

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: KABWUM, 1964 - 1965

Original documents bound with reports
for: Pindiu, volume 2.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 2]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WA I.I.

PATROL REPORT OF: PINDIU, KABWUM, KALALO

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ... 4 [2] ... 1964/65 ... Number of Reports: 6

REPORT No: PINDIU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1-1964/65	1-11	S GIBSON (CPO)	Mindite area of the Hube Census Div		22/2/1965 - 25/2/65	
[2] 2-1964/65	1-8	S GIBSON	Besibong Village area (Hube C/Div)		27/2/1965 - 28/2/65	
[3] 3-1964/65	1-9	S GIBSON	Kotte Census Division - Pindiu Council area		10/3/65 - 12/3/65	
[4] 4-1964/65	1-18	B J Kelly (CPO)	Hube Census Division	1	22/3/1965 - 4/4/65	
[5] 7-1964/65	1-18	B J Kelly (CPO)	Dedua Census Division	1	4/5/65 - 14/5/65	
[6] 8-1964/65	1-8	B J Kelly	Hube Census Division - Kua River Valley	1	24/5/65 - 4/6/65	
[] [KABWUM]						
[] 1-1964/65	1-28	G A Heriot (PO)	Komba and Selepet (part) Census Division		14/7/64 - 2/9/64	
[] 2-1964/65	1-18	P Maynard (CPO)	Selepet (part) and Komba Census Division	1	5/10/1964 - 9/12/64	
[] Combined 1-2 of 1964/65	1-57	G A Heriot (CPO) & P Maynard (CPO)	Komba and Selepet Census Division	1	14/7/1964 - 9/12/64	
[] [KALALO]						
[] 1-1964/65	1-24	P Worsley (PO officer)	Kalalo and Eastern Sio Census Divisions	1	14/6/1964 - 6/12/64	
[]						
[]						
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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

PINDIU, KABWUM, KALALO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>PINDIU</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Mindik area of the Hube Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Basibong village area of Hube Census Div.
3 - 1964/1965	S. Gibson	Kotte Census Div- Pindiu Council Area only
4 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Hube Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Dedua Census Div.
8 - 1964/1965	B.J. Kelly	Hube Census Div. Luva River Valley
<u>KABWUM</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	G.A. Heriot	Komba and Selepet (part) Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	P. Maynard	Selepet(part) and Komba Census Div.
Combined 1 - 2 1964/1965	G.A Heriot & P. Maynard	Komba and Selepet Census Div.
<u>KALALO</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	P. Worsley	Kalalo & Eastern Sio Census Div.

DIRECTOR
NATIVE AFFAIRS
KONEDORU

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... MOROBE..... Report No..... KABWUM No. 1/64-65.....

Patrol Conducted by..... G.A. HERIOT PATROL OFFICER Gr. 1.....

Area Patrolled..... KOMBA and SELEPET (part) Census Divisions.....

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

Reg. No. 8220 Const. BRYI

Natives..... Reg. No. 9632 Const. ORBANGAWA

Reg. No. 9737 Const. AKAIYAKO

Duration—From 14./7./19.64 to 2./9./1964 (broken period)

Number of Days..... 42 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... February, 1964.....

Medical..... During 1964.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (a) Revision of Census, (b) Tax Collection, (c) Local Govt. Survey of the SELEPET Division, (d) Talk on Social, Political, and Economic Development to the people of both divisions, (e) Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3 / 11 / 1964

D. J. Galt
D/ District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-6-4

23rd November, 1964

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1964/65 - KABWUM

Receipt of the abovementioned report and covering comments are acknowledged with thanks.

If we take too timid an approach in relation to disputes being arbitrated at village level we will end up with even more lawyers arguing technical points than we have now - who is going to pay their wages?

The activity of the Agricultural Department in the Kabwum area is to be applauded.

The peoples chances of getting a primary school run by the Administration are nil.

Will Mr. Maynard be submitting report on a Local Government Council survey or not.

An informative report.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67 6. 4 (27)

Telegrams
Telephone 67-2-12
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
L A E ... Morobe District.
3rd November, 1964.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

KABWUM PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1964/65

The attached report submitted by Mr. G. Heriot, Patrol Officer with comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen, is forwarded for your information, please.

The general situation of the area appears to be quite good and progress in general, satisfactory. Interest in Local Government Councils continues and the present discussions undertaken during the patrol should stimulate further interest. Census figures have only been provided for the Komba Census Division.

Inclusion of Mula village in the Sio Census Division is recommended.

Extracts from the patrol report have been referred to the Departments of Health, Education and Forests.

The situation regarding the school at Indagen Village is only too well known and efforts are still being made to rectify this blunder. That promises were made to the people, and never carried out, is only too obvious, and yet if BWASA is to be believed, he is still receiving encouragement that a school will be established at INDAGEN in the near future.

The District Inspector has been requested to clarify the Department of Education's actual plans for the establishment of a school at INDAGEN in the future. Upon receipt of advice from the District Inspector, the Officer-in-Charge, Kabwum will be advised to inform WASA of the correct situation.

The survey of the Selepet Census Division for the establishment of a Local Government Council is not complete, however, it gives some indication of the general situation and will be useful to the officer conducting a full survey in the near future.

The ability of the people to pay tax is apparent from the present collection of £1,350 Personal Tax from those people present in the villages.

A presentable report giving a good coverage of the area.

[Signature]
D/District Commissioner

S.F.O
[Signature]

c.c. Mr. G. Heriot, Sub-District Office, WAU.
c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Sub-District Office, Finschhafen.

67-1-5
GS:IGS.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN.
NEW GUINEA.

21st October, 1964.

The District Officer,
LAE.

PATROL KABWUM NO.1 1964-65.
KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS.

I am forwarding a report on KABWUM Patrol No.1 of 1964-65 in triplicate. The patrol was conducted by Mr. G. Heriot, Patrol Officer. A claim for camping allowance and Village Population Register in the old form, is attached. No map accompanied the report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: I am not at all sure it is sound policy to encourage Village Officials to arbitrate in village disputes. There is a distinct possibility that, as has been found in Finschhafen Administration Area, they will "arbitrate" in such cases as rape and incest. Mr. Heriot's view that the introduction of local government will assist greatly the economic and social development of the Selepet people, could quite well be over-optimistic. The Local Government Council system has not in some cases, proved a panacea for social and economic ills.

The explanatory talks on general development in Papua and New Guinea could well be of some value to the people. Reassurance that the Australian Government will continue to assist them until no longer required, should have quietened any fears that the people held.

CENSUS: The recommendation to place the village of NULA in the SIO Division seems to me to be quite sensible.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: The Agricultural Officer seems to be extremely active in the KABWUM Area and the introduction of a better strain of pig, tilapia and golden carp, and poultry should improve the protein diet. Economic development is a slow process, and an economy based on the production of one crop is not the best, particularly where this is coffee, which is over-produced in other countries. It is to be hoped that some other crop can be found which will provide a permanent income, and not be subject to too large a price fluctuation.

HEALTH: Every patrol report from outstations in the Finschhafen Sub-District draws attention to the need for a medical patrol conducted by a European Officer of the Department of Health. While the Department of Public Health is known to be short-staffed it does seem to be, that if we are going to maintain adequate medical services for the native community, each of the Aid Posts in the Sub-District should be visited at least once per year, to give the Orderlies assistance and advice which is in many cases sadly needed. Perhaps this matter could be discussed with the Regional Medical Officer at Lae.

It would also be appreciated if you would draw the Regional Medical Officer's attention to the minor administrative problems set out in Appendix "C" of the report.

MISSIONS: The Lutheran Mission is the only one to operate in the

KABWUM area and it is interesting to note that a Mission station is to be established in the SELEPET. The Mission utilizes the KOTIS language rather than the true vernacular in the schools.

Few people have voiced their desire for an Administration school and it would be worth while discussing the proposal for at least one more school in the KABWUM area, with the District Inspector & Lac.

Appendix "B" to the report is quite pertinent to this request.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: No doubt Mr. Heriot is aware that the Director of Native Affairs is the only person who can dismiss a Luluai from office, and only the District Officer can suspend him. Recommendations to this effect will be forwarded on receipt at this office, from the Officer in Charge at KABWUM.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: I am glad to see that Mr. Heriot is paying some attention to the construction of vehicular roads, which is a very important aspect of development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: The possibility of the establishment of a Local Government Council in the SELEPET Census Division has been looked into. The report on this survey, which is incomplete, appears as Appendix "D" of the patrol report. I understand that the relieving officer, Mr. Peter Hayward will be submitting a complete report in the near future. His Half-Yearly Report indicates that public interest in the development of a Council is quite favourable.

COMMENTS - GENERAL: Mr. Heriot has conducted a useful patrol. The presentation of his report is good and the content is interesting and informative.

GORDON SMITH,
Assistant District Officer.

(24)

D I A R Y

Tuesday 14th July

Departed KAWUM for WAP at 0800 hrs., arriving 0900 hrs. Tax collected and census revised (hereafter expressed Tax/Census). No complaints. At night, a discussion with the people about Local Government - the people are keen to go ahead with the formation of the Selepet Local Government Council.

Other matters discussed included blister smut in corn, the change to decimal currency and the role of the Administration and of the people themselves in the development (social, political and economic) of Papua and New Guinea.

Wednesday 15th July

Departed WAP at 0800 hrs. arriving NIMBAKO at 0930 hrs. Tax/Census conducted and a housing inspection to follow up housing orders given by the previous P.O. Fresh orders given.

Local Govt. Survey and explanations as per last night.

Thursday 16th July

Departed NIMBAKO at 0730 hrs, arriving SAMBORI at 1030 hrs. Tax/Census. New rest house and police barracks have just been completed and they are quite good. The new village is well laid out with a large sports field at its centre which is now being cleared. All houses are of good standard and are spacious.

Friday 17th July

Departed SAMBORI at 0700 hrs, arriving at KUMBIP at 0915 hrs. Tax/Census conducted. One application for S.A.P. supported. No complaints.

Saturday 18th July

Departed KUMBIP at 0800 hrs, arriving TAUKNAVE at 1000 hrs. Conducted Tax/Census. Inspected village and issued housing instructions. Talks with people on various matters. One application for S.A.P. approved (supported for approval of District Officer). No other shotguns in this village.

An interesting aspect of the compilation of census statistics is the drop in the numbers of births. The people could suggest no reason why this is so. Only 5 births have been recorded by the last two patrols. Usually there are over 10 births yearly at least.

Sunday 19th July

Observed at TAUKNAVE.

Monday 20th July

Departed TAUKNAVE at 0830 hrs, arriving MELANDUM at 0900 hrs. Tax/Census conducted. Inspection of village and orders given. One application S.A.P. supported. No complaints. At night a lengthy discussion on various matters, mainly concerning the roles of the Administration, House of Assembly and trends in political and social development. Also determining whether or not the people want to establish Local Government. They are hesitant to speak, but I feel this is characteristic of these people. It is felt that when the time comes, they will be keen to go ahead with the establishment of the KOMBA Council.

Tuesday 21st July

Departed MELANDUM at 0815 Hrs, arriving

D I A R Y (cont.)

23

Tuesday 21st July

MANGAM at 0845 Hrs. Tax/Census carried out and village inspected. At night, similar talks as per previous paragraph. The peoples' reactions to these discussions were similar to those of MELANDUM village. No complaints.

Wednesday 22nd July

Wednesday 22nd July

To PULENG - Tax/Census conducted and village inspected. Talks with the people late in morning and afternoon. A new Aid Post inspected - iron roof and very well constructed. People from MANGAM, PULENG and SATPAGNA contributed approximately £100 towards its construction. A good effort.

Thursday 23rd July

Friday 24th July

To SATPAGNA - Tax/Census conducted and village inspected. A new site, most houses being in new condition including police barracks and rest house.

To LANGA - 2 hrs. Tax/Census carried out and village inspected. One house pulled down because of bad condition of roof and sickness of those within. A message arrived from Kabwum to say a Senior-Inspector of Police is arriving at Kabwum and he wants to see all members of the Kabwum detachment.

Saturday 25th July

To KABWUM - 4 1/2 hrs. Police inspector measured police for uniforms. Counting of cash - tax collected so far. Going through mail and attending to immediate needs.

Sunday 26th July

Observed.

Monday 27th July

Office duties.

Tuesday 28th July

Office duties.

Wednesday 29th July

Attending to a number of matters at the station. Pay of all station personnel.

Thursday 30th July

Departed KABWUM at 0830 hrs. for LANGA, arriving 1430 hrs in heavy rain.

Friday 31st July

Discussions with people of LANGA. To SAUNGNE and revised Census and collected Tax. Inspected village - quite good. Moved on to KOPA. No complaints.

Saturday 1st August

Tax/Census carried out and village inspected. Several complaints adjusted. Assembled people in school house at night together with a number of people from LANGA and SAUNGNE and discussed politics and economy. The people appeared very interested.

Sunday 2nd August

Observed at KOPA. Several carriers arrived from Kabwum with mail.

Monday 3rd August

To WARAN. Tax/Census conducted. Village inspected - quite good - orders given and entered in village book. No complaints.

Tuesday 4th August

To BINDAGEN - 15 minutes. Tax/Census conducted and village inspected - good. There are 158 people absent from the

D I A R Y (cont.)

(22)

Tuesday 4th August

village - workers and dependants and school children (mainly attending Govt. Schools at Kalalo and Kabwum).

Wednesday 5th August

Remained at INDAGEN. Gave a talk to combined WARAN/INDAGEN/MUSEP villages on political and economic developments and trends within Papua and New Guinea. The reaction to this talk was very encouraging. Questions lasted for at least 1 1/2 hours, and this was the first time that the people showed a spontaneous desire to clear up points on which they were uncertain. Questions were both to-the-point and intelligent.

Wednesday 12th August

A number of complaints and disputes were heard. Segeral entered in village book for information of subsequent patrols.

Thursday 13th August

Luluai BWASA is outstanding for this area. He is to be again recommended for the Loyal Service Medal. An interesting village.

Thursday 6th August

To MUSEP. Census revised and tax collected. Village inspected and orders given. A new rest house and police barracks.

Friday 7th August

To GATSENG/KOMBANG. Tax/Census of both villages. Villages in reasonable order. 35 male adults arrived from SAUNGNE and KOPA villages. There had been a fight over a number of coffee trees and a portion of ground which resulted in flying sticks and fists. Each fined 10/- in the Court of Native Affairs.

Saturday 15th August

Saturday 3th August

Departed 0800 hrs. for WANAM, arriving 0845 hrs - track quite good. Carriers to GERABN. Tax/Census of WANAM conducted. The condition of this village has improved, being re-sited. Walked 30 minutes to GERAUN. Tax/Census carried out and village inspected. There is also a new rest house here.

A matter concerning the Aid Post at LAMA will be discussed in Appendix "C" of this report.

A talk with an assembly of people from GATSENG, WANAM, KOMBANG and GERAUN villages at night on various aspects of social, political and economic development. Answered numerous questions.

Sunday 16th August

Sunday 9th August

Observed at GERAUN.

Monday 10th August

Departed GERAUN at 0800 hrs, arriving at LAMA (new village site) at 0830 hrs. Tax/Census conducted. No complaints. Village new and housing good. General administration matters attended to.

Tuesday 11th August

To UNUNU - 30 minutes. Thence proceeded to SIKAM (down for 30 minutes) after meeting people of UNUNU and a short talk with village officials from this area. Tax/Census of SIKAM and village inspection - good. Returned UNUNU - 45 minutes.

Tuesday 18th August

In afternoon a talk given to people from SIKAM/UMUN/UNUNU/KONGE/LAMA villages.

Wednesday 19th August

At night a discussion with people re their intention to purchase a motor saw. This

---4---

(7)

D I A R Y (cont.)

Tuesday 11th August

project is a futile one and appears to be supported by the Lutheran Mission at ULAP. The people here, it appears, collected about £260 from villages in this vicinity and have already presented this to the mission to order the equipment from MADANG. This matter will be further discussed in Appendix "E" of this patrol report.

Wednesday 12th August

To UMUN - Tax/Census conducted. Village inspected - good. Maintenance order given in Court of Native Affairs - No. 2 of 64/65. No other complaints. To SAPE. Attended sing-sing at night.

Thursday 13th August

To GUMUM - 1/2 hr, after Tax/Census and inspection of SAPE. Several matters investigated at length in the afternoon. One matter concerning village pigs settled. The other matter concerning an alleged adultery to be further investigated tomorrow at ILOKO village.

Friday 14th August

Tax/Census conducted and inspection of GUMUM. 50 minutes to ILOKO. A meeting of people from GUMUM/ILOKO/KIPARO/SANON concerning matters previously mentioned. Census commenced. A further investigation into the matter of alleged adultery which was mentioned above.

Saturday 15th August

Tax/Census completed at ILOKO - village inspected and orders recorded in village book. General matters attended to. One Court of Native Affairs. Sentenced M/A NIVINIVI to 4 months I.H.L. for failure to obtain medical treatment for his child resulting in bodily harm to child (death).

The names and details of tax payments of eight people taken. Each had been at employment for a number of years, had returned to village, had claimed to have paid tax at their place of employment, but have no tax receipts. Each stated that he had lost same. The matter will be taken up at the completion of this patrol.

Proceeded to SANON. Tax/Census carried out and village inspected. Proceeded to BAMUROFTO.

Sunday 16th August

Observed at BAMUROFTO.

Monday 17th August

To TIPSIT with all gear. Proceeded to DENGANDO and conducted Tax/Census. Several minor complaints and village inspected.

Returned to TIPSIT. Assembled a large number of people from DENGANDO/TIPSIT/BAMUROFTO and discussed the establishment of the SELEPET Local Govt. Council with them. A Local Govt. Council Survey Report will accompany the patrol report of this patrol. Also discussed social, political and economic development.

Tuesday 18th August

Tax/Census conducted and inspection of TIPSIT. Moved to UPAT - 35 minutes.

Wednesday 19th August

Tax/Census conducted and inspection of UPAT. 15 minutes to GILANG. Conducted Tax/Census here. Arbitrated in two small

D I A R Y (cont.)

Wednesday 19th August

disputes and discussed Council Establishment with these people.

Thursday 20th August

Inspection of GILANG - orders given and entered in village book. To ERENDENGAN - 15 minutes - Tax/Census conducted. One complaint heard, of man marrying his eldest daughter - there is a birth to this marriage. The man has been convicted twice on this offence. He is to accompany the patrol to KABWUM and await court proceedings.

Talks on various matters including Local Government Councils with people from UPAT/GILANG/ERENDENGAN/WEKAE villages.

Friday 21st August

To WEKAE - 50 minutes. Tax/Census conducted. No complaints.

Saturday 22nd August

To INDUM - Tax/Census conducted and village inspected - this is certainly the largest village of this Kabwum area.

Sunday 23rd August

Observed at INDUM.

Monday 24th August

Sorted work at INDUM and proceeded KABWUM - 35 minutes.

Tuesday 25th August

To KONINDO - 45 minutes. Conducted Tax/Census - inspected village and discussed the establishment of the Selepet Council with the people. Returned to KABWUM.

Wednesday 26th August

To KABWUM village. Conducted Tax/Census of both KABWUM and SORONG villages. Returned to KABWUM.

Thursday 27th August

To SELEPET village. Conducted Tax/Census. Inspected village. Returned to KABWUM and sorted and counted tax money which was collected during the patrol (approx. £1400).

Wednesday 2nd September

A meeting of about 800 people from the villages of KABWUM/SORONG/SELEPET/INDUM/ and KONINDO. The meeting lasted about 4 hrs. during which time general area development matters were discussed including Local Govt.

The outcome of this meeting left the impression of the peoples' immediate desire to go ahead with the formation of the Selepet Council.

End of Patrol

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-1

Patrol Post,
KABWUM,
Finschhafen Sub-District,
Morobe District.

12th September, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN.

PATROL REPORT KABWUM No.1/64-65

Patrol Conducted by: G.A. Heriot Patrol Officer Gr.1.


Area Patrolled: KOMBA and SELEPET (part) Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by: Members R.P.&N.G.C.
8220 Const. BRYI
9632 Const. ORBANGAWA
9737 Const. AKAIYAKO

Number of Days: 42 days.

Objects of Patrol:

- (a) Revision of Census
- (b) Tax Collection
- (c) Local Govt. Survey of the Selepet Division
- (d) Talk on Social, Political and Economic Development to the people of both divisions
- (e) Routine Administration.


(G.A. Heriot)
Patrol Officer.

18

INTRODUCTION.

After a slight delay at Kabwum waiting for a delayed mail plane with necessary literature for a Local Government Survey of the Selepet Census Division, the patrol set out on Tuesday 14th July, 1964. The patrol lasted for 42 days and it is felt, satisfactorily covered all of its objectives.

The patrol route covered is an extremely convenient one in covering the KOMBA Division and a majority of the SELEPET villages. The remainder of the SELEPET villages can be contacted as part of the annual patrol into the TIMBE Division. One travels east of KABWUM through several small villages of the SELEPET, thence crosses the KWAMA river and comes to KUMBIP village which borders the KOMBA Division. The patrol covers villages of the PULENG and ANDAR river valleys (tributaries of the KWAMA) and eventually crosses the KWAMA again just before reaching ILAKA village. The route thence continues to BAMUROFTS village and after leaving this village, one re-enters the SELEPET Division and moves through various villages and thence back to the Patrol Post at KABWUM.

The patrol is an interesting one. The people are very friendly and the walking is easy. The various aspects of the patrol are outlined under their respective headings below.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation is good. The people showed an enthusiastic reaction to the patrol's presence in all villages. Most complaints were of a minor nature and were settled out of court. Village officials were further encouraged to arbitrate in minor village matters. This, obviously, is the case in many respects as the number of minor complaints brought before the patrol was small. It is felt, however, that those holding the greatest authority in the villages are not necessarily "hat men". In fact it is generally found that the Luluai and Tul-tul have very little influence over their people at all. An obvious exception to this is the Luluai at INOAGEN. The matter of village officials shall be discussed later under the heading of "Villages and Village Officials". The introduction of Local Government in these divisions will give the people a much better system of authority especially with the increasing statutory powers of Local Government Councils.

The people are, unfortunately, relatively lazy. They have little of the "go ahead" and drive which is experienced in many areas of Papua and New Guinea. Evidence of a changing attitude is apparent at this stage of their development, however, and it is now that the people require greater supervision and encouragement to give this change a greater impetus. The introduction of Local Government Councils will surely assist in this respect.

To date, most development has taken place in the economic field, which is quite understandable. This has been based on the planting of coffee as an economic crop, other avenues for such development being extremely limited. The advent of Local Government will give to these people a means by which they can develop both socially and politically as well as offering to them an institution through which they can further their economic advancement. A Local Government Survey of those villages of the SELEPET Division which were visited by the patrol is attached as Appendix "D" to this report. Generally it is felt that the people really want Local Government and that they are ready for it, but most have little knowledge of just what it is all about. Some people of the KOMBA Division are prepared to wait and see just what comes of the SELEPET Council before they wish to go ahead with theirs, whereas the majority wish to go ahead as soon as they can.

An explanation of the general development in Papua and New Guinea from the "early days" to the present time was given to groups of villages throughout the two divisions. Achievements

by the Australian Administration were outlined and the changing trends of development were explained, emphasising the rapid political changes in recent years and the likely political future of Papua and New Guinea. Generally these talks lasted for two or three hours. Great emphasis was given to explaining the need for self help in their development and to avoiding the tendency of placing too much dependance on the Australian officers in Papua and New Guinea for help. Their backwardness in relation to other areas was explained and the need to quickly overcome this position was emphasised.

All along, however, the people were reminded of the Australian pledge to help them until the Australian services are no longer required by them. Their reaction was a little depressing in some cases where they felt they would "fall down" if Australian officers left them. In these cases they were strongly assured that they were quite capable of looking after themselves, or at least they would be by the time Papua and New Guinea chose to obtain its independence. Of course, it was explained, this would all depend on their own attitude and present efforts in preparing themselves for their future.

TAX AND CENSUS

Head tax of £1 was collected throughout the two divisions for the year 1964 and in several villages of the SELEPET Division, for the year 1963 also. A total of over £1350 was collected in all.

Generally there was no difficulty in collecting taxes. The patrol tended to be a little more demanding perhaps than in the past of people suffering from minor ailments for which they had previously been exempt from paying tax.

It had been suggested by two previous patrols that the village of MULA (in the bottom of the KOMBA) join the SIO Census Division. It is understood that last year the Patrol Officer at KALALO conducted the Tax/Census of this village and forwarded the figures to KABWUM for inclusion in the KOMBA Division totals. The people have indicated their desire to join the SIO Division and this year their numbers have not been included in the KOMBA total. Tax/Census sheets for this village shall be forwarded to the OIC KALALO for inclusion in the SIO Tax/Census register if the District Officer gives his approval to the move.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The people of this area are basically subsistence agriculturalists. They depend almost entirely on what they grow in their gardens for their existence. Their staple crops are taro, sweet potato, yams, bananas, cabbages and sugar cane whilst a large number of introduced European vegetables have been introduced and are consumed on a minor scale.

Pigs are plentiful in all villages. As usual, they are the centre of many village disputes concerning pig killings and damaged gardens. Many villages have fenced off areas set aside for their pigs. Other villages were encouraged to do likewise, and should be in future also, especially with the growing importance of coffee to these people and the likelihood of damage to these gardens by pigs. Moves are being made by D.A.S.F. to introduce better strains of pigs into this area. This move is very popular with the people and there should be a great demand in future for these animals.

There are about 16 head of cattle in the area. Generally these are in very good condition. Apart from the prestige of owning them, they are a valuable source of protein to the people.

The Department of Agriculture is also active in introducing fish into the area. Limited numbers of telapia have already been distributed to a number of villages and KABWUM is now waiting on supplies of golden carp. Eventually, these could become a valuable item in the diet of the people. They are very interested and most villages have already constructed special ponds for these fish.

The demand for poultry is also great and there is at present a long waiting list for chickens which the Department of Agriculture distributes from LAE when they are at the age of about 6 weeks.

HEALTH

There are at present 12 Administration Aid Post Orderlies working in the area covered by this patrol. They are at present being supplied from KABWUM Patrol Post where a recent Aid Post was constructed and staffed by Mrs. Heriot (P/T Med. Asst.) and A.P.O. Arara. This move was very popular with all A.P.Os. for previously they had to walk to KALALO for supplies.

The A.P.Os do a good job generally and their presence is very popular with the people. Of course, their knowledge is restricted to generally minor diagnoses and treatments although several of the men, for example Memejiong of TIPSIT, and Guria of KABWUM village show a little more initiative in this respect. Health is generally good throughout the entire area but there is a need for another medical patrol. It can be appreciated that the Department of Public Health is short staffed in this region, but it is also to be noted that the last medical patrol was in 1961.

Recommendations for the transfer of A.P.O. Zeniong of ILAKA appear in Appendix "C" to this report.

MISSION ACTIVITIES

The Lutheran Mission based at ULAP near KALALO which has had a tremendous hold over this area for a great number of years has now voiced its intention to start, in the very near future, the construction of a mission station in the SELEPET. It has indicated its desire to lease an area of about 20 acres adjoining the northern boundary of the station land. It cannot be ascertained, but it is doubtful whether a formal application has been submitted. Rev. Wagner states that the matter was placed in the hands of Dr. Kuder in LAE. The intention of the new station is, according to Rev. Wagner, to man it with a European Missionary for about 4 or five years and then hand it over to the indigenes.

The influence of the mission in this area continues to be strong, however, it could be that it is slowly losing part of its support. Being in the area almost 40 years, it is understandable that its influence should be great. The administration influence appears now to be consolidating after the opening of KABWUM Station in 1961. Economic development is ever-so-much more important to the people now and they are beginning to value their money. Permanent type churches continue to be constructed however.

People are now seeing the importance of schools for their children. A number complain bitterly that their children learn only the local mission language "KOTE" and not English which they can see is necessary if the people of Papua and New Guinea are to develop any form of nationalistic feeling. It must also be remembered though that in the entire area administered by KABWUM (KOMBA, SELEPET, TIMBE) the administration has to date provided only one school for the education of the children, although about sixty attend the school at KALALO. This school, at KABWUM Station, has only just been allocated two more teachers to give it a total of three. Considering this and the fact that the Lutheran Mission has had schools operating in most villages for at least over 20 years, why shouldn't the mission have more influence than the administration in a number of ways. Mr. White (A.D.O. Finschhafen) wrote in the village book of LANGA, "For too many years the boot has been on the one foot", when considering the education of this area. This is very true.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Housing throughout this area is of a similar standard and is quite reasonable. In a great number of the villages, materials have to be carried a great distance and this is a matter to

(B)

consider when issuing housing orders. The people were encouraged to use their own discretion in determining when their houses were due for repair. Few orders were given in most villages and generally it was found that previous orders had been carried out.

Village officials lack influence, but it is not at all suggested that the system of village officials is not a good one. Most do their job and many do it well, but they lack the authority to make their position really mean something in the peoples' political system. The Local Government system, with its statutory powers, should mean more to these people and thus be more effective. The Luluai at WANAM was relieved of his position. He put himself in an unfavourable position in the eyes of his people and was considered by the patrol to be unfit to carry out his duties satisfactorily.

Luluai BWASA of INDAGEN is an outstanding official. He is a persistent advocate for economic and social development and spares himself little pain in his efforts to uplift the people of the KOMBA. He was recommended by Mr. A.D.O. White for the Loyal Service Medal. This recommendation was subsequently supported by Mr. P. Broadhurst and Mr. R. Barclay and is again supported by myself.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Easy walking is offered by improved walking tracks throughout these two divisions. The people have shown a desire, for some time, to construct a vehicular road between KABWUM Station and INDAGEN village in the KOMBA. This desire is still very apparent, but the people need equipment such as picks and spades. About 100 spades and 50 picks were issued to people of KABWUM, SORONG and INDUM villages for road building purposes, but to date, in about 2 years, they have managed to construct only approximately 3 miles over a relatively easy stretch and it is apparent they are using the implements for gardening purposes. This equipment has been re-called and will be issued to villages in the KOMBA, starting at INDAGEN, for their use at road building.

The proposed route for this road was covered during the period of the patrol. Whilst it is considered quite possible to construct a reasonably good road through the area the crossing of the KWAMA river between ILAKA and GUMUM might and almost certainly would present a major obstacle. The river is too wide to bridge with ease and its bed consists of large boulders which would make fording it difficult. A proper survey of the river near to here and a consideration of the problems involved should result in a satisfactory solution. This should be done soon.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The problem of transport limits the sale of fresh vegetables almost entirely to the Patrol Post at KABWUM. Here limited amounts of fresh vegetables and firewood are purchased for consumption by station personnel. An abundance of oranges and European type vegetables could be grown for market, but local demand is negligible and the cost and difficulty in arranging foreign markets would make the venture unrealistic.

The primary source of income now is derived from outside employment and from the sale of coffee. The latter is of extreme importance now and in a few years, unless another cash crop is introduced, the economy of the area will rely almost entirely on the marketing of coffee. It is indeed hoped, in the interests of these people and other areas relying on coffee, that a market can be found in the future for all Territory coffee. The next 2 or 3 years appears to be reasonably sound, but beyond this one can only hope.

One cannot over-praise the contribution of Mr. L. Tilley, Agricultural Officer at KABWUM for the past 2 years, for his enthusiastic approach to the economic development of the area. His continuous patrolling was of great benefit to these people and unless his policy is continued by subsequent officers, the economic development of the area could quite possibly suffer greatly.

(14)

It has been stated earlier that it is now that these people need constant encouragement and supervision for it is now that they are beginning to emerge from their position of darkness. Mr. Tilley is soon to proceed on leave and as yet no permanent officer has been appointed to permanently staff KABWUM as a replacement. Something should be done to alleviate this position as soon as possible.

As mentioned in the section of the report on the needs of the "Mission Activities", the Department of Education has done little towards the development of the school. Students can attend the Kabale school or... This is also true for the school at... This school are almost entirely neglected in villages because of lack of sleeping...
G.A. Heriot
G.A. Heriot
Patrol Officer.

This is not an attack on the Department's policy for all problems facing it throughout the Territory are numerous and the limitations can be appreciated.

The following matter was brought to the attention of the patrol in the Kabale at... Apparently in 1961 the District Education Officer, Mr. Sedwasa, promised to start a native language school. The people enthusiastically built classrooms and accommodation for the teacher and his family. This promise never was fulfilled and a great deal of time was lost to the administration. In the eyes of these people, Sedwasa's matter are contained in the District Officer's report of 2-2-62 and November, 1962 to the Director of Native Affairs.

Could the officer-in-charge at KABWUM please be informed as to what has been planned for the development of this school. The school is in the... and... The school was started at this time... it is a... saying first of all that... the District Education Officer has advised in a... could not be... development programme for the year 1964/65.

It is... could they... be cleared up... possibly be a... standing.

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Appendix "B"

PATROL REPORT KABWUM 1 of 1964/65

EDUCATION

As mentioned in the section of the patrol report under the heading "Mission Activities", the Department of Education has done little towards the development of this area. The number of students who can attend the Kalalo school are extremely limited. This is also true for the school at Kabwum and those attending this school are almost entirely restricted to children from local villages because of lack of sleeping accommodation.

This is not an attack on the Department's policy for the problems facing it throughout the Territory are realised and its limitations can be appreciated.

The following matter was brought to the attention of the patrol in the KOMBA at INDAGEN by Luluai Bwasa. Apparently in 1961, the District Education Officer, Mr. Cochrane, promised to post a native teacher to INDAGEN. The people enthusiastically built classrooms and accommodation for the teacher and his pupils. This promise never eventuated and a great deal of face was lost by the Administration in the eyes of these people. Comments on the matter are contained in the District Officer's memo 67-2-2 of 20th November, 1961 to the Director of Native Affairs.

Could the Officer-in-Charge at KABWUM please be informed as to what has been planned for the development of this school. Also other schools in the KOMBA, SELEPET and TIMBE Divisions. The people of INDAGEN, although very upset about this matter, have not given up hope. Bwasa informed me that he personally went to see the District Education Officer in LAE this year and he asked if people from INDAGEN would be ready about Christmas this year to carry in materials from WASU. This raised their hopes yet again. Did this imply that the school was to be started at this time? Was it a move to rekindle a dying fire or was it that Bwasa misunderstood what he heard or misinformed the writer as to the truth of the situation. The District Education Officer has advised in a recent conversation ~~that~~ with myself that INDAGEN could not be included in his department's developmental programme for the year 1964/65.

To prevent further embarrassment, could this matter be cleared up please. It could quite possibly be a general misunderstanding.

(12)

Appendix " C "

PATROL REPORT KABWUM 1 of 1964/65

HEALTH - AID POSTS and A.P.Os.

A general statement on Health matters of the area is included in the body of this patrol report. The following recommendations are forwarded for the consideration of the Regional Medical Officer. They concern minor administrative problems of this area.

1). The Aid Post at LAMA serves the villages of GATSENG (almost 1 hours walk from LAMA), WANAM (over 1 hours walk) and GERAUN (30 minutes walk away) on one side having a total population of 471 and serves only part of the population of KONGE (345) on the other (35 minutes walk away). The remainder of the KONGE people receive their medical attention from the mission orderly at UNUNU. Previously the village was centrally situated but recently it was re-sited and the aid post was also re-sited.

The people of GERAUN, GATSENG and WANAM have requested for the aid post to be moved to GERAUN which is much more centrally situated to the population. This move is recommended.

2). The Mission A.P.O. at UNUNU obtains his medical supplies from ETEP near KALALO. This is a days walk from KABWUM. It is recommended that this A.P.O. obtain his medicines from the Aid Post at KABWUM. The mission is in favour of this move.

3). The A.P.O. at ILAKA, ZENIONG/IVON appears to be involved in a good amount of trouble in his village. Complaints of adultery were heard, but not proven. He agreed that it might be a good move to transfer him to another area. This move is recommended.

The A.P.O. at SAMBORI, YOTO/GARI is perhaps the least effective of the A.P.Os in this area. It might be a good idea to again move him and perhaps he could switch positions with ZENIONG.

(11)

APPENDIX "D"

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY

SELEPET

The following report is based on a survey carried out in accordance with Chapter 17 of Volume 1 of the Departmental Standing Instructions. It is to be noted that only 13 villages of the Selepet were covered by this patrol. The survey, as approved by the District Officer, is to be completed soon and the report, together with the relative attachments, will be forwarded as a to Appendix "D" of Kabwum Patrol, Report No.1 of 1964/65.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The area is a relatively broken one. Villages of the Selepet near Kalalo Patrol Post are located at a little over 2000 feet whereas at the south-west there are villages at almost 6000 feet. There are three natural pockets of population within the Selepet. One along the range which borders the Kwama river to its south and west, between Dengando and Wekae. Another above and below Kabwum station in the Pumane river valley and the other on the coastal side of the main range between Kabwum and Kalalo.

(b) On an average, rain has been recorded on about 23 days in each month at Kabwum station. Generally at about 11:30 a.m. the sun is blotted out by a low cloud formation which is either blown up the valley from the coast or descends from above. This phenomenon occurs about eighty percent of the year. Up until 11:00 a.m. the days are generally quite sunny.

From observations taken since July, 1961, there is strong evidence to indicate a definite dry period between and including the months of June and August. The rainfall distribution for the rest of the year appears to be fairly even.

Rainfall totals recorded to date are as follows :

1961 - July to December (44.19 ins)

1962 - Complete 87.31 ")

1963 - Complete 53.38 "

1964 - January to August (62.74 ")

(b) Kabwum is located about 24 miles from the coast (Wasu) and about 18 miles from Kalalo Patrol Post. The direct walk from Kabwum to Kalalo takes about 7 hours. It takes about 30 minutes of flying time to do the round flight Kabwum-Wasu-Kabwum.

Kabwum is situated to the north of Lae across the Salawaket Ranges. A direct flight from Lae, the District Headqu'rs, to Kabwum by light aircraft (Cessna) takes about 40 minutes whilst the coastal flight takes about 60 minutes.

The Selepet Division lies within the Rai Coast Open Electorate. The Returning Officer is located at Saidor, on the coast in the Madang District. Transport communications between Kabwum and Saidor are poor. The MV Simbang periodically calls at Wasu before proceeding to Saidor and thence Madang.

(c) The Administration Patrol Post at Kabwum controls the Selepet Division. Here are stationed a Patrol Officer and an Agricultural Officer with the likelihood of a European teacher in the near future. The Agricultural Officer and his staff are very active in the promotion of economic development. Apart from DNA, other departments have shown little activity in the area to date.

At present there is no apparent cargo cult activity in the area. Several years ago there were minor outbreaks however no reports have been received since. The soil is fertile for such activity however, and the Rev. F. Wagner of the Lutheran Mission Station at Ulap (near Kalalo) recently gave an extensive paper on the subject to a mission conference at Wau. He emphasised, however, that such feeling is not as intensive inland as is found along the coast from Sio to Madang.

The patrol post at Kabwum was established in 1961. Prior to this, the people of this entire area were subject to an annual patrol by officers from Finschhafen or Wasu.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) To be forwarded at the completion of the survey.

(b) All villages are linked by good walking tracks. Proposals for a vehicular road from Kabwum to the coast are presently being considered. A vehicular road from Kabwum to Indagen in the Komba division will serve most other villages of the Selepet when completed. To date, approximately 3 miles of this road has almost been completed, but the progress is slow.

(c) The outward flow of labour is increasing considerably. Population statistics over the past 3 years show the number of absentees absent at work as:

1962	-	429 persons
1963	-	555 persons
1964	-	590 persons (census incomplete).

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) and (b). To be reported on at the completion of the survey.

(c) There are two languages spoken. From Dengando/Tipsit to Erendengan, the people speak the language SIKAM, commonly referred to as KOMBA. From Indum to Kalalo Patrol Post the people all speak the SELEPET language. Wekae, which lies between both language groups, is broken linguistically and both KOMBA and SELEPET languages are spoken.

(d) Many kinsmen of the Selepet people are found scattered throughout the adjacent Komba and Timbe Divisions. Relations between these groups are good.

(e) The degree of cohesion between the people of the Selepet surveyed to date is good. The remainder of the people form another physical group and their degree of cohesion with the people of the Selepet proper must be handicapped if only for the reason that they are somewhat isolated from Kabwum, many of their dealings are with Kalalo. This, however, is only because of convenience as several

of the villages are within an hours walk of Kalsio yet they are controlled administratively from Kabwum.

D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) The only outstanding local personality is Mr. Stoi Umut, Member of the House of Assembly. He is a well known and very influential entrepreneur. He originally came from the Timbe Division and settled at Dengando village in the Selepet. He was a domestic to Mr. T. White, A.D.O., for a number of years during his early life and it is apparent that Mr. White had a good deal of influence in what was to guide his future. He worked in Madang as a driver for a while and later near Rabaul he invested in a small plantation. He has been a director of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society for a number of years and has at present trade stores in about 14 villages throughout the Komba, Selepet and Timbe Divisions.

His recent outright win in the Rai Coast Open Electorate has really consolidated his position of esteem amongst his people.

(b) Further details will be supplied later on other leaders.

(c) There are signs of the traditional pattern of leadership changing, but this is not to any great degree. In some cases, younger more educated and travelled men are standing out in their villages, but the present degree of their influence is not known. It is apparent though that traditional leadership is still very strong.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Inheritance is patrilineal, land rights being passed on from father to children, both male and female. Upon marriage, the female children lose rights to their father's land and assume rights to the land belonging to their husband.

(b) There are no native Leases in this division and the people have no knowledge of tenure conversion.

(c) This section will be covered in the supplement to this report.

F. LITERACY.

(a) Attached to supplement to this report.

(b) All people of this division are capable of speaking in the vernacular. It is estimated that about 35% of the population (includes women and children) have a working knowledge of Pidgin English. KOTE (the local Mission language) is spoken widely and taught in mission schools.

There are only four known people from the Selepet who have a reasonable working knowledge of English - two teachers and two still receiving education (one in Queensland from Tipait and the other in Lae at Bugandi High from Wap).

Approximately between 5 and 8 per-cent of the population is capable of reading and writing in at least the vernacular and KOTE.

(c) and (d) MANGSIMU-SUVI of Wap is at present attending the

4. (9)

Bugandi High School and is doing Standard 9. Another from Tipsis is at present doing his Intermediate in Queensland. Others with a standard 9 education and working in the Selepet Division are Batta-Yamai, Koudolop village and employed by the Department of Education and also Finga of Sanon village in the Komba (FMDS storeman).

(e) To date, little noticeable interest has been shown by the local people in newspapers. This is mainly due, it is felt, to the difficulty in obtaining them.

One radio receiver is owned by Mr. Stoi Umat, M.H.A., of Dengando. No great interest is shown in this.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) The general standard of housing is quite good and is up to the general standard of living of people who live under similar conditions of environment but in other parts of the Territory. The availability and type of building materials directly influences the standard of village housing. Sanitation is satisfactory.

A great percentage of the people wear introduced clothing in preference to their traditional dress. The general standard of clothing is fair.

European artifacts in the form of housebuilding, gardening and cooking implements are used on a relatively large scale. Little evidence of the use of traditional implements can be seen.

(b) The staple diet consists mainly of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, cabbage and sugar cane. Introduced foodcrops included in their diet are cabbages, European type potatoes, beans, oranges, pumpkins and tomatoes. These, however, form a small part of their diet at present.

Most villages have a small trade-store. These stores are poorly stocked and the turnover is not great. It is estimated that the average family would not consume more than 4 to 5 tins of canned foodstuffs annually.

(c) The only Community Centre in the area is the Kabwum Sports Club which has recently been formed. It has, as members, a large number of people from the Selepet Division. A sports committee organises inter-village football matches for nearby villages. Most villages have an area of ground set aside for sporting purposes, mainly soccer.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) The only mission which exists in this area is the German Lutheran Mission which is based at Ulap near Kalalo. Its influence is very strong in all villages of the division.

(b) To be commented upon after visiting the mission station at Ulap.

(c) The mission has been very influential in the area for about 40 years. Each individual devotes a good deal of time in serving the mission. It is only now that great emphasis is being

placed on economic development and the people are seeing that there are more important things than mere religion. Further comments are given in patrol report Kabwum I of 1964/65 under the heading "Mission Activities".

I. NON-INDIGENES.

Not applicable.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS. There are no vehicles at present in the area. The people are at present constructing a road through the Selepet from Kabwum to Tisipit which will eventually go through the Komba to Indagan. To date progress has been very slow and the people have managed only to partially complete about three miles of it to a little past Indum village.

There is also a thought of constructing a road between Kabwum and Kalalo. The mission is very interested in this project as a better means of communication between Kabwum and Ulap for when they eventually construct a mission station near Kabwum and post a white missionary to here.

If a road is eventually opened to the coast, it is anticipated that it would be open to tractor and trailer and four wheel drive vehicles only. It is to be noted that the expense in exporting produce to the coast by road will be high, when considering the cost of maintaining the road and vehicles.

The great need for such a road is due to the reliance on the Kabwum airstrip for airfreighting all produce out, and the sub-standard nature, of this strip. An alternative means of transport is desirable and this matter will become much more evident with increasing production in cash cropping.

(b) SEA. The nearest anchorage is at Wasu on the coast and about 24 miles from Kabwum.

(c) AIR. There is an airfield at Kabwum Patrol Post. This is open to light aircraft operations and also to Otter aircraft on a pre-operational weather report basis. Crowley Airways operate a regular fortnightly freezer and mail charter. Other charters are organised by The Administration, F.M.D.S. and Namasu and the planes occasionally come to Kabwum chartered on a fa basis.

It is hoped to have the airstrip open to Aztec operations in the near future.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SCHOOLS.

Local artisans are not plentiful. Almost all absentee workers are unskilled. Several carpenter assistants were noted so far in the Selepet, but their skills are unknown. Several good carpenters are located in the nearby Komba and Timbe divisions however.

The availability of clerical skills is also poor. NANGJIMU-SUVI and others as mentioned in section F (6) are the

only persons available locally with sufficient qualifications.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

As noted earlier in this report, the people of this division have only been under constant Administration influence since opening the Kabwum Patrol Post in 1961. Up until this time the mission's influence over these people was tremendous. It is still so, although the mission itself will admit at this stage that it is partially losing support. This loss of support is not necessarily spiritual but is because the people are placing much more importance on their general development. It is for this reason that it is believed that they are now going through a very important stage in development.

Village leadership is basically traditional. To date native mission workers in the different villages have had a great amount of say in village life also. It is anticipated that little time will elapse before younger and more educated men will emerge.

During this stage in their development, the people place a tremendous amount of reliance on the Administration for assistance. The peoples' attitude towards non-natives is also very good.

There is no Local Government Council operating in the area. There is no evidence to suggest that the society is even partially fragmented.

The area has had no representation in the past at any major function of administration. It is only now that they have, from amongst them, a representative in the House of Assembly. The people are today noticeably unaware of their present form of government. It was for this reason that much emphasis was placed on political education during this patrol.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The only economic tree in the area is coffee. The most recent coffee census statistics for the Selepet division were obtained from the District Agricultural Officer, Lae. They do not however give a breakup village by village. The statistics are as follows:-

Mature trees	85,000
Immature trees	52,500
<u>Total trees</u>	<u>137,500</u>

(b) The total annual production for the above mature trees was given at 12 tons. This coffee was valued at £1680.

(c) The District Agricultural Officer advised that if the above coffee was fully exploited and if proper agricultural techniques were used during processing it should yield 24 tons of parchment valued at £3670.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the true sense of the word. Small amounts of vegetables are purchased at Kabwum station, but this is the peoples' only outlet for such ventures.

(e) The scope for employment is extremely limited within this area.

Apart from about 6 labourers working at Kabwum Patrol Post there are 40 airfield workers earning £1 per week each. These airfield labourers are alternately called for from each of the three divisions for periods of up to about twelve months. This means that every third year, the people of the Selepet can anticipate an earning of about £2,100, or on an average, £700 annually. Labourers would earn a further £120 annually.

Other earnings of the people of the Selepet would be:-

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ANNUAL INCOME</u>
1) Repairs to station housing and job contracts.	£100
2) Carrying for patrols.	£40
3) Sale of fresh foods.	£400
4) Other employees working inside the Selepet and from this division.	£800
5) Of about 500 male adult absentee workers, assuming that 400 are earning an annual income of £27-10-0 each per year.	£11,000
6) Sale of coffee.	£1,680
<u>Total cash earnings</u>	<u>£14,620</u>

(f) The major peoples' co-operative functioning in the area is F.M.D.S. It has a store at Kabwum. The peoples' support for this society is quite strong and they have indicated a desire to further strengthen their society. Namasu are also strongly supported with stores at Kabwum and Kalalo.

(g) There is only one outstanding entrepreneur. He is Mr. Stoi Umot, M.H.A., who has approximately 14 trade stores throughout the three divisions. He employs local labour in the running of these stores.

Most other trade stores are run on a family basis.

(h) There is a Commonwealth Savings Bank agency at Kabwum. Considering the number of bank accounts held by people of this area, and the total amount of money held in these accounts, a very unreliable figure would be given if only the accounts at present held in the villages were included. Obviously a great number of accounts are held by absentees which were opened at other branches. The manager of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at Lae advises that it would be a tremendous task to give complete information under this section.

(i) The present tax rate for the Selepet is £1. Generally, there has been no apparent difficulty in meeting Tax obligations.

(j) Considering all adult males (including absentees) but excluding women and children as earning units, the average per capita income for these would be approx. £6-14-0.

(k) Marketing facilities are at present not good. It is obviously too expensive to freight produce direct to Lae. Thus it has to be transported to the coast by air charter and thence to Lae by ship. There is a great need for alternative means of transporting produce to the coast, viz. by road.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) At present the average holding of coffee trees per person (taking into consideration the total population of the Selepet division) is below 20. Considering male adults only the figure increases to approximately 60 trees per person.

It is the aim of the Agriculture Department to increase coffee holdings to give an average holding of at least 300 trees per person. This would increase the acreage from approximately 340 acres to somewhere in the vicinity of 1,700 acres.

(b) Transport difficulties and the absence of any appreciable local market for garden produce severely limits market gardening enterprises. It is therefore felt that any increases in this field are unlikely.

(c) There is no foreseeable likelihood of increasing wage earnings within the Selepet division or even within the sub-district. It is felt that future increases in absentee workers must be controlled in order to maintain a sufficient work force to promote economic advancement to the stage outlined in the above section.

(d) To date, the Department of Agriculture has found no other cash crop than coffee which can be grown economically in this area. Better strains of pigs and poultry are being introduced but this is aimed at improving the diet of the people and not primarily at encouraging new industry. Likewise, fish (telapia and golden carp) have been introduced.

Timber is not abundant and anyhow it is not readily accessible and there is also the problem of transport.

(e) In the past the people have shown little enthusiasm at economic advancement. It is felt that traditional practices of land tenure have restricted any rapid movements in this field. It is only now that the people are beginning to appreciate the advantages of a cash income in preference to an essentially subsistence existence. The last annual increase in coffee plantings was approximately 15%. Present indications show that this increase should be maintained and most probably bettered.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

On several previous occasions the people of this area have been subjected to political education propaganda which incorporated discussions on Local Government. Their present knowledge of the subject is, however, still very limited.

During this patrol, further emphasis was placed on political education. Explanations were given of the present form of government and the changing trends in political advancement. The implementation of Local Government in other areas and its advantages were again explained to the people, who appeared to be very interested.

After covering most of the Selepet, one is left with the impression that there is a present need for an institution to guide, unify and assist in the advancement of the people. The formation of a Local Government Council should satisfy this need.

Appendix "E" (3)

PATROL REPORT KAEWUM 1 of 1964/65

SAWMILL - UNUNU

Villages in the vicinity of UNUNU have collected about £260 to purchase a diesel engine and circular saw for the purpose of obtaining sawn timber for their housing needs, etc. Whilst, from the point of view of progress, the move is encouraging, it is a futile one when one considers the following aspects.

(a) The unavailability of timber. There are a few acres of reserved bush near the village and this is the only timber for miles. Access to other sources would be extremely difficult, especially with only hand labour.

(b) The difficulty and cost of carrying the equipment and fuel to UNUNU.

(c) Difficulty in having repairs carried out and the expense involved.

(d) The present lack of anyone capable of maintaining the engine effectively.

Such a scheme is an excellent one if handled by a Local Government Council but should the scheme fall down, as can be envisaged, the loss would be a big one for such a small group of villages. The people have, so far, collected £264 (according to records they have compiled). They have handed this money to Rev. Agar of the Lutheran Mission at ULAP (KALALO) to order for them the equipment from the Mission's bulkstore at MADANG.

The people have now agreed to forget about the scheme for the time being at least. Rev. Wagner has agreed that this is in the best interests of the people and Rev. Agar is to be asked to cancel the order and refund the peoples' contributions.

Appendix "F"

PATROL REPORT KAWUM I of 1964/65
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C.
ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 8220 Const. BRYI

Generally tries to do his best, but lacks intelligence. A reasonable policeman.

Reg. No. 9632 Const. ORBANGAWA

Seldom tries to carry out his duties efficiently. Lazy.

Reg. No. 9737 Const. AKAIYAKO

A good and cheerful policeman. Effective in his duties and an asset to the patrol.

(2)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KARWUM 2 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by P. MAYNARD P.O.

Area Patrolled SELOPET (PART) & KEMBA CENSUS DIVS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 3 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration - From 5/10/1964 to 9/12/1964 (BROKEN PERIOD)

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services AUGUST 1964

Medical/...../1961

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol SEE PREAMBLE

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/65

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-6-27

June 9th, 1965.

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

KARUM PATROL REPORT No. 2/64-651

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum 67-3-12 of 21st May, 1965 is acknowledged.

2. Your comprehensive covering comments deal
adequately with this report and should provide a good
guide for Mr. Maynard. I will await the consolidated
Local Government Survey and recommendations with interest.

3. Mr. Maynard has obviously carried out a very
effective patrol and established good contact with the
people of the area.

T. G. Nicholson
(T. G. NICHOLSON)
A/DIRECTOR

67-1-5

ML/LH

Dept. District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
PINSCHAFEN,
Morobe District.

23rd March, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
District Office,
L.A.E.

KABWUM PATROL 2 - 6/65

Attached please find original and two copies of Mr. MAYNARD's report. Delay in forwarding this report is regretted, being due to the writer's absence on inspection visits within the Sub-District during February and March.

In addition to routine matters the report contains final details of the SELEPET Local Government Survey begun by Mr. HERIOT before his transfer to WAO, and the KONBA Local Government Survey.

The revised census figures for the two census sub-divisions were apparently left at KALOLO and Mr. MAYNARD has been requested to forward them as soon as possible.

Could the position of the Mission Aid Post Orderly at UNUNU Village be taken up in discussion with the Regional Medical Officer please? (vide HEALTH, p.3)

Mr. MAYNARD is beginning to make some progress on a system of local roads and a motor-bike would be a big encouragement in this area if such an allocation is possible. To my own knowledge, Rev. WAGNER of ULAP is attempting to win support for a road from KALOLO to KABWUM. A decision will soon have to be taken by this Department whether or not to lend the mission support in this project.

I think you will agree that it is not desirable to encourage native groups to construct airstrips in the absence of European supervision, as it is a foregone conclusion in the majority of cases that such airstrips will not meet Department of Civil Aviation commercial safety standards. Construction of economic airstrips around KABWUM therefore depends upon the availability of officers of this department for almost full-time supervision.

Mr. MAYNARD's Claim for camping allowance is attached for your signature please.

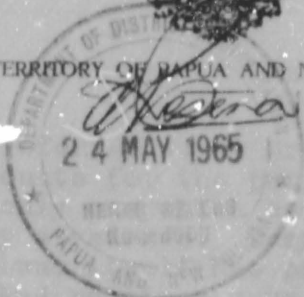
c.c. Officer-in-Charge, KABWUM.

M. Lang

M. LANG
Assistant District Commissioner

67-6-27 (16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams DISADM

Telephone 67-2-12

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr. Ashton/jgr

Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
L A E.
21st May, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

KABWUM PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1964/65

I attach for your information the above Patrol Report together with covering memorandum submitted by Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen. The delay in forwarding this report is regretted. The Selepet Sub-Division was patrolled in part by Mr. Heriot in 1964. Unfortunately Mr. Heriot had to be transferred and Mr. Maynard was asked to continue the patrol and then patrol the Komba Census Division with a view to carrying out a survey for Local Government. It was not intended at that time to include the Timbe Division in the Council but, when area administration was being discussed in the Komba, the Timbe requested that they also be included.

I have been awaiting Mr. Maynard's report on the Timbe but, because of staff changes, in fact no staff at all for over three months at Kalalo, the Timbe patrol and report has been delayed. I have accordingly decided to forward Mr. Maynard's Patrol Report but have kept back the accompanying sections covering the Local Government Survey.

Mr. Maynard will be asked to consolidate his own area survey on that section in the Selepet covered by him with that of Mr. Heriot's and the report to be submitted will finally cover the three Census Divisions Komba, Selepet and Timbe with a total population of 26,000.

From discussions held with Mr. Maynard, it is quite clear that the people in these three Census Divisions require a Council and a unified Council is the most desirable. You may expect a recommendation on this proposal within the next two or three months.

FORESTS:

The attention of the Department of Forests will be drawn to the area of timber reported by Mr. Maynard. This area is adjacent to the anchorage at Wasu, one of the few reasonable anchorages along this section of the coast.

HEALTH:

Matters referred to will be brought to the attention of the Regional Medical Officer.

AIRFIELDS:

Mr. D.N. Ashton, Deputy District Commissioner personally perused this matter several years ago. As a result of this an airstrip at Kabwum was constructed. Mr. Maynard is apparently unaware that the then District Airport Inspector Mr. G. Grimme patrolled the Komba, Selepet and inspected the sites mentioned by Mr. Maynard.

TERRITORY OF PAPIA & NEW GUINEA.

(12)

File No. 67-I-I

KABWUM Patrol Post.
FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District.
Morobe District.

15th January, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT - KABWUM NO.2 - 64/65.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY.

P. MAYNARD. PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED.

SELEPET (Part) and KOMBE
Census Divisions.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY.

3 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

NUMBER OF DAYS.

23 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

1. Completion of Tax collection, census and Local Govt. Survey Selepet Census Division.
2. Local Government Survey of Kombe Census Division.
3. Routine Administration.
4. Local Government Education.


(PETER MAYNARD)
PATROL OFFICER.

DIARY (Continued).

Patrol continued Friday 27th November to Komba Census Division.

Friday 27th November.

Crowley in 3 shuttles to Wasu.
Departed Kabwum Station 1000 hours. Heavy rain.
Arrived Bamurofto 1400 hours. Discussions held on Local Govt. Overnight at Bamurofto.

Saturday 28th November.

Village inspected. Departed Bamurofto 0800 hours to Ilaka arriving 1030 hours. Sanon Village inspected enroute. Discussions with people re. Local Govt. Survey.
Ilaka inspected and on to Gumun arriving 1430 hours. Rain. Village inspected and on to Ununu via Sape and Uman arriving 1730 hours. Sape and Uman inspected enroute. Overnight at Ununu.

Sunday 29th November.

0900 hours to 1200 hours discussions with people re. Local Govt. Survey.
1300 hours to Sikam 35 mins. Village inspected. 1600 hours returned to Ununu. Overnight at Ununu.

Monday 30th November.

Departed Ununu 0800 hours to Geraun. Konge and Lama Villages inspected enroute. Arrived Geraun 1200 hours. No work in afternoon due to very heavy rain.
2000 hours to 2300 hours discussions with people. Overnight at Geraun.

Tuesday 1st December.

0800 hours to 0900 hours Geraun inspected. To Wanam arriving 0945 hours. Wanam inspected and people given a practical demonstration of road maintenance.
Departed Wanam for Kombang-Gatseng 1045 hours arriving 1200 hours.
Afternoon discussions and talks with people re. Local Govt. Survey. Overnight at Kombang-Gatseng after village inspection.

Wednesday 2nd December.

Departed 0800 hours for Musep arriving 0830 hours. Village inspected. Departed 0930 hours for Indagen arriving 1000 hours. Village inspected to 1200 hours.
Afternoon extensive talks with people re. Local Govt. Survey. Overnight at Indagen.

Thursday 3rd December.

To Langa via Kopa and Saungne Villages 4 hours. Kopa and Saungne inspected enroute.
People of 3 villages combined at Langa for talks re. Survey in afternoon. Village inspected.
Overnight at Langa.

Friday 4th December.

To Satpagne 2½ hours over poor road. Village inspected. On to Puleng 1 hour. Discussions with people.
Overnight at Puleng.

Saturday 4th December.

To Mangam, village inspected on to Melandum. Discussions with people of 2 villages re. Local Govt. Survey.
Overnight at Melandum.

Sunday 6th December.

Melandum inspected. To Tauknavé 1½ hours.
Overnight at Tauknavé.

DIARY (Continued)

Monday 7th December.

Talks with people of Tauknavé. Village inspected.
To Kumbip 2 hours. Discussions with people re. Survey
and village inspection.
Overnight at Kumbip.

Tuesday 8th December.

To Sambori, about 3 1/2 hours hard walking. Talks
with people, village inspected.
Afternoon inspection of air-strip site between
Sambori and Satpagné Villages. Returned to Sambori 1900 hours.
Overnight at Sambori.

Wednesday 9th December.

Departed Sambori 0900 hours to Nimbako 4 hours.
Nimbako to Wap 1 1/2 hours.
Wap to Kabwum 1 1/2 hours.
Overnight at Kabwum.

END OF PATROL

DIARY

5th October. Monday.

Departed Kabwum 1000 hours to Wap arriving 1100 hours. On to Kondolop Village arriving 1230 hours. Taxed and censused. Discussions with people to 2200 hours. Overnight at Kondolop.

6th October. Tuesday.

Inspection of Kondolop Village. To Honpato Hamlet, inspected. On to Belombibi arriving 1230 hours. Belombibi taxed and censused. Karangan taxed and censused. Discussions with people to 2300 hours. Overnight at Belombibi.

7th October. Wednesday.

Belombibi inspected. To Karangan, inspected. On to Kalalo Patrol Post. Overnight at Kalalo.

8th October. Thursday.

By Kalalo L/R to wasu thence 1 hours walk along coast to Kulavi. Taxed and censused. Discussions with people. Returned to Wasu thence by L/R back to Kalalo. Overnight at Kalalo.

9th October. Friday.

To Hongo Village. Taxed and censused. Village inspected, talks with people. Returned to Kalalo 1900 hours. Overnight at Kalalo.

10th October. Saturday.

To Wasu. Discussions with people of Kulavi, Kiari, Satop, Belombibi and Karangan on land matter to 1300 hours. To Kulavi. Overnight at Kulavi.

11th October. Sunday.

Observed. To Wasu 1430 hours thence by L/R to Kalalo. Overnight at Kalalo.

12th October. Monday.

To Satop via Hongo 2 hours. Taxed and censused, village inspected. Talks with people to 2200 hours. Overnight at Satop.

13th October. Tuesday.

To Domut. Taxed and Censused. Village inspected. Discussions with people to 2330 hours. Overnight at Domut.

14th October. Wednesday.

Returned to Kabwum 11 hours over bush track. Afternoon office duties.

INTRODUCTION.

It was first intended to submit the Local Government Surveys of the Selepet and Komba Census Divisions separately but following discussions with the Assistant District Officer, Local Government, and the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen Sub-District, it was decided to submit them both under one report.

Owing to pressure of work on the station the lengthy break in the patrol was unavoidable.

Very little routine Administration work was carried out in the Komba Census Division as it had been nearly all cleared up by Mr. Heriots patrol in September, some three months previously.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received in both Census Divisions even though it followed so closely on the last one to the areas. The people showed considerable interest in the discussions on Local Government and this has been enlarged on in the Area Surveys under Appendices D and E of this report.

The housing and sanitation standards in the area are fair but the Komba Census Division villages are for some reason generally better than those of the Selepet Census Division. I would attribute this to the extent of Mission influence in the two areas. In the Selepet Division it appears that the Mission is the greatest influence on the people and the Mission Personnel have more influence than the Village Officials. Thus many of the villages have outstanding churches of sawn timber, cement and galvanised iron while the people live in what appears to extreme poverty around them. Although the Mission is still extremely influential in the Komba Division there appears to exist here a more healthy balance of influence, where influence is shared more evenly by the Village Officials and Mission Personnel.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials of the Selepet Census Division generally appear to be a poor lot and in the section of ~~the~~ the Division which this patrol covered appeared to have little or no influence at all. Indeed it has recently come to light that the only Village Official who impressed at all, the Lulual of Satop Village, failed to mention to me an assault case where the Mission Pastor of his village badly beat two young women. This case is now in the process of being followed up.

In the Komba Census Division however it is a different story and the Village Officials are the usual mixture of good, bad and indifferent. The Komba Village Officials who are worthy of note can be found under Appendix C of the Komba Local Government Survey accompanying this report.

Appendix A of this report covers my recommendations for the replacement of the Lulual of Wanam Village.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Political Situation in the Komba Census Division is good. The people are generally pro-Government and in spite of remarks made by Mr. G.A. Heriot in his report on Kabwum Patrol No. I of 64/65 I gathered the impression that they were particularly keen on the development of their area. I feel that given the right direction this area could progress rapidly in the next few years.

Considerable interest was shown in the discussions on political development in the Territory generally and on possible future developments in their own area. This has been enlarged upon in comments under Appendix E. The Komba Local Government Survey.

POLITICAL SITUATION. (Continued).

One matter came to my attention in the Komba Census Division which could be the basis for a future cargo-cult in the area.

It appears that some Europeans are extremely careless about what they say to under-developed people. The people informed me that an American anthropologist who visited Indagen Village last year suggested to them that they could seek aid from America if the Administration did not give them enough assistance. It is not known if something of this nature was said in jest or not but the Indagen People apparently took it very seriously. The repercussions of ideas such as this can be extremely serious as has been shown recently by the 'Johnson Cultists' of New Hanover. I am not suggesting of course that anything of that nature is going to happen in the Komba Census Division, in the past the Komba People have been relatively free of this sort of thing. However the seed of doubt has apparently been sown and it could lead to minor discontents and anti-Administration feeling.

Perhaps it would be possible for the Administration to arrange a type of induction course for new Missionaries, Anthropologists and other people of this nature who will be coming in contact with Indigenes in their native state.

The situation in the Selepet Census Division is satisfactory, however I feel this is only because the people are advanced enough to know where they stand with regard to the Administration. Instructions by patrolling Officers do not receive the same attention in the Selepet Division that they do in the Komba. The response of the Selepet People is not what it should be and this will not improve until more Administration influence is brought to bear on them. It is thought that the introduction of a Local Government Council will do much to improve the situation as it will bring the people in closer contact with the Administration.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

This section has been covered well by Mr. G.A. Heriot's report on Kabwum Patrol No. 1 of this year.

One other point worthy of note is the arrival of corn-smut into the area. Smut was first located at Wasu, on the coast, in October 1964. It spread up the range from there to the villages around and above Kalalo Patrol Post and latest reports claim its being found at Wap, only an hours walk from Kabwum. It is not known if the report from Wap has yet been confirmed as the D.A.S.F. Officer is at present absent from the station. If there is smut at Wap it will be most unusual as the village is over 3,000 ft. above sea level. D.A.S.F. has taken steps to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Further comments on this section can be found in the respective area surveys accompanying this report. (See appendices D and E).

FORESTS.

Comments have been made on this under 'Possibilities of Expanding the Economy' in the respective Area Surveys. (See page 3 of Appendix D and Page 9 of Appendix E).

It is not considered that the Komba Division has any exploitable timber resources due to the inaccessibility of the area. However there appears to be some excellent timber in the Selepet Division only a short distance above Kalalo Patrol Post. It is considered that this area could well warrant a survey by the Forestry Dept. The local Member for the House of Assembly advises me that he has already mentioned the matter in the House.

It would be of uncalculable assistance to the Selepet Division if this area could be exploited.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Coffee is the main cash crop of the area and this is purchased by either Namasu or Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. These organisations both have buying points at Kabwum and Kalalo Patrol Posts. The Namasu store at Kalalo is actually at Ulap Mission Station some ten minutes walk above Kalalo.

Practically all Komba produced coffee comes through the F.M.D.S. BUYING point at Kabwum. Selepet produced coffee however goes to either Kabwum or Kalalo depending on the proximity of the village to the respective centre.

F.M.D.S. advise that coffee production for the area is increasing rapidly and that in the last three months record coffee purchases have taken place. For further details of coffee production refer to the respective area surveys.

All the villages in the area patrolled had small village trade stores, some in fact had two or three. These stores are too small to be discussed individually and indeed some were completely 'non stocked' at the time of this patrol. Most of these stores are financed by their respective 'village congregations' and are run primarily as a service to the community rather than money making concerns.

Further notes on commerce and industry can be found under the heading of "The Economy of the Area" in the respective area surveys.

COMPLAINTS.

Only the usual assorted minor complaints were received whilst on patrol and no particular trends were evident.

COURTS.

Nil.

REST HOUSES.

With the exceptions of Sikam and Umun Villages all the villages in the Komba Census Division had rest houses. These two did not have rest houses as they had been advised by previous Officers that they were not necessary. Sikam is only 30 mins walk from Ununa and Umun is only a matter of some 5 mins. Most of the rest houses were of reasonable standard and constructed with hand cut planks and kunai grass rooves.

With the exceptions of Bonpato, Karangan and Hongo all the Selepet villages visited had rest houses though they were not of the standard of the Komba rest houses. The three places mentioned do not need rest houses due to their being close to larger villages. Invariably the Selepet rest houses were sloppily built and dilapidated, in most cases the roofs leaked badly. Four villages Wap, Kondolo, Belombibi and Satop were requested either to renew or renovate their rest houses.

All rest houses are with easy walking distance of the previous one. The maximum walk in the Komba being about 2 hours and in the selepet about four.

CARRIERS.

No difficulty at all was experienced in obtaining carriers in either Division. Carriers in these areas never have to carry further than one village to the next.

HEALTH.

In each village entered during this patrol health inspections were carried out. All children and sick adults were seen and most were treated on the spot by Anlus Honenu, the Kabwum Hospital Orderly who accompanied the patrol. Health was generally good in both areas.

HEALTH. (Continued).

The most common ailments were the usual small sores, skin diseases and sore eyes amongst the children.

The Hospital Orderly was of great assistance during the patrol and it will be requested that he be allowed to accompany all patrols on the discession of the O.I.C. and also that he receives camping allowance for nights spent on patrol.

Again it is requested that permission be given by P.H.D. for the Mission Aid Post Orderly at Ununu to be supplied from Kabwum. The present arrangement is completely unsatisfactory as it is too far for him to walk to Etep and back for supplies. Why there is one Mission Aid Post Orderly in the area is beyond my comprehension. It would be a much more efficient arrangement if this A.P.O. could be transferred over to P.H.D. and could be paid and supplied from Kabwum. Could it be brought to P.H.D.'s attention that it would be 35 to 40 miles by road from Ununu to Etep and to walk one way takes two days.

Most of the Aid Posts in the area patrolled were quite satisfactory and providing good service to the people. One however was particularly poor as it is badly sited and the people are not willing to construct a good Aid Post while it remains in its present position. This Aid Post was commented on by Mr. Heriot in his patrol report. The Aid Post is situated at Lama and Mr. Heriot requested that it be moved to Geraun which is in a more central position. This would be an excellent move of which the people of that area are fully in favour. It is again recommended.

EDUCATION.

Covered under 'Literacy' in respective area surveys.

MISSIONS.

Covered under 'Missions I' in respective area surveys.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

At present there are no vehicular roads in the area patrolled apart from a short stretch of about seven miles which connects Ulap Mission Station and Kalalo Patrol Post with Waku anchorage. This road serves none of the villages of the area at present though it could forseesably be extended through Satop village about 2 hours walk from Ulap and possibly on to Kabwum Patrol Post. It is intended to examine the possibilities of this road in the near future if time permits.

At present there is a short stretch of road about two miles in length from Kabwum Station to Indam Village which is to all extensive purposes vehicular. In the future it is hoped to extend this road into the Komba Census Division.

Most of the roads (walking tracks) in the Komba Census Division were satisfactory and only one or two minor instructions were given. The roads of the Selepet Census Division however were in extremely poor condition and instructions were given in every village for road maintenance to be carried out.

The patrol route can be seen from the map accompanying this report.

AIRFIELDS.

There are several sites in the Komba Census Division which appear to be satisfactory for the construction of air-strips. The people are particularly keen on constructing these as an outlet for their produce. Air-strips placed in strategic positions throughout this Census Division would be of considerable benefit to the economy of the area. Once constructed it may be possible to interest either Namasu or Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society to open stores and buying points at them. This would save the people long walks to Kabwum.

AIRFIELDS. (Continued).

For further information regarding airfields see Appendix B of this report.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nil.

PERSONAL TAX.

During this patrol tax was collected only in the section of the Selepet Census Division patrolled. No tax was collected in the Komba Division as this had been done by Mr. G.A.Heriot during his Kabwam Patrol No. I 64/65.

No difficulties were experienced in tax collection even though two years tax was collected and the tax rate had raised from 10/- to 21 per year. With the number of mature coffee trees increasing each year I can foresee no difficulties in tax collections in the immediate future.

Mr. Heriot also reported that he experienced no difficulties in tax collections in the Komba Census Division.

CENSUS.

The new type of Registers were used in the compilation of Census figures for the section of the Selepet Census Division patrolled. The new registers were found to be unwieldy and to have a greater margin of error than the old type. To compile a census accurately with the new registers is a slow and tedious job and it is often necessary to painstakingly check back through the village Tax Census Register to rectify discrepancies.

GEOGRAPHY - TOPOGRAPHY.

See respective area surveys.

APPENDICIES.

The following is a list of appendicies accompanying this report.

APPENDIX A. Recommendations for the replacement of the Lulua of Wanam Village, Komba Census Division.

APPENDIX B. Possible air-strip sites in the Komba Census Division.

APPENDIX C. Personnel accompanying patrol. R.P.&N.G.C.

APPENDIX D. Selepet Local Government Survey. Additional information to complete the Survey as commenced by Mr. G.A. Heriot, Kabwam Patrol No. I 1964/65.

APPENDIX E. Komba Local Government Survey.

(PETER MAYNARD)

Officer conducting Patrol.

APPENDIX A.

KABWUM Patrol Post,
Morobe District,
New Guinea.

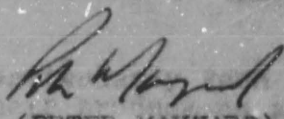
15th January, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBW.

RECOMMENDATION FOR REPLACEMENT OF LULUAI.
WANAM VILLAGE, KOMBA CENSUS DIV.

ARABONG, the Luluai of the above village allegedly committed adultery with a female native of his village early in 1964. Although approached by the villagers and requested not to ARABONG apparently continued to commit adultery with this woman. Patrol Officer Mr. G. A. Heriot strongly reprimanded ARABONG when he visited Wanam on the 8th August, 1964. On Mr. Heriot's departure ARABONG also left the village and went to seek employment at Rabaul, he has not returned since.

It is recommended that ARABONG be dismissed and WIANGINA/SUWIONGA be appointed as Luluai of Wanam. WIANGINA is about 35 years of age and was previously a plantation labourer at Rabaul. Although not literate he is a fluent Pidgin speaker and has influence in his village. The matter has been discussed with the villagers and they are in agreement with WIANGINA's being appointed.

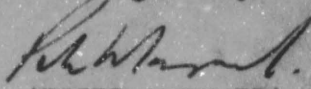

(PETER MAYNARD)
Officer-in-Charge.

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

RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF TULTUL.
WANAM VILLAGE, KOMBA CENSUS DIV.

It is recommended that MARAT/GAUNGKWAWA be appointed as Tultul of the above village. MARAT is about 25 years of age and has sufficient influence in his village to be a satisfactory Village Official. The matter has been discussed with the villagers and they are in agreement with MARAT being appointed.

There is no Tultul at Wanam Village at present.


(PETER MAYNARD)
Officer-in-Charge.

APPENDIX B.

AIR-STRIPS.

There are four possible air-strip sites in the Komba Census Division. These sites were all inspected by a previous A.D.O. of Finschhafen Sub-District Mr. T. White. Mr. White inspected these sites apparently while looking for a site for a Government Station in the area. Kabwum was eventually chosen apparently because of its more central position.

Plans or rather rough sketches were drawn up of the possible sites and these are still on hand at Kalalo Patrol Post. The four possible Komba sites were Satpagna, Kopa, Indagen and Konge.

An all weather air-strip in the Komba Census Division would obviously be of considerable assistance to the future economic development of the area. It is recommended that a survey of the sites at Satpagna, Indagen and Konge be carried out by the next patrol to the area. It is not thought that Kopa would be very satisfactory as the site is on an exposed ridge and would probably be too subject to wind conditions.

The site at Satpagna was inspected by myself whilst on patrol and is thought to be the most satisfactory of the four. It is hoped strips may be constructed at both Satpagna and Indagen as this would serve the entire Census Division.

Could the Department of Civil Aviation be approached regarding literature on basic standards of air-strips of this nature. This would be of considerable assistance to the officer surveying the sites.

The people of the Komba are particularly keen on constructing these air-strips as an outlet for their produce as at present their only outlet is through Kabwum. A full days walk over particularly rugged terrain.

(A)

APPENDIX C.

KABWUM PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 64/65.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

POLICE.

SGT. MORAHAFI. 1593.
A capable Policeman.

CONST. KUNDIBI. 8182.
A good steady Policeman. Effective and an asset
to a patrol.

CONST. PLANIS-SAPU. 9544.
An excellent Policeman. Intelligent and effective
in his duties.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KOMBA - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

District of MOROBE Report No. COMBINED KABWUM I & 2 - 64/65. (Part 1)

Patrol Conducted by G.A. HERIOT and P. MAYNARD. P.O.s

Area Patrolled KOMBA and SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 6 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration From 14 / 7 / 1964 to 2 / 9 / 1964.
5 / 10 / 1964 to 9 / 12 / 1964.

Number of Days 65.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services FEBRUARY 1964.

Medical / / 1964.

Map Reference DISTRICT MAP.

Objects of Patrol (1) Local Government Survey. (2) Local Government Education. (3) Tax and Census. () Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

57

40-2-6

8th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

KUMBA - SELEPET
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

Patrol Report - Kumbum No 1/2-64/65 refers.

When forwarding final recommendations the following matters need to be included.

- (a) Details of the Non-Indigenous residents and their attitude to participation in the proposed Council, particularly that of the Mission.
- (b) Attitude of the indigenous residents to the formation of a Multi - Racial Council.
- (c) Geographical descriptions of the proposed land boundaries. This will cover the problem of identifications of the various portions of alienated land and the reference to Families and Clans not recognised in the village directory.

(H.F. Plant)
Commissioner for Local Government.



67-6-38

50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 40-1-2
Our Reference Walters/jgr
If calling ask for Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
L A E.
7th October, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORIEDOBU

PATROL REPORT KABWUM NO. 1 & 2 of 1964/65 (AREA STUDY)

Forwarded for your information area study of the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions together with covering comments by Assistant District Commissioner, Finschhafen. The patrol was conducted by Mr. G.A. Heriot and Mr. P. Maynard, Patrol Officer and as it is an area study for the formation of a Council, information obtained has been presented in the one report.

It is apparent from the report that the area could well do with the establishment of a Local Government Council. Population warrants it, the ability of the people to pay a worthwhile tax rate is present, economic development (although limited through transportation difficulties) has taken place and the people have expressed a desire for the early establishment of a Council. Communications appear to be the only drawback and there is little likelihood of an improvement in the foreseeable future.

Within the general area "Cargo Cults" have developed from time to time and this also is another reason for the early establishment of a Council. Perhaps a Council would do much to educate the people away from this attitude.

The proposed wards, as recommended, will require further examination as it appears that villages may have been split to obtain a better numerical breakup. This will be further clarified with the people and a firm recommendation will be forwarded as soon as possible.

It was considered that the Timbe Census Division could be included in the establishment of the one Council, however, the Timbe people have advised that they prefer to see the establishment of the Kabwum Council before committing themselves. It may be possible to combine the Timbe Census Division with the Kabwum Council at the time of the second elections, subject to the wishes of all the people. The amalgamation of the Census Divisions of Komba, Selepet and Timbe is desirable for several reasons and in particular it will cover a large population of 27,000 persons thereby ensuring sufficient funds for developing Council activities. Duplication of Council facilities is not desirable as in all probability there will only be the one Council Adviser available for the area.

A well thought out and presented report.

- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Finschhafen.
- c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Kabwum.
- c.c. Mr. Maynard, Kabwum.


A/District Commissioner

GJH/LH
72-4-1
40-1-1

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
F I M B C H H A P E N,
Morobe District.

4th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E .

Local Government Survey
Komba-Selenet-Timbe C.D.
Kabwum Patrols No.s 1-3/64-65.

Please find enclosed reports on the abovementioned survey submitted by Mr. P. Maynard, P.O..

Camping allowance claims from the officer's concerned are also attached.

Although the survey has been submitted ostensibly in patrol report form, it will be quite simple to extract the survey reports and onforward as required by para.3 of L.G. Circular No.3/65.

I personally have strong doubts as to the advisability of creating two council areas. It is difficult to visualize the success of a TIMBE Council when its probable revenue is calculated. The problem of supervision also arises, as does the necessity to duplicate such basic council amenities as a council house and furnishings, council clerks and their accommodation, etcetera.

If it is decided to amalgamate the two areas surveyed, it may be necessary to submit a further instruction for preparation of the Constituting Proclamation. It could also be necessary to reduce the number of wards and councillors.

The survey report is well presented and most informative. The coffee census statistics are questionable, especially those referring to some villages in the TIMBE C.D.. The TIMBE C.D. Population Register has not been made out properly. The reporting officer will be requested to submit corrected sheets as soon as possible.

For your consideration and action, please. An early decision on the organisation of this council will be needed if we are to have it established this year.


.....
G.S. HOGG
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
KABWUM.

Please submit a fresh set of population statistics to the District Office with a copy to this office. The figures submitted with your report are incorrect as the final totals should include absentees.

I would also appreciate an explanation when a report is submitted after a prolonged delay. The Komba Selenet report should have been at this office three weeks ago.


.....
G.S. HOGG
Assistant District Commissioner

GJH/LH
72-4-1
40-1-1

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN,
Morobe District.

4th August, 1965.

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

Local Government Survey:
Komba/Selenet C.D.

Further to my 72-4-1/40-1-1 of 4th August, 1965.

In Appendix 'B' of the report, Mr. Maynard has had difficulty properly describing ward 24 because complete information on alienated land is not available. I had hoped that all relevant information would be available at this office, but it is not.

It appears that we will have to approach Lands Department for this information, or phrase the Ward description differently. The problem of description will be more complicated in instances where land ownership is based on the Land (Restoration of Titles) Ordinance.

For your information, land at ULAP is the subject of a Final Notice under the above Ordinance. On the map attached to the Notice are two reference numbers. They are (1) 'Lease 2113' and 'MO.385'.

We have no information at all on other portions of land mentioned.

For your information, please.


G.J. HOGG

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KABWUN.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

52

KABWUM Patrol Post,
Morobe District.

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 78-I-I.

If calling ask for

Mr.

15th June, 1965.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.
KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

Local Government Surveys of the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions were carried out late in 1964. The Selepet Survey Report was submitted in part by Mr. G.A. Heriot, P.O. with his Kabwum Patrol Report No. 1 of 1964/65. This was completed by Mr. P. Maynard, P.O. and a completing supplement to Mr. Heriot's report was submitted with Kabwum Patrol Report No. 2 of 1964/65 together with a survey of the Komba Census Division. As advised by the District Commissioner these surveys were withheld at Lae Office and a combined 'Komba-Selepet' Survey Report is now to be submitted.

The Komba and Selepet Census Divisions combined cover an area of approximately 363 sq. miles. The area is relatively mountainous and extends from the coast (Vitiaz Strait) up into the lower slopes of the Saruwaged Mountain Range. The closest Selepet Village to the coast would possibly be less than 500 ft. A.S.L. while villages in the upper Selepet and Komba would be over 6,000 ft. A.S.L.. The area is bordered to the North by the Sio Census Division (along the shores of the Vitiaz Strait), to the South by the Saruwaged Mountains, to the East by the Cromwell Mountains and to the West by the Timbe Census Division.

The area is broken by the Kwama River and its tributaries, one of which, the Pomone, runs through the Selepet Census Division and two of which, the Andar and the Paleng, run through the Komba Census Division. The Kwama River itself is the boundary of the two Divisions. These rivers all have deep gorges thus causing natural pockets of population on the ridges between them. (See attached map).

The climate of the area is predominantly of the highland type with the rainfall varying between 50 to 200 inches per annum depending on the rain shadow of the mountains. The coastal side of the coastal mountain range receives up to 200 inches per annum whilst Kabwum being in the shadow of this range in the Pomone River Valley receives only 80 inches per annum. The amount of rain received would vary considerably throughout the area. The six months from March to August could generally be regarded as the 'Dry Season' for the area whilst the six months from September to February constitute the 'Wet Season'. The months of November and December have the highest rainfall averages. The vegetation of the area is basically thick rain forests interspersed with areas of grass-land and 'paitpit'.

The Komba and Selepet Census Divisions are administered from Kabwum Patrol Post situated in the Selepet Census Division. The station site is fairly central for the area with the furthest Selepet village being some 10 hours walk distant and the furthest Komba village about 11 hours. In a straight line Kabwum is only nine miles from Kalalo Patrol Post but owing to the nature of the country and the track it takes up to six hours to walk the distance.

Kabwum is approximately 40 air-miles from Lae and almost due North. A direct flight from Lae to Kabwum by light aircraft takes about 40 minutes however this route is often closed owing to clouds over the Saruwaged Range, in this case aircraft have to take the longer coastal route which takes up to an hour. Kabwum Airstrip is open to category 'C' and 'D' aircraft only and is subject to daily weather reports. Kabwum is only 7 minutes flying time from Wasu airstrip and anchorage about 14 miles distant on the shores of the Vitiaz Strait. The round trip takes about 20 minutes.

The Patrol Post at Kabwum was established in 1961 and the airstrip was completed in 1962. Prior to the establishment of this post the area was administered from Kalalo Patrol Post which was moved up from Wasu in 1958. Pre-war and before the establishment of Wasu Patrol Post the area was administered from Finschhafen.

The Komba and Selepet People have not generally come under the influence of cargo cults and such movements which have periodically taken place along the Northern coast of the Huon Peninsular and in the Rai Coast Area. They are a particularly peaceful people who are strongly 'missionised'. The crime rate in the area is very low.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

The latest Village Population Registers for both Census Divisions are attached. (See Appendix 'A').

All villages are linked by good walking tracks. (See map of area accompanying this report).

The percentage of absenteeism for the area is constantly on the increase the latest figures being as follows,

Komba 37.8%

Selepet 33.1%

These figures are the percentage of adult males absent from their villages. The average percentage absenteeism for the proposed Council Area is 35.45%. Although the percentage absenteeism is increasing alarmingly there still appears to be sufficient labour in the area for normal community projects. The loss of this labour from the area is felt however and village Officials often complain that they are hard pressed maintaining their villages and roads at a satisfactory standard.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are only two distinct social groups in the area under survey that is one for the Selepet Division and one for the Komba. The Komba and the Selepet People claim to have originated from a common ancestor. This ancestor had two sons, one who started the Komba line and the other who founded the Selepet line.

Minor social groups are observed by the people and these are continuations of alliances which originated before the coming of Europeans to the area. Needless to say the old animosities have long since ceased but the people still retain a close friendship with their old allies. The operational social unit for the area is the extended family with tendencies towards the lineage.

There are three language groups in the area under survey these are 'Sikam' (Komba), Selepet and an intermediate language which is divided linguistically between the Komba and Selepet languages. The Komba language extends from Erendengan in the Selepet Census Division to Labanganda in the Sio Census Division. This covers an area somewhat larger than the area usually considered as the Komba Census Division. The Selepet language extends from Indum through to Kulavi, the closest Selepet village to the coast. The bi-lingual language is spoken by the people of Wekae Village of the Selepet Census Division.

The minor social groups have been taken into consideration with regard to the combinations of villages for the Council Wards. Although the number of people in each electorate is not always as close as it could be it is considered that the proposed council will function more efficiently and more harmoniously if the suggested system of wards is adhered to. (See Appendix 'B').

Relationships between the Komba-Selepet People and those of neighbouring areas are completely harmonious. It is possible however that land disputes may cause some friction between the Selepet People and the people of the Sio Census Division in the near future. To date two known land disputes between the Selepet and Sio people are awaiting attention.

LEADERSHIP.

A list of influential men for both Census Divisions is attached. (See Appendix 'C').

In the sphere of leadership a definite difference is to be noted between the two Census Divisions. In the Komba Census Division a definite change-over is taking place from the old traditional leaders to the younger travelled and more educated men. It is common to find young men in influential positions as Village Officials and Mission representatives in this area. In the Selepet Census Division however, it appears that the people still cling closely to their traditional pattern of leadership. Under the influence of the Mission and the Administration, new leaders have of course come to light amongst the younger men. However, it appears that these are more in the nature of instruments in the communication of policy, rather than true leaders. It is quite possible however, that many of these younger men will take part in the future political development of the area as they are more active and show far more vigour than their elders.

LAND TENURE AND USE

Inheritance of land in both Census Divisions is patrilineal. Land is passed on from the father to all children, male and female. Female children lose rights to their fathers land on marrying and assume rights to the land belonging to their husbands.

Individuals do not hold land in one area only but have several or many plots spread throughout an area. Land is usually sub-divided before the death of the father but in cases where the father dies before the land is divided up the land is then divided by the oldest son with the assistance of the village elders.

As is the case throughout the Territory a rotation system of cropping is used, the time or period which the land lies fallow depends on the crop which was previously planted on it. Usually land lies fallow for three to seven years. Crops such as kaukau and Chinese taro are often left on the same site for up to four years while taro, yams and European vegetables can only be left on the same plot for one or two years.

Cash cropping has been carried out in the area for many years however it is only within the last five years or so that the people have started to take it seriously. All villages in the area have communal coffee gardens close to the village. These communal coffee gardens are the original plantings and are now mostly mature and bearing. The returns from these communal plots are used to purchase anything at all that the people as a group decide upon.

Communal coffee plantings are planted on individually owned land with the permission of the land owners. Most male adults have their own individually owned coffee plots which vary considerably in size. Coffee is the primary cash crop for the area and the last census figures reveal a substantial increase in the number of trees, over the previous years figures.

There are no native leases in either of the Census Divisions and the people have no knowledge of tenure conversion.

LITERACY.

There are three Primary 'T' Schools in the area under survey, all of which are in the Selepet Census Division. The Administration runs two of these, one at Kalalo Patrol Post and one at Kabwum. The other is run by the Mission and is situated at Gatop, a short distance above Ulap Mission Station.

The school at Kalalo is staffed by one European and four Native teachers while at Kabwum the staff consists of only three Native teachers. The staff at Gatop is unknown but the school is run by two European teachers.

All the main villages in the area have their Mission 'religious literacy' schools but these are primarily for the teaching of the Mission vernacular 'Kotte' and do very little towards furthering general education.

There are ten Mission 'English' schools through-out the area, five in the Komba Division and five in the Selepet. In the Komba Division these schools are situated at Sanon, Ununu, Kombang, Langa and Sambori villages. These schools are staffed with Mission educated and Government Certificated or 'Permit' teachers. In the Selepet Division the Mission 'English' schools are located at Kabwum Indum, Tipsit, Brendengan and Belombibi villages. The more promising students pass out of these schools to either Gatop or Kalalo Primary 'T' Schools. These two schools teach to Standard five and students are then sent to Dregerhafen (Government) or Heldsbach (Mission) Higher Schools. The village 'English' schools generally teach mixed classes of about thirty students.

The latest census figures show the following numbers of students absent from their villages.

	<u>Government.</u>		<u>Mission.</u>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Selepet.	77	19	79	17
Komba.	89	17	75	20
<u>TOTALS.</u>	166	36	154	37.

Unfortunately the census figures were compiled on the old type Village Population Registers and break-ups into child and adult and those inside and those outside the district are not available. Many of the above would be children attending Mission 'English' schools in nearby villages and who were not present in their villages at the time of the census.

Literacy surveys conducted in both the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions show the following.

	<u>LITERATES.</u>							
	<u>KOTTE.</u>		<u>LITERATES.</u>				<u>PIDGIN.</u>	
<u>Selepet.</u>	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.
	Child.		Adult.		Child.		Adult.	
	34.6%	28%	57.6%	25%	1.4%	-	51%	2%
<u>Komba.</u>	19%	10%	45%	21%	22%	6%	42%	4%

The following are those who can converse but are not literate in the languages.

<u>Selepet.</u>	-	-	10.9%	9%	6.9%	3.5%	24%	2%
<u>Komba.</u>	-	-	15%	8%	6%	3%	24%	3%

It must be noted that the figures shown on the previous page are only the average percentages of representative villages. However it is considered that they show fair averages for the area.

A list of persons receiving higher education is attached. (See Appendix 'D').

The people of the area show very little interest in newspapers. The "Niu Gini Tok Tok" is made available by the Kabwum Sports Club and is on sale at the Administration Office and a local trade store. Although only a small quantity of these are available most are usually left unsold.

The only radio receiver in the area is owned by Mr. Stoi Umut, M.H.A.. The people do show an interest in radios when they have the opportunity to listen to them but show no desire to purchase them for themselves. Most interest is taken in the 'Pidgin' programmes of the Rabaul and Wewak radio stations.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

The people of this area have a fair standard of living for people at their stage of social development. Housing is mostly of good type with the houses elevated on posts and constructed of hand cut planks with kunai grass or 'pitpit' roofs. Houses are generally of about two squares but some constructed by more enterprising individuals extend up to as many as six squares. Sanitation is of the pit latrine type with kunai outhouses constructed over the pits. Latrines are usually about 12ft deep and are shared by two or more families. Separate latrines are built for males and females. The people of the Komba Division appear to show far more interest in their living standard and the villages than the Selepet People. More care is taken by them in the construction of houses and the villages of the Komba are invariably cleaner and tidier.

In the Komba Census Division there is very little evidence left of the old way of life, European articles are in every-day use and clothing is practically 100% European in manufacture. Conditions in the Selepet Census Division are very similar but the incidence of traditional clothing is greater, particularly amongst the women.

The staple diet of the area is basically taro, sweet-potatoe, yam, Chinese taro, native greens, bananas and sugar cane. Introduced crops such as potatoes, cabbage, beans and tomatoes are grown and consumed. Canned meat is consumed only to a very moderate extent where family finances allow. It is estimated that the average family would consume under a dozen tins of meat per year.

All the villages in the area have at least one trade store and these are usually poorly stocked and badly organised.

The only sport played in the area is soccer in which most of the younger men take an interest. Many villages have cleared and grassed areas for sports grounds. In some cases villages have combined and constructed communal sports grounds. Kabwum Sports Club attempts to organise inter-village soccer games for the villages close to the Station, however the organising abilities of the club are practically nil and many games do not eventuate.

The only community center in the area is the Kabwum Sports Club, 'Clubhouse'. This is still under construction and has not been used yet. Although not actually community centres, several villages throughout the area are recognised as meeting places for the nearby villages. This is mostly on the congregation basis with the centres being those villages where Mission Pastors are stationed.

MISSIONS.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea is the only Mission operating in the area under survey. The headquarters for the Mission are at Ulap in the Selepet Census Division. Ulap lies about seven miles inland from the coast and is only some ten minutes walk from Kalalo Patrol Post. Ulap is connected with Kalalo and Wasu Anchorage on the coast by a vehicular road. The Missionary in charge at present is Rev.F.Wagner. The Rev.Wagner is due to go on furlough in 1966. His relief will then be Rev.A.Flatman.

The Mission is extremely influential in the area and most of the people have been baptised. The fact that only the one Mission operates in the area has caused a strong feeling of unity amongst the people, a factor that could be of assistance to the future political development of the area.

As enlarged on previously under 'Literacy' (Page 4) the Mission provides most of the educational services at present in the area. All villages have religious literacy schools staffed with Mission trained teachers and there are the ten Mission 'English' Schools in the area. (Here again the difference in attitude between the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions can be noticed. In the Komba Division these schools are all constructed of European materials, i.e. galvanised iron roofs, pitsawn planks and cement foundations. In the Selepet Division only one of the 'English' schools is constructed of European materials, the rest are of native materials).

The Mission also runs a Primary 'T' School at Gatop near Ulap in the Selepet Division.

The Mission run a hospital at Ulap, a Hansenite Colony at Etep a short distance below Kalalo Patrol Post and an Aid Post at Ununu in the Komba Census Division. It has recently been approved that the Aid Post Orderly at Ununu should now receive his medical supplies from Kabwum rather than having to walk the extra distance to Ulap. This will be a much more satisfactory arrangement and will undoubtedly result in better service to the people.

With regard to religious services the Mission has Indigenous personnel stationed in all villages throughout the two Census Divisions. It is estimated that the Mission would have over 100 employees working in the area as Pastors, teachers and 'Boss Missions'. European staff at Ulap, Gatop and Etep consists of five males and three females.

The Mission, it could be said, controls the way of life of the people. Social disputes and legal ones are invariably taken to the Mission representatives for settlement, even by the Village Officials. The attitude of the local people towards the Mission is often a little difficult to understand. Although they could be termed almost 'fanatical' and spend large sums of money far out of keeping with their financial position on the building of churches, one cannot help but get the impression that they live more in fear of, than in peace with, the church. The 'Boss Missions' and Pastors of the area are extremely influential in their respective villages and live in superior houses set apart from the main body of the village and invariably surrounded by a fence.

One of the Missions main holds over the people is its system of 'counting' individuals in front of the 'congregation'. Offenders of any kind be it theft, adultery or failing to observe the Sabbath are openly discussed and degraded by the Mission representatives, following this they are so severely ostracised by their fellow villagers that they are either forced back into line or leave the village. It is believed that this is the cause of many young men 'running away' to find work in the towns. The village people appear to live in constant fear of being brought before the 'congregation' and this of course allows the Mission to exert great influence over their way of life.

NON INDIGENES.

At present there are no non-indigenes residing in the Kompa Census Division however it is possible that the Summer Institute of Linguistics may be interested in sending a Linguistic team to the area in the near future.

The only non-indigenous private enterprise in the area is a trade store at Wasu Anchorage owned by Mr. E. Foad, of Finschhafen. This store is actually in the Sio Census Division but does considerable trade with the people of the Selepet Census Division. The store employs one local native of the Sio Division.

All other non-indigenes in the area are Europeans and are either Mission or Administration personnel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The only vehicular road in the area is in the Selepet Census Division and runs between Wasu Anchorage and Ulap Mission Station. This road is about seven miles long, rough and difficult to maintain. The road rises from the coast to just over 3,000 ft. Three vehicles operate on this road, one belonging to the Administration, one to the Mission and one to Namasu Trading Company.

A vehicular road is now progressing slowly from Kabwum Station through the Southern portion of the Selepet Division. Over three miles of this road are now completed. It is planned to extend this road through the Kompa Census Division and for another branch to go as far as possible into the Timbe Census Division. The Timbe People have already constructed several miles of road from Yakot village up the range, it is intended for this to join with the Selepet road near Tipsit Village. (See attached map). It is anticipated that when completed these roads will be suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles.

The only anchorage which serves the Kompa Selepet Area is at Wasu in the Sio Census Division. Shipping services are poor and irregular, at present the only vessel running to a schedule along this section of the coast is the M.V. Simbang, operated by the Lutheran Mission. This vessel calls at Wasu approximately once each month.

Services will be improved shortly when Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society (F.M.D.S.) commence running their boat, the Vitiaz, to a regular schedule.

The only air-strip in the area is in the Selepet Census Division at Kabwum Patrol Post. This is a particularly poor 'strip' open only to Category 'C' and 'D' operations and subject to daily 'strip' reports. Crowley Airways operate a regular fortnightly Administration charter service to Kabwum carrying supplies and mail. Other charters are organized by F.M.D.S. and Namasu.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

In this field again the Kompa far surpasses the Selepet Census Division. In the Kompa Census Division there are many qualified carpenters, teachers, clerical assistants, storekeepers, drivers and skilled bypractice but un-qualified carpenters. Artisans and skilled workers from the Kompa Division are working in most of the main centres throughout the Territory. Other trades such as mechanics, plumbers, boats crews, miners and nurses are also represented.

A list of people with technical and clerical skills who are at present living in the area, is attached. This list may be of considerable value as a reference in the future when skilled workers may be required for Council projects. (See Appendix 'E').

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The people of the Komba-Selepet area appear to have a fairly good knowledge of the Local Government system and of the workings of Local Government. Many young men from the area have worked in Local Government Council areas and have acquired some knowledge of the subject. Apart from this recent patrols through these two Census Divisions by Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. Heriot and myself have concentrated on Local Government education. A good part of the knowledge passed on during these patrols should have been retained by the people.

During Kabwum Patrols I & 2 of 1964/65, during which this survey was compiled, considerable time was devoted to discussions on Local Government. The people showed a keen interest in these discussions and asked many intelligent questions on the subject. These questions will be listed later under 'Attitude towards Local Government'.

The area has had no representation in the past at any major function of the Administration. In the 1964 House of Assembly Elections a local identity, Mr. Stoi Umot of Dengondo Village, had a victory over a field of eight other candidates and is now the Member for the Rai Coast Electorate. The pre-Election education campaign and campaigning by the candidates has of course given the people a much better knowledge of the system of Government than they had previously.

There are no internal conflicts within the area and all villages and groups live in harmony with their neighbours. The attitude of the people towards Europeans is excellent and although not actively so the people of the area all appear to be pro-Government.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

For figures on Economic trees see Appendix 'F'.

For Area income estimate see Appendix 'G'.

Only one co-operative operates in the area under survey. This is the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society (F.M.D.S.). This Society has buying points at Kabwum and Kalalo Patrol Posts and runs a trade store at Kabwum. The Society is at present constructing a store at Wasu Anchorage. Until late 1963 there was considerable dissatisfaction amongst the local people with regard to F.M.D.S., there was some talk of forming a breakaway group and requesting the Society to refund local share money. There were two main reasons for this (1) that the Komba People did not have a buying point or a store in their area and (2) that no dividend payments had been made since the Society was established. In December, 1964 the Society's first dividend payment was made and ran out at 18% for the three year period 1961-64. The local shareholders were apparently quite satisfied with this and no complaints have been heard since.

The Mission directed company, Namasu, also operates in this area, in competition with F.M.D.S.. This company also has many share-holders from the Komba-Selepet area. Namasu has stores at Ulap and Kabwum.

The only out-standing entrepreneur in the area is Stoi Umot, M.H.A.. Stoi has large coffee holdings and trade store interests throughout the area. Apart from Stoi the area is sadly lacking in enterprising individuals. It is possible that others may come to the fore when recent coffee plantings reach maturity.

Each village in the area has its trade store but these are usually controlled by the community or 'congregation' rather than individuals. Those stores that are run by individuals are so small that they would show no more profit than a small coffee garden.

There are no market gardening enterprises in the area due to the distance from markets and lack of outlets. Small amounts of veg's are purchased at Kabwum and Kalalo Patrol Posts and this is included in the income estimate for the area. Money paid out by the Administration for fresh foods would go practically solely to the people of the Salepet Census Division.

There is very little employment available for labourers within the area. In all the Administration employs only thirty odd labourers from the area at both Kabwum and Kalalo Patrol Posts combined.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank advises that it would be too large a task to calculate the total number of savings bank accounts for an area such as this. A far greater number of accounts would be held by absentees, opened at other branches throughout the Territory.

The Tax Rate for the area at present is £1 per year. No difficulties in meeting Tax obligations have been observed.

The average per capita income figure is included in Appendix 'G'. There would be very little variation throughout the area so this figure should be reasonably realistic.

Marketing facilities for the inland portion of the two Census Divisions are poor. It being far too expensive to air-freight produce direct to Lae the system is to transport it to the coast by air and thence to Lae by sea. There is obviously a great need for an alternative means of transporting produce to the coast, i.e. by road, however the nature of the country between Kabwum Patrol Post and the coast would make the construction of a road extremely difficult, and the cost of maintaining such a road would be very high.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

To all extensive purposes the amount of arable land in the area is unlimited. In other words there is much land at present not being used that could well be utilised for increasing plantings of permanent tree crops.

If an outlet could be provided market gardening could well become a substantial source of income for the people of the area. European vegetables grow extremely well and large quantities of potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, onions, beans, lettuce and tomatoes could be supplied. With perishable produce of this nature the time involved in getting it to a market is the main problem.

There is no foreseeable way of increasing wage earnings with the area under survey. The only employment open to the local people within the area is as labour for either the Administration or the Mission. As mentioned above the Administration employs only about thirty labourers at both Kalalo and Kabwum combined, the Mission employs considerably less than this. In the future this number is more likely to be decreased than increased and even less employment will be available to the people within the area.

There always appears to be ample labour available in the villages and I can see no reason why labour problems should arise.

Apart from market gardening there appears to be very little possibility of introducing new cash crops to the area.

Along the seaward side of the coastal mountain range in the Selepet Census Division there are some excellent timber resources. This matter was reported on in Kabwum Patrol Report No.2 of 1964/65 and the District Commissioner has since advised that the Regional Forests Officer has been notified. Exploitation of these resources would be of considerable benefit to the area as it would provide an internal source of employment and income for the local people and would undoubtedly cause an improvement in road and sea communications. It is hoped that the Forestry Department will send a survey team to the area in the near future.

Beef cattle flourish in this area but here again communications are the limiting factor. At present there are approximately 16 head of cattle in the area and it is possible that these could be developed into a herd of reasonable size to form the basis of a future industry.

The Department of Agriculture Stocks and Fisheries is at present concentrating on increasing coffee holdings throughout the area. The people are meeting this move enthusiastically and the D.A.S.F. Field workers are constantly active in both Census Divisions. The latest coffee census figures show an increase in plantings of approximately 15% over the previous years figures.

In order to expand the economy of the area it is obvious that communications will first have to be improved making the area more accessible. As mentioned previously under 'Communications' (Page 7), a vehicular road is now under construction and is progressing slowly through the Selepet Division. It is hoped that this road will reach the boundary of the Komba Division (the Kwama River) by late this year or early in 1966. The people of the area, in particular the Komba People, are now crying out for development and the next few years could well show a marked improvement in political and economic fields.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Komba and Selepet Peoples fully realize that they are politically well behind many other areas of Papua and New Guinea and are keen to have a Local Government Council established in their area as soon as possible. They have expressed their wish that this be a combined council for the Komba-Selepet area.

While conducting Kabwum Patrol No.2 of 64/65 the author held extensive discussions with the people on the subject of Local Government. Considerable interest was taken in these discussions and many questions were asked. Recurring questions were noted and were basically as follows.


- (1) With what frequency is tax to be collected.
- (2) Amount of tax to be paid and how is it determined.
- (3) Do females have to pay tax. If so how much.
- (4) What standard of education is required of Councillors.
- (5) How are the Councillors determined. ie. with regard to the electorates.
- (6) How are the electorates determined and what villages will combine to form the electorates.
- (7) What is the period of residence required for out-siders to be eligible to vote in the electorate they reside in. (This question was asked mainly of Aid Post Orderlies and Mission representatives living outside their own areas).

- (8) What are the duties of a Councillor.
- (9) Who elects the President of a Council, the Council-
-lors or the people.
- (10) When will the Council for this area be starting.

All questions asked were fully discussed with the people and at the end of these discussions all villages professed to have fair understanding of the Council system if not a detailed one. Of course it is doubted that the people have as full an understanding as they claimed but it is considered that their knowledge of the subject is reasonably free of misconceptions.

CONCLUSION.

The writer considers that the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions are indeed ready for further political development and in fact, in need of it. As mentioned previously in this report the people of this area are socially quite well advanced and are the economic equals of several areas which already have Local Government Councils established. It is hoped that approval will be given to establish a Council for the area as soon as possible.


(PETER MAXNARD)
Patrol Officer.

(3)

As per Appendix "A" of Local Government Circular No.3/65.

Instruction for preparation of Constituting
Proclamation for a Local Government Council.

Name of proposed Council: NABWUM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

In the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District of the MOROBE District.

Census Divisions involved:

- (1) The KOMBA Census Division as per the Village Directory.
- (2) The SELEPET Census Division as per the Village Directory.
- ~~(3) WELIKI Village of the Six Census Division.~~

Composition of Wards:


As per Appendix 'B' of the Survey Report.

Number of Councillors:

Twenty Five (25) ie. One Councillor per Ward.

Any other departures from the usual form of proclamation:

Nil.


Officer Compiling.

Instructions in order.

District Commissioner.

(4)

APPENDIX 'B'
KOMBA - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

PROPOSED ELECTORATES.

I. Census Divisions involved.

Komba and Selepet Census Divisions in whole.

2. Composition of Wards.

- KOMBA.
- WARD 1.
Consisting of the Members of TAUKNAVE and MELANDUM Village groups.
Total population 712.
Distance between villages 1 hour.
- " WARD 2.
Consisting of the Members of PULENG and MANGAM Village groups.
Total population 493.
Distance between villages 45 mins approx.
- " WARD 3.
Consisting of the Members of SAMBORI, SATPAGNE and KUMBIP Village groups.
Total population 479.
Distance between villages 30 mins and 3 hours respectively. These villages have close kinship ties and particularly requested to be combined in one electorate.
- " WARD 4.
Consisting of the Members of KOPA, SAUNGHE and LANGA Village groups.
Total population 740.
Distance between villages 30 and 20 mins respective.
- " WARD 5.
Consisting of the Members of INDAGEN and WARAN Village groups.
Total population 928.
Distance between villages approx 10 mins.
- " WARD 6.
Consisting of the Members of KOMBANG and MUSUP Village groups.
Total population 553.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
- " WARD 7.
Consisting of the Members of GATSENG, WANAM and GERANU Village groups.
Total population 471.
Distance between villages 75 mins and 45 mins respectively. The three villages form a triangle and Gatseng is only about 1 hours walk from Geranu.
- " WARD 8.
Consisting of the Members of the LAMA and KONGA Village groups.
Total population 494.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
- " WARD 9.
Consisting of the Members of the UNUNU and SIKAM Village groups.
Total population 707.
Distance between villages 30 mins.

PROPOSED ELECTORATES. (Continued)

- KOMBA. WARD 10.
Consisting of the Members of the SAPS and UMUN Village groups.
Total population 665.
Distance between villages 20 mins approx.
- " WARD 11.
Consisting of the Members of GUMUN Village group.
Total population 428. The low population of this ward is unavoidable. The only village which it would be possible to combine with Gumun is Saps however it is more practical to combine this with Uman.
- " WARD 12.
Consisting of the Members of the ILAKA Village group.
Total population 562.
- " WARD 13.
Consisting of the Members of the SANON and HAMUROFTO Village groups.
Total population 538.
Distance between villages 20 mins.
- ? MULA.IND.
- SELEPET. WARD 14.
Consisting of the Members of the DENGONDO and TIPSIT Village groups.
Total population 920.
Distance between villages approx 30 mins.
- " WARD 15.
Consisting of the Members of the UPAT and GILANG Village groups.
Total population 730.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
- " WARD 16.
Consisting of the Members of the ERENDENGAN Village group.
Total population 744.
- " WARD 17.
Consisting of the Members of the WSKAE and SELEPET Village groups (together with all persons usually residing on that portion of land known as "GOMUT" (KABUM Station), more particularly described in the Department of Lands File LA 131/85.).
Total population approx 610.
Distance between villages 1 hour. Kabum - Selepet 5 mins.
- " WARD 18.
Consisting of the Members of the INDUM Village group, BOLONGTOPNE and HAMBA Clans.
Total population approx 640.
- " WARD 19.
Consisting of the Members of INDUM Village and KONDONG Hamlet Village groups, WAPORO and KANGONG Clans.
Total population approx 640.
Distance between villages about 15 mins.
- " WARD 20.
Consisting of the Members of KABUM and SORONG Village groups.
Total population 816.
Distance between villages nil.
- " WARD 21.
Consisting of the Members of WAP and KONINDO Village groups.
Total population 469.
Distance between villages about 75 mins.
- " WARD 22.
Consisting of the Members of the KONDOLO and NIMBAKO Village groups.
Total population 528.
Distance between villages about 2 hours.

PROPOSED WARD DIVISIONS, (Continued).

SELEPET.

WARD 23.

Consisting of the Members of BALOMBIBI, KARANGAN and KULAVI
(Previously Willem Village Groups.

Total population 524.

Distance between villages 30 mins and several hrs respectively.

WARD 24.

Consisting of the Members of HONG O Village Group (together with
all persons usually residing on those portions of land known as
Ulap ("ULAP"), more particularly described in Dept Lands File
LA ; GATOP, more particularly described in Dept Lands
File LA ; MTEP, more particularly described in Dept
Lands File LA and KALALO, more particularly described
in Dept Lands File LA

Total population approximately 350.

WARD 25.

Consisting of the Members of the SAPOP and DOMUT Village Groups.

Total popul. 107 795.

Distance between villages 1 hour.

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APPENDIX 'C'.
KOMBA - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

INFLUENTIAL MEN.

SECTION A. KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION.

TOREBA.

Luluai of KONGE Village. Influential both in his own and surrounding villages. Pro-Administration and an active worker towards better village conditions. Appears intelligent and popular. A likely future Councillor. Age about 35.

FRANZING ANSAWANG.

Store-keeper at GATSENG Village. Originally intended to stand for the House of Assembly Elections but stood down to give the present Member, Stoi Umut, a better chance. Previously employed by a Rabaul co-operative as a buying clerk. Limited education. Popular with the people of the area and has advised of his intention to stand for election when a Local Government Council is established. Influential. Age about 35.

SANGELONG.

Village 'Committeeman' of KOMBAN Village. Influential in both Komban and Gatseng villages. Popular and a Possible future Councillor. Age about 35.

SUSUBING MAU.

Luluai of MUSEP Village. Influential in his village and pro-Government. A possible future candidate for Council elections. Age about 35.

BWASA UNDE.

Luluai of INDAGEN Village. Exceptionally keen on the development of his people and an active worker towards improvement. Recommended four times for the Loyal Service Medal. Strongly pro-Government. Influence extends throughout the Census Division. A likely future Councillor. Age about 45.

AMA GALUNGA.

D.A.S.F. Village Committeeman of SATPAGNE Village. Much influence in his home village. Previously a plantation labourer at Rabaul for three years. Age 25-30.

GOLIONG IRUP.

Village native of SATPAGNE Village. Recently returned from employment. Has been absent from his village for about 12 years working at Rabaul, Bulolo and Port Moresby. Very influential in his area and speaks Selepet, Kotte, Motu and Pidgin as well as his own Komba language. Highly regarded by the people and is a likely future Councillor. A good orator and interpreter. Age about 38.

MULUBING ZILING.

Tultul of MANGAM Village. Previously employed at Bulolo and Rabaul. Appears influential and intelligent. Influence extends to nearby villages. A spokesman and leader. Age about 40.

GUMUM ILAMBAM.

Tultul of MELANDUM Village. Previously a labourer at Nametanai. Worked for the Army at Finschhafen during the War as a carrier. Influence extends to Taukave and Mangam villages. Pro-Government and a possible future Councillor.

BABABU MAINU.

Boss Mission of MELANDUM. Extremely influential in his home village. Appears to be pro-Government and was very interested in the discussions on Local Government. Appears level headed and intelligent. Age about 45.

ONENANG KOTILIONG.

P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly of MELANDUM Village. Young, extremely influential in his area. Constant advocate for improved village conditions. Age about 30.

APPENDIX 'C' (Continued).

GEBIONG LULUNANON.

Store-keeper for Tauknavé-Melandum store. Home village TAUKNAVE. Influential in both villages. Previously a station worker at Finschhafen and Rabaul. Limited education. A likely choice for a future Councillor however the people are worried about store-keeping possibly interfering with Council duties. Age 35-40

WANJINGA BAIP.

Village native of KUMBIP Village. Previously a station labourer at Lae and Kavieng. Intelligent and thoughtful, ventures opinions and asked relevant questions regarding Local Government. Has influence in his village, a possible future Councillor. Age about 38.

ANGUVONG EBONG.

Tutul of SAMBORI Village. Previously a labourer at Buka, Kokopo and Madang. Influential in his village but does not appear exceptionally intelligent. A village liberal and a possible candidate for Council elections.

GOM LAWANGU.

Village native of SAMBORI Village. Previously a labourer at Buka and Lae. Reasonably influential in his village but not an impressive type. Appears fairly intelligent. Advised of his intention to stand for election on the establishment of a Council. Age 30-35.

DEMUNG YONGINA.

Village Agricultural Committeeman of SAMBORI (D.A.S.F). Influential and appears reasonably intelligent. Spokesman and interpreter for his village. Quite possibly a future Councillor. Age 25-30.

SECTION B. SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

GOLOLCK KERE.

Luluai of BELOMBIBI Village. Son of pre-War Luluai. Influential in his area both generally and in Mission circles. Village education only, literate in Pidgin and Kotte. The people of Belombibi have already decided on Gololok as their choice for Councillor. Age about 45.

ALING MAUNG.

Previously and Administration Aid Post Orderly at Belombibi. Home Village KONDOLU. Dismissed from his post in 1959 for refusing to obey an order. Educated at village level. Fairly influential in his village. A possible future Councillor.

AIYAKA NAKO.

Village 'Committeeman' of WAP Village. Influential in his village. Educated to Std. 4 at Gatop Lutheran Mission School. Appears intelligent and is well spoken. A possible future Councillor. Age 25-30.

DIRING BITU.

Luluai of SORONG Village. Appointed in 1961. Both his father and grand-father previous Luluais. Previously a labourer at Wasu. Uneducated. Popular and influential. A possible future Councillor. Age 35.

SOMINA SONGEWA.

Village native of SELEPET Village. Young and influential. Previously a station worker at Kokopo. Educated at village level. A possible future Councillor. Age about 30. Son of the Boss Mission of Selepet.

APPENDIX 'C' (Continued).

TUNGU KAMBONG.

Agricultural Committeeman of WEKAE Village. Son of Boss Mission. Educated at village level only. Influential in his village. Age about 30.

SOSA SILIMBONG.

Village 'Committeeman' of KABUM Village. Previously a Boss Mission. Well spoken and intelligent. Considerable influence not only in his village but throughout the Census Division. Previously a station worker at Wau and Kavieng. A likely future councillor. Influence partly hereditary. Age about 40.

GAWABIONG TIMON.

Village 'Committeeman' of ERENDENGAN Village. Previously a labourer at Talasea. Educated at village school level. Very influential in his village. A likely future Councillor. Age about 35.

PONJIONG DUMIANG.

Mission teacher of ERENDENGAN Village. Educated to Std. 5 at Gatop Lutheran Mission School. Influential in his village. A possible future Councillor. Age about 35.

MEMEDA DEMPAWA.

Luluai of GILANG Village. Educated at village level. A previous station worker at Wau. Influential, part hereditary. A possible future Councillor. Age about 40.

BRUNO WONGIUKA.

Village 'Committeeman' of TIPSIT Village. Educated at village school level. Previously employed at Rabaul. Popular and influential. (Influence partly inherited). A likely future Councillor. Age about 35.

AMISU SOMBANG.

Village 'Committeeman' of DENGONDG Village. Well liked and influential in his village. Previously worked at Kavieng. Educated at village school level only. Age about 32.

BILOLO.

Village native of TIPSIT Village. Ex Medical Tultal. Influential and popular. May stand for election but it is doubted if he has the following of Bruno. Educated at village school level. Age about 38.

APPENDIX 'D'.
KOMBA - SELEPEI LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

PERSONS RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION.

A. KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION. As during 1964.

RESONG BANBAN	Form 1	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	SAPU
KIMBOM KANDIP	"	" " "	SIKAM
DEKE BWASA	"	" " "	INDAGEN
WITIBINGA WELAM	"	GOROKA (Mission-)	"
KINDIBONG TOLONRING	"	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	WAPAN
GIONG GEMBIONG	Form 2	" " "	SAUNGIA
RAUNA USUM	"	RUMAIYONG (Miss. Lae)	UNUNU
SANGARE GETA	Form 3	" " "	SIKAM
ANGIANG MIAN	"	" " "	"
BURFE WIPOT	"	MT. HAGEN (Mission)	INDAGEN
SAWNU BAFENU	"	GOROKA "	KONGE
TRIATA MARONG	"	" (Govt.)	WARAN
NENGA SAPUK	Form 4	TUGBACK (Govt. Madang)	KOPA

B. SELEPEI CENSUS DIVISION. As for 1965.

MANCIMU SOVI	Form 2	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	WAP
ERENKA SILIGUA	"	" " "	ERENDENGAN
NGENARE HONZO	"	" " "	HONGO

Please note that the Standards quoted in this report may not be strictly accurate in some cases as the people are often an unreliable source of information. In many instances the actual parents of the students have no idea of the grades their children are in and apart from knowing that their children are at school show little further interest.

There are far too many students in the upper grades of Primary school to list them all here. These students are at Kalalo, Kabwum, Catop, Dregerhafen and Heldsbach Primary Schools in all Primary standards up to 6.

APPENDIX 'E'.
KOMBA - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

CARPENTERS.

KUNAIN ANINGU of GUMUN Village. Mission trained at Baitabag, Madang. Considerable experience. Work of good standard.

JACK MAUP of MUSEP Village. Educated at Gatop and fieldsbach Mission schools. Technical training at Lae Technical School. Previously employed by the Administration and the Lutheran Mission. Now doing job contracts within the area.

DEV MAUP of MUSEP Village. Unqualified but learnt through experience. Previously employed by a contractor at Lae. Considerable experience.

HENIO ZUK of INDAGEN Village. Mission trained at Baitabag. Employed by the Lutheran Mission at Madang, has since returned to his home area and constructed a church at Sambori Village.

MINER.

MANDING KUMANDING of GERAUN Village. Previously employed in the quarries at Rabaul. Experienced in drilling and the use of explosives.

TEACHERS.

HERINGE AWAMBI of INDAGEN. Trainee Teacher at the Administration Teachers Training College at Goroka.

BATA YAMAI of KONDOLO Village. Administration teacher at Kabwum Primary 'T' School.

MASA ELONG of BELOMBIBI (Karangan) Village. Administration teacher at Primary 'T' School, Samarai.

STOREKEEPER - CLERKS.

BUAKI SINGERI of INDAGEN Village. Clerical Assistant for the Dept. District Administration at Kabwum.

OLIGA JONGJONG of GATSENG Village. Namasu Clerk at Banz in the Western Highlands.

RAUKI GETA of SIKAM Village. Namasu Storekeeper-clerk at Ulap.

TINGA MANGENZIANG of SANON. F.M.D.S. Storekeeper-clerk at Kabwum.

MREAU SENGUNA of JNUNU. F.M.D.S. Storekeeper-clerk at Kalalo.

MECHANICS.

YAMISA KANERIONG of GUMUN. Trainee Mechanic at Lae Tech. School.

GEING LOPENE of SAONGLE. Previously worked for A.B.C.O., Lae as a mechanic. Now at Moresby, place of employment unknown.

Needless to say there are many other persons with limited technical and clerical skills from the Komba-Selepeta Area. Only those considered by the writer to be worthy of note have been included in the above. For further comments see under 'Technical and Clerical Skills', Page 7.

APPENDIX 'F'.
KOMBA - SILEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY. (23)

A. KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION. COFFEE CENSUS FIGURES.

VILLAGE.	FIRST YEAR.	STAGE OF MATURITY OF TREES.		
		SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	MATURE.
BAMUROFTO.	1240	342	-	548
GATSENG.	1572	2023	361	837
GERAUN.	2569	1113	782	789
GUMUN.	450	2438	1040	2722
ILAKA.	1275	606	-	2571
KILOLO. (Hamlet)	485	110	61	386
INDAGEN.	3773	3822	2524	9439
KONGE.	5945	1249	2623	6719
KOPA.	9021	302	-	2009
KUMBIF.	4545	450	26	1418
LAMA.	1404	1456	1272	215
LANGA.	10073	2609	12	2856
MANGAM.	6665	6121	594	3729
MELANDUM.	25395	2540	18	2538
MOMBANG. (Kombang)	2742	594	913	1494
MUSEP.	1001	1341	750	4266
PULENG.	1587	2307	82	2631
SAMBOEI.	6526	4373	7510	1770
SANON.	342	820	232	2197
SAPÉ.	3019	879	936	3013
BATPAGNA.	1924	307	-	2325
SAUNGLE.	5304	2158	81	916
SIKAM.	1915	996	192	1614
TAUKNAVE.	2290	520	56	1858
MARUNGA. (Hamlet)	455	1007	-	292
UMUN.	3334	1746	1610	1290
UNUNU.	9593	2126	1112	5876
WANAN.	3934	194	650	-
WARAN.	4218	1327	754	3983
TOTALS.	122,596.	46,376.	24,191.	70,159.

Figures as supplied by the Dept. Agriculture, Stocks and Fisheries for Coffee Census May and June, 1965.

APPENDIX 'F'.
KOMBA - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

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COFFEE CENSUS FIGURES.

B. SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>AGE OF MATURITY OF TREES.</u>			
	<u>FIRST YEAR.</u>	<u>SECOND YEAR.</u>	<u>THIRD YEAR.</u>	<u>MATURE.</u>
BELOMBIBI.	1681	1100	1667	8737
KARANGAN. (Hamlet)	943	586	626	2866
DENGONDO.	1459	194	-	1419
DOMUT.	248	-	344	1750
ERENDENGAN.	4276	447	-	13208
GILANG.	1437	186	1036	2205
HONGO.	210	197	472	4043
INDIM.	22883	902	251	22088
KABUM.	17816	1143	264	9504
KONDOLO.	-	353	62	1606
HONPATO. (Hamlet)	3314	3314	1003	1018
KONINDO.	4408	258	-	1259
NIMBAKO.	2208	1483	75	992
SATOP.	1340	4564	1765	20657
SELEPET.	1432	45	124	99
SORONG.	7324	84	635	4694
TIPSIT.	3604	1715	1859	3277
UPAT.	4009	625	197	2017
WAP.	2991	1642	-	554
WEKAE.	2865	799	31	2887
WILIOM. (Kulavi).	255	476	1371	785
TOTALS.	84,707.	20,883.	11,785.	105,645.

Figures as supplied by the Dept. Agriculture, Stocks and Fisheries for Coffee Census May and June, 1965.

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APPENDIX 'G'.
KOMB A - SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

AREA INCOME ESTIMATE.

<u>1. COFFEE PRODUCTION.</u>	
(a) Komba. 70,159 mature trees @ 1 lb/yr @ 1/6/lb.	5,260
(b) Selepet. 105,645 mature trees @ 1 lb/yr @ 1/6/lb.	7,660
<u>2. INTERNAL LABOUR.</u>	
(a) Kabwum Airstrip. £700 per Census Division per year.	1,400
(b) General Labour - Kabwum - Kalalo.	105
(c) Patrol Carriers. Job Contracts.	130 100
<u>3. INTERNAL EMPLOYEES.</u>	
(a) Clerks & Storekeepers. Kabwum-Kalalo-Ulap. (Administration, Mission, Namasu, F.M.D.S.)	500
(b) Field-workers. D.A.S.F. Komba £90. Selepet £45. Farmer Trainees. D.A.S.F. Komba £40. Selepet £80.	135 120
(c) Aid Post Orderlies. P.H.D. Komba £677. Selepet £625.	1,302
<u>4. EXTERNAL LABOUR.</u>	
(a) Komba. 834 absentee adult males assuming each returns home every two years with £30 deferred wages.	12,510
(b) Selepet. 710 deferred wages from which total -	10,650
<u>5. MISCELLANEOUS.</u>	
(a) Purchase of fresh food and firewood. Kabwum-Kalalo.	200
	£ 40,072

Notes on Items.

1. Estimated only. Actual figures unknown. This should be a reasonably accurate figure as only 1 lb per tree per annum has been allowed and production of semi mature trees has not been taken into account.

2,3 & 5. Accurate.

4. With regard to external labour or workers this seems to be the only practical type of estimate. Needless to say many of the absentees would have jobs paying more than the basic labourers pay. Then again many labourers or workers do not return to their homes every two years.

Average income per capita. £ 2. 12. 0.

Per Adult Male. (As per 'Labour Potential') £ 11. 16. 0.

APPENDIX "D".

INTRODUCTION.

This report is to cover the section of the Selepet Census Division which Mr. G.A. Heriot was unable to complete on his Kaowum Patrol No. 1 of 1964/65 due to his being transferred to Wau.

This report is a supplement only to Appendix "D" of Mr. Heriot's report and supplies information which is applicable only to the area previously not covered.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) The census for the area was completed on this patrol and the Village Population Register for the relevant area is included herewith.

From the Register it can be seen that the Natural Increase rate for the Census Division is 1.4%. The inland section of the Census Division has a considerably lower Increase Rate than those villages on the coastal fall of the coastal mountain range. The section of the Division which this patrol covers had an Increase Rate of 2.65% but due to the lower rate of the inland villages this figure dropped to the above 1.4% when the figures were combined.

(b) The walking tracks in the lower section of the Census Division were found to be in poor repair and there was no excuse for this other than lack of maintenance. As mentioned by Mr. Heriot in his report a vehicular road is being constructed from Kabwum to Indagen in the Komba Census Division and a road from Kabwum to the coast is being considered.

The construction of a road from Ulap Mission Station to Kabwum has already commenced under the guidance of Rev. F. Wagner, the local Lutheran Missionary. It should not prove to be very difficult to construct this road to the top of the range overlooking Kabwum Station but the descent into the Pumane River Valley will indeed be difficult to construct owing to the extremely steep terrain. A road of this nature will also prove to be difficult to maintain and erosion will be a constant problem.

(c)

See Appendix "D". (i.e. MR. HERIOT'S REPORT)

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) and (b) see attached notes.

LEADERSHIP.

(b) As the area covered was not the total of the Census Division a full and detailed list of the leaders of the area cannot be given. Also the writer of this report has been the O.I.C. of Kabwum for only a short period and as yet does not have an extensive knowledge of the area. A list of the more obvious leaders of the Census Division is attached to this report however there could well be more influential men than these behind the scenes who have yet to come to the writer's attention.

(c) Observations made during the patrol seem to support most strongly remarks made by Mr. Heriot in his report.

It appears that the people still cling closely to their traditional pattern of leadership. New leaders have of course come to light under the influence of the Administration and the Missions; however it appears that these leaders are more in the nature of instruments in the communication of policy, rather than the actual cause behind the effect.

Until an area is known intimately is difficult to gauge the true proportions of individual influence. Invariably

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however the people who set themselves up as orators of interpreters at meetings are the direct decendants of traditional leaders and the people invariably follow their leading.

It is interesting to note that more often than not the village "committee-men" are selected from the decendants of traditional leaders.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

(b) Cash cropping in the Census Division is conducted on both communal and individual lands. The various villages have a communal garden where they all contribute to the work to be done. This work is usually organized by the "Village Agricultural Committee" and the communal garden is sited on individually owned plots of ground with the consent of the respective land owners.

Cash cropping on an individual basis is conducted on the individually owned ~~plots~~ plots by the owners thereof.

All local land appears to be owned individually in small plots in various areas by both males and females. Apparently when a female is married she can utilize either her fathers or her mother's ~~or~~ her husbands ground for the planting of crops.

LITERACY.

(a) Attached hereto.

(b) As an overall literacy survey was not conducted during the initial patrol a sample village was taken and a survey of the literates in English, Kotte and Pidgin conducted. It is considered that the figures obtained are representative of the Census Division. It is to be noted that the villages closer to the coast would have a considerably higher literacy rate than those further inland due to the proximity of schools at Gatop (Lutheran Mission) and Kalalo (Administration).

The literacy figures for the selected village were as follows.

KOTTE (Mission Vernacular).				PIDGIN.			
Males		Females		Males		Females	
Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
34.6%	57.6%	28%	25%	1.4%	51%	-	2%

The following figures are those who can converse in the language but are not literates.

-	10.9%	-	9%	6.9%	24%	3.5%	2%
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ENGLISH. (Literates Only)			
Males		Females	
Child	Adult	Child	Adults.
4%	1.8%	3.5%	-

N.B. (1) The majority of the Adult Pidgin Literates are absentees.

(2) A large percentage of the Child Kotte Literates are still school children and may only have a rudimentary knowledge of the language.

(3) The Child English Literates are school children and the same condition as with (2) apply.

(d) It is thought that the people in the vicinity of Kabwum Station would show an interest in a "Pidgin" News Paper if it was available. It is hoped that in the near future a move will be made by the Kabwum Sports Club to make these papers available.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

No further comments.

MISSIONS.

No further comments.

NON-INDIGENES.

There is only one European owned trade store in the area belonging to Mr. E. Foad who resides at Finschkafen. This store is actually in the Sio Census Division but could well come under the Council Area in the future. The store is situated on the coast at Wasu. The two closest villages are Kiari to the North and Kulavi to the South. Here a peculiar anomaly exists as Kulavi is a village belonging to the Selepet Census Division and is actually in the Sio Census Division. Kulavi was previously known as Wiliom Village but have since moved closer to the coast. The most suitable way of reaching the village now is to travel a short distance along the coast of the Sio Census Division from Wasu and then a short distance inland.

Because of this anomaly it is considered that it would be more satisfactory to have the Selepet Council Area extending right down to the coast and including Kiari Village of the Sio Census Division.

The trade store at Wasu employs one local native.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) See (b) of "Population Distribution and Trends" on Page I.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

As mentioned by Mr. Heriot in his report local artisans are not plentiful. However I consider that if a Council was considering letting contracts for the construction of its headquarters, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining the artisans locally.

The section of the Census Division patrolled by myself appears to be better in all respects than the inland section.

The majority of villages had at least one 'carpenter', mostly uneducated but with carpentry experience on various stations and capable of doing quite a reasonable job. One fully trained carpenter was found who had been trained by the Lutheran Mission at Madang.

It was also noted that there are several boat-crew, clerks, drivers and storemen in the area but these are mostly absentees.

BATA YAMAI of Kondolo Village is an Administration school teacher at Kabwum and has recently been admitted to the Auxillary Division of the Public Services.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

No further comments.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

No further comments.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(d) Timber. There are large numbers of excellent hardwood trees of the Ton and Kwila varieties to be found a short distance up the coastal range from Kalalo Patrol Post. The trees are abundant and I consider that the area would well warrant a Forestry survey.

If it would be possible to interest a logging company in this area it would do more for the people than years of concentrated cash cropping.

There is already a road to Gatop and Ulap (about half a mile above Kalalo Station) and with the required equipment this road could easily be modified to take logging trucks. It would not be difficult to extend this road further up the range thus making the timber resources readily accessible.

There is ample Administration land at Wasu for the establishment of a saw mill and an anchorage which could be utilised for the loading of timber for sea transport the large centres of Lae and Madang.

From this it can be seen that the advantages of interesting a logging firm in the area would be threefold.

(a) Provide the people with the income from the initial timber purchase.

(b) Provide a basis for an eventual road over the range to Kabwum Station and maintain the road from Ulap down to Wasu. (This maintenance is at present done by hand and the road is invariably in poor condition).

(c) Provide local employment for the men of the Selepet Census Division both providing them with an income and educating them in the various trades concerned with the timber industry.

The main problem would be of course the distance to the main centres but this could possibly be counteracted by lowering the initial timber purchase rate thus raising the profit margin. I do not consider however that with the utilization of sea transport, the transportation problem would be a serious one.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the people towards Local Government, in the area patrolled by myself, was definitely enthusiastic.

Although their knowledge of the subject was rather limited they appeared to grasp the basic principles behind the Council movement and had heard of the operations of ~~other~~ Councils in other areas from people returning from work in these areas.

During my discussions with the people some excellent questions were asked which revealed that at least a small percentage had quite a good working knowledge of the ~~general~~ ~~principles~~ work of Local Government Councils and the reasons behind their establishment of them.

It is estimated that if the tax rate remained at its present level the total annual income of a Selepet Council would be under £1000 per annum. Because of this and because it is considered that the people could not afford a higher tax rate within the next few years, it may be necessary for the Administration to subsidise a Selepet Council for the first two or three years of its existence.

Peter Maynard
(PETER MAYNARD)
INVESTIGATING OFFICER.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There is only the one distinct social group in the Selepet Census Division.

The people of the Selepet Census Division claim to come from a common ancestor with the people of the Komba Census Division.

This common ancestor is supposed to have originally migrated to the mainland from the Siassi Islands and landed at Gitua in the Sio Census Division. He moved inland and settled near Sambori in the Komba Census Division.

This ancestor's name was AILA.

AILA supposedly had two male children KIMUN who claimed the Komba area as his own and WEKAE who claimed the Selepet Census Division.

WEKAE had ~~one~~ one son who moved into the Kabwum area and settled. This son had a son by the name of GOTOK. GOTOK had two male children named KOTOBAN and KOMBOKNA. KOTOBAN is alleged to have started the line of villages to the South of the Government Station while KOMBOKNA is alleged to have started those to the North.

It is possible that these two lines could be called social groups but the people consider themselves as one large group rather than the two separate ones.

(b) The operational social unit is more the extended family than the lineage. Needless to say there are strong ties within the lineage but the social pattern of the people appears to revolve more strongly around the extended family unit.

(c)

(d) Covered by Mr. Heriots report.

(e)

SELEPET LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

INFLUENTIAL MEN.GOLOLOK KERE.

Luluai of Belombibi Village. Son of pre-war Luluai. Influential in his area both generally and in Mission Circles. Village education only. Literate in Pidgin and Kotte. The people have already decided that Gololok is their choice for Councillor when a Local Government Council is established. Public opinion? Age about 45.

ALING MAUNG.

Previously an Aid Post Orderly at Belombibi. Home village Kongolo. Dismissed from his post in 1959 for refusing to obey an order. Educated at village level. Influential in his village.

AIYAKA NAKO.

Village Committeeman of Wap Village. Influential in his village. Educated to standard 4 at Gatop Mission School. Appears intelligent and is well spoken. Age 25-30.

DIRING BITU.

Luluai of Sorong Village. Appointed 1961. Both father and grand-father previous Luluais. Previously a labourer at Wasu. Uneducated. Popular and influential. A possible future Councillor. Aged 35.

SOMINA SONGEWA.

Village native of Selepet Village. Young and influential. Son of the Boss Mission of Selepet. A possible future Councillor. Age above 30. Educated at village level. Previously a station worker at Kokopo.

TUNGU KAMBONG.

Agricultural Committeeman of Vekae Village. Son of Boss Mission. Influential in his village. Educated at village school level only. Age about 30.

SOSA SILIMBONG.

Village Committeeman of Kabwum Village. Previously a Boss Mission. Well spoken and intelligent. Considerable influence not only in his village but also in the surrounding area. Age about 40. Previously a station worker at Wau and Kavieng. A likely future Councillor. Influence also hereditary.

GAWABIONG TIMON.

Village Committeeman of Erendengan Village. Previously a labourer at Talasea. Educated at village school level. Influential in his village. A possible future Councillor. Age about 35.

PONJIONG DUMUANG.

Teacher (Mission) at Erendengan Village. Educated to std. 5 at Gatop Mission School. Influential in his village. A possible future Councillor. Age about 35.

MEMENDA DEMPAWA.

Luluai of Gilang Village. Educated at village level. A previous station worker at Wau. Influential, part hereditary. A possible future Councillor. Age about 40.

SONGI KOLING.

Luluai of Kabwum Village. Influential. Uneducated. Luluai since late 1940's. Age about 55.

Selepet Local Government Survey.EDUCATION.

All main villages in the Selepet Census Division have their Religious Literacy School or "village school". These are primarily for the teaching of the Mission vernacular "Kotte" and do very little towards general education.

The following is a list of the "English" schools in the Selepet Census Division, so called because the teachers have either Administration Permits or Certificates, showing they have passed Administration examinations and are qualified to teach English. These schools handle only the lowest grades and satisfactory students pass out of these to Gatop or Kalalo Primary Schools.

BELAMBIBI.

Teacher BAPIANKS of Karangon Village. Government Certificated. Teaches to Standard I. The people of Belombibi are now in the process of constructing a good quality school-house of European materials.

KABWUM.

Teacher OBONGUPE of Hongo Village. Holder of a Government Certificate. Teaches to Standard I.

INDUM.

Teacher BAKOPA of Nimbako Village. Teaching on an Admin. Permit. Prep. only.

TIPSIT.

Teacher ISISINGNU of Yakop (Timbe C.D.). Administration Permit Teacher. Prep only.

ERENDENGAN.

Teacher FORETINU of Indum Village. Administration Permit Teacher. Prep only.

The more promising students pass out of these village schools to the two above mentioned, Gatop and Kalalo. Both these run by European Teachers. Gatop by the Lutheran Mission and Kalalo by the Administration. Both schools have native staff. These Primary Schools teach to Standard 5 and students are sent from them to Dregerhafen (Administration) and Heldsbach (Mission) Higher Schools.

(2)

APPENDIX "E"
TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

KABWUM Patrol Post,
Morobe District.

4th January, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,

FINSCHHAFEN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - KOMBA
CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The Komba Census Division is an area of approximately 223 sq. miles situated about 40 miles to the North-West of Lae, the Administrative centre of the Morobe District.

The Census Division is bordered on the south by the Cromwell Mountain Range and to the north by the Kwama River. Most of the villages in the Census Division are situated 3,000' to 5,000' above sea level. The area consists of four main ridges running from the Cromwell Mountains down to the Kwama River, divided by deep gorges containing tributaries of the Kwama. The main tributaries are the Andar and Puleng Rivers.

The climate of the area is of the Highland type and the rainfall received per annum would be approximately 90" - 100". The predominate vegetation of the area is grasses and pit pit on the lower slopes to the Kwama River with thick forests further up the mountains.

The area is controlled administratively from Kabwum Patrol Post. Access to the area is by walking tracks only and the furthest village would be some two days walk from Kabwum. At the last Census in July/August, 1964, the population of the area was 7,764.

The people of the area have not generally been subject to the influence of Cargo Cults and such movements which have taken place periodically along the northern coast of the Huon Peninsular. They are socially and economically fairly well developed and the crime rate of the area is very low. The people appear to be pro Government and are extremely interested in the development of their area.

POPULATION, DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

A copy of the latest Census figures is attached (see appendix A). The population of the area at the time of the last Census was 7,764. The natural increase rate is 1.3%. Just under 50% of the adult male labour potential is absent from the area. The total absenteeism is approximately 14%.

The villages linked by walking tracks can be seen from the map attached. The outward flow of labour is alarming, as the figures for the last four years show since 1960 the percentage of absenteeism of the adult male labour potential has increased approximately 20% to its present high of 50%. Total absenteeism over the four year period has increased by 4.5%. There appears to be quite sufficient labour in the area for normal community projects. The villages and roads throughout the area were generally satisfactory.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

There is only one distinct social group which covers the whole Komba area. All the Komba people claim to originate from one common ancestor. This ancestor was a direct brother of the common ancestor of the Selepet people.

Minor social groups are observed by the people but these are continuations of alliances which originated before the coming of the Europeans. Needless to say the old animosities have long since ceased but the people still retain a close friendship with their old allies. The operational social unit for the Komba area is the extended family tending towards lineage.

The language of the Komba Census Division is identical in sentence structure to that of the Selepet. Many words are the same. There is also a definite relationship between the Komba language and that of the Timbe area. The Komba language extends from Erendengan in the Selepet Census Division to Labangande in the Sio Census Division. This covers an area somewhat larger than the area usually considered as the Komba Census Division.

The relationship between the minor social groups mentioned previously is completely friendly. The people however, still consider their old alliances and it does influence their political activities.

On making enquiries into what villages would be willing to combine to form electorates for a future Local Government area, it was noted that several groups of villages stated that they would much prefer to remain together rather than combine with other villages of other groups. This was noted particularly in the case of Indagen and Waran. The Warans stated that they desired to be combined with Indagen and definitely did not want to combine with Kopa. This was also noted in the case of Puleng and Mangam. It was proposed to combine Puleng and Satpagna in order to make the electorates more correct numerically. The Pulengs, however, stated quite definitely that although they had no animosity towards Satpagna, they desired to be combined with their old allies, Mangams.

As far as possible, these affiliations and alliances have been respected when compiling a list of the proposed electorates. (see appendix B).

There is no ill feeling between the people of the Komba Census Division and any of the adjacent groups. The Kombas are intermarried with all the surrounding groups which comprise the Timbes, Selepets, Sios and Hubes.

LEADERSHIP

A list of influential men is attached (see appendix C.) It is obvious in the Komba that the younger travelled and most educated men have taken over from the traditional leaders. The Kombas claim they never had actual traditional leaders, but that the richest men, ie. the ones with the most pigs or wives, etc. were always the most influential in their villages. Their sons did not automatically inherit their father's influence.

The most influential men in the villages these days are invariably from one of three groups. They are either Mission leaders, Village Officials or men who have spent some time working outside their area. It is considered that the area is well equipped with leaders for future political development.

LAND TENURE AND USE

Inheritance of land in the Komba Census Division runs along strictly patrilineal lines. Land is not held in one area only but a man may have several plots in various places. Land is passed on from father to eldest son in the case where the father dies. Usually the land is subdivided before the death of the father.

A rotation system of cropping is used and the time which land lies fallow depends on the crop which was previously planted on it. Crops such as kaukau and Chinese taro are sometimes left on the same site for up to four years. Taro, yam and European vegetables can be left on a site for up to two years.

When the ground ceases yielding satisfactorily, new gardens are cut and planted on another site. The old site may lie fallow for 4 - 10 years, depending on the growth of secondary bush. The ground is usually sufficiently recovered to have crops planted again after five to six years of lying fallow.

Cash cropping has been taking place in the area for many years. However, it is only within the last five years that people have started to take cash cropping seriously. All villages in the area have a communal coffee garden close to the village. The returns from these communal gardens are used to purchase anything at all which is agreed upon by all the villagers in the council.

The communal plantings are planted on individually owned ground with the permission of the land owners. Most male adults have their own individual plots of coffee which vary considerably in size. Coffee is the primary cash crop of the area and the last Census figures reveal a substantial increase in numbers over the previous years figures. Some 18,000 new plantings have been made increasing the total number of trees to over 70,000 now in the area. The actual figures were as follows.

New Plantings.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Mature.
17,527 including 1st yr.	5,994	10,142	36,883.	

These figures speak for themselves and it is not necessary to enlarge on the terrific interest shown by the Komba People in economic development.

Several villages in the Komba Census Division have received timber seedlings from D.A.S.F. at Kabwum and are utilising plots of land for the planting of these. This however is a new idea and as of yet there are no extensive plantings.

LITERACY.

A literacy survey of the Komba was conducted during the patrol which revealed the following.

<u>LITERATES</u>				<u>KOTTE.</u>			
<u>PIDGIN.</u>		<u>Adult.</u>		<u>Child.</u>		<u>Adult.</u>	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
22%	6%	42%	4%	19%	10%	45%	21%
<u>SPEAKERS ONLY.</u>							
<u>PIDGIN.</u>		<u>Adult.</u>		<u>Child.</u>		<u>KOTTE.</u>	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
6%	3%	24%	3%	-	-	15%	8%

These figures are the average percentages of representative villages. Not the average percentages of all the villages. It is considered that they show accurate averages for the Census Division

LITERACY. (Continued)

The survey figures reveal that some 20% of the population of the Census Division are literate in Pidgin and some 25% in the Mission vernacular, Kotte.

The only schools in the Komba Census Division are Mission run by Mission trained staff. All the villages have their small village schools but these are mainly for the purpose of extending religious literacy and do very little towards furthering general education.

There are five Mission 'English' Schools throughout the Census Division staffed with Mission educated, Government certificated, teachers. These are located at Sanon, Uman, Kombang, Langa and Gatseng. These schools teach only the very low grades and the more promising students pass out of them to either Gatop (Mission) or Kalalo. These 'English' Schools generally teach mixed classes of about thirty students.

A list of persons who have received or are receiving higher education is attached. (See Appendix D).

As far as is known there is no radio receivers in the area and there is no apparent interest shown in newspapers. This however is probably due to the unavailability of these. On most evenings, weather permitting, my personal radio was placed outside the Rest Houses for the benefit of the people. On these occasions a considerable interest was shown by the people in the 'Pidgin' News and musical programmes. The people were also deeply interested in all the programmes of Radio Wewak and Radio Rabaul, which are conducted almost solely in Pidgin English.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The people of the Komba Census Division have a comparatively high standard of living when compared with the other areas administered from Kabwum Patrol Post. Housing is mostly of good type with the houses elevated on posts and constructed of hand cut planks and kunai grass or pitpit rooves. The houses are generally about two squares but some constructed by more enterprising individuals extend up to as many as six squares. Sanitation is of the pit latrine type with kunai out-houses constructed over the pits. Usually the latrines are shared between two or more families with one for the males and one for the females.

There is very little evidence left in the area of the old way of life and European articles are in every-day use. To all extensive purposes clothing is 100% European in manufacture.

The staple diet of the people consists mainly of the usual indigenous foods such as kaukau, taro, native green leaves, bananas, sugar cane and the introduced staple, Chinese taro. European veges are also grown and consumed such as potatoes, cabbage, beans, onions and tomatoes. Canned meat is consumed to a moderate extent where the financial position allows. All the stores throughout the area carried stocks tinned meat.

There are no organisations in the area apart from the Congregations of the various groups of villages. The only sport played in the area is soccer in which the young men are keenly interested. Most villages have their sports ground, though in some cases where the villages are close to each other, communal sports grounds have been constructed.

There are no actual community centres in the area, although many villages are recognised as meeting places for the villages in their localities. The main ones of these are Langa, Sambori, Melandum, Ilaka, Kombang and Indagen.

MISSIONS.

The New Guinea Lutheran Mission is the only Mission operating in the Komba Census Division. The headquarters for the area is at Ulap in the Selepet Census Division where the Missionary in charge is Rev. F. Wagner.

The Komba Census Division is strongly missionised and the majority of the people in the area are baptised. It is considered that because only the one Mission operates in the area the people have a strong feeling of unity, a factor that could well assist in future political development.

As enlarged on previously under 'Literacy', the Mission provides the only education services at present in the area. All the villages have their religious literacy schools and there are the five Mission 'English' Schools in the area at Sanon, Umun, Kombang, Langa and Sambori villages. Particular interest was taken in these 'English' Schools during the patrol and it was noted that they were well equipped with materials and educational aids. The people of the respective villages take a particular pride in their 'English' Schools and they are always well kept. These schools are all constructed of European materials usually with cement foundations, pitsawn timber and galvanised iron roofs.

There is one Mission Aid Post in the area at Ununu and the reason for this is beyond my comprehension. Several complaints were received regarding this Aid Post and it appears the situation is as follows.

The Mission Aid Post Orderly is apparently recognised throughout the area as an excellent mid-wife and his services are in great demand. Consequently his work at the Aid Post suffers. It was interesting to note that the incidence of sores and tropical ulcers in the villages under his control was more marked than anywhere else in the Census Division. Indeed at the time of the patrol this particular A.P.O. was not at his village and had not been for some weeks previously.

Apart from this Ununu is some two days walk from its source of medical supplies at Etep, thus it takes at least five days for the A.P.O. to make the return journey. It is obvious that this arrangement is completely unsatisfactory and again it is requested that permission be given by the Dept. of Public Health for this A.P.O. to receive supplies from Kabum.

The religious services to the Komba People are controlled through three congregational centres. These are at Upat in the Selepet Census Division which controls the South-Western corner of the Division, Ununu which controls the central area and Indagen which controls the North-Eastern area. All these three centres have Mission Pastors stationed permanently at them. All the villages in the Division have churches and these are run by Mission trained locals termed 'Boss Missions'. Most of the churches in the area are of high standard, usually constructed with cement foundations, pit sawn timber and galvanised iron roofs.

In the past the seven villages along the Puleng River have been controlled from Kalasa Mission Station and not from Ulap. This however has recently changed and is now controlled from Ulap with the rest of the Komba Census Division.

The Mission is extremely influential throughout the area and it can even be said, controls the way of life of the people. With regard to social disputes these matters are invariably taken to the Mission representative for attention, even by the Village Officials of the area.

MISSIONS. (Continued)

The Mission employs many indigenous personnel throughout the Komba Census Division. The main ones of these are the two Pastors, one at Ununu and one at Indagen; and the five certificated teachers at the villages previously mentioned. The others consist of the many 'Boss Missions' and 'Kotte' teachers, of which the majority of villages have at least one of each.. The Mission employs no European personnel in the area.

The attitude of the Komba People towards the Mission is a little difficult to understand. Although the people could almost be termed 'fanatical', and spend large sums of money on the building of Churches way out of keeping with their financial position, one cannot help but get the impression that they live more in fear of, than in peace with, the Church. The Boss Missions are always extremely influential in their villages and invariable live in superior houses set apart from the main body of the village, usually surrounded by a fence.

It has been heard that in cases where villages don't pay their annual 'donation' to the Mission, religious services are cut off, and no more baptisms, etc are held until the donation is paid. The actual amount of truth behind this rumour is unknown by myself.

NON INDIGENES.

At present there are no Europeans living in or with interests in the Komba Census Division.

It has been intimated to me by Mr. K. McElhanon, an S.I.L. Linguist at Indum in the Selepet Census Division, that the Summer Institute of Linguistics may be interested in establishing a team at either Konge or Indagen in the Komba. However nothing further is known of this.

ROADS.

At present there are no vehicular roads in the Komba Division but it is hoped that by the end of 1965 there will be one extending from Kabwum station at least into the South-Western corner. As mentioned by Mr. G.A. Heriot in his Kabwum Patrol Report No.1 of 64/65, it has taken this road some two years to progress about three miles from Kabwum to Indum Village. The fact is that the road progressed very quickly along the level section from Kabwum to Indum but stopped when it reached a particularly tricky section the other side of Indum Village. Interest in this road is now in the process of being renewed and it is hoped to be able to resite this difficult section.

All produce from the Komba area has to be carried to Kabwum for sale. The walking tracks of the area are quite fair and those that were substandard are now being repaired. By taking short cuts the furthest Komba village is just over a days walk from Kabwum Station, that is about 15 hours walking.

SEA. Not applicable.

AIR TRANSPORT.

At present there are no air-strips in the Division.

There are several quite suitable sites for air-strips throughout the Komba and fortunately many of these were looked at by Mr. T. White, a previous A.D.O. of Finsch Sub-District, while looking for a station site. Diagrams of these proposed strips are available at Kalalo Patrol Post, as patrols of the Komba area were conducted from there prior to the opening of Kabwum.

The people of the Komba definitely need an alternative method of getting their cash crops out of the area.



AIR. (Continued-)

There are three air-strip sites which I would propose for the Census Division. These three sites are at Sambori, Kopa or Indagen and Konge; and would serve the entire Division. The construction of these three strips would place every village in the area within five hours walking of an air-strip. If approval is given to go ahead with the construction of these strips it is proposed to commence either the one at Sambori or the one at Kopa-Indagen as soon as possible. Once these strips are completed it may be possible to interest either, or both, the local co-operative or Namasn to open stores and buying points at them. A service which would be of considerable assistance to the future development of the area.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There is any number of men with technical or clerical skills within or from the Komba Census Division. There are many qualified carpenters, teachers, clerical assistants, store keepers, drivers and skilled untrained carpenters from the area working in many centres throughout the Territory. Other trades such as mechanics, plumbers, boats crews, miners and nurses are represented.

A list of tradesmen and men with particular skills who are at present living in their villages, is attached. This list could well be of considerable value as a reference in the future when skilled men will be required for Council projects. (See Appendix E).

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Probably due to their inaccessability, the Komba people have been somewhat neglected in the past with regard to political development. Now that Kabwam Patrol Post is out of the initial stages of development this matter should be speedily rectified.

The Komba People have a comparatively good knowledge of the Government system and of the workings of Local Government Councils. This of course should be the case as the area has been under Government influence since the 1920's. Recent patrols to the area by Mr. R. Barclay, Mr. G. A. Heriot and myself have concentrated on broadening the peoples knowledge of Government and Local Government until now I feel they have quite a good understanding of it. The area is in fact just as well developed, if not more so, than other areas in the Morobe District which have had councils in their areas for quite some time.

The sole purpose of this patrol being a local Government Survey of the area considerable time was devoted to discussions on the matter. The people showed considerable interest and asked many intelligent questions. With all thanks to the House of Assembly Elections and the pre-elections education campaign they appeared to have a satisfactory understanding of a democratic election and 'secret ballot'. This will be enlarged on further under "Attitude towards Local Government".

No internal conflicts were found in the Komba and all villages live in harmony with their immediate neighbours and the people of the surrounding census divisions. Their attitude towards Europeans could only be described as enthusiastically friendly. The leaders of the area all appear to be pro-Government.

Census Division it could be a to various lack to calculate the initial number of villages. Some accounts from an area and with with many small villages. There are many small villages registered at Kabwam probably because of the time spent in walking to and from the station.

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. (Continued).

On two major issues the Komba People have had their hopes dashed by the Administration. The first of these was when they expected a Government Station to be constructed in their Division. While looking for a station site the Administration inspected some five air-strip sites throughout the Komba but decided on Kabwum, apparently because it was more central. The second issue was the establishment of an Administration School at Indagen. The people were advised to construct a school by an Officer of the Department of Education on the understanding that the Administration would provide a teacher. The Indagen People constructed the school which consisted of two class-rooms, a teachers house and a dormitory; stools for the class-rooms arrived but a teacher was never sent. After several years of indecision on the part of the Education Department advice was only recently received that a teacher would definitely not be sent to Indagen.

Obviously these things can not occur without effecting the Administrations esteem in the area. It is possible that the people may not be so enthusiastic next time when they consider that their labours may be wasted. This was expressed to me by the Lulua of Indagen, BWASA, who has done some exceptionally good work in his area in the name of the Administration. This will be discussed further under 'Conclusion' at the end of this report.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

For figures regarding economic trees see Appendix F.

For estimate of income of area see Appendix G. Division there is no foreseeable way of increasing wage earnings. There are no co-operatives functioning in the Komba Division though the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society purchases coffee when it is brought to Kabwum. Many people in the Division are share-holders in F.M.D.S. and for some time there was considerable dissatisfaction over no dividend payments being made. For a while there was talk of a break-away group being formed and requesting the Society to refund their share-money. I believe the Komba people were also dissatisfied because the Komba received no benefits from the Society apart from being able to sell coffee to it if they carried it to Kabwum.

In December 1964 however the Societies first dividend payment was made and ran out at 18%. This of course cheered the share-holders up enormously and since then no complaints have been heard. I believe the people are now quite satisfied with the Society but they would undoubtedly be more so if a store and buying point could be established in their own Census Division. This may eventuate on the construction of an air-strip in the area.

There are no out-standing entrepreneurs at present in the Komba Division. These will stand out more in the near future when coffee gardens reach maturity and communications are improved, to enable the more enterprising men to get more of their produce to a market. Each village or group of villages has its trade store but these are usually controlled by the community rather than individuals. Those stores run by individuals are so small that they would show no more profit than a small coffee garden.

As Mr. G.A. Heriot advised in his report on the Selepet Census Division it would be a tremendous task to calculate the total number of Savings Bank Accounts from an area such as this with so many absentee workers. There are very few Komba accounts registered at Kabwum probably because of the time involved in walking to and from the station.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA. (Continued).

As no tax was collected by this patrol the ability of the area to meet its tax obligations can only be judged by remarks made by previous Officers. Mr. G.A. Heriot in his report on Kabwum Patrol No. I of 64/65 states that no difficulties were experienced in this regard, even though two years tax was collected and the tax rate had been raised to £1 per year. Previous officers report the same lack of difficulties in their collections. With the maturing of large numbers of coffee trees in the next few years I can envisage no difficulties in meeting of tax payments in the near future.

For the average per capita income figure see Appendix G. This figure should be quite reasonably realistic as there would be very little variation throughout the Census Division.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

The amount of arable land in the Komba Census Division is to all extensive purposes unlimited. The land at present not being used could well be utilised for increased plantings of permanent tree crops.

If an outlet could be provided market gardening could well become a substantial source of income for the Komba People. European vegetables grow extremely well in the area and large quantities of potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, tomatoes, spring onions and beans could be supplied. With perishable produce of this nature transport and marketing are the major problems.

As there are no wage earners within the Census Division there is no foreseeable way of increasing wage earnings. The only employment open to these people, within the Kabwum area, is working as labourers on the Kabwum air-strip. Kabwum Station employs only local labour but as there is a surplus of this the work is divided between the three Census Divisions, Komba, Timbe and Selepet. In the past each Division has provided forty labourers each taking it in turns for six monthly periods. This number has now had to be reduced to twenty four due to a shortage of funds for air-strip maintenance. There always appears to be ample labour in the villages and I can see no reason why labour problems should arise.

Apart from market gardening there appears to be very little possibility of introducing new cash crops to the area.

There is some excellent timber to be found in the valley of the Puleng River but the removal of this would not be an economic proposition. The nature of the country in this area renders the construction of roads impractical economically.

an industry Beef cattle flourish in the area but again the lack of roads and the distance from the main centres makes the idea of establishing of this nature impractical. There are already some 16 head of cattle in the Census Division and it is possible that these could be developed into a herd of reasonable size to form the basis of an industry for the future, when communications are sufficiently improved.

Until another suitable cash crop besides coffee is found there very little chance of improving the economy of the area apart from increasing coffee holdings. Improvement of communications would of course be of considerable assistance.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANING THE ECONOMY. (Continued).

The Department of Agriculture Stocks and Fisheries is at present concentrating on increasing coffee holdings in the area and the people are meeting this move enthusiastically. D.A.S.F. Fieldworkers are constantly active in the area and the latest coffee census figures show considerable new plantings.

To expand the economy of the Komba Division it is obvious that the area must first be made more accessible. As mentioned previously in this report it is hoped to have a vehicular road into the start of the Census Division by the end of 1965. Also it is considered that the proposed air-strips are a must for the development of the central and northern regions of the Division. The Komba People are now crying out for development and the next few years could well show considerable improvement in the area, politically, economically and socially.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the Komba People towards Local Government can only be described as enthusiastic. They fully realise that they are well behind the rest of the Morobe District in the move towards Local Government and are keen to commence as soon as possible. They do not wish to form a separate Council but desire to combine with the Selepet Census Division to form a combined Kabwum Council.

During the patrol extensive discussions were held with all villages on the subject of Local Government and many questions were asked. A record was kept of the recurring questions and in their order of importance they were as follows.

- (1) With what frequency is tax to be collected.
- (2) Amount of tax to be paid. How is it determined.
- (3) Do females have to pay tax. If so how much.
- (4) Is there any rule on the standard of education required of the Councillors.
- (5) How are the Councillors determined. ie. with regard to the electorates.
- (6) How are the electorates to be determined and what villages will combine to form electorates.
- (7) What is the period of residence in an electorate to be eligible to vote in that electorate. This question was asked by outsiders such as Pastors, Boss Missions and Aid Post Orderlies.
- (8) What are the actual duties of the Councillors.
- (9) Who elects the President of a Council, the Councillors or the people.
- (10) When will the Council for this area be starting.

All these questions were fully discussed with the people even in the villages where they were not asked. At the end of the discussions all villages professed to have a complete general knowledge of the Council system if not a detailed one. It is of course doubted that they have full knowledge of the system but it is considered that their knowledge of the subject is reasonably free of misconceptions.

CONCLUSION.

As referred to this section by a notation under 'The Stage of Political Development'

BWASA, the Luluai of Indagen Village has been particularly active in his area for the past twenty years. Bwasa has been recommended several times for a Loyal Service Medal but apparently no action has been taken as of yet. Bwasa is again recommended for this decoration.

Bwasa was a persistent advocate for the establishment of a Government Station in the Komba area and was apparently ~~was~~ of considerable assistance to A.D.O. Mr.T.White who first recommended him for the medal. On the establishment of Kabwum station the Komba's inform me that Bwasa was extremely active in the recruitment of labour for the construction of Kabwum air-strip. The people also advise that it was Bwasa's urging that induced them to construct the school at Indagen on the advice of an Education Officer. (See under 'The Stage of Political Development'). It would indeed be fitting if Bwasa, who has been such a staunch advocate of the development of his area, could be awarded with a Loyal Service Medal on the opening of a Local Government Council for his area.

The writer considers that the Komba Census Division is indeed ready for further political development. As mentioned previously in this report the Komba Census Division is quite as well developed as other areas in the Morobe District which have had Councils established for some time. It is recommended that initially a combined Komba-Selepet Council be established. It may be possible to include the Timbe Census Division in this Council at a later date. It is proposed to commence a patrol and area-survey of the Timbe Census Division later this month.


.....
(PETER MAYNARD)
Patrol Officer.

KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Unfortunately these figures were written out at Kalalo Patrol Post and inadvertently left behind when the Officer returned to Kabwum. These will be forwarded at a later date. If figures are required please refer Mr.G.A.Heriot's Kabwum Patrol Report No.I - 64/65.

1. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

2. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

3. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

4. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

Peter Maynard
(PETER MAYNARD)
Patrolling Officer.

5. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

6. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

7. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

8. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

9. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

10. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

11. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

12. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

13. KALALO PATROL POST - 57/64
Total population 121.
Distance between villages 20 miles.

(11)

APPENDIX B.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

PROPOSED ELECTORATES.

1. SANON - BAMUROFTO.
Total population 538.
Distance between villages 20 mins.
2. ILAKA.
Total population 562.
3. GUMUN.
Total population 428. The low population of this electorate is regrettably unavoidable as the only nearby village is Sape and it is more practical to combine this village with Umun to form the next electorate.
4. SAPÉ - UMUN.
Total Population 665.
Distance between villages 20 to 25 mins.
5. UNUNU - SIKAM.
Total population 707.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
6. LAMA - KONGE.
Total population 494. Again the low population is unavoidable as these villages are most suitable to combine.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
7. GATSENG & WANAM - GERAUN.
Total population 471. The low population is again the most practical solution.
Distance between villages 75 mins and 45 mins respectively. The three villages form a triangle and Gatseng is about 1 hour walk from TGeroun.
8. KOMBANG - MUSEP.
Total population 553.
Distance between villages 30 mins.
9. INDAGEN - WARAN.
Total population 982. Although it was expressed to the people that an electorate of this size may be a little unwieldy the people were adamant that they wished these two villages to be combined. Should prove satisfactory as there are close ties between the villages and they live practically as one.
Distance between villages 10 mins.
10. KOPA - SAUNGNE - LANGA.
Total population 740.
Distance between villages 30 mins and 20 mins respectively.
- II. SAMBORI - SATPAGNE - KUMBIP.
Total population 419. Could possibly be combined with Mula of the Sio Census Division to raise the population to 523.
Distance between villages 30 mins and 3 hours respectively. These villages have close kinship ties and requested to be combined in one electorate. Sambori is the central village. Refer to map of area.
12. TAUKNAVE - MELANDUM.
Total population 712.
Distance between villages 1 hour. These two villages also requested to be combined into one electorate.
13. PULENG - MANGAM.
Total population 493.
Distance between villages about 45 mins.

Total number of electorates 13. A larger number than this would be unwieldy when combined with the Selepet Census Division.

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600.

(10)

APPENDIX C.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

INFLUENTIAL MEN.

KURING ANAWAZING.

Luluai of GUMUN Village. Influential throughout his immediate area. Previous station worker. Pro-Administration. Active advocate for the development of his Census Division. Possible future Councillor. Age about 40.

TONONGU MULONG.

Luluai of UNUNU. Influential in his home village. Too old to be of any use as a Councillor. Not over inspiring. About 55.

TORBBA.

Luluai of KONGE Village. Influential both in his own and surrounding villages. Pro-Administration and an active worker towards better village conditions. Intelligent and popular. Likely Councillor. Age about 35.

FRANZING ANSAWANG.

Store-keeper at GATSENG. Originally intended to stand for election to House of Assembly but stood down to give Stoi Umut a better chance (present Member). Previously worked for a Rabaul co-operative. Limited education. Popular with the people and advised of his intentions to stand for election when a Council is established. Influential. Age about 35.

SANGELONG.

Village 'Committeeman' of KOMBAN Village. Elected by the people to assist the Village Officials. Influential in both KOMBAN and GATSENG Villages. Appears to control the housing and sanitation of both villages without any assistance from the Officials. Popular. Possible Councillor. Age about 35.

DUEBAWE UPIANG.

Boss Mission of KOMBAN Village. Influential and a good orator. Well respected in Komban-Gatseng. Age about 40-45.

SUSUBING MAU.

Luluai of Musep. Influential in his village. Pro-Govt. A possible future candidate of Council Elections. Age about 35.

BWASA UNDE.

Luluai of INDAGEN Village. Exceptionally keen on the progress of his people and an active worker towards improvement. His activities are mentioned previously under 'Conclusion' in the main body of this report. Recommended four times previously for the Loyal Service Medal. Pro-Government. Influence extends through out the Census Division. A likely future Councillor. Age about 45.

SUNG MURI.

TuTul of INDAGEN. Only recently made a Village Official. Does not appear to be over intelligent but appears genuine. Pro-Government. Age about 45.

MUWAI SINGE.

Store-keeper at INDAGEN. Previous station worker. Heard by elders but most influence amongst younger set. Appears intelligent and plays an active part in village life. Took considerable interest in discussions on Councils. Probably too young to be elected as a councillor at present but definitely a possible future leader. Age about 25.

KOLONZING

MOLANJIONG.

Luluai of WARAN Village. Influence extends beyond his own village. Pro-Government, intelligent and a good orator. One of the leaders of the INDAGEN-WARAN group. Too old to be elected as a Councillor. Age 55 plus.

(9)

INFLUENTIAL MEN. (Continued).

MONGI SAMBUABA.

Tulul of KOPA Village. Young and keen and influential in his home village. Not an inspiring orator. Age about 30.

MUNGA YANGI.

Lulual of KOPA Village. Influential in his village and appears reasonably intelligent. Pro-Government. About 55.

BUNGARA ASENG.

Lulual of SAUNGNE. Influential in his village but did not impress writer. Previous station worker at Rabaul. A possible future Councillor. Age about 35.

ZOLENA ARIABA.

Young and intelligent with much influence. Aid Post Orderly at SAUNGNE. Capable interpreter.

SILIONG KULANG.

Village native of LANGA. Ventures opinions and asks questions. Appears intelligent. Good orator and interpreter. Previous station worker. Middle aged. A possible Councillor.

KABWONG WISIUNGA.

Village 'Committee'. Elected by the people to assist the Village Officials. Appears intelligent and has some influence in his own village LANGA and neighbouring village Saungne. A possible future Councillor.

AWA GALUNGA.

Village Agricultural Committeeman of SATPAGNE. Plenty of influence in his own village and little in nearby villages. Possibly the main influence in his village. Previous plantation worker at Rabaul for three years. Could well be the chosen representative of his area. Age 25-30.

GOLIONG IRUP.

Village Native of SATPAGNE. Recently returned from employment. Has been absent from his village for about 12 years working at Rabaul, Bulolo and Port Moresby. Very influential in his area and speaks the languages of Selepet, Kotta, Motu and Fidgin apart from his own. Highly regarded by the people and is a likely future Councillor. Age about 38. A good orator and interpreter.

MULOBING ZILING.

Tulul of MANGAM. Previously a labourer at Bulolo and Rabaul. Appears influential and intelligent. Influence extends to nearby villages. A spokesman and leader. Age about 40.

YUATE ZAGALIONG.

Village Agriculture Committeeman of MANGAM. Previously a plantation labourer at Rabaul. Young and influential. Often spokesman for group. Possible Councillor. Age about 30.

GUMUM ILAMBAM.

Tulul of MELANDUM Village. Previously a plantation labourer at Namatanai. Worked for the Army at Finschhafen during the War. Influence extends to Tanknave and Mangam Villages. Pro-Government and a possible future Councillor.

MIKAL SIMURA.

Boss Mission of MELANDUM. Very influential appears intelligent and often speaks for the people. Village elder.

4

INFLUENTIAL MEN. (Continued).

BABABU MAINU.

Boss Mission of MELANDUM. Extremely influential in his home village. Appears to be Pro-Government and was deeply interested in discussions on Local Government. Appears level headed and intelligent. Age about 45.

ONENANG KOTILIONG.

Aid Post Orderly of MELANDUM. Young, extremely influential in his area. Constant advocate for improving conditions in village.

WINIA NANGI.

Village 'Committeeman' of MELANDUM. Influential in in home village. Well liked and reputed to be active in community projects. Not a likely choice for Councillor. Age about 35.

KASIONG WENENG.

TuTul of TAUKNAVE. Possibly most influential man in his village. Not over effective but appears to be well respected. Age about 45. Not a likely Councillor.

GEBIONG LULUNANON.

Store-keeper for Tauknave-Melandum store. Influential in both villages. Home village TAUKNAVE. Previous station worker at Finschhafen and Rabaul. Limited education. A likely choice for Councillor but people worried about possibility of store keeping interfering with Council duties. Age 35-40.

SARA LANGIN.

Village elder of TAUKNAVE Village. Appears intelligent and interested in the development of the area. Influential in his home village. He ventured several opinions and asked quite sensible questions during the discussions on Local Government.

DIMBA KIP.

Village native of KUMBIP Village. Son of Luluai. Good speaker and interpreter. Appears to be reasonably intelligent and is well heard by people. Possible Councillor but may be considered by people to be too young. Previous station labourer at Madang and Lae. Age about 25.

WANJINGA BAIP.

Village native of KUMBIP. Previous station labourer at Lae and Kavieng. Intelligent and thoughtful, ventures opinions and asked relevant questions regarding Local Government. Possible Councillor, has influence in his village. Age about 38.

ANGUVONG UBONG.

TuTul of SAMBORI Village. Previously a labourer at Buka, Kokopo and Madang. Influential in his village but does not appear over intelligent. A village liberal and a possible Candidate for Council Elections.

GOM LAWNGU.

Village native of SAMBORI Village. Previously a labourer at Buka and Lae. Reasonably influential in his village but not an impressive type. Appears fairly intelligent. Advised of his intention to stand for election as Councillor on the establishment of a Council. Age 30-35.

DEMUNG YONGINA.

Village Agricultural Committeeman of SAMBORI. Influential and appears reasonably intelligent. The spokesman and interpreter for his village. Possible future Councillor. Age 25-30.

APPENDIX D.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

LIST OF PERSONS RECEIVING HIGHER EDUCATION - KOMBA. 1964.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
RISONG BANBAN	Form 1	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	SABE.
RAUNA USUM	Form 2	BUMAIYONG. (Miss. ")	UNUNU.
SANGARE GETA	Form 3	" "	SIKAM.
KIMBUN KANDIP	Form 1	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	"
ANGIANG MIAN	Form 3	BUMAIYONG (Miss. ")	"
SAWENU BAFENU	Form 3	GOROKA (Miss.)	KONGE.
DEKS BWASA	Form 1	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae)	INDAGEN.
WITIBJNGA WELAM	Form 1	GOROKA (Miss.)	"
BUARE NIPOT	Form 3	MT. HAGEN (Miss.)	"
MIRING KAIGU (female)	Std. 6	RAUN (Miss. Finsch.)	"
TRIATA MARONG	Form 3	GOROKA (Govt.)	WARAN.
KINDIBONG TOLONRING.	Form 1	BUGANDI (Miss. Lae)	"
NENGA SAPIK	Form 4 ?	TUSBACH (Govt. Mad.)	KOPA.
GIONG GEMBIONG	Form 2	BUGANDI (Govt. Lae.)	SAUNGNE.
MUMURENG YAUA (female)	Std. 5	RAUN (Miss. Finsch.)	LANGA.

Only the male students of high school standard have been included in this Appendix. Two female students thought worthy of note have also been included though they have not yet attained Junior High School standard.

There are too many Komba students in the higher grades of primary school to be able to list them all in this report. There are many at Gatop (Mission), Kalalo, and Dregerhafen in all Primary School standards up to 6.

The standards quoted in this report may not be accurate in some cases as the people are often an unreliable source of information and this list was compiled on patrol. It is interesting to note that in many cases the actual parents of the students have no idea of the grades which their children are in. Apart from knowing that their children are at school they show little further interest.

Mission teacher at SDA, Dregerhafen
Resident at Rapp and Dregerhafen
at SDA.

Mission teacher at SDA, Dregerhafen
Resident at Rapp and Dregerhafen

Mission teacher at SDA, Dregerhafen
Resident at Rapp and Dregerhafen

Mission teacher at SDA, Dregerhafen
Resident at Rapp and Dregerhafen

Mission teacher at SDA, Dregerhafen
Resident at Rapp and Dregerhafen

6

APPENDIX E.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

WITHIN THE DIVISION.

CARPENTERS.

KUNAIN ANINGU of GUMUN Village.

Trained with Lutheran Mission at Baitabag, Madang. Considerable experience. Work of good standard.

JAKE MAU'U of MUSEP Village.

Educated at Gatop and Heldsbach. Qualified as carpenter at Lae Technical School. Previous employment with Administration and Lutheran Mission.

DEN MAU'U of MUSEP Village.

Brother of above. Unqualified but learnt through experience. Previously employed by a contractor at Lae. Experience considerable.

HENIO ZUK of INDAGEN Village.

Trained by Lutheran Mission at Baitabag. Employed by Lutheran Mission at Madang. At present employed by Sambori Village Congregation for construction of new church in their village.

Any of these carpenters should be of considerable use in future Council Projects. JAKE MAU'U in particular has advised that he is available for contract work and would be most interested in contracting for Council Projects. There is no shortage of artisans in the Division as there are many unqualified but highly skilled men in the area. It is worthy of note that some of these carpenters are also capable of working with sheet iron and the constructing of water tanks.

MINER.

MANDING KUMANDING of GERAUN Village.

Returned to village in 1964 after several year employment in the stone quarries at Rabaul. Experienced in drilling and the use of explosives. He appears to have a very good knowledge of the subject and would be of great value in future road construction in the Kabwum area.

DRIVERS.

There are many unemployed drivers in the Komba Census Division with varied experience. Some of those noted were experienced in truck, tractor, Land Rover and taxi driving and in the future no difficulty should be experienced in obtaining Administration drivers locally.

TEACHERS.

HANGIWE SAWONGA of BAMUROKTO Village.

Mission teacher at UMUN. Government certificate holder. Educated at Gatop and Heldsbach to Standard 7. Trained as teacher at Goroka.

ANGIANG MIAN of SIKAM Village.

Mission teacher at LANGA. Government certificated. Educated to Standard 9 at Bumalyong Lutheran Mission School, Lae.

NAGALIP UMBUNG of INDAGEN Village.

Mission teacher at GATSENG. Government certificated. Trained as teacher at Heldsbach (Miss.) Finsch. Well educated.

MANASUPE MUANJIONG of KOPA Village.

Mission teacher at INDAGEN. Government Permit. Well educated (extent unknown) at Gatop and Heldsbach.

APPENDIX E. (Continued).

OUTSIDE THE CENSUS DIVISION.

There are far too ~~many~~ many of these to make a complete list practical so only the more accomplished of them shall be listed here.

STORE-KEEPERS.

- RAUKE GETA. of SIKAM Village. Namasu store-keeper at ULAP. Finsch.
- TINGA MANGENZIANG. of SANON. F.H.D.S. store-keeper at KABWUM.
- MENAU SENGUNA. of UNUNU. EM.D.S. store-keeper clerk at KALALO.

CLERKS.

- BUAKI SINGERI. of INDAGEN. Clerical Assistant Department of District Administration at KAWUM.
- OLIGA JONGJONG. of GATSENG. Namasu Clerk at Banz, Western Hghlands.

MECHANIC.

- YAMISA KANERIONG. of GUMUN. Trainee mechanic at Lae Tech. School.
- GEIONG LOPENG. of SAUNGNE. Previously worked for A.B.C.O. AT LAE. Now in Moresby place of employment unknown. Mechanic.

DRIVERS.

- ENARIONG GIONG. of SAFE. Admin. driver Moresby.
- NIASONS NAUNGO. of SAFE. Admin. driver Moresby.
- ZANZABING SEM. of GERAUN. Bull-dozer driver-operator at Lae.
- AGUM KUNGAP. of INDAGEN. Bull-dozer operator for N.G.I. AT MUNUM Plantation, Lae.
- YAWARU MURIN. of WARAN. Admin. Tractor and Bull-dozer driver at Poppondetta.

TEACHER.

- HERINGE AWAMBI. of INDAGEN. Trainee teacher at Administration Teachers Training College at Goroka.

For comments see main body of report. Page 7.

(A)

APPENDIX F.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

COFFEE CENSUS FIGURES KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION - NOVEMBER 1964.

VILLAGE.	STAGE OF MATURITY OF TREES.			
	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	MATURE.
BAMOROFTO	63	409	262	529
SANON	629	-	138	1819
ELAKA	598	4	19	1965
GUMUN	697	933	651	919
SAPE	64	850	-	1086
UREEM UMUN	1826	79	1263	824
UNUNU	3759	115	1453	7391
SIKAM	2076	176	466	2989
KONGE	1108	65	567	1759
LAMA	No figures available.			
GERAUN	-	167	1115	1057
WANAM	No figures available.			
GATSENG	-	77	10	428
KOMBAN	63	205	730	1415
MUSEP	No figures available.			
INDAGEN	879	1292	1597	3334
WARAN	113	327	547	3204
KOPA	189	-	24	1495
SAUNGNE	750	155	-	960
LANGA	2603	126	86	1627
SATPAGNE	No figures available.			
PULENG	145	146	-	1395
MANGAM	1051	478	200	968
MELANDUM	126	111	206	980
TAUKNAVE	No figures available.			
KUMBIP	54	115	105	304
SAMBORI	49	112	570	Not counted.
KILOLO (Hamlet)	214	-	10	363
SANE (Hamlet)	471	52	133	-
TOTALS	17,527	5,994	10,142	36,801

Total number of trees 70,544. Figures incomplete.

(3)

APPENDIX G.
KOMBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

INCOME - KOMBA CENSUS DIV.

The following is an estimate of the annual income of the Komba Census Division. Please refer to comments on each item at the end of the estimates.

1. Sale of coffee to FMDS at Kabwum.	£2,000
2. Dividends to FMDS Share-holders.	110
3. Air-strip labour Kabwum.	700
4. Carrying for patrols.	60
5. Employees, clerks and store-keepers at Kabwum and Kalalo Patrol Posts.	350
6. Money into the Census Division from absentee workers at about £1 per head.	750
7. Sale of coffee to Namasu and Share dividends.	230
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>£4,200</u>

Remarks on Items.

1. Sales of coffee to F.M.D.S. are rapidly on the increase. For the three month period from September to December, 1964 total coffee purchases from the Komba totaled £716. Sales vary however and coffee sales for future years could either exceed or be under the estimated £2,000.

2. Actual dividend payments for 1964 paid at £18 and totaled £318.10.0 with not all share-holders coming forward. Future dividend payments will be about £5 thus the calculated amount of £110 estimated.

3. Labour on the Kabwum air-strip is divided between the three Census Divisions of Komba Census Division, Selepet and Timbe. In the past a total of £2,100 per annum has been paid out thus every three years the Komba can expect this amount. Thus the estimate of £700 per annum.

4. Actual. Two patrols per year at £30 each.

5. Komba employees. F.M.D.S. Clerks at Kabwum and Kalalo. Namasu clerks at Kabwum and Kalalo. Administration clerical assistant and two station labourers at Kabwum.

6. It can be seen from Mr. Heriots Survey of the Selepet Census Division that he has calculated this at £27.10.0 per head for absentee workers. Needless to say very little of this money comes back into the Census Division. The above estimate of £1 per head per annum may even be optimistic.

7. Estimated.

Income per head. People living in the Census Division only.

Average income about 15/- per annum.

Per male adult - disregarding women and children.
Average income £2.2.0 per annum.



KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS
 DOTTED KABWIM CENSUS ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
 ——— PROPOSED HIGHWAY ROAD
 - - - - - MAINTAINED WALKING TRACKS
 ——— KNOWN NATIVE TRACKS
 ~~~~~ RIVER SYSTEMS  
 (H) HALETS  
 SCALE 1" = 1 MILE