving at 11 a.m.
- 1st July, 1971. To KAMAS with Mr. Tei Abal, M.H.A. and Mr. A Harrold, R.D.O. for the full day to finalise arrangements for payment of compensation for deaths in the recent tribal fight. Returned to Wabag by vehicle at 6 p.m.
- 5th June, 1971. To RAKAMANDA with Mr. A Harrold, R.D.O. on general discussions regarding arrangements for payment of compensation in recent tribal fighting. Final arrangements made after much heated discussion. Returned to Wabag at 6.45 p.m.
- 11th July, 1971. Left Wabag at 10 a.m. en route RAUANDA to witness settlement of payment for deaths in recent tribal fight. Report received en route of a large fight in progress at YAIBOS in the Wapenamanda Sub-District. Proceeded to fight area with Assistant District Commissioner, Wabag and Police, to find the Assistant District Commissioner Wapenamanda and his Police with situation under control. One man killed, and many badly wounded. 40 arrests made, and police slept in area overnight. Self proceeded to RAUANDA at 5.30 p.m. to witness the payment for the people present and 225 pigs paid over. Returned to Wabag 7.45 p.m.
- 12th July, 1971. To PAUSA Resthouse near YAIBOS. Day spent making arrests for yesterday's fight, and carrying out investigations into it's cause and results. Camped at PAUSA.
- 13th July, 1971. All day on arrests and general administrative matters regarding the riot. Returned to Wabag 6.30 p.m.
- 22nd July, 1971. To YAIBOS at 7.45 a.m. returning to Wabag at 5.30 p.m. Full day spent in talk regarding settlement of payments for two men killed in the recent fight.
- 24th July, 1971. To KAMAS with Mr. Tei Abal to witness payments for deaths in recent tribal fights: 110 pigs paid over. At 2.30 p.m. to SONI where 122 pigs were paid over. Payments completed in an amicable manner by 7 p.m. Returned to Wabag.
- 26th July, 1971. To FINA with local people to investigate road route and to finalise arrangements for payment for people killed in recent YAIBOS fight. Returned to Wabag at 6 p.m.

- 28th July, 1971. Left at 1 p.m. for LAGGLAM for discussions with local people as to arrangements for payments for people killed in a tribal fight 14 months ago. Returned to Wabag arriving at 6 p.m.
- 30th July, 1971. To WAKAMANDA at 2 p.m. witnessing and supervising final payments of pigs for deaths resulting from the large tribal fight last month. Returned to Wabag at 6.30 p.m. after a successful settlement.
- 3rd August, 1971. To LAGGLAM all day with Assistant District Commissioner, Wabag, to witness and arrange payment of pigs for deaths in past tribal fight. Over 200 pigs paid over and settlement went off without a hitch. Returned to Wabag at 6 p.m.
- 5th August, 1971. To Wapenamanda during the morning. Then to YAIBOS at 2 p.m. with the Assistant District Commissioner, Wapenamanda and the R.D.O. to supervise and witness payment of pigs for the two men killed in the tribal fight last month. Over 400 pigs paid over, and over 2,000 people witnessed the payment. Payments were made amicably and successfully. Returned to Wabag at 7.15 p.m.
- 12th October, 1971. Left Wabag at 9 a.m. with the A.D.C. Wabag and Mr. M. Orken L.T.C. to assist in final settlement of long-standing AKOM land dispute between the WABUGIN and AMBULIN Clans. Final decisions made, and pegs placed. Both groups have now accepted the decision. Returned to Wabag at 5 p.m.
- 27th October, 1971. Left at 11 a.m. with Mr. A. Harrold R.D.O., and Mr. Ted Abal, M.H.A. for PASALAGUS in the Marasuni. Spoke with a large gathering of people, about 1500 from all over the Marasuni area. Camped at Pasalagus.
- 28th October, 1971. Spoke with gathered people until 9.30 a.m. when plane arrived to return patrol party to Wabag.
- 29th November, 1971. Left by Vehicle for KUNDIS at 5 p.m. Spoke with gathered people regarding tomorrow's plans for settling land dispute.
- 30th November, 1971. Left KUNDIS by vehicle to MONOGAM with A.F.O. GARI to survey Monogas School site. Left A.F.O. at Monogam after finalising arrangements for survey with disputing PORHALIN and MALIPIN people and left at 2 p.m. with them to start pegging the decided boundary. Completed over half the boundary by 7 p.m. and returned in rain and dark to Kundis Recthouse, arriving at 7.15 p.m. Camped at Kundis.
- 1st December, 1971. Discussions with village people until 9 a.m. then continued marking decided boundary after numerous minor disagreements which were settled on the spot. One small area still to be decided. Returned to Wabag by vehicle at 5.30. p.m.
- 6th December, 1971. Left for MONOGAM to assist in reported riot at 1 p.m. Arrived at 2.15 p.m. to find fight was very minor and only involved very few people. Nobody was seriously injured. Returned to KUNDIS with P.O. Jones, and camped.
- 7th December, 1971. All day spent with people of PORHALIN, MALIPIN, and PIO Clans finding the cause of the land dispute. All boundaries now marked, pegged and surveyed. Returned to KUNDIS late afternoon, and P.O. Jones returned to Wabag. Camped at KUNDIS.
- 8th December, 1971. Returned to Wabag by vehicle at 7.30 a.m.



...3.

15th December, 1971. Flew to Laiagam, then by road at 2:30 p.m. for KALAP Roadhead. Discussions with local people on arrival and recordings made by Radio Hagen announcer. Camped.

16th December, 1971. Left for Pongera Patrol Post in company with Mr. N. Van Ruth, Assistant District Commissioner, Laiagam and M. J. Scott, Patrol Officer. Followed road route and arrived at roadhead 12 miles from Pongera at 11:30 a.m. Spoke with gathered workers and was met by Mr. W. Warrick, Patrol Officer in Charge of Pongera. Drove to Pongera arriving 3:00 p.m. Overnight Pongera.

6th March, 1972. By vehicle to KALAP arriving at 10:30 a.m. Witnessed and supervised payments of pigs for murdered man JEM KIA who died in a drunken fight at Mount Hagen in December, 1971. Left KALAP at 2:30 p.m. for KISI where further payments to KIA's relatives were made. Returned to Rabag 6:30 p.m.

END OF DIARY

2

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION.....WABAG                   OFFICER COMPILING.....D. J. HOCK  
DISTRICT.....WESTERN HIGHLANDS SUB DISTRICT.....WABAG  
CHIEFS DIVISIONS: WABAG, SBEEN, L. G. COUNCIL.....WABAG  
UPPER LAI AND MIDDLE LAI.

For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

SUBJECT: TRIBAL UNREST: - SNGA DIVISION.

On my arrival at Wabag on 7th June, 1971, the tribal situation in the Wabag and Wapenamanda administrative areas was most unsettled and lawless. My main duty since this time as acting Deputy District Commissioner has been to attempt to overcome this problematical situation and to restore some semblance of law and order. To do this, I had of necessity to carry out a great deal of personal contact at the village level with local Snga people.

The main causes of the mass tribal unrest existing in and before June, 1971, was as always, in the Snga area, land disputes. Such disputes abound in this area but can generally be kept latent by constant settlement at the village level by field officers. Unless causes of friction over land are settled by arbitration immediately when they occur they invariably lead to large tribal fights involving five or six hundred people from the two groups concerned, including their respective allies. At this stage such settlement by arbitration can only be effected by an unbiased outsider (European) as the people are suspicious of their own kind in such matters. I have managed to settle three such land disputes by arbitration since June. These were major disputes which were causing general disruption in village life and had to be settled. Other less pressing disputes have been left until the newly posted District Officer (Lands) at Wabag can attend to them by a system of arbitration.

The second problem existing at June, 1971, which directly caused the unsettled village situation was the fact that between March, 1971, and June, 1971, thirteen (13) people had been killed in three major tribal fights. The interesting thing about these fights was that they could not be stopped by the local police as had always been the case in the past, but required riot squad assistance to stop them. This was the reason the fights went on for some days and a much larger number of people were killed than is normal in tribal fights in this area. This situation has been overcome by regular police patrols by local officer Constables who have thus regained their old support from village people. In the only two tribal fights which have occurred since my arrival in June, (both occurring in Wapenamanda area between 11th June, 1971, and 30th June, 1971) police and field officers were able to stop the fights immediately when they arrived on the scene and no reinforcements were required even though a total of four men were killed in these two fights.

The third problem existing at June, was that due to shortages of field staff, B. D. A. Officers had been unable to arrange payments between the warring tribes for people killed in the fights. As a result antagonisms continued long after the fighting had stopped as there was a 'pay-back' debt outstanding. Until settlements were made, the fighting could have re-started at any time, and freedom of movement between members of the respective tribes was greatly hampered. Because of the great traditional hatred between the clans concerned it was impossible for them to make settlement

OFFICER COMPILING.....B. J. HOOK

payments for the warriors killed without outside assistance. I personally assisted and negotiated in these settlements with the result that the village situation has much improved, and movement between members of tribes is resuming.

The situation should remain as is, provided sufficient field staff is kept in the area to enable contact at the village level to continue.

SIGNED: *B. J. Hook*

DATE: 23rd March, 1972.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number NO. 2 of 1971/72

Subdistrict WABAG

District WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

Type of Patrol ROAD SURVEY

Patrol Conducted by C. MALIN - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled LONDOL TO HEAD OF AMBUN VALLEY

(Council and/or WABAG COUNCIL

Census Division/s.) AMBUN CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol 3690 Cons. I/C MULINEA

Duration of Patrol—from 4th / Nov. 1971 to 11 Nov. 1971

No. of Days 8 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Duration: \_\_\_\_\_

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1st GROUND SURVEY - INITIAL STAGES OF HARAHUNI ROAD.

Total Population of Area Patrolled \_\_\_\_\_

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Commissioner.

0A/X

67-44-45

25th January, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
MOUNT BAGO.

WAKO PATROL NO. 2 of 1971/72

Your reference WHD 947 of 29th December, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by  
MR. C. MAKIN, F.O. of part of the ANBUN Census Division.

(S.J. PEARSON)  
a/Assistant

67-4-15



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If sending ask for  
No

2HD 947



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Division of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

29 December, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

WABAG PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72

....

The attached original and duplicate of a report by Mr. C. A. Makin refer to part survey carried out by him concerning route feasibility on Wabag to Marazuni Valley intended road construction.

....

A copy of Deputy District Commissioner's IO-6-6 of 29 November, 1971 to the Director of Public Works is also attached for your information.

The Deputy District Commissioner and survey section at Public Works are still raising over the most practicable route into the Marazuni and actual survey should commence early in the New Year. No comment otherwise is necessary.

For your information please.

R. AISBETT  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Deputy District Commissioner, WABAG



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Department of District Administration.  
Division of District Administration,  
Enga Division,  
WABAG W.H.D.  
25th October, 1971

Mr. C. Makin,  
Council Advisor,  
WABAG.

Maramuni Road Survey

As discussed with you, please proceed to the Ambus Valley at Londer during the first week in November, 1971, to investigate the suitability of the road route from Londer to the point where the road joins the proposed road to the WALE/TARUA area.


Please submit a report on the suitability or otherwise of the route on your return, for onforwarding to the Director of Public Works.

The points to be investigated are on pages 1 and 2 of the Feasibility Study, a copy of which is attached for your information.

It is my intention that work commence on the Londer to Maramuni section first, hence do not worry about the route to the WALE/TARUA at this stage. As P.W.D. will eventually peg the route, do not worry about placing pegs, but merely check on the route itself; it's gradients, rock outcrops, etc.

If you have the time, please carry out an investigation report on MONOGAM school site as discussed with you, during your stay at Londer.

Aerial photographs and plans are attached for your use. Please return them to me with your report.

  
D.J. Hook  
a/Deputy District Commissioner

c.c. A.D.C. Wabag

MEMO : D.C. Mount Hagen ; Your 25-2-9 of 24/8/71 refers

D.J. Hook  
a/DIC

PATROL DIARY.

WARAG PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72

THURSDAY 4th November, 1971.

Departed Warag Station 1000 hrs. by vehicle for Londol R/ouse, 25 miles away in the Ambus valley. On arrival set up camp and informed Councilors/Committeemen that I will require labourers to help clear paths through the bush for the Marasuni Road Survey.

Flag lowered 1800 hrs. Slept Londol.

FRIDAY 5th November, 1971:

Departed R/ouse with villagers and started checking gradients and possible routes to Komipa Creek (see plan). People started arguing about the possible route on the Londol-Veolon Ridge re gardens, houses etc. As such, thought it advisable to leave this section for the time and do it last of all. Concentrate on the tough sections towards the ridge line (Ambus-Marasuni). After clearing a few miles through this terrain they should quieten down and agree that the road take the easiest and most feasible route without having to avoid gardens etc. Returned R/ouse late afternoon. Slept Londol.

SATURDAY 6th November, 1971:

Constable Milumba sent off with a few cargo carriers to set up a camp on the top of the range. Self checking gradients lower down the slope. Returned R/ouse. Flag lowered 1800 hrs. Slept Londol.

SUNDAY 7th November, 1971:

Patrol rested Londol. Slept Londol.

MONDAY 8th November, 1971:

Labourers clearing gradient paths between Urbi and Pipe Creek. Self walked on to the camp site on the top of the range. Camp site situated at (J) on Route II (see plan B-21613). Altitude approx. 10,000 ft. Investigated Route II from (J) across the joining ridge of the two divides to (L). Flag lowered 1800 hrs. Tried to sleep bush camp. Too B...cold.

TUESDAY 9th November, 1971:

Investigating condition along the side of Range (M)-(I)-(G). Range too steep but with bench cut grades should not exceed 15%. Returned camp site late afternoon. Again no sleep.



WEDNESDAY 10th November, 1971:

Heavy rain all night and in the morning. As such not until 0900 hrs. before camp broken up. Carriers and patrol gear went ahead to Londol R/House. Self followed slowly, checking and rechecking gradients and routes from the top of the range to Uubi Creek. From Uubi Creek to Wealon gradients excellent along the existing walking track. From Wealon to Londol investigated a possible route through some garden land. Not much talk from the owners- all seem quite happy now for proposed road to go through their gardens. Flag lowered 1800 hrs. Slept Londol R/House.

THURSDAY 11th November, 1971:

Packed up gear. Heard several minor disputes re pigs and women etc. until vehicle arrived to pick up and return to Mabag. Arrived Mabag 1430 hrs. Patrol gear returned to Govt. Store. Patrol Ended.

END OF TRIP.

2

SPECIAL REPORT.

MAPAG PATROL NO. 2 of 1974/75

MARAKUNI ROAD SURVEY.

Following a feasibility study of the proposed Marakuni Road from Londol to the top of the Asban Valley Range, I make the following recommendations. Please refer to the sketch map of the Asban Route (Drawing numbered B-216-5). I have written names of streams and inserted reference numbers for clarity of this report.

Road virtually follows the walking track from Londol to Umbi Creek (constructed 1959). However the walking track is quite excessive with gradients from Londol to a village cluster known as Wealon. This section has been re-investigated and marked. It keeps to the right of the existing walking track avoiding the excessive gradients on the ridge. (for namesake we should call it - Londol-Wealon Ridge). Keeping to this investigated route, gradients vary from 14% to 22%.

From Wealon to top of Ridge (3) before making a right angle turn. Grades 0 - 12%. Route to follow existing track. Continuing along the walking track the route is level until Umbi Creek.

From Umbi Creek there are two alternative routes to join with the walking track on the Yakanda ridge (small ridge between Komipa and Pipe Creeks). One alternative keeps to the left of the walking track to Komipa Creek. At Komipa Creek there is a suitable crossing place for proposed bridge. The route continues to follow the Komipa Creek (steadily gaining height and grade) until it meets the existing walking track. (See aerial photos as the walking track is clearly defined). Gradients on this route were 20% to 40%.

The other alternative is to keep to right of walking track from Umbi Creek. Again suitable crossing on the Komipa Creek. Thence skirting the Yakanda Ridge meet up with the existing track approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  a quarter mile down the slope from where the other route meets up with the walking track on Yakanda. Gradients on this route were 20% - 30%.

Having reached Yakanda ridge the route is to follow a zigzag course on the ridge, following the existing track to the headwaters of the Pipe Creek. Gradients 20% - 30%.

From this reference point (3) the most feasible route to the top of the range at (6) is to veer off to the left of walking track to reach to top of the range at a small saddle on the range at (6). I would not recommend veering to the right and striking to top of Range at (4) as there are several deeply incised streams between (3) and (4). Gradients on Route (3) to (6) - 20% - 25%.

At the top of the Range (G) I would recommend that Route II be used in preference to Route I as on Route I the road will have to go down to a stream then work its way to the crown of the ridge at (h). Although I did not have time to investigate this route the grades appear to be excessive. Whereas if you follow Route II (Grades 10% - 20%) you have a feasible route along the side of the range to join the existing track at (K) on the ridge adjoining the Ambur and Marasuni watersheds. From (K) rather than follow the existing track to (L) it should skirt along the side of the ridge, at approximately the same altitude as (K).

Whereas I feel it quite feasible to construct a road, there is a void of suitable surfacing material along the entire route. However at Umbi and Koniya Creeks there are small quantities of good surfacing material. There were no rock outcrops to be found, with the general surface along the route investigated consisting mainly of clay and mudstone.

Percentage grades are taken on the existing topography. This can be reduced by up to 10% when benching and cutting.

*C. A. Makin*  
C. A. MAKIN  
Patrol Officer.

200 67-14-36



### PATROL REPORT

Report number: WABAG 3-7117      Objects of patrol: ROUTINE ADMIN.  
 District: W. H. D.      Station: WABAG  
 Patrol conducted by: MJ. BREKTON      Subdistrict: WABAG  
 Area patrolled: LAI HEADWATERS      Designation: ADD.  
 Duration of patrol: 1-2-72 - 4-2-72      Personnel accompanying: INT. 12 RPTAC.  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: NOV. 1971      Number of days: 4  
 Last C.L.G. patrol: NIL      Total population of area:  
 Map reference: EDIANIC WABAG      Council area: WABAG  
 House of Assembly Electorate: WABAG OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
District.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To ( )
  - Patrol Instructions, ( )
  - The Report and my comments, ( )
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Reports No's 1- ( )
  - Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

WHD 969  
29/6/72

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's 1- ✓ ( )
  - ( )
  - ( )

District Headquarter assessment of  
 Patrol & Report Average      Above average  
    Average  
    Below average

Date: 4/6/72

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

NLJ:MG

P.O. Box 2396,  
KINSHASA.

67-14-36

10th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MESE HAGEN.

NABAG PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72.

Reference your MSD 969 of 29th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your minute arising out of the above patrol of the LAI Headquarters Census Division, as submitted by Mr. M.J. Brereton, Assistant District Officer.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

3 PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: **OF 71/72**      OBJECTS OF PATROL: Area Study, settling complaints, clarification of L.C. & H.cfa. questions.

DISTRICT: Western Highlands      STATION: Wabag

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: M.J. BREWSTER      SUB-DISTRICT: Wabag

AREA PATROLLED: Aipanda Rest house only      DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer  
Lai Headwaters

DURATION OF PATROL: 4 days      PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Interpreter, TUGASO  
1.2.72 to 4.2.72      1 member, R.P. G.L.G.C. Const. 1/c BURI

LAST D.S.A. PATROL: Road Patrol, Nov/Dec 1971.      NUMBER OF DAYS: 1 Mth. Const 1/c Pakiri  
Broken period.

LAST O.L.G. PATROL: Nil since formation      TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: Yet to be  
C.L.G.      compiled.

MAP REFERENCE: Journal MABAC      COUNCIL AREA: Wabag

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: Wabag Open.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS **28**,
  - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,
  - THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS
  - AREA STUDY,
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 -
  - PATROL MAP

DATE: **23/3/1972**

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
HONEDOSU. Papua.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- AREA STUDY,
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,
  - SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 -

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
PATROL AND REPORT.....

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / /19 .

.....  
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT NO.

STATION..... **MBAS** ..... OFFICER COMPILING..... **M.J. SHERTON. A.D.C.**  
DISTRICT..... **Western Highlands** ..... SUB-DISTRICT..... **Ubag**  
GENUS DIVISION..... **1st headquarter** ..... L.G. COUNCIL..... **Ubag**

(For recording of routine information part of a situation report nature, actionable at Sub-District or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters).

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Due to my transfer to SMP/1st effective as from 16.3.72., submitted herewith, Patrol Report in lieu of Area Study.

As you are aware, as a result of Supreme Court commitments and House of Assembly elections, only four (4) days were spent in the field in connection with the Area Study patrol.

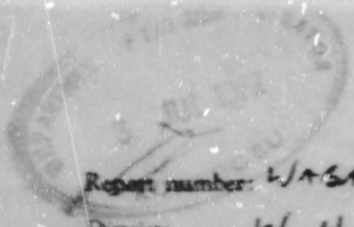
As discussed with you, I have handed eighteen (18) pages of my notes containing information relevant to the required Area Study to Mr. N. Nino who it is expected will be completing the patrol. Although the notes were in detail and self-explanatory, I have discussed them with Mr. Nino who assures me that he will be able to follow them. The notes cover those details that can only be elicited by direct enquiry.

In addition to fact-finding, several minor disputes were settled during the course of the 4 day patrol and the investigation into the crowding of a man by arrow wood was completed. Court action in respect to this offence has been completed and the offenders jailed.

There were no occurrences requiring submission of Situation Reports.

For your information please.

  
**M.J. SHERTON**  
Assistant District Officer.



20067-14-23

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: WABAG 71/72      Objects of patrol: H of A. ELECTIONS.  
 District: W.H.D.      Station: WABAG.  
 Patrol conducted by: M.H. MILNE      Subdistrict: WABAG.  
 Area patrolled: UPPER L.A. HEADQUARTERS      Designation: P.O.  
 Duration of patrol: 18.2.72 - 9.3.72      Personnel accompanying:  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 1970, JUNE 17/1      Number of days: 21.  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: -      Total population of area: 10369.  
 Map reference:      Council area: WABAG.  
    House of Assembly Electorate: WABAG. OPEN.

The District Commissioner,  
District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To ( )
  - Patrol Instructions, ( )
  - The Report and my comments, ( )
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Reports No's 1- ( )
  - Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

WHD 980.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's 1- ( )
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (✓)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report: Average      Above average  
    Average  
    Below average

Date: 29/2/1972

Milne  
District Commissioner



NM:MG

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDJELI.

67-14-33

10th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MARI HAGEN.

NABAI PATROL NO. <sup>(u)</sup> OF 1971/72.

Reference your MHD 930 of 29th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of the Upper Lai, Lai Headquarters Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. M. H. Milne, Patrol Officer.

My remarks in the second paragraph of my 67-14-32, of today's date, equally apply to this report. That is I require two copies of all Situation Reports, plus individual assessments of each report, by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

1-1-1  
07-1-1

RNG/jf

④

Division of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
H.B.S., W. H. D.

1st March, 1972

Mr. K. G. O'Brien, D. O.  
Mr. F. J. Brennan, A. D. O.  
Mr. E. Milne, A. P. O.  
Mr. R. Freund, R. D. O.

House of Assembly Elections Patrol Instructions.  
Presiding Officers Report

Please furnish a Special Patrol Report on the House of Assembly Elections.

Basic Headings will be:

- (1) TYPE AND DURATION OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.
- (2) NUMBER OF ELECTIONS.
- (3) PERIODES OF INTEREST IN THE ELECTIONS.
- (4) INCIDENTS.
- (5) ABSENTEEISM AND SECTION VOTES.
- (6) ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.
- (7) SUMMARY.

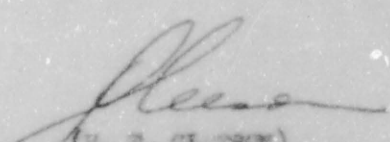
These reports from you will assist me to compile a consolidated report to the Chief Electoral Officer and the reports will also be forwarded with my comments to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator.

Your reports are expected to be factual and concise and are to be submitted to my office no later than the 25th of March, 1972.

All claims for your Polling Staff and yourselves are to accompany these reports.

Mr. Freund need only submit the Election Report and claims as previously discussed.

For your action please.

  
(H. T. GLEESON)  
Assistant District Commissioner

C. C. to: The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Eaga Division,  
H.B.S., W. H. D.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS 1972. SPECIAL REPORT.

UPPER LAI, LAI HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION, WARAG ELECTORATE,

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

Introduction.

The patrol that conducted polling in the Lai river area was in the field for twenty days and carried out polling at ten poll places.

The program was assisted by Mr. Roy Pou, Akato Dalin, Michael Mendogon, Gabriel Howe, poll clerks and Piasol Waima interpreter.

The team patrolled on foot assisted by carriers recruited at each polling place.

During the course of the elections it was discovered that approximately three thousand names had been omitted from the Lai area electoral roll. This problem was fortunately overcome and voting proceeded smoothly.

Type and Duration of Pre-election Campaign.

The staff shortage in the sub-district precluded any Administration pre-election campaign. The candidates themselves however availed themselves to campaigning and there was an election awareness throughout the area.

Unfortunately this awareness did not extend to the basic concept of voting procedure in many cases and there was some confusion among voters regarding ballot papers and the difference between "open" and "regional" electorates.

Manner of Elections.

Upon arrival at a polling place the poll team established a "modus operandi" that proved to be efficient and effective.

The polling booth was set up in a cleared area which was then demarked by an encircling fence with an entrance and exit. Authorized persons only were permitted inside this area. The actual voting compartments, clerks and presiding officers table etc. were at least twenty feet inside this fence. Persons desiring to vote first had their name checked off the roll by a clerk situated outside the polling booth area, then walked into the polling area individually to cast their vote. The myriad voters whose names appeared not on the roll were handled by a clerk assisted by a tribunal with his knowledge of a voters residential qualification to vote. This operation was carried out outside the poll area and eligible section voters then took their place with the ordinary voters and signed the declaration before me prior to voting.

The majority of voters in this division were unable to mark their ballot paper without assistance. Every effort was made to encourage apparently literate and sophisticated voters to use the private compartments in which to mark their preference.

Generally, people preferred to vote in clan order where one clan would all vote, followed by another clan. Later arrival would simply vote as they came and polling would cease for the day at 6 pm.

When it became obvious that all who were going to vote had voted, the team would wait a few hours longer then move on. The site would be prepared at the next polling place and the booth would be open at 8 am the following morning.

### Feminine Interest in the Elections.

The ratio of male voters was higher than female voters but I consider the female response to have been quite good.

The female voters were certainly as enthusiastic as the males and knowledge of voting procedure was certainly no less than that of their menfolk.

It would appear however, that the feminine voting figure is in keeping with the traditional society of the area.

### Incidents.

There were no untoward incidents of any consequence with regard to these elections.

The rival candidates visited the polling places regularly and were usually accompanied by an assortment of admirers, pre-election campaigners and small children.

As the voting progressed and the trend became known I think that jealousies between factions did occur and ever vigilant scrutineers became more vigilant.

The team was careful not to admit unauthorized persons into the polling booth, and generally all parties behaved well.

Occasionally incidents such as a suicide, land problems, assaults, unrelated to the polling occurred but had no noticeable lasting effect on the voting population.

### Absenteeism and Section votes.

Only one absent voter recorded his vote.

The S.D.A. hospital at Sopas, employing staff from other districts was visited by myself and I advised that polling would be conducted at Sopas on the 28th. Feb. The potential absent voters however apparently elected not to vote.

Section votes (130.1) were more the rule than the exception. This sad fact was due to a blunder somewhere along the line and an electoral roll many pages thin being produced. Section envelopes were provided in large quantities, as were clerks, for this patrol, and the problem was not insurmountable. There were 1606 section votes recorded in this division.

### Analysis of statistics.

The total voting figure of 2754 represents what I estimate to be about half of all eligible voters in the area (according to figures) I attribute this figure to what I believe was a high absentee rate from two of the largest population polling places in the area, Lagalam and Apanta. I was told that large numbers of people from these places were absent in the Ambun valley following recent frosts in the area which destroyed much of the food crops.

The frosts mentioned have had a demoralizing effect on the population of these high areas, which could have presented itself in the vote figures.

Of this overall figure of 2754 votes counted, 1147 were ordinary votes, that is, the voters name was on the electoral roll. The male, female break up was 1549 male voters and 1205 female voters, overall.

Except at the hospital as I mentioned, at Sopas, there would appear to be virtually no absent voters in the area. The single absent vote recorded was by a hospital orderly with the patrol.

Summary.

In conclusion, the actual collection of votes went smoothly and the team members performed their duties commendably despite the sometimes trying circumstances.

Whilst the political awareness of the people in the Lai area has not yet reached advanced levels, the elections showed that there is increasing interest in politics they can recognise through their candidates.

Had there been an intensive Administration pre-election campaign in this area some of the difficulties such as unfamiliarity with voting procedures and ballot papers would have been easier to handle. As stated previously though, all difficulties were resolved and voters took voting seriously.



Michael Milne.

Presiding Officer.

Wabag.

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER 5 of 1971/72  
DISTRICT: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: K. G. O'BRIEN  
AREA PATROLLED: WABAG SURROUND  
DURATION OF PATROL: 19/2/72 to 9/3/72

OBJECTS OF PATROL: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE  
STATION: WABAG  
SUB DISTRICT: WABAG  
DESIGNATION: DISTRICT OFFICER

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. P. MINJIKULI  
Mr. P. SAMAN  
Mr. S. ARE

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 1968  
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: NIL  
MAP REFERENCE: WAPAMANDA  
FOURMIL

NUMBER OF DAYS: 19 DAYS  
TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 11,000 approx.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: WABAG

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 1 TO 3  
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS  
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 TO 3

DATE: 24/3/1972

.....  
Assistant District Commissioner.

The secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 TO 3  
.....  
.....  
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
PATROL AND REPORT..

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE ✓  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 12/1/73

*[Signature]*  
.....  
District Commissioner

RGO:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KOROROE

67-14-65

26th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
P.O. Box 17  
MOUNT HAGEN

WABAG PATROL NO. 5 - 71/72. Q

Reference your Minute 67-1-1 of 22nd January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of Wabag and Surrounds together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. K.C. O'Brien, District Officer.

S.J. PEARSALL  
Secretary

NYM/TK

67-14-65

P.O. Box 2396,  
Konedobu.

67-1-0



13th December, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORTS - 1971/72:

A check of records indicates that the underlisted 1971/72  
Patrol Reports do not appear to have been received by this  
Headquarters:

MT. HAGEN - 20, 22, 25 and 30.

LAKE KOPIAGO - 1

JIMI - 1

WABAG - 1, 4, 6 to 9 and 14

KOMPIAM - 4 6

LA. ... - 1, 4, 5 and 7

WAPERAMANDA - 1, 4, 10  
KINDEP 4

Would you please check and advise on the above in due course.

*Handwritten signature and notes:*  
Sumner ...  
on ...  
Sumner ...

S. J. PEARSAILL  
S.J. PEARSALL  
Acting Secretary.

67-1-1  
22nd January, 1973.

Minute to:  
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBUBU.

The underlined reports herewith.  
I am endeavouring to find the remainder and will advise later.

*Handwritten signature:* R. S. BELL  
R. S. BELL  
District Commissioner.



RLM/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONOLOBU

67-14-35

11th July, 1972

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
MORUET HAGENI.

WABAG PATROL NO. 5 OF 1971/72

Reference your WHD 969 of 29th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of WABAG and surrounding Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessment as submitted by Mr. K.G. O'BRIEN, District Officer.

Once again I have received only one copy of the individual reports and the Assistant District Commissioner's assessments. Also, your assessments were not forwarded with the reports. Please advise all your officers that I expect them to fully comply with the requirements laid down in my 67-1-0 of the 25th November, 1971, 24th February, 1972 and 13th June, 1972.

Mr. O'Brien's reports were informative and well written but much of their value has been lost due to their late submission.

I find the situation as reported by Mr. O'Brien, and particularly after reading the A.D.C.'s assessments, most disturbing. Please let me have your comments on these reports and the assessments as soon as practicable.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary

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## PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1971/72

STATION ..... WABAG      OFFICER SCRUTINING..... E. G. O'BRIEN  
 DISTRICT..... WESTERN HIGHLANDS      SUB-DISTRICT..... WABAG  
 CHIEF DIVISION..... WABAG AND SURROUNDINGS      L. G. COUNCIL..... WABAG

GENERAL REPORT

## 1. Type and duration of pre-election campaign.

No special Administration pre-election patrols were carried out prior to the elections in the area patrolled, however, I have been advised that the candidates themselves carried out their own pre-election campaigns. These campaigns were on the basis of obtaining the peoples' votes rather than pure political education in relation to the elections, how to vote, and the various candidates sitting.

It was fairly obvious during the patrol that the people's understanding of the House of Assembly and the Regional Candidates was sorely lacking. Dates for polling were not known and the patrol experienced some delay in the commencement of polling due to this factor. (See Situation Report No. 3 under the heading "Political Education".)

## 2. Number of elections.

The patrol had eight polling booths covering the Wabag Station area and surroundings with the station having four full days and all other booths from one to two days depending on requirements for that particular area. Booths were maintained on the 19th February and the 9th of March, 1972, as per the attached Field Officers Journal.

The placement of booths and the times for polling were sufficient to allow all those wishing to vote an opportunity to do so.

The degree of assistance required in recording electors votes was extremely high due to the lack of sophistication and literacy of the electorate. At all polling centers, with the exception of Wabag, names were called from the Electors Roll after first having requested permission of the groups concerned and explanations regarding an individual's rights in relation to assistance or marking one's own ballot paper were given.

Scrutineers were in attendance at all booths representing the three Open Electorate Candidates and these also remained whilst cover voting was in progress. Candidates for the Regional Electorate failed to nominate any scrutineers in the area patrolled.

## 3. Feminine Interest in elections.

There were no nominations by women for either the Open or the Regional Electorates, however feminine participation in actual voting was good and of the total votes collected they registered approximately 45 per cent.

## 4. Incidents.

No incidents were recorded during the polling and no objections were placed by the scrutineers.

## 5. Absenteeism and Sectional voting.

Absenteeism appeared to be relatively high for the area. The two main reasons being as a result of migrations out and absentee workers being employed within the district and on the coast.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1971/72

Few absentee votes were placed at Mabag and Yampu with a majority of these being eligible to vote in the Western Highlands Region. Only two involved both Open and Regional Electorates outside of the Western Highlands District.

Sectional voting was extremely heavy with 714 votes being registered mainly under Section 130(1). This was caused by the Electoral Roll being improperly compiled and the exclusion of a number of groups. It is obvious that in any future elections where a Roll is to be authorized that proper checks be conducted on listings within the Rolls prior to the elections and steps taken for supplementary rolls to be supplied.

6. Analysis of Statistics.

In the area covered by Team 4 there were approximately 6,500 registered voters of which 3,978 actually voted. This is a percentage of approximately 61 per cent, and indicates a fairly good coverage. As mentioned above sectional voting was extremely high being approximately 11 per cent of registered voters and 18.5 per cent of total votes.

Attached are the required returns for the area patrolled.

7. Summary.

*Pre-election*  
~~Pre-election~~ campaign was extremely high in the area patrolled and all groups with the exception of those parrots living at Mabag Station had discussed who they were to vote for in both the Open and Regional electorates.

The elections themselves and the coverage given to the electors was reasonably successful, however as mentioned above I feel that the overall percentage of votes would have been greater if Administration Pre-Election Campaigns had been carried out.

SIGNED.....  
 E. G. O'BRIEN  
 District Officer

DATE 24th March, 1972

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION ..... WABAG      OFFICER COMPILED..... K. G. O'BRIEN  
 DISTRICT..... WESTERN HIGHLANDS      SUB-DISTRICT..... WABAG  
 CIRCUSS DIVISION..... WABAG      L. G. COUNCIL..... WABAG  
 AND SURROUNDINGS

SUBJECT: CASH CROPS

The area patrolled consists of some of the most advanced groups for the whole of the Division, however it was most distressing to see the lack of large scale cash cropping conducted by the people. The only evidence of economic activity was small scattered holdings of coffee, much of which is not being processed, and a few individual holdings of cattle (Six only being sighted.)

With coffee prices presently being so low and the unavailability of suitable lands for other crops such as tea, I strongly recommend that some thought be given to the introduction of passion fruit as a cash crop. The area encompassing the Lal Valley from Wabag to Wapenamanda, the Lower Lal area of Wapenamanda and the Kompiess area are all suitable for the growing of this crop.

Cottree (NG) Ltd. carried out a large scale experimentation program during 1970 in the Goroka area in an effort to increase the amount of fruit being purchased due to the demands being made in Australia for their products. As the crop required approximately 18 months to two years to mature and the fact that Cottrees are interested in opening new markets the demand for this crop should maintain itself for many years to come.

I suggest that the matter be treated with some urgency and discussions held with the Department of Agriculture, the Local Government Councils concerned, and with the Manager of Cottree Ltd. who is stationed in Goroka. If Cottree Ltd. guaranteed to purchase all fruit when sufficient is available in approximately two years, then the people should be encouraged to start immediate plantings with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and the Local Government Councils. If we are to interest Cottree Ltd and get them to establish the factory and equipment in the area it will be necessary for the people to produce approximately 2,000,000 pound of fruit per year.

SIGNED:.....  
 K. G. O'BRIEN  
 District Officer

DATE: 26th March, 1972

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WABAG PATROL NO. 5 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

Station: WABAG      Officer Compiling: Mr. K.G. O'BRIEN  
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS.      Sub District: WABAG.  
Census Division: WABAG.(Part)      L.S. Council: WABAG.  
SUBJECT: CASH CROPS.

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Sub District Office, Wabag.  
Date received: 27th March, 1972.

ASSESSMENT, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

1. With four Rural Development Officers working in the Wabag Sub District, it appears unusual that passion fruit has not been introduced on a large commercial basis before now. No doubt the Department of Agriculture can answer this.
2. Mr. O'Brien's observations on the small amount of economic activity in the area patrolled is about the only activity that anyone is likely to see in this area. Economic development is sadly lacking.
3. The reasons for the low standard of economic development are:
  - (i) Most of the Wabag people are too preoccupied with land disputes, clan animosities and lawlessness to worry about economic development
  - (ii) The Wabag people are notorious for saying "we want this and we want that" but they are not prepared to achieve success by hard work. They will fight for it and steal it, but will not work for it unless constantly supervised and given great impetus.
  - (iii) The Rural Development Officers are concentrating on the people who are keen to improve economically, who are few. Many a Rural Development Officer is frustrated by the lack of co-operation and the animosities which arise over land when they try to assist the majority of the people in economic development projects.
  - (iv) Any enthusiastic individual who wishes to expand his cash crops is usually confronted with a land dispute and possible threat on his life from other clan members or other clans.
  - (v) Most Wabag people would rather fight and kill another person or clan than come to an amicable agreement by negotiation. Clan animosities and fear of the other clans is a real problem in the Wabag area.
  - (vi) The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries must first survey the response of the people towards the passionfruit industry before any large scale development is established. If this is not done the people's lack of co-operation may mar all expectations.

ACTION TAKEN.

1. Copies of Mr. O'Brien's Situation Report No. 1 and my comments forwarded to the District Rural Development Officer, Mount Hagen.

  
A.F. GLASGOW  
Assistant District Commissioner

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION.....WABAG      OFFICER COMMANDING.....E. G. O'BRIEN  
 DISTRICT.....WESTERN HIGHLANDS      SUB-DISTRICT.....WABAG  
 CENSUS DIVISION.....WABAG      L. G. COUNCIL.....WABAG  
 AND WURRUUNDI

SUBJECT: LAND BOUNDARIES - WEGA DIVISION

Attached please find Appendix "A" listing village leaders for the area patrolled. Discussions were held with all groups although these were limited due to the special nature of the patrol. The initial planning for the settlement of clan and sub-clan boundaries has been completed and it is anticipated that no major changes will be made to the final approach.

Initially with the assistance of the village leaders all boundaries are to be listed into three categories, these being firstly, those not disputed; secondly, those involving minor disputes; and thirdly, those involving major disputes.

All boundaries which are not disputed will be surveyed and meetings held with all persons from the sub-clans having a say as to the boundaries in preparation for an application for registration in order to obtain communal title. These land holding areas will be plotted on a control map to be held at District Office, Wabag, and survey maps of the areas will be given to the group concerned together with the Council.

Boundaries involving minor disputes will be discussed in the first instance by the leaders concerned and myself in an effort to arrive at a common boundary. If this is successful the decision will be discussed with the respective groups and any objections will be registered and discussed with those persons raising the objections. Upon a further decision being reached another meeting will be held with all persons from the group involved in order to ensure that there are no further objections and at this time a survey will be carried out and application for registration made.


Major disputes will be handled at Wabag by the leaders concerned and myself together with those persons actually involved. These meetings will be conducted on a continuing basis until settlement is reached by the parties concerned at which time the necessary steps will be taken to conduct meetings with all persons from the groups concerned in order that registering can be sought as mentioned above.

At all meetings it was stressed that any fighting over land boundaries will be frowned upon and in such cases the area disputed would be declared and those involved in the fighting charged and brought before the court. I feel confident that those leaders involved in the discussions are powerful enough to restrain the groups from becoming involved in fights over land. Many of the leaders are deeply involved in such things as the TS (pig exchange) and wield a great deal of power amongst their people. If we are successful in co-opting these men into this work many of the fights which have previously occurred over land boundaries will be stopped.

Meetings are to be held during the next few weeks with these leaders, the Local Government Councils at Wapensanda and Wabag, and it is anticipated that a final programme will be available then. Also during

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

this period I will be camping at Kundis for at least a week to see if the approach is actually workable.

  
SIGNATURE: .....  
K. G. O'BRIEN  
District Officer

DATE: 24th March, 1972

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4

WABAG PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2.

Station: WABAG                      Officer Compiling: Mr. K.G. O'BRIEN  
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS.      Sub District: WABAG.  
Census Division: WABAG (part)      Local Government Council: WABAG  
Subject: LAND BOUNDARIES.

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Date received: 27th March, 1972.  
Sub District Office, Wabag.

ASSESSMENT, ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

1.            A full time senior Officer on land disputes is a welcome asset to Wabag.
2.            Mr. O'Brien's task will be a large, demanding and at times, a frustrating one.
3.            The people are so argumentative and prone to spreading false reports and fighting at the drop of a hat that Mr. O'Brien must be very cautious in his handling of each land matter.
4.            If Mr. O'Brien commits himself to handling too many disputes at the one time then the situation will get out of control.
5.            It is felt that thorough education in procedure must be given to the Demarcation officials and the people involved before any dispute is entered into.
6.            In order to complete the all important maps surveys and documents, Mr. O'Brien will have to have a team of support staff. If he is not supplied with adequate support staff the project will not succeed and the Administration will be open to criticism and land disputes will still remain to be a large problem in this densely populated area.



R.T. CLARSON  
s/Assistant District Commissioner



SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

STATION.....NAME OFFICER COMPILING.....K. G. O'BRIEN  
 DISTRICT.....WESTERN HIGHLANDS SUB-DISTRICT.....TABAG  
 CENSUS DIVISION.....TABAG I. G. COUNCIL.....TABAG  
 AND JURISDICTIONS

SUBJECT: POLITICAL EDUCATION.

During the patrol it was obvious that the area requires a good deal more attention in the field of Political Education. The overall understanding of duties and responsibilities of members of the House of Assembly, the role of the House of Assembly and its functioning, the meaning of self-government and the meaning of the terms self-government and independence, the responsibilities of Councillors and the functions of the Local Government Councils is certainly lacking. This situation has certainly been caused by the lack of patrolling over the last three years and by the fact that the Secretary's instructions regarding Political Education being a continuing duty of all officers having been ignored.

The people understand the term self-government to mean the mass exodus of ALL Europeans and the complete breakdown of the existing Administration. They are worried that with the inception of self-government, the area will revert to the traditional situation of fighting and the absence of Administration control in order to stop this. There is also no separation between the terms self-government and independence and they are considered to mean the departure of the European and the cessation of Administration <sup>Control</sup>.

The reputation of the Tabag Local Government Council has been severely damaged by the reported misappropriation of funds and tax thefts. A good deal of discussion was held with the people on this matter and they reported that the existing Councillors would be changed. I believe there is some basis for their concern and it has been reported to me that the matter is personally being investigated by the District Local Government Officer at Tabag and that the necessary action to correct the situation is presently in hand.

Apart from the above it is obvious that both the people and the elected Councillors do not understand the responsibilities and functions of the Council and very little appears to have been done to correct this. I recommend that ALL future patrols be instructed to concentrate on Political Education and supplied with information on the activities and expenditures of the Council in order that the people may be kept advised.

SIGNED.....  
 K. G. O'BRIEN  
 District Officer

5

2

WABAG PATROL NO. 1 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3.

Station: WABAG                      Officer Compiling: K.G. O'BRIEN  
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS      Sub District: WABAG  
Census Division: WABAG (part)    Local Government Council: WABAG  
Subject: POLITICAL EDUCATION.

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Date Received: 27th March, 1972.

Sub District Office, Wabag.

ASSESSMENT - ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

1. After having been at Wabag for only one month or so, Mr. O'Brien has seen a situation that has been reported and known by all staff on this station for the past three years.
2. Nobody appears to believe that Wabag desperately needs more field staff to be able to carry out political education and patrols in this Sub-District.
3. The reason why Political Education and patrols have not been carried out is because of the large amount of lawlessness which creates a great deal of police work and talking to settle. Even when cases have been settled by the Courts the people tend to find other means or reasons to stir up trouble with another clan. The Wabag people are prone to argument and fighting and would rather argue and fight than settle problems peacefully. They require full supervision at all times which places a great burden on the three only Sub-District field staff and 14 policemen to handle 41,000 people.
4. In previous memos it has been mentioned over and over that the political education, law and order, Local Government Council, economic development and patrolling are sadly under par in this area.
5. With one hotel, two Clubs, three licensed stores and a large population within close proximity to the Station the police work around the station is large enough to keep the present field staff and police busy, let alone the rest of the Sub-District.
6. There have been 700 Local Courts and 70 District Courts in the past eight months and there are many crimes which remain unsolved, particularly breaking and entering cases.
7. The people still use bows and arrows freely when clan animosities arise.
8. The Wabag Local Government Council is in deep debt and has no Council House and the Councillors have little knowledge of their responsibilities. Why has the Council not developed properly - because all previous field staff

have been bound down by the lawlessness of the people and they will continue to be bound down until extra staff are available to handle the much needed developmental work in this area.

  
R.T. GLEASON  
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

100 67-14-24

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: WABAG 67-21/12 Objects of patrol: H. of A. ELECTIONS.  
 District: W. H. D. Station: WABAG  
 Patrol conducted by: M. J. BREWSTER Subdistrict: WABAG  
 Area patrolled: PART AMBUN Designation: A. D. O.  
PART WABAG  
 Duration of patrol: Personnel accompanying: M. J. DAVID A. FO.  
2. R. P. H. C.  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: JULY 1971 Number of days: 24  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: — Total population of area: 13,436  
 Map reference: Council area: WABAG  
 House of Assembly Electorate: WABAG SPAN.

FORMER WABAG

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To	( )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	( )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1—	( )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

WHD 978  
29.6.72

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
<u>1.</u>	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report Average Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: / / 19

Smiley  
District Commissioner

JAW:MG

P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOU.

67-14-34

10th July, 1972.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MARI HAGEN.

WARAG PATROL NO. 6 OF 1971/72.

Reference your WHD 978 of 29th June, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol of the Ambum Valley Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. M. J. Everett, Assistant District Officer.

A very interesting report. Please keep me advised of any change in the situation.

I only received one copy of the report and the A.D.C.'s assessment. Please note that I require two copies and also your assessment of each individual report.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.

PATROL REPORT

6

④

REPORT NUMBER: **8** OF 71/72 OBJECTS OF PATROL: 4 of 4 elections.

DISTRICT: Western Highlands STATION: Wabag

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: M.J. BRENNON SUB-DISTRICT: Wabag

AREA PATROLLED: Part Aghem Valley DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer.  
Part Wabag Sr. As Interpreter

DURATION OF PATROL: 21 days PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. Deivo. A.F.C.  
Const. 1/c PAKIAT  
Const. Aigoma

LAST C.D.A. PATROL: 2/7/71 TO 25/7/71 NUMBER OF DAYS: 24

LAST C.L.C. PATROL: 1971 since formation of C.L.C. TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 13,436

MAP REFERENCE: Fournal Wabag COUNCIL AREA: Wabag L.C.C.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: Wabag Open

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, POLICES 30x34	(✓)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	(✓)
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	(✓)
AREA STUDY,	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 - ,	(1)
PATROL MAP	( )

DATE: 24 13/1/72.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
PORT MORUMBY. Papua.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY,	( )
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	( )
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S 1 - /	( )

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF  
PATROL AND REPORT....

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: 1 / 1/72 .

.....  
District Commissioner.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

3

STATION..... Wabag..... OFFICER COMMANDING..... H.J. Spretcn. A.D.C.  
DISTRICT..... Western Highlands..... SUB-DISTRICT..... Wabag  
CENSUS DIVISION..... Ambus Valley..... L.C. COUNCIL..... Wabag

SUBJECT: MEETING AT ISIKIRO REST HOUSE, ORGANIZED BY COUNCILLOR SAM.

During the 1972 Election Patrol, on Friday 10th Feb., a meeting was called at Isikiro by the Councillor from that area, Councillor SAM.

Councillor SAM had spoken to me at some length, the previous night. He claimed to be speaking on behalf of the people of the Ambus Valley and was requesting a Police post to be established and permanently manned at Isikiro.

On Friday 10th., after approximately 500 or more people had gathered, I was invited to attend and answer questions. In his preamble, Councillor SAM pointed out that the road passing through the area was in poor shape compared to the "Highlands Highway" where it passed through Wabag and continued on to Lalagan. As a result, he said, the area suffered from bad communications and was a potential trouble spot. Minor problems develop into serious clan fights without rapid intervention.

Several other speakers expressed the same view and in answer, I explained that the matter had been considered by the A/D.C. Mr. A. Gleason who was of the opinion that posting of Police on a semi-permanent (regular patrol) basis would be of benefit, but that present resources would permit no more.

Several speakers, including Councillor KANUPASI of KUNDIS and a committee from LONDOL, went on to say that the situation was not good enough and that the people were seriously considering the formation of their own Council for the Ambus Valley. According to them, they received little assistance from the Wabag Council in road maintenance and other community projects. Their feeling was that the Councillors from the LAI valley dominated all meetings and therefore controlled Council funds and activities.

Personally, I gained the impression that although Councillor SAM had a great deal of support, his motives were somewhat selfish. He had told me the previous night that several business ventures of his had failed and that his latest idea was to establish a hotel. He realized that he had very little chance of a successful application without Police and better communications in the area. In addition, although the people appeared genuine in their proposal to form a separate Council, this may be as a result of the pre-election campaign by the candidate from SAM within the Ambus Valley. This aspect has not been checked out as yet. It is, however, known that Councillor SAM was a strong supporter of this particular candidate.

The view was also expressed that the present member for Wabag (now re-elected) had no interest in the Ambus Valley as he lives in the LAI Valley. Councillor SAM claimed that he had the support of enough people in his area, including the MARUNWI and WALS-BARUA areas of KUNPLAK to later form a separate

2

WABAG PATROL NO. 6 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

Station: WABAG. Officer Compiling: M.J. BRERSTON,  
A.D.O.  
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Sub District: WABAG.  
Census Division: AMBUM Local Government Council: WABAG.  
Subject: MERRINGS TSIXIRO REST HOUSE. Councillor SAM.

Sub District Office, Wabag.

Date Received: 21st March, 1972.

ASSESSMENT - ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

1. Councillor Sam's request for a Police Post at Tsikiro is appropriate, because the Ambum Valley does need it.
2. Cr. Sam's claim about the condition of the Ambum Road is a valid one. The Ambum road does in fact need up-grading.
3. Police foot patrols have patrolled this area, but if trouble arises 3 - 4 hours walk at the east or west end of the road when the police are at the opposite end these foot patrols are useless.
4. Shortage of police at Wabag prevents proper policing to be carried out.
5. After ten years of operation, the Wabag Local Government Council has done very little towards providing a service to the tax payers and the people are right in their claims.
6. Councillor Sam may appear selfish, but it is felt that his aspirations are not to be taken lightly in view of the situations that have arisen in Rabaul and Mount Hagen in relation to rebellion against the Local Government system.
7. It appears that the reason for Councillor Sam's ideas stem from a lack of political education, lack of training of Local Government councillors, lack of well planned development in this area and the desire of the people to improve their lot.
8. All the shortcomings in 7 above are due to the lack of staff in this Sub District and whatever staff have been here have had to concentrate on law and order problems continually and just have not had the time for developmental work.
9. In the 1970/71 financial year there were 2837 Local Courts and 600 plus District Courts. This financial year there have been 680 Local Courts and approximately 70 District Courts to date.



SITUATION REPORT NO. /

3

STATION..... Wabag  
 OFFICER CORRECTION..... H.J. Brereton. A.D.C.  
 DISTRICT..... Western Highlands  
 SUB-DISTRICT..... Wabag  
 CENSUS DIVISION..... Abum Valley  
 L.C. COUNCIL..... Wabag

SUBJECT: MEETING AT TSIKIRO REST HOUSE, ORGANIZED BY COUNCILLOR SAKI.

During the 1972 Election Patrol, on Friday 10th Feb., a meeting was called at Tsikiro by the Councillor from that area, Councillor SAKI.

Councillor SAKI had spoken to me at some length, the previous night. He claimed to be speaking on behalf of the people of the Abum Valley and was requesting a Police post to be established and permanently manned at Tsikiro.

On Friday 10th., after approximately 500 or more people had gathered, I was invited to attend and answer questions. In his preamble, Councillor SAKI pointed out that the road passing through the area was in poor shape compared to the "Highlands Highway" where it passed through Wabag and continued on to Laigam. As a result, he said, the area suffered from bad communications and was a potential trouble spot. Minor problems develop into serious clan fights without rapid intervention.

Several other speakers expressed the same view and in answer, I explained that the matter had been considered by the A.D.C. Mr. R. Gleason who was of the opinion that posting of Police on a semi-permanent (regular patrol) basis would be of benefit, but that present resources would permit no more.

Several speakers, including Councillor KANDAPAGI of KUNDIS and a committee from LOMECOL, went on to say that the situation was not good enough and that the people were seriously considering the formation of their own Council for the Abum Valley. According to them, they received little assistance from the Wabag Council in road maintenance and other community projects. Their feeling was that the Councillors from the Lal valley dominated all meetings and therefore controlled Council funds and activities.

Personally, I gained the impression that although Councillor SAKI had a great deal of support, his motives were somewhat selfish. He had told me the previous night that several business ventures of his had failed and that his latest idea was to establish a hotel. He realised that he had very little chance of a successful application without Police and better communications in the area. In addition, although the people appeared genuine in their proposal to form a separate Council, this may be as a result of the pre-election campaign by the candidate from SAKI within the Abum Valley. This aspect has not been checked out as yet. It is, however, known that Councillor SAKI was a strong supporter of this particular candidate.


The view was also expressed that the present member for Wabag (now re-elected) had no interest in the Abum Valley as he lives in the Lal Valley. Councillor SAKI claimed that he had the support of enough people in his area, including the MARSANI and WALE-PARUA areas of KUNDIS to later form a separate

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"Division" with their own Elected Member to The House and a separate Council. No doubt his concept is of a similar division to the proposed ENCA DIVISION. Once again I feel his motives are possibly selfish as he is influential enough to probably rise to a position of some importance in event of some sort of separation.

This report fully covers the brief outline as brought out at the staff conference at Wabeg on 15th. March.

For your information, please.

  
MR. BURNETT  
Assistant District Officer.  
21.3.72.

2

WABAG PATROL NO. 6 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

Station: WABAG. Officer Compiling: M.J. BRERSTON,  
A.D.O.  
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Sub District: WABAG.  
Census Division: AMBUM Local Government Council: WABAG.  
Subject: MEETINGS TSIKIRO REST HOUSE. Councillor SAM.

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Sub District Office, Wabag.

Date Received: 21st March, 1972.


ASSESSMENT - ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

1. Councillor Sam's request for a Police Post at Tsikiro is appropriate, because the Ambum Valley does need it.
2. Cr. Sam's claim about the condition of the Ambum Road is a valid one. The Ambum road does in fact need up-grading.
3. Police foot patrols have patrolled this area, but if trouble arises 3 - 4 hours walk at the east or west end of the road when the police are at the opposite end these foot patrols are useless.
4. Shortage of police at Wabag prevents proper policing to be carried out.
5. After ten years of operation, the Wabag Local Government Council has done very little towards providing a service to the tax payers and the people are right in their claims.
6. Councillor Sam may appear selfish, but it is felt that his aspirations are not to be taken lightly in view of the situations that have arisen in Rabaul and Mount Hagen in relation to rebellion against the Local Government system.
7. It appears that the reason for Councillor Sam's ideas stem from a lack of political education, lack of training of Local Government councillors, lack of well planned development in this area and the desire of the people to improve their lot.
8. All the shortcomings in 7 above are due to the lack of staff in this Sub District and whatever staff have been here have had to concentrate on law and order problems continually and just have not had the time for developmental work.
9. In the 1970/71 financial year there were 2837 Local Courts and 600 plus District Courts. This financial year there have been 680 Local Courts and approximately 70 District Courts to date.

10. The people are in need of better administration and better development and we must supply it now before it is too late.

ACTION TAKEN.

1. Letter to the Wabag Local Government Council advising them to seriously consider a police post at Tsikiro.
2. Letter to the Wabag Local Government Council advising them to apply for Rural Development assistance to upgrade the Ambum Road.
3. Continuation of police patrols.
4. Letter to the Wabag Local Government Council advising them to distribute a percentage of their revenues back into each ward for some project.
5. A Patrol has been sent to the Ambum Census Division conducted by Mr. I.A. Thompson, A.D.C., to carry out the following:
  - (a) Political education
  - (b) Upgrade the Ambum Road with the small amount of funds available
  - (c) Enquire into the rebellion against Local Government and suggest remedies to the people.
6. Letter to the Wabag Local Government Council advising the Councillors to ask the Office of Local Government for a concentrated training course.  
Note: A proper training course has never been given to the Councillors since the Council's establishment.

  
R.T. GLEESON  
Assistant District Commissioner

JWK:BN

P.O. Box 2396,  
KOMPONOU.

67-14-88

15th August, 1972

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
HOHEE HAGEN.

HABAG PATROL NO. 8-71/72

Reference your minute of 15th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol to the Ambun Valley together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. K.E. Grebe, A.F.O.

Mr. Grebe activities on this patrol may well have been better covered by the submission of a routine patrol report instead of a Situation Report. This would have been more in compliance with the provisions of my circular 67-1-0 of 23rd November, 1971 (Page 3 - General Procedures); as it is Mr. Grebe has given a comprehensive account of his activities in respect of his attempts to improve the maintenance of the Kompiat road.

It is pleasing to note the A.D.C.'s comments on Mr. Grebe attitude to his duties.

T. W. Ellis  
(T.W. ELLIS) *WJ*  
Secretary.

20 JUN 1972  
KONAKOBU

(Front of Jack Colour Blue)

20467-14-48.

WHD 1000  
-3 JUL 1972

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT NUMBER: 8 of 71/72  
 DISTRICT: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: I.A. THOMPSON  
 AREA PATROLLED: ABUVA VALLEY  
 PERIOD OF PATROL: 4/5/72 to 19/5/72  
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: H. OF A.  
 SECTIONS FEB, MARCH, 1972.  
 LAST O.L.G. PATROL: 511  
 MAP REFERENCE: FOURCILL WABAG

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Bridge/Road Maintenance  
 Learn Pidgin English  
 STATION: WABAG  
 SUB DISTRICT: WABAG  
 DESIGNATION: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: K.R. GROES  
 Interpreter LAKA, Const 1/C PERANO  
 NUMBER OF DAYS: 15 days  
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 11,828  
 COUNCIL AREA: WABAG LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
 COUNCIL  
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: WABAG OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
KOROROE.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, PAGES 3 to 4 (x)
  - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS (x)
  - THIS REPORT AND MY COMMENTS (x)
  - AREA STUDY ( )
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ( )
  - SITUATION REPORT NOS 1 (x)
  - PATROL MAP ( )

DATE: 29/6/1972

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KOROROE.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- AREA STUDY
  - UPDATING OF AREA STUDY
  - SITUATION REPORTS NOS 1 -

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF PATROL  
AND REPORT ...

ABOVE AVERAGE  
AVERAGE  
BELOW AVERAGE

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner.

Date: 5/7/1972.

( COPY )

3

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
WARAG, W.H.D.

Reference: 67-1-1

30th April, 1972.

Mr. K.R. Crofts,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
Sub District Office  
WARAG.

WARAG PATROL NO. 2 of 1972/72  
SPECIAL PATROL - MOUNT CARMEL DIVISION.

Please prepare patrol equipment to accompany  
Mr. I.A. Thompson, Assistant District Officer, on your first patrol.

The objects of your patrol will be:-

1. Learn Pidgin English by talking with the Policemen and Interpreter and local people.
2. Patrol Kompian road to ensure that the local people are maintaining their respective sections of the road.
3. Compile a list of labourers working on gravel deposits and submit to this Office for further processing.
4. Repair bridges where necessary.

Please prepare a report according to the following:-

- (a) A general report on the political, social and economic situation of the area patrolled
- (b) A special report on the progress of the maintenance carried out on the Kompian road.

Good luck on your first patrol.

(sgd)

I.A. THOMPSON  
Assistant District Commissioner

s.c. Deputy District Commissioner,  
Enga Division,  
WARAG.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1.

STATION: WABAG OFFICER COMPILING: K.R. GROES  
 DISTRICT: WESTERN HIGHLANDS SUB DISTRICT: WABAG  
 CHIEF'S DIVISION: AMBUN L.C. COUNCIL: WABAG.

SUBJECT: ROAD AND BRIDGE MAINTENANCE.

The section of the Kompian Road that was maintained was that between the Ambun Valley Road and the Merisanda Mission Saw Mill. This section of the road is part of the link between Wabag and Kompian. Before the patrol the road was in a disgraceful state and in some places was even difficult for four wheel drive vehicles to pass.

The main reason for the road maintenance patrol was to bring the road up to good standard so that building materials could be obtained from the Merisanda Mill for the construction of the new high school at Wakamari. This event could never have been achieved in the condition the road was in.

Because of the condition of the Kompian Road it was quite evident that the locals were not working on or maintaining their respective sections. In order that the road never reaches a state in which it was in, regular work must be done to keep the road in condition. It has been common practice to have the locals work one day a week to achieve this, but as said before, they are reluctant to do so. Perhaps a reason why the locals do not maintain their sections is because they simply do not have the time to do so. In the future, it is thought that a periodical inspection be made of the road in order to make sure the locals are maintaining their respective sections. Their time seems to be preoccupied with land disputes, lawlessness and clan animosities. While on patrol there was barely a day go by in which trouble of some nature arose. Constable I/S Perano was put in charge of most of the investigations but when even an investigation was held the locals thought this was a time to knock off work to witness the proceedings.

Road maintenance proceeded at a slow rate but this was greatly due to the lack of gravel deposits in the area. Rocks were carried from river beds and broken by sledge hammers - this was very slow as the rocks had to be carried some distance to the road. There was one gravel deposit beside the road but this was limited and of a poor quality. Consequently a great deal of the time on patrol was used in obtaining a road surfacing material. There were over 200 locals working on the gravel deposits while the rest were cleaning and clearing up the road side. After a reasonable amount of gravel was obtained all were placed on road maintenance. Of the four bridges on this section of road, one had to be almost completely replanked, another needed a couple of planks replaced and the remaining two were in good condition.

Generally throughout the patrol work was severely hampered with the constant rain fall and churning up of the road by passing traffic. At times the road seemed to be progressing well then a heavy downpour would seem to put everything back to where it started. The patrol was not a complete success but a definite improvement of the road was made. The maintenance would have been more successful if better and more gravel deposits were present and if we were a little more fortunate weather-wise. There was also a very limited supply of tools and equipment. Hammers, picks and crow bars were borrowed from the local Government Council and the Native Trading Company, even this supply was limited. There was only one tractor on the site and this too was owned by the Council. Still, if the locals constantly work their respective sections this improvement can be maintained or even improved.

Pages: 2/4/72

Signed: *K.R. Groes*  
 K.R. GROES



①

District Office **MOUNT HAGEN**

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

26th May, 1972.

A general report which indicates the difficulty of interesting the people in maintaining roads. The initial enthusiasm which motivates the construction of a road can never be maintained due to the slow development which follows.

Action Taken:

Nil required

*S.M. Foley*  
Sgd S.M. FOLEY:

Date 17th July, 1972.

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded

Section

Project Officer

Date

## SITUATION REPORT No. 1


Station WABAG Officer Compiling K.R. GROHS, Assistant  
Patrol Officer  
 District WESTERN HIGHLANDS Subdistrict WABAG  
 Census Division AMUMU L.G. Council WABAG  
 Subject: ROAD AND BRIDGE MAINTENANCE - KOMPIAM ROAD

Subdistrict Office WABAG Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 5th June, 1972.

1. Mr. Grohs was sent on this patrol immediately after arrival at Wabag to give him first hand training in Pidgin English, road maintenance and contact with the people. As can be seen by his report and his rated improvement to date, this patrol gave him invaluable experience.
2. Had Mr. Grohs had sufficient equipment to carry gravel, his efforts would have been much more rewarding.
3. Efforts are being made by this Office to encourage the local people to save their money so they can purchase equipment to hire to the Administration and Local Government Council. These efforts are not physical, they are in the form of advice to the people because it has been seen that too much involvement by D.D.A. staff in business ventures has led to embarrassment at times.
4. All other comments in this report are concurred with.
5. Mr. Grohs displayed a keen effort on his first patrol and with time and further experience he should prove to be a valuable Officer.
6. Mr. Grohs did not use the new Report forms as there were none available at the time of compilation.

Action Taken: NIL

Sgd   
R.T. GLEESON  
 Assistant District Commissioner.  
 Date 26th June, 1972.

Ref 67-14-63

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: WABAG 71/72  
 District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
 Patrol conducted by: I.A. TELEPHE  
 Area patrolled: ABBUW CHURCH DIVISION  
 Duration of patrol: 21/3/72 to 10/7/72  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: MARCH 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: NONE  
 Map reference: MILINGON WABAG  
 PUNDEL WABAG

Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
 Station: WABAG  
 Subdistrict: WABAG  
 Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
 Personnel accompanying: E. JOHNSON A.P.O.  
 Number of days: 52  
 Total population of area:  
 Council area: WABAG  
 House of Assembly Electorate: WABAG QP

The District Commissioner,

District,

**WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT,  
MUST LUGH.**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios / To 4, (✓)
- Patrol Instructions, (✓)
- The Report and my comments, (✓)
- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Reports No's 1-3, (✓)
- Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 17/8/72

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*  
*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's 1-3 (✓)
- ( )
- ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report

Above average

Average ✓

Below average

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

Date: 4/1/1973.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Residence outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
24 MARCH 1972	<u>TSKALU BAIMARA</u>									
	BAWAP	63	79	50	72	0	0	17	0	269
	NOF	32	28	41	39	0	0	6	0	146
	POGUP	42	53	61	59	0	0	8	0	215
	KALYS	62	57	67	59	1	2	13	2	253
25 MARCH 1972	<u>TSKALU TIA</u>									
	OGOK	101	79	98	119	1	1	33	1	633
	KHAP	94	95	87	103	1	2	10	1	393
	YOB	69	56	67	73	0	0	20	0	285
		TOTAL LONDOL REST HOUSE								2,014 *
	<u>TSKALU KAMUN</u>									
5 APR 72	KIA	53	37	60	53	1	0	25	0	219
6 APR 72	KON	67	93	70	93	4	5	34	5	371
6 APR	KUNU	31	37	36	41	0	0	14	0	159
	KAJA	27	29	41	37	0	0	12	0	146
	KHI	47	31	42	37	0	0	3	0	160
7 APR	YADPOK	71	63	71	32	2	2	26	5	309
	AYEL	27	20	36	19	0	0	8	0	139
		SUB TOTAL MROGAM REST HOUSE								1494
7 APR 72	<u>TSKALU TIR</u>									
	IRI'YALE	47	35	41	52	0	0	13	0	188
	PUNU	59	57	83	84	3	1	24	2	313
8 APR 72	KALIMBI	23	23	19	28	0	0	17	0	110
	TUGU	36	29	31	37	0	0	15	0	148
	YAPARA	66	68	55	67	0	0	14	0	271
	KAGHA	26	17	21	21	0	0	12	0	95
		TOTAL MROGAM REST HOUSE								1494 S/Total 1125 L/Total 2619 *

P.O. Box 2396  
KOHEDOBU

67-14-63

22nd January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
P.O. Box 17  
MOUNT HAGEN

WABAG PATROL NO. ~~6~~<sup>7</sup>-1971/72.

Reference your Minute of 4th January, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of AMBUN Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. I.A. THOMPSON, Assistant District Officer.

Comments in my 67-14-61 and 67-14-62 of 22nd January, 1973 are relevant.

Mr. Thompson has submitted an informative Area Study. I note it has been referred to as the initial Area Study for this Census Division. My records indicate two Area Studies have been previously compiled, the last being subject of Patrol Report No. 7 of 1970/71 submitted by Mr. B. Rowley.

*S. J. Pearsall*

S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
WABAG, W.N.G.

25th July, 1972.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
WABAG.

WABAG PATROL NO. 7 of 1972.

Herewith initial Area Study of the Asbus Census Division.

The excessive time taken to complete this Patrol was due to the interruptions caused by tribal fights at Londol and Yaibos and to the numerous other unrelated tasks given to me in the Wabag and Wapenamanda Sub Districts.

I have delivered the re-written Tax Census Registers to the Wabag Local Government Council Advisor who will have them typed onto new forms (again) when their tax patrols have come in.

Most of the points in your Patrol Instructions were adhered to and are reported on in the Area Study, but I did not obtain lists of influential leaders. This was at the request of the District Officer (Lands) as it could have caused some confusion with the work he was doing at Kundis.

Census has not been done at Lagui owing to the recent tribal fight.

These people should have settled down by next month and it would be appreciated if you could have an Officer do this job and insert the latest figures when they are available.

  
I.A. THOMPSON  
Assistant District Officer.

( COPY )

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
WABAG, W.H.D.

Reference: 67-1-1

21st March, 1972.

Mr. I.A. Thompson,  
Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
WABAG.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.  
WABAG PATROL NO. 7 OF 1971/72.  
AMBUM CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Please prepare to conduct a comprehensive patrol to the Ambum Census Division of the Wabag Sub District.
2. The objects of the patrol will be:-
  - (a) Area Study.  
Complete an initial area study of the Ambum Census Division.
  - (b) Census.  
Updating of Census books for the Ambum Census Division
  - (c) Political Education.  
Hold political education discussions at each assembly point and concentrate on the following local matters which the people are more aware of:
    - (i) Improving law and order and settling clan animosities.
    - (ii) Using the benefits of local government.
    - (iii) More concentration on economic development by the people.
  - (d) Land disputes.
    - (i) Compile a list of land disputes noting all particulars and estimate their potential danger in causing clan fights.
    - (ii) Discreetly obtain a list of influential headmen in each clan who make the land decisions.
  - (e) Council Tax Defaulters.  
Obtain a list of Tax Defaulters from the Wabag Local Government Council and hear court cases on defaulters.
  - (f) Council Dissatisfaction.  
Reports have been received that the Ambum Valley people want to break away from the Wabag Local Government Council because of dissatisfaction with the distribution of revenues. Please obtain the people's views and suggest remedies.
  - (g) General Administration.
    - (i) Repair roads, bridges and rest houses
    - (ii) List the number of bridges on the Ambum Road.
    - (iii) Settle complaints
    - (iv) Hear court cases on offences against Council Rules
    - (v) Inspect houses and toilets.
3. It is realised that you have been given a large task,

however, this area needs a clean up and only concentrated administration will improve the situation.

4. Providing there are no major disruptions, you are expected to have your report submitted by the 31st May, 1972.

For your concentrated attention, please.

(sgd)

R.F. CLARKE  
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
PORT MARIK.

Deputy District Commissioner,  
Inga Division,  
WABAC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SITUATION REPORT No. 2

Page 1

37

Station WABG Officer Commanding I.A. THOMPSON, A.D.O.  
District WESTERN HIGHLANDS Subdistrict WABG  
Census Division ABON L.G. Council WABG  
Subject: FEAR AND LAZINESS, UPPER ABON CONFIDENTIAL

Subdistrict Office Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received 30th July, 1972.

1. Mr. Thompson's comments on this section are applicable throughout 80% of the Wabag Council area. At every tribal fight I have attended I have noticed the lack of co-operation of any officials. They are either too frightened, too weak or are encouraging the fight.
2. The people's loyalty is to the Clan alone. The Government is another type of clan to them and if a village official appears to be agreeing with a Government officer, he is usually ousted at the next elections.
3. There are no real leaders in Wabag because everyone wants to talk and nobody wishes to listen. Very rarely can a leader stop his clan from fighting. But he finds it easy to stir them up to fight.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Action Taken

Sgt. [Signature]  
Date Assistant District Commissioner  
14th August, 1972

District Office MOUNT HAGEN

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

18/8/72

In any tribal fight or general unlawfulness determined efforts should be made to pin the trouble to the leaders who must be encouraging it at the very least.

Action Taken: New approach to be discussed with all field staff.

Sgd

*D. S. E. E.*

Date

18/8/72

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded

Section

Project Officer

Date

# PATROL REPORT No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Station WARAG Officer Compiling I.A. THOMPSON, A.D.C.  
 District WESTERN HIGHLANDS Subdistrict WARAG  
 Census Division AMUN VALLEY L.G. Council WARAG

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.) Govt. Print.—1792/49,882.—5,72.

## FEAR AND LAZINESS UPON AMUN.

It is my opinion that the following Kabag Local Government Councillors are actively fostering tribal animosity and advocating resistance to the police by trickery and evasion

- (1) IBETE of Iordol
- (2) KARAPIS of Monogon
- (3) APAPILA of Monogon

Karagan has moved camp from Monogon following threats to kill him originating from Apapila and his clan., and people from the three clans will not travel through each other's areas except in a covered vehicle.

None of these Councillors can be relied upon to assist police except where they can expect to gain a decided advantage to themselves.

CONFIDENTIAL

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
 I.A. THOMPSON, A.D.C.  
 25th July, 1972.

SITUATION REPORT No. 2

Page 1

52

Station **WARD** Officer Compiling **L.A. THOMPSON, A.D.C.**  
District **WESTERN HIGHLANDS** Subdistrict **WARD**  
Census Division **AREA** I.G. Council **WARD L.G.C.**  
Subject: **POLITICAL EDUC**

Subdistrict Office **WARD** Assessment Assistant District Commissioner  
Date Received **3/6/72**

1. Mr. Thompson's comments are relevant to the whole Ward area.
2. Ignorance and fear of the unknown is also relevant.
3. Political education can be done, but after about a one hour discussion on the various topics the people lose interest. Political Education is good for those who want to know, but the Area people only pick out the points that appear drastic or they want to know and then they are not interested in the real rudiments of government topics.

Action Taken:

Sgt *[Signature]*  
**A.T. GLENN**  
Assistant District Commissioner  
Date **11/8/72**

District Office Mount Hagen

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

18/6/72

Political education flowing from the shortly to be formed constitutional Planning Committee in the District may get through to the people in the area.

Action Taken:

Sgd

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Date

4/1/73

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded

Section

Project Officer

Date

40

SITUATION REPORT No.

Station	<b>WABAG</b>	Officer Compiling	<b>L.A. THOMPSON, A.D.O.</b>
District	<b>WESTERN HIGHLANDS</b>	Subdistrict	<b>WABAG</b>
Census Division	<b>ABUN VALLEY</b>	L.G. Council	<b>WABAG.</b>

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Gov. Print--1792/40,000--1.77

Subject: **POLITICAL MOOD.**

The Abun people are highly conscious of the current political situation. They understand that Papua New Guinea is being governed by a Fango Party lead coalition, that Self Government is imminent, and that localisation is proceeding at full steam. They object most emphatically to all of these developments, but I do not anticipate violence or any other form of protest to result.

Resistance to change is not being influenced by talking or any other form of instruction. I believe it will be overcome by practical experience of working with the Government and local Officers.

Abun people do not believe that expatriates will stay after Self Government and told me I was a liar for telling them that they would mostly stay on.

Sgd: 

Date: **25th July, 1972.**

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Page 1.

41


Station: **WARAG** Officer Compiling: **L.A. THOMPSON, A.D.O.**  
 District: **WESTERN HIGHLANDS** Subdistrict: **WARAG**  
 Census Division: **ANJUM** L.G. Council: **WARAG**  
 Subject: **COUNCIL DISCONTENT.**

Subdistrict Office: **WARAG**  
Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received  
**30/6/72**

1. The Warag Local Government Council has been advised of the feeling of discontent in the Anjum Valley. However, the people in this area, particularly the Lendel and Talkiro people, have already got excellent educational, social and health facilities there which are supplied by the Catholic Mission. The Government and Local Government Council have done all they can with what money they have had to improve vehicular access to these areas.
2. Many sing rings where beer is sold illegally have been held at Lendel and Talkiro and they also have had many tribal fights in this area.
3. It appears that the people want the Local Government Council to shower them with money and do wonders for the people. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has tried and tried to improve pyrethrum crops and cattle projects in this area but the people do not co-operate.
4. Generally, the discontent of the Anjum people is warranted, but not to the extent of secession.
5. Political education can be done, but the people do not like listening to talk - they want to see action of a nature that is beyond the resources of the Local Government Council.

Action Taken:  
*N/A*

Sgd   
**E.T. GLASSON**  
 Assistant District Commissioner  
 Date: **14/8/72**

District Office Mount Hagen

Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

15/6/72

\$2500 RDF has been transferred from Maramuri to Ambun Road recently. An additional \$10,000 is requested for 1972/73. Upon expenditure of these funds excellent access should be assured and the people have the same possibilities for economic development as other areas in the Local Government Council.

Action Taken:

Sgd

*Russell*

Date

4/1/73

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded

Section

Project Officer

Date



SITUATION REPORT No.

Station WABAG Officer Compiling I. A. THOMPSON, A.D.C.  
 District WESTERN HIGHLANDS Subdistrict WALUK  
ANIM VALLEY Subdistrict WABAG  
 Census Division \_\_\_\_\_ I.G. Council \_\_\_\_\_

(For the reporting of information specifically of Headquarters value and requiring Headquarters knowledge or actions. Information is required on matters of political significance, important trends in the economic and social structure, cult and unrest situations, law and order problems, and miscellaneous matters that Headquarters needs to know. One report will be compiled for each specific topic. Each to be submitted to Headquarters in duplicate.)

(Use Reverse side if necessary)

Govt. Print. - 1132/46,000 - 5.72.

COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

People at Lendel and Bikiro advocate the secession of the Anim Valley (population 12,000) from the Wabag Local Government Council.

Discontent is centred around claims of poverty and inability to pay the tax (\$6.00 male and 50 cents female) because these areas are over 7,000' A.S.L. and cannot produce coffee.

They believe that Councillors and council employees are corrupt, and feel cheated and neglected by the Lal Valley dominated council.

These areas (population 3,032) are not supported by the remainder of the valley, although all Anim people believe that Councillors and employees are corrupt.

Sgd: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

25th July, 1978.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(1) Geography. The Census Division comprises the Anbun River Valley, from the Maramzi Divide to the Lai River Valley, an area of approximately 150 square miles. It is bounded to the South west by the Anbun/Lai Divide, a single steep ridge rising up to 2,500 feet above the valley floor and to the North East by the Anbun/Sau Divide, a minor mountain range comprising an undulating plateau up to 3,500 feet above the valley floor.

The Anbun River rises on the Maramzi Divide at 10,300 feet above sea level and falls to 6,000 feet a.s.l. at its junction with the Lai River in a distance of approximately 38 miles.

Above Kundie the soil is predominantly mudstone and shale with a thin layer of organic topsoil. This country is extremely unstable, and major landslides occur with daily frequency in the wet season. Some traces of limestone are found in the Anbun River and a few outcrops of basalt type rock are to be seen, but almost the whole of the valley (walls and floor) is formed of highly unstable shales and slates.

Below Kundie yellow and red clays and soft volcanic ash (scoria) are found, and these soils predominate downstream from Yampu. This is a far more stable soil than the shale found in upper reaches.

Massive erosion takes place along all water courses upstream of the clay country and streams change their course with every major flood.

The inhabited regions are the valley floor from about three miles upstream from Londol all the way down to the Lai, and both dividing ridges up to the frost line. All of this area is extremely cultivated and the top 5/600 feet of the ridges is natural bush with heavy interplanting of pandanus trees. Soils improve dramatically below Sikiro and the usable organic topsoil grades from an average of 2" at Londol to 18" at the Lai junction.

(2). Climate.

Rainfall figures recorded by the Catholic Mission at Londol are as follows- (in points)

	1970.	1971.
January	1261	869
February	1142	792
March	1264	588
April	665	878
May	756	874
June	251	586
July	388	462
August	220	120
September	357	329
October	1370	645
November	609	813
December	605	523
Total	90.88	75.50

The climate is wet with mild temperatures generally and the occasional frost above 6,000 feet a.s.l.

(3) Vegetation.

From 10,000 feet a.s.l. down to 6,500 feet a.s.l. significant stands of beech and a few other hardwoods are found. This is typical upland rain forest, grading to mass forest above about 9,000 feet a.s.l., and the best and hardest timber comes from

above this altitude right up to the start of dwarf trees and alpine grass at 10,000'. Pandanus and palms are planted throughout this forest fringe and a number of other minor food plants are harvested from the natural bush.

Below 6,500 feet the vegetation changes abruptly to large stands of natural and cultivated Casuarina and other softwoods, kunai grass, pitpit (wild sugar cane) and low shrubs. This area is intensively gardened, the most obvious crop being sweet potato. Introduced vegetables are planted throughout the valley, coffee is seen up as far as Monogen and pyrethrum is planted at Sikiro and above.

#### B. ACCESS.

The only major barrier is the Marasari Divide, a massive plateau with an escarpment face at the head of the Sabun Valley.

Walking tracks go into the Valley from the Lai, Saa and Marasari Valleys at numerous points along the Valley's length and vehicular roads come in from Wabag (Lai Valley) and Kospian (Saa Valley). There is no air access.

#### C. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

##### Roads.

An all weather road runs 27 1/2 miles from the Lai Valley up to Londol Mission, with a branch going off from Tampu to Kospian over the Sabun/Saa Divide.

These roads dominate the economy of the Valley and exert a great influence on the lives of the people who live there. They are the only effective lines of communication for the local people and the four major missions and the 'T' School, and the Kospian Road is the principal access route to Kospian Patrol Post and all points North East of that Station.

The section Lai Valley turn off to Londol Mission has been closely studied and a Report in the form of a letter to the Wabag Local Government Council is attached. Since the submission of that Report the Patrol has constructed a further four culverts to replace rotten timber bridges, but this work is insignificant in comparison with the enormous number of dangerous wooden bridges that still remain. A large masonry arch is under construction at Monogen to replace the currently most dangerous bridge, and this should be finished approximately one month after the receipt of 1972/73 funds. At the moment work has been stopped by a shortage of cement and the financial year "funds gap". This structure is expected to cost in the region of \$600.00, about double the cost of putting in a wooden log bridge, but it has massive strength and should last virtually forever. The three arches have a total end area of 57 square feet, and will be able to take a complete wash over.

The Kospian Road poses quite different problems, the main one being the steep grades and consequent water scouring of the pavement. This cannot be rectified without a major reconstruction project and the best we can do with the limited funds available is to merely replace the gravel as it is washed off.

Some sections could be improved by digging out patches of topsoil and back filling with shale, and a layer of better quality shale laid to a depth of 6" along the entire route may be part of the answer. Unfortunately shale occurs easily and without a grader to keep a run off slope on the pavement it may not last. River gravel is probably just as useless, but there are no other suitable materials locally available.

Road maintenance in the Valley is achieved by a system of

34

three locally employed supervisors, who work in with Village Councillors to ensure that normal maintenance as required by Council rules is carried out. This system works after a fashion if the supervisors are backed up by our Department, and if offenders are summoned to appear in Court when they are arrested for failing to carry out tasks set them under the Council Rules. If the Supervisors are not assisted when they bring in lists of suspected offenders they lose heart and give up trying. A total abandonment of the road results.

The Supervisors are supposed to allocate work such as clearing landslides, repairing bridges and culverts and attending to damage to the pavement beyond the reasonable capacity of the adjacent landowner to repair. They record the names of persons employed on these tasks and ensure that the job is done to their satisfaction.

The system is open to abuses in that names of friends and favoured individuals can be included in these lists, but from my experience in working with the three Supervisors in the Anbum their submissions are basically honest and workers should be paid off on the basis of the Supervisor's assessment.

The people as a whole realize the value of the road, but are extremely reluctant to perform any sort of unpaid voluntary work. They will, however, accept token payments of say \$2.00 per week quite cheerfully and work well if they are supervised.

The Supervisors are strictly limited in what they can do without the supervision of an Officer. They can lay culverts and put up headwalls, put in log bearers, repair bridge decking, clear landslides and fill holes in the pavement. They cannot lay a good level timber deck, make masonry arches (as yet), put up timber bracing or resist local "experts" who pressure them to do work in a way different from the way they have been taught. They will invariably be shouted down by the mob, which is seeking the easy way out and cares nothing for the durability of the work they are doing.

An unfortunate trait that has appeared in the Anbum is the attitude that all work on the roads is to be paid for by the administration. Heaps of gravel are to be seen all along the road, and I am told that the people are waiting for payment for this before they will use it to fill up pot holes. It would cost us all of our funds to pay for this if we gave the people the \$1.00 per heap they expected to receive, and this is clearly out of the question. I have told the people that they will not be paid for the gravel heaps, that if landowners fail to maintain their road they will be prosecuted, and that whether they use gravel from the prepared "money piles" or carry more from the river is immaterial. Most have elected to leave their gravel heaps intact, presumably in the hope that some other Officer will reverse my decision and go along handing out a One Dollar note every 50 yards of the 2 1/2 miles of road.

At present the maximum load that the Anbum Road will bear is a loaded 1 ton utility. This limit is dictated by the condition of the wooden bridges. If we replaced all of these and did some minor work on grade assessment at 3 or 4 points, loaded 3 ton trucks would be able to get as far as Londol Rest House, the main pyrethrum and vegetable buying centre. At present the Valley's economy is geared to the 4 wheel drive utility, and this of course increases costs tremendously.

If a road is to be built into the Marumuni Valley from Wabag it would most likely have to commence at Londol in the Anbum Valley and cross over the 30 mile, 10,000 foot plateau of the Marumuni Divide. Should such a massive undertaking become a reality, then the upgrading of the Anbum Road would be a prerequisite in order that tools, rations and equipment could be carried up to the work. The Anbum Road is a very fragile brick and any increase in traffic such as would be inevitable with the construction of the Marumuni road would cause it to collapse entirely.

Walking Tracks.

The whole valley is laced with walking tracks, and these are well used routes into the Lai Valley, particularly. None of these tracks is used for any significant portage but they provide surprisingly fast access to the Valley from the Lai upstrea of Wabag to as far as Lake Iviva at Sirunki. The distance Londol - Sirunki is only five miles and the maximum height is about 9,000 feet a.s.l. so this frequently used route could well justify development into a vehicular road. This would provide a valuable alternate route to Kaiagam and allow a circular route up the Lai Valley and down the Anbum from Wabag.

River.

The Anbum is the only significant river in the area and it is not suitable for any form of navigation.

Time between Centres.

Londol - Lai Valley by vehicle takes about two hours on average, if there are no slides to be negotiated or broken bridges to be shored up. Lai to the Anbum/Kompian turn off is fast in the dry, virtually impossible in the wet and under ideal conditions takes about 15 minutes by vehicle.

Lai to Kundis is 30 minutes, Kundis to Sikiro 20 minutes, Sikiro to Monogon 30 minutes and Monogon to Londol 45 minutes.

On the Kompian road the section Anbum/Kompian turn off to Meriamanda Saw Mill takes about 30 minutes in the dry but this time can increase drastically if the road is wet and in poor condition.

The only Rest Houses which are not served by the road are Rakamanda and Tialipos.

Tialipos is 15 minutes walk up the hill from Kundis along a good track, and Rakamanda is about 11 hours away on the Sen/Sala Tarua Divide. It can be reached in about the same time from either Monogon or Lalalam (in the Sala Tarua) although the Lalalam route can be made less strenuous by staging at Kaiagas in the Sala Tarua, thus splitting the walk into one three-hour and one seven-hour sections.

D. HISTORY OF THE AREA.

The valley received very little contact from the outside world until the end of World War 2, the first being the Taylor and Leahy Patrols in 1934/36, followed by sporadic contact with the Argus patrols going into the Sepik from Wabag and Mount Hagen. Several Anbum people were recruited as carriers, domestics etc. by these patrols and this is the first these people saw of the outside world.

The area was de-occupied in 1949. The first Mission was established in 1950 near Far, and the Upper Valley was settled in 1954 by Fr. Schappe at Sikiro and at Londol by Father Iratol in 1961.

Since then it has been regularly patrolled by all field Departments and a vehicular road built as far as Londol.

E. THE PEOPLE.

(1). Language. The language spoken is basically Soga and they can freely converse with people from any other Soga area.

There are two slightly different dialects, both unnamed as far as I have been able to determine and the differences are very minor. Basically the people upstream from Katal speak a dialect similar to the Marwani people, those between Kundis and Katal speak a mixture all of their own, and those downstream of Kundis speak basically the Lai Valley Wabaga dialect.

About 90% of the males between school age and 35 speak some pidgin, but persons over that age, and women, have very few pidgin

speakers amongst them. Even those elder people who have done H.L.S. time on the coast are reluctant to speak anything but their mother tongue.

I noticed a marked reluctance on the part of most Ambun people to speak pidgin if an interpreter was available, and in some cases they refused to admit to having a knowledge of pidgin or English even if there was no interpreter available. It is obviously thought "polite" to speak to a Government Officer through an interpreter, and they presumably feel disadvantaged in having to converse with us directly.

Most of the expatriate Missionaries in the Ambun speak Enga and instruct in that language.

English is spoken by a large number of youths, many of whom constitute the "drop out" element in the Valley, but generally they prefer to use either Enga or Pidgin. As the language of instruction in the 'T' Schools is English, presumably all of the school attenders speak it to some extent.

### (2). Social Groupings.

The basic unit is the extended family group which is the largest group that is not expected to engage in warfare between members. Out of about 10 - 20 of these groups are formed the sub clans.

Sub clans are groups of from 100 to 400 members, all owing some allegiance amongst themselves, and within which it is not permissible to intermarry. They do, however, often split up when a neighbouring pair of sub clans make war; some members of a sub clan siding one side, some the other, and some remaining neutral. Naturally, under such circumstances, sub clan "brothers" shoot at each other.

Clan groups do exist, e.g. LYAKI, MALIFIN, PORIHALIM, YAKANI, but there is no restriction on marriage, their sub clans will fight each other just as readily as will sub clans "belonging" to different clans and there is little or no evidence to suggest that the clan is anything more than name only in this area.

I was unable to detect anything which might be described as a tribe.

### (3) Leadership.

All leadership is acquired, and is achieved by force of personality and success in the Teia ceremonies of pig exchange.

Groups of "big men" called KAMBEINGI (this refers to the group meeting) guide their clans in such matters as warfare, land disputes, death compensation payments and Teia ceremonies.

All of these activities are in direct conflict with the aims of the Administration and if anything, the power of the Kambeingi seems to be increasing. They make no attempt to use their position for constructive work such as the peaceful settlement of disputes, the implementing of community development or creating a climate of peace and unity. Their sole function is the winning of advantages for their sub clan and the subsequent fame which this brings them as individuals. They are reluctant to reveal their identity and rarely accept office as Councillors or Ward Committee members. Any advice they may give re law and order, development etc. is ignored by the people.

Councillors and Ward Committee men are of every grade from excellent to deliberately obstructive. The two men from Monogau are the very worst, and those at Kundis, Katsi and Tialipou seem to be genuinely concerned about non traditional matters. I feel it would be inappropriate to discuss these councillors individually

in an unclassified document and I will list my assessments more fully in the accompanying confidential report.

Generally, the most influential Councillors are the most obstructive and corrupt.

#### F. LAND TENURE AND INHERITANCE.

Land tenure and usage follows the same pattern as that used in the Lai Valley and at Leigun.

Garden sites are cleaned by the men and boys during the dry season (May -September) and planted up and maintained by the women until the site ceases to be productive.

All gardens in production are fenced off against pigs, but personal allocations of land and family holdings are not necessarily delineated physically. With one or two recent exceptions, no clan boundaries have been marked physically and some of those that have been are still disputed.

All land is owned by the sub clan, and although individuals hand down their traditional plots from father (or more often paternal uncle) to son the "KAMBUINGI" may change this arrangement if it is agreed to by the parties concerned. Sometimes two brothers or families will quarrel violently over a piece of land and it is not unusual for either or both parties to be deposed and given separate plots elsewhere so that peace can be restored.

Coinciding with the change in dialect is a change in attitude towards traditional land inheritance. Upstream of Katal the attitude towards maternal inheritance is more liberal, and has to be taken into account when deciding usufructary or even ownership rights of INDIVIDUALS. Each case seems to be taken on its own merits, but the Kambuingi are usually willing to waive the usually strict patrilineal inheritance requirements if the person concerned is assertive enough. Downstream from Katal the normal Soga pattern is enforced more rigidly. I have not personally heard of a case of OWNERSHIP being acquired through the female line but usufructary rights are commonly conceded this way and the arrangement works fairly well unless the "cuckoo" becomes unwelcome for any reason when he is liable to be told to return to the lands of his father. If this happens he is invariably paid generous compensation.

There is an increasing tendency for clans to only write down the names of the actual occupiers of land being investigated for alienation, instead of setting down the names of at least every adult male and more usually all males above about 5 years of age. This occurred with the purchase of the Wakusare School site. I am unsure of the reason for this, but suspect it is partly an attempt by the Kambuingi (who call the names to the Investigating Officer) to "concentrate" ownership and subsequent cash payment into their own hands, and partly because they do not wish to have the Investigating Officer with an endless list of names. Also, there is a chance that if they attempt to call out the names of all the clan males they will overlook a few. The overlooked people will be offended and the Kambuingi will lose much face as they are supposed to be a fountain of knowledge where clan affairs are concerned. The answer to all this is to take a census book out and save him any embarrassment by calling out all the male names and allowing the big men to "approve" the inclusion of each one on the schedule of owners. That way we will not suffer the inconvenience of having to go back and gather more names when it becomes obvious that the people have only mentioned a fraction of the clan's male members. I do not see any changing attitude towards clan ownership as being indicated by this trend. I think it is purely a practical expedient and it occurs if we change our techniques of investigation and show a cheerful willingness to sit down and write out two or three hundred names.

Almost every sub clan boundary in the Ankan is in dispute,

and arguments between clans, sub clans, extended families and even brothers are flaring up at ever increasing intervals as the pandanus nuts ripen and people dispute the ownership of each tree. This year one man has been seriously wounded when shot through the neck by an arrow and it can be expected that this pattern will continue for many years. It seems that sub clan boundaries in heavily cultivated areas can be fixed and agreed upon much more readily than in the bush/pandanus country where some considerable confusion reigns. Most groups seem to feel that they will be able to eventually settle their boundaries with the assistance of the District Officer (Lands), but I think that disputes, fights, woundings and murder will continue to coincide with each year's pandanus harvest whether the agreed boundaries have been marked or not. The basis of the problem is that pandanus trees have been planted all through the bush with scant attention paid to whether the site forms part of a man's patrilineal inheritance or not. A man will assert his right to a tree on the basis that either he, himself, or his father planted it years ago. The owners of the land will dispute this, tell the intruder to go away and take the nuts for themselves. A fight with deadly weapons is the inevitable result. The Ambau custom of allowing matrilineal usufructuary rights confounds the problem, as this system is useless where permanent crops of this nature are concerned.

The only final answer to the pandanus problem is to do a complete reshuffle and only allow a clan to harvest trees within their own delineated boundaries. Unfortunately I cannot see the people ever accepting this as emotionalism runs too high whenever their rights to pandanus are discussed. If we could do such a reshuffle it would not eliminate disputes - what it would do is limit disputes to sub clans, where the issue is more likely to be settled by fists than spears, and where obliteration is a distinct possibility.

A list of actual or potential disputes is attached as an appendix

Alienated lands.

There are no agricultural or business leases in the Valley and the only alienated lands are either Mission Leases or Administration school leases. They are as follows, from the Lei upstream:-

<u>Name of Land.</u>	<u>Lessee</u>	<u>Area.</u>	<u>Current usage.</u>
WAKUMARE	LUTHERAN MISSION	9 acres	Bible College
WAKUMARE	ADMINISTRATION	34 acres	High School
PAR	CATHOLIC MISSION	48 acres	Church, 'T' School
YAMFU	CATHOLIC MISSION	48 acres	Leprosarium
KUNDIS	LUTHERAN MISSION	5.72 acres	T School and Aid Post
SIKIRO	CATHOLIC MISSION	15.7 acres	T School and Aid Post
MONOGAN	WARAG L.G. COUNCIL	No file	T School and Aid Post
MONOGAN	CATHOLIC MISSION	4.8 acres	Church
LONDOL	CATHOLIC MISSION	No file	T school, Aid Post, Community Centre, Church

Most of these sites were formerly disputed areas used mostly for staging battles, but the Wakumare High School site was settled land used for housing, gardening and pig grazing. Its alienation may have caused a measure of hardship for the owners but they were willing to accept this as the price of progress.

There are still a number of areas available for alienation and the people in each Rest House area offered lands of varying areas if a "Company" could be induced to take up residence in the valley. I took note of their offers, but pointed out that as the areas of arable land unused were far too small for expatriate agriculture it was most unlikely that capital could be attracted to the Valley.

Any future land alienations will have to be limited to relatively small areas for projects of direct benefit to the people



29

but there would be no difficulty in securing timber rights over lands above the settled areas.

G. LITERACY AND EDUCATION.

I did not arrive at a percentage of literate persons in the valley, as most of the adults who were likely to be literate were absent from the area.

In addition to the official schools listed below, the Missions, and especially the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, maintain numerous day classes for both children and adults. Literacy in the vernacular and pidgin (S.D.A) and religious instruction are taught. From my observations, I would estimate that at least 15% of the adult population and 80% of the under 16 population are literate in either Bnga, Pidgin or English.

The following is a schedule of schools currently operating in the Arums:-

<u>Name of School.</u>	<u>Operated by</u>	<u>Classes.</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total.</u>
St. John's Primary T School	Roman Catholic Mission	Prep	28	12	40
		Std I	34	6	40
		Std II	30	8	38
		Std III	37	3	40
		Std IV	34	4	38
		Std V	29	4	33
		Std VI	27	2	29
Totals			219	39	258
Tairiro Primary T School	Roman Catholic Mission	Prep	40	40	80
		Class 1	43	37	80
		Std II	23	15	38
		Std III	25	14	39
		Std IV	29	3	32
		Std V	29	4	33
		Std VI	29	7	36
Totals			220	120	340
MOROGAN Primary T School	Administration	Class 1	35	5	40
		Std II	35	4	39
		Totals	70	9	79
St. Martin de Porres Primary T School Par	Roman Catholic Mission	Prep	33	7	40
		Class 1	24	19	43
		Std I	22	15	37
		Std IIA	19	13	32
		Std IIB	34	-	34
		Std IIIA	27	6	33
		Std IIIB	27	5	32
		Std IVA	26	11	37
		Std IVB	25	11	36
		Std VA	20	8	28
		Std VB	17	10	27
		Std VIA	25	6	31
		Std VIB	25	5	30
Totals			324	116	440
Kundis Primary T School	Lutheran Mission	Class 1	?	?	40
		Std II	?	?	35
		Std III	?	?	35
		Totals	?	?	110

Total attendance Ambum Valley.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prop	101	59	160
Class 1	102	61	203*
Std I	56	21	77
Std II	141	40	216*
Std III	116	28	179*
Std IV	114	29	143
Std V	95	26	121
Std VI	106	20	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>831*</b>	<b>284*</b>	<b>1,225</b>

\* does not tally owing to absence of boy/girl breakup for Kundis Primary F School. Totals are correct.

In addition, there are an estimated six students at either the University of Papua New Guinea or other institutions of tertiary education in Port Moresby, 12 students at the Lae Technical College, 8 at the Goroka Teachers College and about 50 at Mount, Hagen, Patima and Madang High Schools.

A High School is under construction at Wakumare in the Ambum Valley and should be completed in time for 1973 classes.

The outstanding conclusion to be drawn from the attendance figures is the almost total lack of education being given to girls, especially in the higher grades. This is a direct indication of the standard of social development in the area.

B. STANDARD OF LIVING.(a). Wealth and Services.

It is difficult to know how to measure this. Basically the Ambum is poorer than the Lae Valley in terms of cash income but they have more traditional wealth in terms of land and pigs. There are two P.M.V. vehicles owned by Ambum people, they have reasonable road communications, ready access to medical attention (although there is no doctor stationed in the valley) a high percentage of their children go to school and there are Christian Churches and instruction available in every rest house area.

(b) Law and Order.

Law and order is generally only fair, and while the Lai-Sikiro half of the valley is relatively free from fear and animosity, the top end is not. From Sikiro to Londol, freedom of movement is severely restricted by fear of murder by adjoining clans who engage in vendetta style activities. People wishing to visit areas lower or higher in the valley climb up the valley wall, cross into the Lai or Sen Valleys and walk to their destination in a circle. Obviously they have no faith in the ability of the government to prevent fighting and murder, and would rather carry on their vendettas than settle their differences amicably.

(c). Artifacts and dress.

Traditional artifacts are restricted to items of personal adornment, utensils and weapons.

A pleasing number of males prefer to carry traditional ceremonial stone axes in their belt as part of their personal finery instead of the deadly long handled steel tomahawk usually carried by the Enga male today.

The Asum people are generally very plain in their dress and decorations and even when decorated for ceremonies they are no where near as colourful as the other Highland peoples. Normal dress for a male is a belt of insulated wire flex or sometimes woven bark rope, an apron of store bought cloth or occasionally locally made netting, a bunch of "tarket" leaves and a wig of human hair.

The women wear aprons of bleached and softened reeds (and "tarkets" upstream from Katal) usually a blouse or cast off sweater, and invariably a string bag containing a pandanus leaf rain cape. They wear dozens of strings of trade store and "Job's tears" beads threaded onto nylon cord, and odd pieces of scrap such as safety pins, 4 gallon drum rubber seals, pierced cans and pieces of wire.

Shell is worn by males and females on occasions of some importance but they do not place any great value on it as do the Hagen people for example.

(d) Housing and Gardening patterns.

The Asum people live as homesteaders. Houses are strongly constructed of heavy casuarina timber, pit pit and kunai grass. They are built on the ground, often an excavated bench and surrounded by a ditch and strong spiked fences.

The women's house is quite large, about 40 x 15 x 9 and it is divided into living room, pig stalls and sleeping room. This is the usual family abode and it is normal for everyone including the head of the family to sleep in it.

Men's houses are made in the same manner but they have only one or sometimes two rooms and are much smaller than the women's houses.

Some families will have pig houses which have a small living area for the "guard" and lines of pig stalls. They are very similar to women's houses.

All of these houses are built for maximum insulation and minimum ventilation and are suffocating to the uninitiated. They have floors of bamboo matting, kunai and sheered sugar cane scraps, and are always alive with fleas and lice as a result. They are built by clan co-operative effort in about two weeks and last about 8 years.

Surrounding the houses are gardens of sugar cane, pitpit shoots, fruits and other delicacies liable to be stolen if left out in the main garden areas.

Sweet potato, cabbages, European potatoes, taro and tapioca are grown in the communal gardening areas away from, but not too far from the houses. Timber is obtained from casuarina groves planted usually in gullies, on hillsides and in generally less arable areas. They are often grown as seedlings on gravel beds and transplanted as required.

Few gardens are constructed by clan co-operative effort and often by the employment of labour from other clans. Persons assisting expect payment or promise of return favours.

(e) Diet.

The diet of the people has been greatly improved in variety since the introduction of exotic vegetables and their pigs have improved dramatically as a result of crossing with introduced types. It is very rare to see "Captain Cook" type pigs now, and apart from their improved growth performance, the introduced pigs are far less vicious than the indigenous types, an important consideration when these animals share the same house as the family. Trade store foods, meat, fish, and rice, are in general use.

(f) Social Development.

This is probably the most neglected aspect of the Ambun peoples' development. Women are universally regarded as property, to be counted amongst a clan or individual's assets and treated accordingly. They are to a large degree (but not entirely) interchangeable with other forms of wealth, primarily pigs and money, and the same rule applies to very young children.

There is a high but diminishing incidence of divorce, but the custom of wedding very young girls to older men is rapidly being phased out for the purely practical reason that the girl knows she is under no real obligation to put up with this and that the father runs the risk of losing the whole of her bride price in court if the marriage breaks down. I did not see more than 3 or 4 instances of young girls marrying middle aged men, and in one case she refused to stand with her husband for census.

Polygamy is still a wide spread practice, and formerly staunch Christians will take second and third wives if they suddenly gain access to wealth e.g. upon election as a Local Government Councillor. There is still much prestige attached to polygamous marriages and the attempts by the Missions to "rubish" the practice have little effect.

Sport is only indulged by school children, and the main occupation of the male population seems to be the discussion of law disputes, warfare, death payments and pig exchange. Great interest is shown in village arbitration "courts" which have continued to accept responsibility for settling every matter from pig trespass and minor debts to murder. People who are in no way affected by these courts will literally sit up all night listening to a case and if they can think of any way of gaining admission to the discussion circle, they will do their utmost to do so, no matter how trivial or irrelevant their contribution may be.

There is no doubt that the entire male population is grossly under employed, and I believe that this leads to morbid discussions, the trading of bravado and dares and ultimately to tribal fighting and lawlessness of every kind.

The Catholic Mission at Londol is currently constructing a youth centre for dancing, basketball and any lawful activity that they can induce the young people to engage in, and I feel that this scheme should be watched with interest. I do not wish to comment on the likelihood of its success as yet as a scheme of this nature has never been tried before, but the Priest at Londol is hopeful that at least the school leavers will be lured away from the usual round of courts and warfare plotting.

#### J. Missions.

There are three active missions in the Ambun, the Catholics, Lutherans and Seventh Day Adventists. Of these, only the first two maintain expatriate staff in the area, the S.D.A.s confining their activities to pidgin schooling and religious teaching in small bush shelters built on native owned land.

##### 1. The Catholics.

Have a large T school (440 students), Church and religious instruction centre at Par, a Hansenid Hospital at Yampu, a Hospital, T School (340 students) and church centre at Teikiro, a Church at Monogam and a Hospital, T School (258 students), community centre and church at Londol.

They have three expatriate Priests, Nuns trained as teachers and nursing sisters and a large lay staff of teachers, nurses and managers.

This Mission dominates the areas they have centres in and provide the bulk of the valley's education, health and spiritual services.

They provide child welfare clinics and record details of births and deaths, and concern themselves with the general welfare of the people.

In return the people have virtually absolute trust in the missionaries, but unfortunately do not feel obliged to assist their work in more practical ways. Payment is expected for the performance of the most trivial tasks or the supply of basic materials such as sand for building. This attitude has an adverse affect on the morale of mission staff and imposes limitations on the assistance that the mission can give.

They have built exceptionally beautiful churches at Tsikiro and Londol, and most of their buildings are solid craftsman built structures made to last and kept in good order.

#### 2. The Lutherans.

Have one station at Kundis, where they run a P School (110 students), an Aid Post, Church and give religious instruction.

The station is run by an expatriate Minister who supervises local teaching and medical staff with occasional assistance from lay missionaries.

Lutheran influence is concentrated around Kundis but they have adherents from Sikiro to Yampa, with some Par people receiving schooling and religious instruction at Irelya in the Lai Valley.

As with the Catholics, the people place their faith and trust in the Missionaries but are reluctant to express their gratitude in more material ways.

Lutheran architecture is not impressive. The Minister's residence at Kundis is a well built permanent materials house but the other buildings reflect the degree of self help the Ambum people are willing to indulge in.

#### 3. The Seventh Day Adventists.

As is usual in the Enga Division, this Mission began work in the Ambum long after the establishment of the Catholic and Lutheran Missions.

Their activities are confined to teaching pidgin literacy and religious instruction, which is imparted by local Pastors in bush material buildings.

Their converts seem almost universally law abiding, gentle natured and physically clean, but unfortunately they do not include any significant number of young men and women in their ranks.

S.D.A. policy seems to be to put their converts into European clothing as soon as possible, but these people are usually quite presentable and they obviously know how to keep themselves and their clothing clean. While the wearing of clothing in itself is obviously doing no physical harm and may do much physical good when combined with basic hygiene, it seems that the acceptance of such clothing and the cutting of hair and beards represents for these people a total rejection of traditional culture in favour of their newly found Christianity. Perhaps this concept is workable, but it seems a terribly drastic step for a man to take, and almost every other Mission in Papua New Guinea has publicly expressed regret for having followed this doctrine in the past.

#### 4. Inter Mission relations.

Relations between the Catholic and Lutheran Missions are cordial, there being no open rivalry between them and no obvious attempts at co-operation.

Both the Catholics and the Lutherans resent the presence of

the Seventh Day Adventists, and the basis of this animosity seems to be the practice of the S.D.As of re-baptising people who have already accepted either (or both) of the other churches. Lutherans acknowledge baptised Catholics as christian converts and vice versa but the S.D.As do not, even though the other churches would be willing to allow them the same reciprocal relationships that they maintain with each other. Lutherans and Catholics do not attempt to attract members of the other faiths, but the S.D.As regard everyone as a potential convert and put as much effort into converting baptised Christians as they do the heathen. Naturally this annoys the established Missions.

The attitude of the S.D.As is that man should be free to choose what ever form of religion he wishes to follow, and do not acknowledge territorial boundaries set up by the Catholics and Lutherans when the area was up for grabs (If such boundaries were in fact ever agreed upon anyway - I very much doubt it).

I do not believe that this rivalry has any particularly adverse effect on the people. They are quite intelligent enough to see it for what it is and turn it to whatever advantage they can get from it.

#### K. NON INDIGENOUS PERSONS.

The only non indigenous people in the Valley are Missionaries. They are well accepted and universally trusted but regarded as fair game for thieves, cheque bouncers and cheats on the same basis as anyone outside of an Ashum's immediate family is regarded as fair game. Expatriate Missionaries are merely regarded as easier pickings than most because of their relative wealth and basically charitable nature. Europeans tend to be embittered by the non stop stealing of their personal possessions and seeming ingratitude of the people they believe they are helping, but there is no significant breakdown in relations with the local people, they continue to carry out their work despite their grumbling and their sometimes expressed threats to leave the Valley come to nothing.

The local people do not feel any particular gratitude towards expatriates and correctly assume that each is merely performing his chosen occupation. They tend to be polite to expatriates, but usually ignore suggestions or requests for assistance and invariably side against the expatriate if any conflict with clan interests exists. They do not want expatriates to leave and have asked me to try to get expatriate business to come to the valley. Expatriates generally are regarded as assets, the same as a village Passenger Motor Vehicle, a school or a road would be. The people put up with them and pay lip service to them because they bring wealth and knowledge, but they are not willing to provide any more than the bare minimum of outlay in wealth or effort required to keep expatriates in the Valley. Generally they see their "gift" of land as all that is necessary, after which the flow of wealth and effort should be all from the expatriate to the local people.

There is some disquiet amongst the expatriates as Self Government approaches, but I heard no specific fears and certainly none of them is preparing to leave when Self Government becomes a reality. They all believe that Self Government is imminent and that full independence will follow shortly after, but again there is no suggestion of pulling out and the basis of their disquiet is the fear that Papua New Guinea will experience a period of chaos as has happened to recently independent African and Asian countries. As many of their personal friends were actually involved in these upheavals they tend to be more than usually sensitive to signs of a similar catastrophe occurring here.

#### L. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

The only skilled tradesmen in the area are those on holidays from outside employment or those between jobs. There are a large number of drivers, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics etc. from the

Ambua employed in Mount Hagen or on the coast, and these men would no doubt prefer to work in their home area if any work became available. There are usually one or two tradesmen at home to perform any casual work needed, and any number of young men available for employment as Clerical Assistants etc.

M. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Ambua people are highly aware of the fact that Papua New Guinea is being governed by a Pangu Party coalition Government, that Australia is not going to continue exerting an influence on the governing of Papua New Guinea, and that currently their protests against this state of affairs are being disregarded.

They fear Self Government, and there are many and various reasons for this. Basically they feel vulnerable - they fear the coastal people's grip on the Public Service, the Police and the Army and believe that if full power is put into the hands of a Papua New Guinea Parliament, then they will be suppressed before they have had a chance to share equally in the running of the country.

They especially fear localisation of the Public Service. They consider that all local public servants are corrupt, and have told me that they was an expatriate on every tax patrol or they will stop paying council tax. They refuse to believe that expatriates will stay after independence and attempts to reassure them are of no avail.

Together with fears based on lack of faith are misconceptions that are virtually unanswerable e.g. at Kundia the Local Government Councillor said that "we" (the Australian Government) must select a dozen or so educated youths from each Sub District and teach them to print money. They say that many of their youths know the process of mining and refining copper from Bougainville but that they still need to be taught how to arrange the numbers that convert metal and paper into money. This must be done quickly before the coastal people get the secrets (presumably with Self Government), otherwise the Highlanders will be kept as labourers and never learn the money numbers process. This idea is widespread.

An often expressed sentiment was that a local Assistant District Commissioner would not be able to control the people, and that he would be defied no matter how much force he was prepared to use. The feeling is that a local public servant is "just another native" and that no matter how skilled or conscientious he may be, the people would be too proud to accept his authority.

I believe the answer to these attitudes lies not so much in education as in practical demonstrations of the government system at work. The people must be reminded of the fact that although many of the public servants may be expatriates, the decisions at policy level are made almost exclusively by local men. If they are kept aware of this and if the feared consequences of Self Government are seen not to materialise then I believe that the people may agree to re-think their attitude.

There is almost certainly a large gap between the extreme attitude expressed by the people when making a speech in front of a large audience of kinsmen and what they are in fact prepared to do and say when actually confronted with Self Government and localisation. I believe that the only certain way of allaying their fear of too rapid localisation is to send a capable local Patrol Officer or Assistant District Officer into the area and keep him there for long enough to allow the people to become accustomed to the idea. I am certain they will, if only for the reason that behind all of this protest is a deep conviction that Self Government and localisation is inevitable and that also it is going to descend upon them regardless of whether they approve or not.

With other areas learning to accept the idea of political progress, the Ambua people are going to find themselves isolated

from the main stream of political opinion, and this may induce  
swallow their pride and join in with the rest of the  
Everyone prefers to be on the winning side.

In the long run, I feel that the Ambum people will  
accept Self Government with considerably more grace than their  
present attitude indicates, and that any protests they contrive to  
raise are more likely to be face saving demonstrations than real  
animosity.

## B. ECONOMY.

### 1. Employment.

The economy is based on the export of skilled and unskilled  
labour to other areas, particularly to Mount Hagen. 75% of working  
age males are absent, and many more are either on leave or  
consider themselves to be between jobs.

Of the remainder, it appears to me that their time is  
almost exclusively spent at unproductive activities; the discussion  
of "Teia" (pig exchange) shaming about equal time with the planning  
of tribal war, the furthering of land disputes and discussions  
over village "courts" embracing every aspect of traditional life.  
A few people are locally employed by Missions.

### 2. Cash Crops.

Three important cash crops are grown, harvested and  
processed almost exclusively by the women. The most important of  
these is coffee, which is grown from the Lai Valley up to Monogau.  
This crop is virtually the only cash crop considered in the lower end  
of the Valley, where it grows reasonably well, but diminishes in  
yield and importance further upstream until at Monogau it is a  
very sickly, unproductive shrub, and begins to lose importance as  
a source of income for the people. At Londol coffee will not  
bear at all.

From Monogau up, pyrethrum begins to replace coffee as  
the most important cash crop, and although this crop has not  
yet won universal acceptance, there is no doubt that more and more  
of it is being planted. It obviously grows well and the  
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries assures me that the  
cash yield per man hour is higher than for coffee grown in the area.  
The use of fertiliser has proven to be very economical and the  
increased yield greatly exceeds the outlay involved. If the  
growers can be persuaded to use fertiliser effectively then  
pyrethrum can be expected to become a much more popular and  
significant crop than present figures indicate. There are no  
market difficulties with pyrethrum and the growers receive much  
support from D.A.S.F.

Vegetables are grown at Monogau and above, and provide a  
year round source of income to growers in higher altitude areas.  
Prices currently paid at the buying points are not particularly  
high, but very little effort is involved in planting and  
harvesting vegetables and the crop is usually only limited by the  
market and the tenuous communications into the upper valley.  
It is most common to see vegetables grown in conjunction with  
subsistence gardens, and those remaining unsold are consumed by  
the growers. European potatoes have begun to play an ever increasing  
role in subsistence, as unlike sweet potato, they are frost  
resistant and the people are able to survive on them when frost  
rips out traditional crops.

### 3. Marketing.

(a) Coffee. This is mostly purchased at roadside buying points  
by mobile produce buyers working out of the Lai Valley and  
occasionally from Mount Hagen. The system works well, offering



21

the grower maintains competition and therefore the best prices. The road up as far as Monogwa, the extreme limit of plantings, is fair and buyers are not reluctant to attempt the trip. Some coffee is brought down to the Lai by the locally owned P.M.V. vehicles and sold to either Waso or Kabag Native Trading Company.

(b) Pyrethrum.

This is purchased each fortnight by D.A.S.P. buyers at Londol and Monogwa. The crop receives much D.A.S.P. support and it seems obvious that this buying service is the optimum marketing arrangement from the growers' point of view. Frequency of buying is limited by a shortage of vehicles and Officers, and the fact that the road is often in very bad repair and can make the trip a day long affair.

(c) Vegetables.

These are purchased each Monday by Waso at Monogwa and Londol. Usually only one four wheel drive vehicle is available, and this buys whatever is offered at Londol, filling up to maximum capacity at Monogwa on the return journey. Most of the produce offered at Londol is purchased, but some is invariably rejected at Monogwa when supply exceeds the vehicle's capacity. Again, a shortage of vehicles, staff and the poor conditions of the road are limiting facts in vegetable marketing.

A list of produce purchased at Londol by Waso on one Monday morning is attached. This is a typical day, if anything a bit less than is usually purchased as about 50% of the cabbages were infested with a possible worm and had to be rejected, and some growers were at the Rest House talking to the Patrol.

<u>Produce.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Total return.</u>
Potatoes	2 1/2 lb	504 lbs	\$10.08
Cabbages	2 1/4 lb	277 lbs	4.33
Peas	5 lb	113 lbs	5.65
Paraley	3 lb	32 lbs	1.62
Pumpkin	2 1/2 lb	84 lbs	2.60
Beans	2 1/2 lb	31 lbs	1.70
			<hr/>
			\$24.07

Obviously for a "village" of 2014 people this is a relatively insignificant source of income, being 50 cents per person per year.

On the same day, the fortnightly D.A.S.P. pyrethrum buyers bought \$22.44 worth of dried flower. The Senior Rural Development Officer at Kabag advises that the normal purchase is about double that quantity, and that the low offering on this day must have been due to some other factor, most likely the interruption caused by my political education talks set down for that afternoon.

Even so, again this is an insignificant source of income, being about 80 cents per person per year.

Unfortunately no figures are available for coffee as the buying is so sporadic. I think it is safe to assume that with the possible exception of Sikiro and Monogwa villages, it currently gives a better income than either pyrethrum or vegetables, and that the main reason for this is the fact that it won acceptance years ago and that the people have become familiar with the techniques of growing and processing coffee. It seems safe to assume that pyrethrum will be looked upon in the same way in time, particularly if a quick and simple method of fertilizing can be developed.

4. OTHER INCOME SOURCES.

The Anbum people are relatively well off in regard to land.

Consequently they produce a marketable surplus of pigs and other traditional products, particularly pandanus nuts. Being so close to the more wealth Lai Valley people there is a brisk trade in these items for cash and it is my opinion that this trade constitutes a significant percentage of the valley's cash income. A 20 pound pig will bring in excess of \$15.00 on the hoof, and cooked pork is offered at the "Bisnie Singing" for about \$1.00 per pound. Cooked pandanus nuts are about 50 cents per pound and earn a lot of money in season.

#### 5. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The economy of the area will be based on external employment for an indefinite period and as more Asbam people are educated and learn skills so the income of the area will increase.

Agricultural potential is currently limited more by human than physical factors and any significant increase in production will only come about as a result of the establishment of law and order and increased incentives to earn more cash.

Cattle have been established on a minor scale at several villages and obviously do extremely well with a minimum of effort. There is no market problem at all and the raising of steers, at least, is well within the capability of the average subsistence farmer. Unfortunately the best grazing land is invariably subject to violent dispute and anyone attempting to run cattle or anything else on it would find his stock stolen and himself killed just as soon as the opposing clan could muster their forces to shift him off.

Time and again the Asbam people told me emphatically that land disputes were the greatest single factor hindering economic development. Not only does it deny them their best pieces of land for anything but hunting and gathering; it discourages the young potential worker from leaving his clan to seek employment elsewhere and puts a very effective brake on the establishment of any permanent structures such as trade stores, cattle yards or piggeries. In the event of a tribal war (a constant probability) the victors will always loot, burn and destroy everything they come across, trade stores etc. being priority targets. At the moment it takes a very brave optimist to invest money in such things as cattle yards or a permanent piggery, for the probability is that they will be destroyed if not now, then certainly within a few years time. Hopefully the work of the District Officer (Lands) in establishing title to clan land on a basis of actual agreement by direct negotiations between groups will open the way for efficient planned land usage. The people believe that this will come to pass once all of their boundaries are settled once and for all, and if the present climate of fear and insecurity gives way to a genuine desire to settle down and turn their energies to productive instead of destructive activities.

I do not see much future for mechanical cultivation in the Valley as there is very little level land to be found anywhere. Cattle seem to be the best hope for land currently unused, and pyrethrum (fertilised) offers the best hope for the higher reaches. The full potential of the valley will only be realized when

- (a) Land disputes are settled
- (b) Law and order is established
- (c) Communications are improved
- (d) New farming methods gain acceptance.

(c) can be achieved virtually immediately; the other factors are going to take years of patient, unrelenting effort by the Government.

For expert assessment of timber potential, refer to the 1965 C.S.I.R.O. survey. It is not very optimistic.

10

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Basically the Asbus people support their Local Government Council (the Wabag Local Government Council) not because they wish to, but because they are told that they must.

There is much discontent with the Council, particularly over the distribution of project funds, and a deep rooted belief that much of their tax money is being stolen, misappropriated and wasted by Councillors and Council employees. They continue to pay taxes because they fear prosecution, but are becoming increasingly resentful of such prosecutions particularly in the case of older or infirm people, "infirma" usually meaning a respected (and therefore protected) man carrying pieces of arrow head in his body. It is an indication of a distinct lack of any pride in or enthusiasm for their Council. The Council is no longer "us" to the people. It is very much "them".

At Londol there is a universal desire to take the Asbus Valley out of the Wabag Local Government Council, as they feel unable to compete with the more numerous, knowledgeable and aggressive Councillors from the Lai Valley. Contributing factors to this secessionist feeling are economic inappropriety and the consequent difficulty in meeting taxes orientated to the Lai people, fear that Councillors etc. are making fools of them by drinking the tax money and abusing council facilities particularly by joy riding about in Council vehicles, and the vague feeling that they would be better able to watch over and manage the affairs of an Asbus Valley Council.

A very much milder version of this attitude exists at Monogam, no doubt as a direct result of the highly successful Council sponsored Primary school there. They limit their objections to the tax rate and the fact that their Councillors say they do not get a hearing at meetings. Surprisingly Monogam people have the worst tax defaulter record in the valley, but I attribute this to the shocking attitude of their two councillors to law and order in general, not to specific discontent with the Council. The Monogams obviously receive better than average value for money from the Council.

Bikiro, Kundis, Katsi and Tialipos people all believe that Councillors and Wabag Local Government Council employees are corrupt, that the Asbus has been ignored, and that they cannot get a hearing in the Council meetings. With the exception of Bikiro, they are satisfied with the tax rate of \$6.00, but emphatically oppose any suggestion of an increase.

All areas except Par state that the Councillors fail to inform the people of council affairs and resolutions. All Councillors deny the charge, and say that as they don't know what goes on themselves anyway they are unable to properly inform their people.

Most areas are obviously dissatisfied with the performance of their individual Councillors, but I believe they put up with this mediocre talent because such men are conveniently easily corrupted. A glance at the census books will confirm this. In almost every case Councillors have taken on one or two new wives, all young women, within a short time of their election, and women can only be obtained with traditional wealth.

Unfortunately Councillors are still seen as alternatives to Luhaia, and one of their most important functions is the interception of Government Officers and other people attempting to impose new ideas on the clan. They also act as defence counsel in Local Courts involving clan members, hear illegal village courts and put forward the views of their clan in dispute with others. The qualities required for these functions are not necessarily those required by a progressive minded, law abiding policy maker.

There was universal support for the re-introduction of the Luluai system, to operate in conjunction with the Wabag Local Government Council structure. Most places wanted me to appoint their Luluai immediately. I believe that the re-introduction of Luluais will be of great assistance in allowing Councillors to recognise what their own function is and allow them to get on with their job instead of being constantly embroiled in disputes and having to assist Police etc. The people may even wish to vote in an entirely different type of person, but I do not have strong hopes on that possibility at least for the immediate future.

At Londol where the real strength of the "Ambua Council" idea is concentrated, the patrol spent several days talking to the people to ensure that they were fully aware of the disadvantages inherent in small councils. Not very much notice was taken of all this advice, but I do not think there is any likelihood of a serious attempt at breaking away from the Wabag Local Government Council. This, not because of any lessening of their discontent, but simply the fact that the Londol people would get little support anywhere below Sikiro, and they could see themselves the impossibility of a Londol-Monogaa-Sikiro Council.

Most of the "tax defaulters" on the books were found to be absent from the area, but a few hard core evaders were encountered and in one instance the offender was prosecuted. A report on tax defaulters by Mr. Johnston, Assistant Patrol Officer, is attached. The problem is not particularly serious at the moment but I believe it will become steadily worse as people realise the relative ease with which they can avoid paying.

The people are singularly ill informed of the affairs of the Council, and although it has traditionally been the job of each Councillor to keep his people informed, they are obviously not doing it. It may help to make the presence of the Council more obvious e.g. by putting all council property bright orange or something similar, and putting their employees into a uniform. The people say still disagree with the distribution of funds, but at least they would see something for their money, even if it is only an Agricultural Assistant with a council cap on his head.

Nobody was in favour of the new Councillor's badge. One comment which brought great approval was that the badge looked a head (crown) and that is how they view Papua New Guinea at the moment.

A few people requested that they be allowed to perform work in lieu of tax. Three weeks was thought appropriate.

#### 2. HEALTH.

The Ambua is well served with Aid Posts and semi professional treatment is available at the Catholic Missions at Londol and Sikiro. There is an Seventh Day Adventist Aid Post upstream from Londol, a Department of Public Health/Council Aid Post at Monogaa, a Lutheran Mission Aid Post at Kundis and a Hamakide Colony at Yagpu staffed by the Catholic Mission.

There is a lot of pressure from Tiliyogon, Yagpu and Far for the establishment of an Aid Post at Yagpu, as they have a long walk to either Kundis or Wabag for medical treatment. The Sisters at Yagpu are not set up for treating outpatients and are most reluctant to handle any cases owing to the total absence of any form of co-operation from the local people despite the fact that there are dozens of Ambua people receiving leprosy treatment there. Serious and urgent cases are given first aid and driven to Wabag by the Sisters.

Father Schuppe at Sikiro maintains a mobile infant welfare clinic, and this vehicle doubles as an ambulance for conveying seriously ill people to hospital at Wabag. This service is only as effective as the state of the road permits, but co-operation by local mothers is very good and the men will usually turn out to clear landslides etc to allow the ambulance to get through.

A schedule of cases treated at Londol is attached. This probably indicates a higher than average incidence of respiratory diseases and possibly a lower than average incidence of malaria as Londol is over 7,000 feet a.s.l.

REPORT OF MEDICAL CASES - GERIATRIC HOSPITAL, LOS ANGELES

MONTH. YEAR.	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	TOTAL
	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71	70	71		
MALARIA	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	0	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	74	18
DYSPEPSIA	3	1	3	3	3	43	28	28	28	28	1	2	2	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	11
PHLEGMIA	7	9	11	5	15	14	13	17	6	12	6	16	8	15	4	17	4	8	5	2	1	4	5	7	90	120
IMP. WOUNDS		2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1		3	3	2	1		1	1	1	1					1	1
TRUP. ULCER															5										12	12
SKIN CONDITION					1	1	1	2	1	1		1		2											4	9
EAR CONDUIT					1	1	2	3	1	1				2											1	1
LEPROSY						13				12		11		5	2	1									6	6
NEURALGIA															2	1				3					1	1
PERITONITIS																									28	52
TOOTHACHE	1	2	6	7	17	4	6	4	3	1	3	5	1	4	1	7	4	4	9	6	3	5	5	5	20	46
MISCELLANEOUS	5	3	2	2	10	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	9		6	4	4	10	1	4	5	7	2	9
INJURIES		1				1		1		1		1								1					2	1
MIS. IRRITIS																										
MONTHLY NUMBER OF TREATMENT OUT PATIENT	674	865	748	236	821	67	783	846	774	698	849	909	753	865	830	863	649	1022	712	979	667	878	979	775	9249	10,493

(16)

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APPENDIX 1

TARUA NGA GUDIRA.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub District Office,  
WABAG, W.H.D.

Reference: 10-6-2(a)

1st May, 1972.

The Adviser,  
Wabag Local Government Council,  
WABAG.

UPGRADING OF ANJUM ROAD.

From the Lai Valley turn-off near Irolya to the Catholic Mission at Londol is a distance of 21.45 miles. It may be conveniently sub-divided into three sections, each with its own problems and priorities. These sections are as follows:-

- (1). Lai Valley to Kompian turn-off - 3.7 miles.

This section serves Kompian Patrol Post, two Kompian Missions, 2 Wale Tarua Missions, the Wabag area's only operational sawmill and a large Primary 'C' School.

The road is in a constant state of serious disrepair despite the dumping of hundreds of tons of gravel over the years and the laying of corduroy timbers along its entire length. It is only trafficable at all due to the constant efforts of adjoining landowners and has shown no sign of improvement for at least 3 years to my knowledge.

The basic problem is that this section is built on a sub grade of black garden loam, decayed vegetable matter and clumps of pitpit roots, and will not support any sort of surfacing material. As gravel is dumped, it immediately disappears and the muck rises to the top again. This black soil will not compact, and dumping gravel on it is a complete waste of valuable resources. A 5" layer of gravel takes about two days to disappear without trace (literally) and within a week, pot holes several feet deep appear again in the same spot.

The only answer is to completely reconstruct the road, either by cutting down through the muck to the clay subsoil on the existing alignment or building a completely new road along side of the old one. Reconstructing the old road would take more effort than building a new one, but as it runs through a heavily cultivated area, we could expect considerable resistance to the idea of building a new one.

See subsequent  
report  
10-6-2(a)  
26/5/72

The clay subsoil lies an average 18" below the loam surface, and it is a simple task to scrape this off with a small dozer or by hand. The clay subsoil will compact fairly readily and with a few inches of gravel over it, it is trafficable as soon as construction has finished. If a new route is put in, the removal of this offending topsoil would be a simple task for machine or hand labour. The old road is a mixture of river gravel, large rocks and layers of casuarina timber. It would undoubtedly be more difficult to shift than the unadulterated garden soil, and in addition there is a greater depth of it on the old road. The misguided persons who built it have scraped up all the rubbish and slops from alongside the pavement, heaped it up in a mound rather like a compost heap, and sprinkled the top with gravel. Over the years, the large rocks and timber have been used to fill the pot holes and this solid material now largely sits on the clay subsoil below the surface. At present, a typical cross-section looks like this:

12



Clay subsoil. Some shales and slate

Parts of the existing road consist of benches and box cuts. These could be largely retained, but some sections will need to have the grades eased to avoid erosion and guttering.

Most of the bridges on this section are in reasonable condition, but being of wooden construction, they do not last and become dangerous after about five years. All existing bridges can be replaced by culverts except the 60' span over the Ashua near Par Catholic Mission. This will require a steel truss.

(2). Lompian turn-off to Sikiro. 7.9 miles.

This section serves the Yampu Hensside Colony and the Hospital/School/Mission complex at Sikiro and Kundis. The road is narrow and winding and subject to constant landslides. There are 15 wooden bridges of more than 20' span and innumerable smaller culverts. Basically the pavement is sound, being river gravel laid on stable clay and shale subgrade. There are a few sections of swamp where the pavement is large river stone and compacted clay. These sections give some trouble but it is not significant.

Improvement could best be effected by replacing all wooden bridges and culverts with concrete or steel culverting, the construction of a steel truss bridge (50 feet) at Kundis, and widening and straightening of the alignment by local hand labour. Landslides will always be a problem, but if the pavement is widened it will take an unusually large slip to close the road entirely. Bridge replacement is the main thing, and the need is urgent. Someone will kill himself shortly trying to cross a rotted out timber bridge if something is not done very soon.

Some steepgrades are encountered, but these would only require a minimum of effort to level out.

(3) Sikiro to Londol.

This serves the Monogon Primary "T" School, Monogon Aid Post and the Hospital, School, Mission complex at Londol.

At present the route is made hazardous by the proliferation of long span wooden bridges - 24 of them - all in a dangerous condition, and the fact that there are numerous tight corners and extremely narrow sections cut into the near vertical sides of the Ashua River gorge.

Landslides occur constantly, and invariably block the road due to the narrow pavement. Vehicles using this section regularly carry a spade as an aid as standard equipment and the Missionary at Londol includes a hammer and bridge spikes in his emergency kit.

The road needs extensive widening to keep the landslide problem within reasonable limits, and the urgent replacement of all wooden bridges and culverts with steel or concrete pipes. The Ashua River is crossed at Sikiro Rest House where the existing (dangerous and very tedious) bridge is a long structure of 60' span.

Some blasting may be needed for this section, but if it is not possible to obtain a compressor and drills then the work could be done (slowly and much more dangerously, of course)



13

by hand labour with crow bars and picks. Again, bridges are the main thing and if something is not done urgently we will inevitably end up with a fatal accident. The Council tractor driver avoided the dubious distinction of the first fatality by a matter of a second or so when a bridge at Monogma broke under him last month and it is only a matter of time before another one collapsed under a vehicle.

The Ambum Valley has a population of 12,000, and this road is their only means of getting their produce to the markets. Coffee is grown up as far as Monogma and pyrethrum and vegetables higher up the Valley. Waco buys vegetables at Londol, Monogma and Sikiro each week, D.A.S.P. buys pyrethrum at Londol fortnightly and coffee buyers are in the Valley almost every day.

This is the only access to Londol, the commencement point for the projected Maramani Road, and there is no doubt that this existing road would collapse if subjected to the additional traffic needed to supply road construction works towards the Maramani. The upgrading of this section is therefore an essential prerequisite to any works further north.

The connecting of Londol to Sirunki (about five miles direct) would make a lot of sense, as this would provide an alternate Wabag-Laiagam route, and allow produce buyers to make a much more efficient circuit: Wabag - Sirunki - Londol - Wabag. The Sirunki and Ambum people are closely related and they are keen to put this link in. From the air, the gling looks very elementary and there are ample food gardens etc. along the way. I have walked the Sirunki side and see no problems. Whether or not the Sirunki people would be as keen to work on this project as the Ambum are, I do not know. Perhaps the matter could be raised at a Council meeting.

The following is a schedule of culverting and bridging material required, and the cost of same (at port of entry Lae) for the whole 21.45 miles.

<u>Culverting (caststeel)</u>	<u>Cost (each)</u>	<u>No. required</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2' x 25'	\$42.55	137	\$5,828.35
4' x 25'	180.00	11	1,980.00
6' x 50'	774.20	15	11,613.00
8' x 50'	939.90	13	12,218.70
Steel truss bridging 2 @ 50', 2 @ 50' = 220 feet	?	4	?

Total cost for steel culverting would be \$31,640.05. In addition, the cost of freight Lae/Wabag cement headwalls and tail walls, belting up on the site, bedding in and filling over would have to be taken into consideration. Assuming maximum co-operation from the Ambum people, who would presumably do all of the bedding and filling work for little or no cost, it would have to be assumed that culverting alone would cost a minimum of \$35,000.00.

I am under the impression that Bailey Bridge panels (10' long) cost \$1,000 each, which would put the cost of the four bridges at \$22,000. I hope I am wrong.

Even if all funds allocated to these projects were spent on culverting, I feel that we would still be getting the best value for money. Bridges are the number one problem - the narrow, winding pavement is a chore to drive over, and makes a four hour round trip from the Lai Valley to Londol and back, but it is the bridges that make the trip hazardous and the bridges that cause the road to be closed for frequent long intervals.

I am currently attempting to find cheaper ways to build culverts - using local stone, sand, gravel and labour to make

(12)

masonry arches, but at this juncture I am unable to say whether this will be a success or not. The District Works Engineer (Western Highlands) seems to think that this method will be successful and more economical than steel culverts, providing the people co-operate and do much of the work for minimum wages. If we have to pay full wages it will be no cheaper than steel.

I have supervised the construction of twelve concrete culverts on the Monogma - Londol section during the past month and found the local people keen and co-operative. They fully appreciate the fact that a culvert is a permanent asset and have been cheerfully accepting payment of the order of \$2.00 per head per week for installing them. Hopefully, we will be able to build many more at this rate if we have sufficient supplies of cement, corrugated iron and timber.

I will submit a further report upon the successful (or otherwise) completion of the masonry arch at Yampa Creek.

(sgl)

L. A. FROSTON  
Assistant District Officer.

( COPY )

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Sub District Office,  
WABAG, W.H.D.

10-6- (a)

26 May 1972.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
WABAG, W.H.D.

RE CONSTRUCTION WAKUMARE ROAD.

The people of the YAKUILLIN PIAM clan of Lalapoc have agreed to re build the road from the entrance of the Wakumare Mission Station to the top of the cut leading into the Anban River crossing below PAR, a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile.

They are willing to carry out this work under the following conditions:

- (1) All trees and gardens destroyed are to be paid for.
- (2) Earthworks are to be paid for at the rate of 20 cents per cubic yard.
- (3) Progress payments are to be made at reasonable intervals, preferably fortnightly.
- (4) Gravel heaped by the workers is to be paid for at the standard rate for this area, and assistance with carting to the road site is expected once earth works have been completed.
- (5) Hand tools are to be supplied on loan from the Wabag Local Government Council.

There are about 500 mounds of kankau, 19 coffee trees, and about 80 casuarina trees involved. The coffee and kankau would cost about \$250.00 and \$36.00 respectively, but it may be possible to purchase the casuarinas as firewood on GIB or other vases rather than road maintenance. This timber would be a bargain at the price compared to what we pay for the usual Wabag 'mark', particularly if the prisoners grubbed and split it themselves. If this is not possible Casuarinas would add another \$136.00 or so to the project cost.

All the earthwork necessary is the cutting of one corner bench, one small box cut, and the removal of the 2 foot of over burden. Assuming a pavement width of 15 feet and drains of 2 foot on either side this would cost about \$1,230.00, with the gravel on top of this again. Obviously the cost of gravel will depend on the depth of surfacing required, but I think it would be reasonable to assume that at least 2" would be necessary in the first instance, with more to follow as weak spots show up. At the minimum cost of \$1.00 per cubic yard delivered (perhaps by the Council tractor) this works out (at point 5 cubic yards of gravel per yard of road) at \$700.00 for the whole distance, about 1,400 metres.

Total cost of the project would be as follows:

Compensation for crops etc.	\$290.00	excluding casuarinas
Earthworks at 20¢ per cubic yard	1,230.00	
Gravel at \$1.00 per cubic yard	700.00	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$2,220.00	

This is a lot of money considering the pathetic sum we receive for road maintenance in this Sub District, but I believe it is still the cheapest way out. This section of road has always been barely

trafficable no matter how much maintenance is spent on it, and the same sum spent on the old road would be a complete waste of money.

In addition to reducing future maintenance to a minimum possible the proposed new route will eliminate several bends and provide an almost straight run from Wakumare to the top of the Asbam gully.

The people wish to commence work on the 19th of June 1972, and they are aware of the fact that we will have no money at all for anything connected with this project until about mid July. None of the land owners have any objections and everyone is keen to see the new road go in. They fully appreciate the reason for the project, and are delighted at the prospect of having their road maintenance burden reduced. Wakumare people are virtually all working for F.W.D., on the Lai Valley road and on the new High School project, but they have agreed to allow the Yansilix Fiam also to work on Wakumare land where ever necessary, and are equally enthusiastic about the new road. In turn the Fiam have agreed to work any Wakumare roads provided they are paid the standard 20 cents per yard.

The sum of \$2,220 is considerably more than the \$700 or so mentioned in our previous discussion of the project, but I have included an additional 300 metres in the final estimate, and I had not previously considered the cost of gravel and camp compensation. In any event, I do not think there would be a wiser way to spend our road maintenance funds, and unless we do this the road will always be a continual drain on both ourselves and the unfortunate locals charged with the responsibility of repairing it. It is the only stretch on the La' Kompium road that became impassable during the rains last week, and it is clearly the weak link in the whole distance.

A similarly troublesome stretch of road exists from the left bank of the Asbam River, past Par Catholic Mission and down to the next creek, but this is a much shorter section and does not seem so bad as the Wakumare stretch. It would be just as easy to rebuild this section as well, and this could be considered when we know what the funds situation is going to be next half year.

If this project is approved by you, I would anticipate putting a road worker in charge and visiting the site myself every couple of days to ensure that the job is being done thoroughly. This should not present any problem owing to the close proximity of this site to Wabag Station.

(L.J. Thomson)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

(4)

APPENDIX 11

REPORT ON APPARENT TAX DEFAULTERS FOR  
VILLAGE TEIKENO, WARD 30, MOUNT HAGEN DIVISION.

Those persons here termed "apparent tax defaulters" are defined as those who did not present themselves at census, and who were stated to be at Mount Hagen, Port Moresby, the Coast, other villages or simply absent.

The clans considered: KUHALIN - KOLA  
KUHALIN - TAGGAIK  
KUHALIN - TASHOK  
KUHALIN - TIMTIN

were those called for census on 28th April, 1972. These clans were in no way random.

Those people who are being followed up for the 71/72 tax year (i.e. those present at census and who have not paid taxes) have not been included as "apparent tax defaulters".

For the period 71/72.

From a total of 368 persons surveyed, there were 49 apparent tax defaulters. Of these, 32 were in Mount Hagen and 17 in other places. That is, there was 13% defaulters - 9% in Hagen and 4% elsewhere. In terms of taxes, these defaulters represented a loss of \$282.00 from a possible \$1,335.00 - 21% loss in revenue.

In comparison with 70/71 figures.

From a total of 377 persons surveyed, there were 32 apparent tax defaulters. Of these, 21 were in Mount Hagen and 11 in other places. That is, there was 8% defaulters - 6% in Hagen and 2% elsewhere. In terms of taxes, these defaulters represented a loss of \$160.00 from a possible \$1,736.00 - 14% loss in revenue.

A more comprehensive break-up of figures is attached.

Inferences drawn.

1. The apparent loss of tax revenue is significant -- 21% in 71/72. If apparent defaulters are actual defaulters, then there would be sufficient justification to undertake a tax collection drive in Mount Hagen.
2. Loss of revenue is on the increase -- 14% in 70/71 to 21% in 71/72.
3. More than half the defaulters in both years had migrated to Mount Hagen as a single area. Hence, the suggestion to conduct a tax drive in Hagen.
4. The fact that percentage loss in tax is larger than percentage of defaulters indicates that the apparent defaulters are mostly males, who pay significantly higher taxes. This is consistent with general observation.

Conclusion.

Given that most of those persons present on the tax roll who are working in Mount Hagen are not paying taxes in Hagen, there is sufficient loss in revenue to consider some form of tax drive in Hagen. Whilst the immediate tangible return might not justify the effort, the psychological return would prove it worthwhile.

DEFAULTERS		KUNALIN LATA	KUNALIN TANGGALP	KUNALIN PAMBIK	KUNALIN TIBITIN	TOTAL
	/TAX LOST					
NAME	71/72	4/824	9/854	7/842	12/866	32/8186
OTHER	71/72	-	3/818	5/824	9/854	17/896
TAX COLL.	71/72	\$272.00	\$291.00	\$195.00	\$255.00	\$1,053.00
Total Pop. (Paid)		79	87	63	94	323
NAME	70/71	3/815	5/825	5/825	8/840	21/8105
OTHER	70/71	-	2/810	1/85	8/840	11/855
TAX COLL.	70/71	\$237.00	\$246.00	\$194.00	\$251.00	\$928.00
Total Pop. (Paid)		86	86	71	97	340
NAME	70	1/85	3/825	3/830	8/895	15/8195
OTHER	70	-	-	1/814	4/852	5/866
TAX COLL.	69/70	\$271.00	\$260.00	\$195.00	\$306.00	\$1,032.00
Total Pop. (Paid)		95	87	65	97	344

71/72 Grand Totals	Total Defaulters =	$\frac{42}{323+42}$	-	$\frac{42}{375}$	-	13.2%
	Def. + Paid					
	Tax Lost	$\frac{82}{205+82}$	-	$\frac{82}{287}$	-	28.6%
	Tax Lost + Tax Paid					
70/71 Grand Totals	Total Defaulters =	$\frac{32}{340+32}$	-	$\frac{32}{372}$	-	8.6%
	Tax Lost	$\frac{160}{160+160}$	-	$\frac{160}{320}$	-	50%
	Tax Lost + Tax Paid					

6

ANNEX III

( COPY )

PAGE 1

7

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1972/73

Station	<u>WABAG</u>	Officer Compiling	<u>R.T. GIBSON</u> District Officer
District	<u>WESTERN HIGHLANDS</u>	Subdistrict	<u>WABAG</u>
Census Division	<u>ABUJA</u>	L.G. Council	<u>WABAG</u>

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.-1792/48,000.-5.72.

Introduction.

In view of Mr. Assistant District Officer Thompson's imminent transfer to Lagos as a/Assistant District Commissioner, he did not have time to patrol into Lalaia No. 2 to census the people there to complete the Census and Area Study of the Abuja Census Division.

This patrol therefore went into the area to conduct the census and to give the Assistant District Commissioner an opportunity of seeing the remote areas first hand.

CENSUS - KANBARE - KANBARE and WAIMERA BRINGEN Clans

People from the Kanbare Kanbare clan and people from the Waimera Bringen Clan were censused at Lalaia No. 2 on Friday, 14th July, 1972.

Usually the Waimera Bringen clan assemble at a place called RAKAMBA but they were quite happy to come to Lalaia No. 2 for census.

The figures for the Waimera Bringen Clan are to be included in those compiled for Lendel. The figures for the Kanbare Kanbare Clan are to be included in those compiled for Krogan.

Future patrols from Kogi into the Wale Tama Census Division are to census these clans and administer them, but the figures should not be included in the Wale Tama Census Division figures, otherwise duplication will occur. The figures for these Clans should be sent to Wabag for inclusion in the Abuja Census Division figures.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The people in these clans are situated fourteen hours hard walk through difficult terrain north of Mrogan. Their census points are in the western end of the Wale Tama Census Division at Lalaia No. 2 and RAKAMBA.

There are two Rest Houses called LALAI in the Wale Tama Census Division. To differentiate, the Lalaia at the end of the vehicular road from Birip is called Lalaia No. 1 and the second Lalaia, which is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours hard walk via Kogan from Lalaia No. 1 is called Lalaia No. 2.

Being fourteen hours walk from the road at Mrogan and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from the road at Lalaia No. 1, Lalaia No. 2 is really in a remote bush area.

Technically speaking, Lalaisa No. 2 is well outside any Council's geographical area and anyone living there should not be expected to pay council tax. However, because of their clear affiliation with the people at Monogma and their land rights at Monogma, they want to take part in Council activities and appear to be jealously guarding their right to pay tax and have a Ward Committee representative.

They were dead against becoming part of the Kompian Local Government Council if ever the Wale Tarua was included in the Kompian Local Government Council area. They also did not wish to be regarded as part of the Wale Tarua in relation to reverting to the Laluai and Taitul system.

They were advised that this was their choice and that they must co-operate with patrols from both Wabag and Kompian.

There is very little that the Government or Local Government could do for these people in this remote area. In view of their willingness to pay Council Tax, the Council may consider building an Aid Post to assist the resident Aid Post Orderly Walanda. A.P.O. Walanda is employed by the Department of Public Health and is a local from the Kababar Kainbare Clan and has been working as an Aid Post Orderly with only bush facilities at Lalaisa for twelve years.

If these people continue to pay tax and see no physical results, their disheartened aspirations could overflow into the Anbum area and the rumours of the Anbum people not being pleased with the distribution of Wabag Local Government Council tax money could become a real problem quicker than we think. The Wabag Local Government Council should embark on a public relations campaign to explain its present financial situation and keep the people well informed of its future intentions.

#### ROADS.

The road from Trip Rest House on the Kompian Wabag Road to Lalaisa No. 1 is in very bad condition and could be made a little more reliable if road maintenance funds were expended on it. It has been badly constructed from the start and some sections could be re-routed or widened. However, the people in this area are economically poor as vegetables and other economic crops are difficult to grow. But for administrative purposes and provision of easier access for everyone this road should be completed to Kaman.

There is no hope of building any type of road to Lalaisa No. 2 because the terrain and the small population just would not make a road feasible. Similarly, a road from Lalaisa No. 2 to Yaki thence on to Monogma would not be feasible. The thick rain forest and deep ravines could never be beaten. Millions of dollars would have to be spent for very little return or benefit. Even a motor cycle track would be difficult to construct and maintain.

#### POLITICAL.

The people in this area learn a little about politics from the people in the Anbum and the Missionaries in the area. But political change will not alter their way of life and they are not very interested anyhow. They were reassured that Self Government and Independence were not something to be afraid of and if a local officer Patrol Officer came to their area he would have to administer in the same way as an Australian Office does according to the law.

#### GENERAL.

The people in this area were co-operative and welcomed the patrol.



PAGE 3.

5

Mr. B.B. Anderson, Assistant Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol and was trained in patrolling and in dealing with the people. As soon as he obtains a good working knowledge of Pidgin English he should prove to be a valuable Officer. He will be submitting a separate report.

Census figures obtained are not included in this report because they will be included in Mr. I.A. Thompson's Patrol Report.

R.T. CLAYTON  
Assistant District Commissioner

APPENDIX IV.

(4)

LAND DISPUTES

FAR.

- 1. A. Clans involved - (YAKANI-SAMBUK) vs (YAKANI-MULEO)
- B. Location - East of Far Roman Catholic Mission
- C. Names of land - Unknown
- D. Nature of dispute - Disputed sub clan boundary
- E. Seriousness - Not likely to cause fighting in the immediate future.
  
- 2. A. - (SUKIN) vs (YAKANI KINAW) vs (KINALI)
- B. East of Far
- C. LANDS
- D. Major clan boundary
- E. Highly provocative.
  
- 3. A. (ANULIN) vs (SARUKIK)
- B. East of Far near Anun/Lai junction
- C. WELAN
- D. Sub clan boundary
- E. Not liable to cause fighting in immediate future.

YAGA

- 1. A. (SUKIN) vs (YAKANI)
- B. Yaga
- C. Unknown
- D. Sub Clan boundary
- E. Not liable to cause fighting in immediate future.
  
- 2. A. (MALPIN vs (YAKANI)
- B. Yaga and north of Yaga
- C. Unknown
- D. Major clan boundary
- E. Highly provocative
  
- 3. A. (YAKANI TRAMUK) vs (YAKANI - )
- B. East of Bok Creek.
- C. Bok Creek
- D. Sub clan boundary
- E. Not liable to cause fighting in immediate future.
  
- 4. A. (YAKANI) vs (SAY) vs (YAGAY)
- B. North of Yaga
- C. Unknown
- D. Major clan boundary
- E. Highly provocative. Pay back billings certain.

TIALIPOO.

- A. (MALPIN TRAMUKAN) vs (KUNALIN TRAMUK)
- B. N/W of Tialipoo
- C. Unknown
- D. Major clan boundary
- E. Uncertain. Was settled by Land Titles Commission but still subject to dispute. See file at District Office.

KATALA.

Refer District Officer (Lands) for latest developments. Same comment applies to Tialipoo and Katala.

**LAI.**

- (1) A. (MALIPIN KERRIN) vs (KAMAUAN)  
 B. On Lai Divide  
 C. "TIOLOMALE"  
 D. Major clan boundary.  
 E. Not dangerous. Mostly koroka mato.
- (2) A. (IRAFU-KALA) vs (MALIPIN KAMAUAN)  
 B. On Lai/Ambo Divide  
 C. "SARAIKAMALE" and "LUGINAMOTI"  
 D. Major clan boundary  
 E. Not dangerous. Small area only involved.
- 3. A. (IRAFU-KALA) vs (MALIPIN KAMAUAN)  
 B. On Lai/Ambo Divide  
 C. "TAMRAS"  
 D. Major clan boundary.  
 E. Not dangerous.

**SIKIRO.**

- (1) A. (KAMUON-YOM) vs (TAKALEN KALOPRA SANTS)  
 B. 1 mile north of Sikiro Rest House  
 C. "TOMA PUGORAS" and "TOMA YAKUMUDA"  
 D. Major clan boundary.  
 E. Extremely dangerous. Causes constant trouble.
- (2) A. (MALIPIN KAMAUAN) vs (KUMAMIN TAMNIK)  
 B. South of Sikiro Rest House  
 C. Yarep Creek and Kaina Creek.  
 D. Major clan boundary  
 E. Serious dispute. Has been marked before by Land Titles Commission
- (3) A. (TAKALEN KALOPRA) vs (LEHN KALUK)  
 B. Aipanda in the Lai Valley  
 C. KUMAMIN Creek and Mount Lepuro  
 D. Major clan boundary  
 E. Serious dispute. Has been "settled" by Land Titles Commission but LEHN is dissatisfied.
- (4) A. (TAKALEN KALOPRA) vs (LEHN SAK)  
 B. Ambo/Lai Divide  
 C. "YOKUMUDA"  
 D. Major clan boundary.  
 E. Serious dispute. A Lyein Nona man has been killed over this land.

5. All of the Sikiro sub clan dispute their borders. A Statement made to me in private by Councillor Sam describing this chaotic situation is attached.

(2)

SAN'S STATEMENT

(part of Appendix IV.)

LAND DISPUTES, SIKIRO.

Background as described by Councillor San.

KUNALIN fought with TSAMP. Kunalin fled to the Anbum from Laiagam. There are 12 TSAMALIN clans. KUNALIN and TSAMP came from the Laiagam Station. This is their own ground. They were friends but a fight started over a dog's lead. Some Kunalin went to Kandeap. There are three Kunalin councillors there. Some went to KAN (Pongera). Some went to ASA and LAGUDAP on the Legaip. Some went to the Marumari. Councillor Waria at Tashiranes is Kunalin. KALA, TIDITAN, KIA, TANGAIP and TASHUK are all here at Sikiro. KIA has gone to MONGGAN. KUNALIN KUPIN in 1951 joined KANUKU at Monogun.

LYNEN TSAMALIN fought with PUNAN and AYTEL. AYTEL and PUNAN fled to Vale/Tarua. All that land from the YUEP to YAREP creeks was deserted. TSAMALIN's boundary was the Yohip, Yarep was the Maligin boundary. KUNALIN KUPIN and KIA were at Waluk and Kiagai (near Monogun). KUNALIN TANGAIP went to PORNA North of Sikero. KALA came to PIRAR. TIMBIN came to M-LUK. TASHUK went to KE and LAAGA. They had then occupied all of the AYTEL and PUNAN land.

KIA constantly stole from KALA. KALA fought and ran then off to join KANUKU. "KIAGAI" was then deserted. KUNALIN KUPIN occupied part of it. TANGAIP occupied part. Now KUPIN and TANGAIP dispute part of it. A few KUPIN people occupied this land with the permission of KUPIN and TANGAIP. Twice KUPIN and TANGAIP have fought seriously. KALA and TANGAIP are also bitter enemies.

TIMBIN and KALA have fought many times and many deaths have resulted. KUPIN and TANGAIP are still bitter enemies. TASHUK and TANGAIP also fight. All of the KUNALIN clans fight amongst each other. TASHUK has two factions - KOLYAK and PANGALIP. These factions also fight each other. Some KOLYAK have scattered to Pindal, near Shere Rest House with KALA and TASHUK.

The Europeans introduced Councils and courts and now there is great animosity between the clans.

KANUKU YOM killed 2 men from TSAMALIN KALOPEA (WANTS) and 1 from KUNALIN KALA. This was over "PORNA PONGERAS" and "PORNA TASHUKEDA" two gardens about 1 mile north of Sikiro Rest House on the left bank of the Anbum.

This dispute is liable to flare up again at any time. YOM is now building gardens. I would ordinarily have attacked them but I am waiting for O'Brien to sort it out.

South of Sikiro MALIPIN and KUNALIN TASHUK have a border dispute. In 1953 this dispute started. They fought over planks on the Yalap Creek bridge. Since then they have been in jail constantly. SCHUPP then came and put marks in. The Yarep Creek is the traditional boundary. It starts from KANUKU Ridge. Another creek KALPA starts at the same place and runs into the YANWOLIP. These form the boundary MALIPIN SHALUNAN and KUNALIN TASHUK and this is in serious dispute.

The basis of the constant friction between (KUNALIN TASHUK) and (KANUKU) is that five men from (KUNALIN TASHUK) and five from (KUNALIN KALA) have joined (KANUKU YOM) and expect to take part of (KUNALIN TASHUK)'s land over with them. These men are HURKIE, KAPAK, KIVIL, MASANIE, PUPUL and TASHUTAPAN from (KUNALIN TASHUK) and YONGAPES, KIPA, ARLO, SRAPAI, and KONDAN from (KALA). This list includes their male children. These men own land at the Sikero Rest House. They also have land at KALPA and they brought this land into the control of (KANUKU YOM). This was wrong. (YOM) is not a sub clan of KUNALIN. These men are causing most of the trouble in my area and they should be locked up.

MONOGAN.

1. All sub clan boundaries of the (TSKALIN KANUN) and (TSKALIN TIR) clans are said to be disputed at some point. None is considered dangerous at the present time.
- (2). A. (TSKALIN KANUN) vs (TSKALIN TIR)  
B. Left bank Ambun River at Monogan.  
C. "KONDA" "WELIYA" and "KURIM" creeks.  
D. Major clan boundary.  
E. Not dangerous.

LONDOL.

- (1) A. (LYEN TIA) vs (TSKALIN WAIMARA MALYE)  
B. Behind Lador Mission on Torua Divide  
C. Unknown  
D. Minor boundary  
E. Extremely dangerous. Last fight June 1972.
- (2) A. (TSKALIN WAIMARA MALYE) vs (LYEN TIA KUNAP)  
B. Upstream from Londol about 1 1/2 miles.  
C. "TINGALI"  
D. Major clan boundary.  
E. Extremely dangerous. Last fight 1970. (KUNAP) started to garden this area and (MALYE) burnt them out. (RUVANAP) is also involved.
- (3) A. (TSKALIN WAIMARA PUGUP) vs (TSKALIN KAMPWE ANU II)  
B. Ambun/Lai Divide near Aipanda.  
C. "LOROS" and "KURIDAMUS"  
D. Major clan boundary  
E. Not dangerous. Did not flare up until Land Titles Commission started.

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—196/20,000.—572.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
29 APR 1972	<u>KUALU</u>									
	KIA	64	54	81	78	0	0	9	0	286
	TAUGAIP	42	58	82	66	0	0	14	0	262
	TIMITI	62	62	84	112	0	0	26	0	346
	TAMBUK	49	40	51	62	0	0	15	0	217
	<u>POKALU</u>									
	<u>KALOPU</u>									
MAY	RAUO	32	24	26	26	1	2	5	3	119
	IRALE	32	24	20	24	0	0	7	0	106
	ASUHI	32	32	32	37	0	1	7	1	142
	LAUAP	68	45	40	44	0	0	16	0	213
	IRAPU	32	29	28	28	3	0	5	2	127
	TOTAL SIKIRO REST HOUSE									1618 *
15 MAY	<u>MALEI</u>									
	TSUKARANG	111	80	138	123	0	0	23	1	475
	TOTAL MAT A REST HOUSE									475 *
29 JUN 72	<u>POKALU</u>									
	LANE	37	35	41	51	0	0	11	0	185
	KALINIA	27	36	24	38	0	0	14	0	139
	TORUO	35	32	43	36	0	0	9	0	155
	KORE	33	37	45	52	1	0	18	0	186
	ANAP	49	40	32	45	0	0	15	0	181
	HALIFIN									
	HANTOM 11	13	18	22	20	0	0	17	0	78
	TOTAL KUNDU REST HOUSE									924 *