

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: SIMBAI, 1960 - 1961

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

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORTS MADANG DISTRICT 1960/61

AIOME AND SIMBAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
AIOME 1-60/61	J.B.Meyle	RAO-BRERI Census Division
" 2-60/61	J.B.Meyle	Road between AIOME and PASINKAP
" 3-60/61	J.B.Meyle	Portion of the RAO-BRERI Census Division - ANNABERG and KERAM river.
" 4-60/61	J.B.Meyle	ANGAMU/KUMARAM and URAMIN Census Divisions.
" 5-60/61	J.B.Meyle	AIOME-ANGAUA-ANOR and URAMIN Census Divisions
" 6-60/61	J.B.Meyle	RAO-BRERI Census Division
" 7-60/61	J.B.Meyle	ANGAMU/KUMARAM Census Division and part URAMIN
SIMBAI 1-60/61	G.B.O'Farrell	SIMBAI valley
" 1-60/61	G.B.O' FARRELL	KAIRONK VALLEY, HEADWATERS OF WILLAMER RIVER
" 3-60/61	G.B.O'Farrell	AUNJA Headwaters
" 4-60/61	J.A.Johnsten	ASAI Valley and the eastern section of the RAMU fall of the SCHRADER Range

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... M.A.D.A.N.G. Report No. SIMBAI NO. I - 60/61

Patrol Conducted by..... Mr. G.B.O'Farrell, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..... SIMBAI VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil

Natives..... 34

Duration—From..... 15/ 7./1960 to..... 31/ 8./1960.....

Number of Days..... 49

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... I./ 9./1959

Medical /..... /19..... None to date.

Map Reference..... -

Objects of Patrol..... (i) Contact

..... (ii) Consolidation & (iii) Organisation.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Filed wrong in Madang by mistake
Forwarded, please.

27/ 2 /1961

[Signature]
District Commissioner *Officer*

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

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

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

67-7-12

Department of Native Affairs,
MEMORANDUM.

20th March, 1961.

The District Officer,
Maitani District,
MADAGASCAR.

Patrol Report No. 1/60-51 - Siskadi

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered
in the Assistant District Officer's memorandum to you.
In his comments I concur.

J. K. —
(J. K. McCarthy)
Director

J. K.

GRK.RB.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/7/112 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67.3.8



Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

10th December, 1960.

The District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL No. 1/60-61

Submitted herewith in triplicate is the report of the above-numbered patrol which was conducted to the Simbai Valley Census Division by Mr. G.B. O'Farrell. Initial census was made and census figures are enclosed in triplicate. A sketch map of the area patrolled is also enclosed. Camping allowance claim has been processed.

My comments on the report are as follows :-

Diary.

The entry for 23rd July, 1960 refers.

In his report, the patrolling officer has given no further information about the man arrested as a suspected murderer. He will be requested to advise as to the eventual outcome of his investigations into the matter which prompted him to arrest this man as a suspected murderer.

Native Affairs.

(a) KARAM. It is obvious that the Administration has gained the confidence of these people. I have no doubt that this is due in no small measure to the patience and tact displayed by Mr. O'Farrell in his dealings with them. As a result, the KARAM people realise that it is the intention of the Administration to help them to a better and a happier life than has been their lot in the past. They now know the aims of the Administration and must realise also that it will offer them no harm or reason to fear, providing they heed the law.

Such threats of attack as were said to have been sent out by the people of TEMBIUMP are very often found to be completely baseless. It often happens that such alleged threats are circulated by other groups who seem to harbour a hope that a patrol will go and punish the alleged threateners without any investigation at all. Their hope seems to be that, by use of such false reports, the Administration will "pay back" their enemies for them.

The long periods spent by the KARAM's in preparing for their dances have been a source of frustration to the Officer in Charge, Simbai in his efforts to have work on the construction of Simbai airstrip proceed as speedily as possible. The long preparations have meant a shortage of labour, for who would dream of foregoing the activity involved in preparing for such a dance just to work on an airstrip?

(b) MARING. Such high-handed action by the Anglican Mission in prohibiting native dances in this area is, I

consider, a serious/.....

consider, a serious matter. I feel that there should be no interference with native customs by anyone at all unless such customs are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or Ordinance in force in the Territory. Should the mission people feel that there are certain customs or aspects of cultural activity in the area which come within such categories, then the matter should be referred to the Administration for action. It is my opinion that such unwarranted interference with the native way of life by Anglican Mission Restricted Area Permit holders, comes very close to a breach of the provisions of Section 12(1)(b) of the Restricted Areas Ordinance, 1950. It would be appreciated if this matter was taken up with the relevant Anglican Mission authorities by the Director of Native Affairs.

It should be noted that it appears that native staff of the Anglican Mission in the Simbai restricted area are committing breaches of the provisions of Regulation 128 A of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924-1959, for, to the best of my knowledge, none of them have obtained the required permits from a District Officer authorised in writing by the Administrator to issue such permits. I see no good reason why the conditions of that Regulation should not be enforced against them especially as they have interfered with the native culture of the area, even though they were acting on the instructions of others.

The quick action which was taken to apprehend those said to have abducted a girl from GAI must illustrate only too well to the natives that the Administration is able to take swift action, and because of inter-District liason in the area, far-reaching action, against those alleged to have violated the law. Such instances as this can serve to lead only to an increased respect, even though based on awe, for the law.

(c) GAINJ. The HANGAKAPIM people referred to by the patrolling officer are in all probability identical with the people of UNGARMARVIN Village (No. MM 519A) who have been included, in 1958 and 1959, in the census of the AIOME/ANGAUJANOR Census Division. Unfortunately they were not included in the 1960 census of that Division (AIOME Patrol No. 3/59-60).

Village Officials. Action has already been taken to recommend the appointment of Village Officials in the Simbai Valley Census Division. My two memoranda 92.1.7 of 14/12/60 refer.

Education. In areas such as this, it is only to be expected that, initially, interest in education will be only slight and that school attendances will be poor. However, as the people lose their shyness and begin to gain some understanding of the purposes of education, greater progress will be evident. I would like to see an Administration school established at SIMBAI and it is hoped that the Education Department may be in a position to establish such a school in the near future.

Missions. It is my opinion that Fr. Robin should have explained to him quite clearly, that under no circumstances should he attempt to force natives of one group out of their own area into that of another group. Such an act, in my opinion, would constitute a definite breach of the provisions of Section 12(1)(b) of the Restricted Areas Ordinance, 1950. Fr. Robin is on recreation leave at present but is expected back early in 1961. It would be appreciated if the opportunity could be found for you to speak with him and advise him strongly against any attempts to force a drastic abandonment of a custom which after all, although annoying to the traveller having his cargo carried, does him no harm.

Given time, the people will, of their own accord, overcome their traditional fear of venturing beyond the limits of their own tribal grounds. Attempts to force them to overcome this fear will serve to harm not only Fr. Robin's own cause, but more importantly, the cause of the Administration in this area.

Roads and Bridges.....

Copy to
A. Robin
with
file

Roads and Bridges. Construction of roads in areas such as the area patrolled is of immense administrative value. Such roads will play no small part in enabling the Administration to gain, within the period set down, its goal of full administrative control of restricted areas in the Madang District. In the past, road construction has been found to have a great settling effect on groups living in restricted areas such as are administered from SIMBAI.

The allocation of a motor-cycle to Simbai Patrol Post, will provide a stimulus to the people to work on the roads. This has happened in many other areas. Application has again been made for the allocation, by the Transport Committee, of a motor cycle for Simbai. (Ky 9L3.1 of 26/11/60 and your 9L3.1 of 23/12/60 refer). It is hoped that this latest application will meet with success.

Medical and Health. It is imperative that we commence to take steps now to prepare the people of this area medically for the increased contact they will surely have with the outside world. It is understood that it is the intention of the District Medical Officer to post an E.M.A. to Simbai when the staff situation allows. However, until such time, it is important that we begin to make some medical services available to the people.


I agree with the patrolling officer that at least three Aid Post Orderlies are required in the Simbai Valley Census Division. These would be additional to the one Aid Post Orderly stationed at Simbai who, in addition to providing medical services to those living in proximity to the Patrol Post, must also be available to accompany patrols. The positions suggested by the patrolling officer for the siting of the Aid Posts appear to give the best coverage possible under the conditions.

Census. The initial census was most successful and illustrates the increasing confidence in, and acceptance of, the Administration by these people. They are difficult people to census but Mr. O'Farrell has done a ~~good~~ job and one that requires more than usual patience.

After several census patrols have visited the area the people will realise quite definitely that nothing harmful, either physically or otherwise, results from attending the census. It will then be found that the young girls also will be brought along to have their names recorded and to attend the census.

Airstrip Site. It appears that an airstrip capable of taking light aircraft could be constructed at BANK. However on present information it seems probable that nothing larger than a Piper Cub could use such an airstrip safely. It is understood that Department of Civil Aviation officials at Madang are referring the matter to their Port Moresby section for more precise information as to the type of aircraft which can be used on an airstrip 1400' x 100' at 3800' a.s.l..

Conclusion. This is a well written report of a patrol ably and competently conducted by Mr. O'Farrell. The patrol visited all population centres in the Simbai Valley Census Division and a proper amount of time was spent with each census unit. The patrol can serve only to increase greatly the confidence and trust of the people of this Census Division in the Administration.


(G.M. KEENAN)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67 - 2 - 3.

Patrol Post,
SIMBAI,

Madang District.

2nd September 1960.

MEMORANDUM TO :

Assistant District Officer,
Madang Central,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. SIM I - 60/61.

Report of a patrol to the SIMBAI valley.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr G.B.O'Farrell, P/O.
Duration of patrol.....15/7/60 to 31/8/60
48 days in all.
Area patrolled..... Simbai valley.
Objects of patrol..... (i) Contact.
(ii) Consolidation.
(iii) Organisation.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg No. 7763 1st Cl Const APE.
Reg No. 8467 Const TURA.
Reg No. 8553 Const WAINORU.
Reg No. 8708 Const GIANDA.
Reg No. 8709 Const KONO.
Reg No. 8773 Const BAGEG.
Reg No. 10212 Const/Bug BAKAIA.

(2)

DIARY.

July

- 15th. Departed Simbai 9.15. Travelled over main ridge to arrive at KAKOPI (5350) at 12.15.
- 16th. Departed 12.00 after censusing KAKOPI to arrive KUMBRUF at 1.05 (4800).
- 17th. Censused KUMBRUF and revised all books.
- 18th. Departed 9.20 and arrived at BABAIIMP (4850), further down the Simbai South Wall, at 10.25.
- 19th. Censused BABAIIMP. Heard complaints. Departed 12.25. Crossed the TIMBAI River and arrived at hamlet NAMBIOK (4800ft) at 1.30.
- 20th. Censused NAMBIOK and included it in the BABAIIMP book. Departed 10.00 and proceeded cautiously down the TEMBIUMP ridge to arrive at TEMBIUMP mission station (3650) at 11.20.
- 21st. Censused TEMBIUMP and remained the night with police out searching for a suspected murderer.
- 22nd. This man caught: departed 9.35 crossing the SUGOIMAINJ creek (3200) to arrive at KINIMBONG (4400) at 10.45. This is the first village in the Maring area.
- 23rd. Censused KINIMBONG and during the afternoon walked to the Kinimbong pass, at 6400 ft, into the Jimi valley. Superb view from a vantage point commanding Jimi, Simbai and Ramu.
- 24th. Departed KINIMBONG at 9.27 and arrived TSAMBAGA at 11.54 (4100) over a very bad and in some places, nonexistent, road. The Maring people will only move off their ground for a very strong reason and cargo carrying is not one ~~mission~~. A wait at the 'border' while cargo is exchanged between the two groups is necessary.
- 25th. Censused TSAMBAGA and departed 12.05 and arrived TUGUMA at 12.50 (3650).
- 26th. Censused TUGUMA and departed at 12.00 to arrive at GAI (3900) at 1.50.
- 27th. Censused GAI. Further supplies arrived from SIMBAI during the afternoon.
- 28th. Leaving the cargo with four police at GAI with instructions to build a rest house I departed at 7.45am for KUPENG village on the JIMI north wall. Reached the SIMBAI/JIMI divide (Bismarck range) (7200) at 10.20 after a hard walk and climb for 3600ft. Rested at the top and descended to the PINT River (5100) to climb again to 6050ft and descend down the ridge to

DIARY (cont).July

28th.KUPENG village on the JIMI north wall arriving at 12.50. (5100)

29th. Departed 8.00 and crossed the JIMI river (2000) at 10.30. Departed at 11.25. The JIMI crossing here is a very deep gorge about 200yds in length, up to 100ft deep and about 30-40 ft wide. As the water flows very slowly (thus making it ideal for swimming) I should imagine it would be quite deep. Reached JIMI Patrol Post in just under 3 hours.

30th. At JIMI Patrol Post

31st. At JIMI Patrol Post

August

1st. Departed at 11.15 and reached KUPENG by the same route in 5 hrs 20 mins.

2nd. Departed 8.50 and arrived at GAI at 3.00.

3rd. Departed GAI at 9.50 and after many stops and starts to concentrate the carrier line, arrived at NIMBRA (3550) at 11.30.

4th. Censused NIMBRA and departed at 2.10. Reached NIMBRA/SANGAMP border at 3.10 and arrived SANGAMP at 4.00. (3800)

5th. Censused SANGAMP. Departed at 10.30 Crossed the RIGAIN River (another deep gorge with a rickety cane bridge) (2310) at 1.33 and ascended to reach GUNTS at 2.00 (3100).

6th. Censused GUNTS. Remained.

7th. Departed 8.00 eastwards along the Rama fall of the Bismarcks. Crossed the DUMBA river (2000) which flows into the SIMBAI at approximately 11.30. Proceeded over the DUMBA/KUMJOINTS divide (4000) and made camp on the banks of the KUMJOINTS river at 4.30.

8th. Departed at 7.00 still travelling east and came to the headwaters of the YIGAI river (which flows into the RAMU) From a spur I attempted to view the surrounding country but with difficulty as the day was a cloudy one. Returned to the campsite at 3.30.

9th. Departed at 8.00 and after many stops arrived back to GUNTS at 6.15.

10th. Departed at 9.20 and reached FOGAIKUMPE at 12.15, after about half an hour at the border (3600).

DIARY (cont).August.

- 11th. Censused FOGAIKUMTA and departed at 10.55. Crossed the RIGAHN (1200) at 1.50. Departed after a swim at 3.00 to arrive SINGANAI (3400) at 3.00.
- 12th. Censused SINGANAI and talked to locals
- 13th. Departed 9.30 and descended to the SIMBAI River (1200) which we reached at 11.35. Departed at 1.18 to ascend sharply to the BANK ridge (3900). Arrived at 2.45
- 14th. Censused BANK and surveyed a possible Airstrip site. Departed at 4.05 to reach TSUNGUP (3300) at 6.10.
- 15th. Censused TSUNGUP and remained. A Cessna passed overhead on its way up the valley to inspect the Patrol Post.
- 16th. Departed 9.10 and reached AMBISIBA (3825) at 11.12. This is first village that speaks mainly the GAINJ dialect. However it is still on the SIMBAI north wall.
- 17th. Censused AMBISIBA and arrived KOMARAGA (3750) in the TAGUI (a tributary) of the SIMBAI valley at 2.25.
- 18th. Censused KOMARAGA and left at 12.25 to arrive KUAK (3550) at 1.40.
- 19th. Censused KUAK and departed at 11.25. Crossed the TAGUI River (1800) at 12.53. Departed at 1.40 and arrived at KOMPUNG-ABARA ~~XXXXXX~~ (2650) at 3.55.
- 20th. Censused KOMPUNGABARA and left at 11.25 to reach AINGDAI (3400) at 2.00
- 21st. Censused AINGDAI and departed at 1.00. Crossed the ANINGOI river (2400) and climbed to arrive KANAINJ (4200) at 3.10.
- 22nd. Censused KANAINJ. Slept in a large singsing house.
- 23rd. Departed KANAINJ at 8.00. Proceeded along the ASAI/SIMBAI divide (Schrader Range) and descended down to SANGUVAK (4550) at 1.30.
- 24th. Censused SANGUVAK and left at 11.50. Crossed the TUMBI where it flows into the SIMBAI at 3900. Reached MIAMI at 4.45 after many stops to test the creeks for minerals. (5600)
- 25th. Censused MIAMI and left at 3.15. Crossed the SIMPAI (4050) at 4.30 and arrived KUMERUF at 5.15.
- 26th. At KUMERUF.
- 27th. Returned to KAMPANYING in 2hrs 15mins to join with the carriers who had gone there

DIARY (cont).August

- 27th.direct from MIAMI. (5500)
- 28th. Censused KAMPANYING. Left at 12.35 to reach KUIB (6000) at 2.55
- 29th. Censused KUIB. Departed 11.40 and arrived at SIMBAI Patrol Post at 12.40.
- 30th. Censused GABAN.
- 31st. Censused NUGENT.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The Simbai River drains part of the northern slopes of the Bismarcks and with the Kaironk River divides the Bismarck Range from the Schrader Range. The Patrol Post lies at the headwaters and after departure the patrol moved down the south wall (Bismarck), crossed at 1200ft and proceeded up the north wall (Schrader) to arrive back at the station.

The three major tributaries are :-

- (a) Tagui which lies between the Simbai and Asai Rivers. It joins the Simbai near where that river breaks out of the hills. The area drained by the Tagui is all slate and appears quite fertile. The people are known as the GAINJ.
- (b) Rigahn runs, for the most part, parallel to the Simbai joining it just below the BANK mountain. It helps to drain the lower south wall. Bedrock is mainly igneous and soils are very stony. It is surprising that they manage to support the crops they do. The people are the MARING.
- (c) Duimba/Kumoints.

This system (I am still uncertain whether the Kumoints joins the Duimba before the Simbai. The people assure me that it does not run directly into the Ramu) drains the Bismarcks from the Rigahn to the Yigai (which does run into the Ramu). A smattering of the Bomagai hamlet of GUMTS village live on the western slopes of the Duimba but east of the Duimba and around the Kumoints there is no permanent population. Some of the GUMTS people put in rough gardens which they do not maintain but use only when they are out hunting for possum and Bird of Paradise. The track followed by this patrol eventually ends up at KOL Airstrip in the head of the JIMI valley. I gather that Chimbu trade lines use this track when buying bird feathers,

INTRODUCTION (cont).

and this would seem the only direct trade line that this part of the Maring has with the Chimbu people. From a vantage point at the head of the YIGAI river it was possible with aid of binoculars to survey a fair section of the country and no sign of any population was seen. I would say at this juncture that there is no population between the GUNTS people and those covered by from BUNDI Patrol Post. However, this would have to be confirmed by an aerial survey. One point of note is that about the centre of this unpopulated area there is what appears to be a very large landslide.

A visit was made to the Jimi Patrol Post in order to discuss with the OIC the problems concerned with the Administration of the Maring peoples. For example the KINIMBONG Marings, although they are well settled on the Simbai South Wall, actually live at TSUWENKAI on the Jimi North wall. Mr Stitt, OIC JIMI, has only been in the area for a few days and was unable to give an opinion. He advised that he hoped to patrol the north wall inside a few months and would cross over to Simbai Patrol Post, from WAIMP village, on the Jimi north wall, which is only about three hours walk from the Simbai Patrol Post.

An altimeter was taken and all village heights were ~~taken~~ observed. These readings are shown in the diary as well as the heights of some river crossings. I noticed some variation in the readings over a period of time. For example, the first recording at GAI was 3800ft whereas the second recording - on my return from the JIMI - showed 3920.

A panning dish was taken and all the creeks from GUNTS onward were washed. Some mineral samples have been forwarded to the Geologist at Wau for his comments. No colors of gold were obtained and, indeed, none expected. I expect to take a box with me on my next trip into the KAIRONK and this might show up a few colors.

The weather was very kind to us for the whole trip - a pleasant change from last year's patrol. A fair amount of rain fell overnight but only once were we caught on the track.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Simbai Valley contains three separate linguistic groups.

KARAM. Karam speakers inhabit most of the Simbai Valley, the Asai Valley and part of the Kaironk Valley. They are small in stature and wear a barkcloth covering to their hair. The net (bilum) covering their genitals is usually ragged and torn. On the whole they are very shy and tend to be easily scared; however, this patrol has proved without doubt, that we have won their confidence. All the earlier running away when met on the track has largely disappeared

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

and quite a few single girls of marriageable age were noticed in the census line. I consider that about 85%-90% attended the census and naturally with new people like these it will probably take a few years to reduce the balance. On the south wall, the natives, with a fair knowledge of Administration patrols through their intermingling with the JIMI people, had constructed quite fair rest houses. Likewise, the north wall people, who, on the other hand had been visited for the first time last year, had erected temporary huts. I regarded both attempts as an expression of welcome. The only hostility, if one could call it that, was a threat sent out by the people of TEMBIUMP that they would attack the patrol. These people tend to garble reports even more so than other New Guinea natives on account of their shyness and this was a typical case. No such attack took place and when I broached the matter to the TEMBIUMP people they said that it was the first they had heard of it.

This was the first full scale contact/census patrol of the Simbai Karams and it proved to have vastly more successful results than a similar one amongst the Asai Karams. Based upon this fact and others I still retain my theory that the Karams as a whole were forced out of the JIMI at an earlier stage and pushed north and west until they were blocked by the Ramus with the weakest (the Asai Karams) going to the wall. The Simbai Karam and the Kaironk Karam are larger physically and more reliable.

The Karam dance is an interesting affair. Each hamlet will act as host about once in every three or four years - the time being based on how long it takes for the pigs to grow. About three months before the event the young men construct a large 50' X 40' (approx) oval house in which there are several subdivisions. Young men from surrounding hamlets may help and merit a share in the pigs for their work. The average Karam takes about two to three days to 'dress up' and then, with his relations, sets off - dancing down the track - to arrive at the host hamlet during the afternoon. The pig killing takes place the previous day. Dancing continues through the night and into the next morning. Perhaps the most striking part is the decorations. I have not seen the Highland people fully decorated - only pictures, but from these I would say that the Karam, in full regalia, is the more resplendent figure. This year the dancing period commenced at the end of August and will continue until the end of September. The preparatory period starts during May. This means that, for the host people, they are fully occupied for about five months of the year.

MARING. The Maring people inhabit the lower South wall of the Simbai and are JIMI natives who have crossed over the Bismarcks in search of more ground. They are a bigger physically, more warlike and definitely less timid crowd than their co-sharers of the valley. Unlike the Karam, who seems to wander within the limits of his language group, the Maring will never step foot upon the ground of a group, albeit of the same language, with whom he is feuding. This means that the carriers of one group always change cargo at their border and, like the JIMI, the track border is decorated with colored sharpened stakes and tankeds. In the villages below NIMBRA, where contact was made for the first time, we often had watched noisy demonstrations in this exchange of cargo and from time to time had to intervene to prevent damage to the cargo and to save someone from possible injury. The people are quite malleable and experience with the GAI/TUGUMA border has shown that they are quick to appreciate governmental disapproval. I expect, in future, the cargo exchanges at the borders will be quiet in comparison.

Every group in the Maring was contacted. Rest House areas were marked out at the suggestion of the probationary village officials and linking graded patrol tracks will be built.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

The natives were quite enthusiastic about getting this done as soon as possible as they were slightly ashamed at being left behind their relations in the JIMI whose resthouse, road system had been in for some time. I expect to send some experienced policemen down to guide them in these matters.

The village officials at GAI approached me as a group and wished to know whether the mission had any authority to prohibit dancing (singsings). On going into the matter with the two Solomon Island mission staff at the Anglican Mission station at GAI, they told me that they had received instructions to prohibit native singsings, except those of importance, from Bishop Hand. If this is the case I feel that the Bishop is violating the intention of the Restricted Area Ordinance. The natives were quite upset about the matter and relieved to hear that their dances were not to be interrupted. Incidental dancing may be of the highest importance in their life as it is probably a necessary precedent to action taken on planting gardens, marriage, etc. In the interim, pending your advice, I instructed the Mission staff not to interfere with native customs of this kind.

After my departure from the Maring area I received a letter from the Mission (who are very good in advising me of major crimes) that a party of natives from the JIMI north wall village of KUPENG had abducted a young girl from GAI and apparently refused to pay the bridal price or co-operate in bridal exchange. By portable radio I advised the OIC JIMI of this matter and gave details. He sent out police and apprehended those responsible and also the girl. They declared that they had every intention of paying the price but the point of inclusion of this episode is that they were extremely surprised to find that the Officer at JIMI Patrol Post was aware of the matter. There is no doubt that these portable radios are of great value.

A patrol (Jimi River No 3 - 58/59) by Mr Griffin and a news correspondent Mr G Souter prompted some correspondence in the ~~ENKEM~~ Pacific Island Monthly April 1959 as to the whereabouts of the GANTS, GAINJ, GUNTS. Both Mr Souter and Mr Jensen-Mair seem to be in some confusion on this point! The GAINJ are a language group in the TAGUI Valley (see below). The GANTS ~~xxx~~ is the term used by the JIMI north wall people to describe the MARING and the GUNTS is a village area on the east bank of the RIGAHN River.

GAINJ. The Gainj people inhabit the TAGUI Valley and overflow to a small extent onto the Simbai north wall (AMBISIBA). Most of the surrounding Karam people are bilingual in that they can also converse in GAINJ dialect. The Tagui Valley has been infrequently visited from Alome and then, but barely as the patrols invariably cut straight across the valley on their way into the Simbai Valley. This patrol traversed the Tagui north and south walls and visited every population group except two:

(a) HANGAMPIN - on the Ramu flats - over a days walk away. It would be inconvenient for a Simbai Patrol to visit these people and I suggest that the matter be taken up with the OIC Alome as to whether he can census them with the Road Madang Census Division.

(b) KONNOMBO/MONDAGOM. These are Gainj speaking natives but I only heard about them after I returned into the Simbai. However a Pidgin English speaking representative said that he would build a rest house and I advised him that they would be visited next patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

The Gainj people are very similar in appearance to the Karams and indeed, it would be difficult to tell them apart. Like the Karams from the Lower Assi, a large number of them have departed to work on the coast. One case of assault was brought to the patrol and other than this there has been no criminal case reported over the last two years. As there are a few Pidgin speakers I consider this indicates they are settling down as more sophisticated natives would have reported any serious breach of the law.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A list of these is appended. All are probationary and should be ready for recommendation by next year. In the Maring the Badge of Office is the brass medallion as the nature of their everyday headwear (which they would naturally refuse to remove) makes the cap impractical. Considerable care went into the selection of these men and there should be few, if any changes, next year. From previous experience, as far as administration organisation goes, a village without an official is a village without a head. No-one will attend census and no-one will do any work on road maintenance, etc Refer SIM-59/60

I am of the opinion that the next officer on completion of patrol to the Simbai Valley will be in a position to advise whether the area should be de-restricted.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The following Mission stations are active:

TEMBIUMPStaff

Augustin of Popondetta	Standard 7
Nancy (wife)	"
Mathias	Standard 4 (helper)

School Attendance is 24 boys and 3 girls in Class I & II. Attendance is poor with, I understand, no single case of regular appearance.

GAI

Peter of the Russell Group (B.S.I.P.)	Standard III (Brit)
Barnabus of Malaite	"

School Attendance is 27 boys and 7 girls in Class I & II. Poor attendance with 5 regulars.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION (cont).TSUNGUP.

Douglas of Baniara	Standard III
Rita (wife)	"
Phillip	" (helper) V

School Attendance 42 boys and 3 girls in Prep I & II
 Regular turnout low, however an examination of the Roll Book
 (the only one seen) showed that over the last five months an
average of 14 attended school.

Since my last visit, last year, more interest has been shown by the children in the Mission schools. Attendance is slowly increasing and talking to the Mission staff they show greater confidence in the local children being able, eventually, to overcome the desire to spend a couple of days shooting possums, instead of being at school.

I believe that a number of the staff took the opportunity to attend a teacher's refresher course given by Mr H. Edgerton at Kiome during early September.

As regards Mission movements (Refer SIM 2 - 59/60 Pg 4) I consider that the whole valley should be left open to Fr Robin should he desire to visit those villages below NIMBRA, etc. However through conversation with him I believe that it is his desire to end this traditional prohibition of the Maring native to move inside the area belonging to groups with whom he is feuding. If he attempts, as he has done previously, to force natives of one group to carry cargo within another group by playing on the hospitality of the people themselves (ie, refusing to let the people of the next village carry and demanding the people of the old village continue with the implication that he could not spend the night at the border) he will only ~~cause~~ harm ~~to~~ his own cause.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A small section of the track near KAKOPI had been graded and in the Gaij a few hundred yards had been cleaned in the vicinity of KOMARAGA. It is hoped to be able to allocate policemen for a short period of time at each village in order to supervise the siting of a graded road which the local people can then prepare at their own convenience. The Simbai north and south wall tracks would descend very easily for their whole length and when they are in I think that natives from villages in the lower Maring might be able to reach the Patrol Post in a day; a three day trip now over impossible and even dangerous tracks.

(II)

AGRICULTURE.

(Refer AIO - 3 -56/57.)

Division of labour.

Men commence work clearing and cleaning the garden area during the dry season - about July. (Numerous new gardens were in evidence on this patrol) The most laborious part is the construction of a pig fence - or a ditch where timber is short. When the garden is ready for planting the men start preparing another site while the women plant the first site. There appears to be no strict division of labour in this matter as the men will help the women plant and clean.

Magic.

After the garden has been cleaned and is ready for planting garden magic is used to ensure a successful crop and tankets and kava (ginger) are planted. In some areas this magic must be pretty efficient as it amazes me how anything could grow in what looks like stony rubble on an angle of 60 degrees - almost a landslide!

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

lit An Aid Post Orderly accompanied the patrol and gave treatment to those who needed it. The area is very healthy - one or two cases of yaws were seen and likewise tropical ulcers. I don't think that these people have had much contact with disease and are therefore liable to be rather hard when this contact does take place. For example some of the natives from the lower Simbai are going down to Aiome - ~~into~~ into malarial regions. What proves this point is the family group. Initial census procedure was adopted - the people coming up in family groups. Near the headwaters one family group would include some forty to fifty people with four or five elderly brothers. In the lower Simbai and Gainj the family group rarely consisted of more than a man, his wife and children.

As more and more outside contact is sought it becomes more and more important that they receive adequate medical supervision. At present there is one medical orderly to cover some 10,000 people in the Simbai, Asai and Kaironk.

(1) The BANK Airstrip site would be an ideal place to construct an Aid Post. It would be impractical to put one in the Maring as the people are not happy about travelling over someone else's ground and Bank to the Maring is neutral being Karam dialect. This Aid Post would give treatment to 1500 Marings and 450 natives at Bank and Tsungup.

(ii) Another Aid Post could go on the banks of the Tagui River to cater for the 1000 Gainj natives.

(iii) The third and last Aid Post could be sited on the Simbai River just below the KUMERUF ridge to take care of the 1400 odd natives living in the middle Simbai valley.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont).

Approximately 1000 natives live around the patrol post and they can get their treatment there - when the Aid Post Orderly is available and not on patrol. It may be as well to point out here that this station has been opened for two years and since 1958 there has been no change in the ratio of 1 Aid Post Orderly to 10,000 natives.

CENSUS.

Initial census procedure was adopted throughout with family groups coming up to the table. In some cases these were very large - amounting to 60 odd at NUGENT. I made no attempt to total the language groups as the differences are not marked. Even in the Maring there is a fair amount of intermarriage and KINIMBONG is a biglot village, the Maring sector not being censused as they professed to have their names recorded on the Jimi side. Another Maring group of Marambigai were not recorded as they had moved off their ground. They will have their names listed in the SANGAMP book next patrol. As mentioned under Native Affairs there are two unrecorded Gainj groups and at the time of writing a small (approx 30) group, which should have lined with KAKOPI, confronted me and demanded their own personal book. I regard these abovementioned groups as being the only remaining unrecorded ~~units~~ units; however, there are quite definitely a good many natives, especially young girls, who have deliberately evaded census. ~~Antix~~ estimate of the total number of natives living on the Simbai watershed would be in the vicinity of 5800-6000.

CONCLUSION

hmv, This patrol was a very successful one from every point of view. Summing the report up one might say that the Simbai valley native is organised even if superficially so. Each member of the valley knows who his own Village Official is and has heard direct the Government Policy. This in itself should have a settling effect as idle rumours can be discounted at the start. Furthermore everybody was impressed that should they be threatened then a report to their Village Official would be bring quick action from Simbai.

As stated in the Introduction the weather was kind, a large number of pigs were offered and purchased and, in all, I believe all personnel enjoyed the patrol.

[Signature]
Patrol Officer
GIC SIMBAI.

APPENDIX "A"

Village Officials.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Tultul</u>
KAKOPI	MONDAI	WYANGEN	ABOI	
LJMBRUF	AIBUK/SINDJAN	SUMURA	WAI-IP	
BABAIMP	KIRINGAP	YANDU	WARANJUN	
TEMBIUMP	SIMBAIPA	AIMOWAI	SUGOIBAI	
KINIMBONG	(TSLNDUMAI- Maring)		NINGDAM & JIRUAMP (Kare)	
TSAMBAGA	TEMP	BABIWA		
TUGUMA	KURARING	BANGAIMP		
GAI	TEBANG	KANGAM	AROP	KAI
NIMBRA	KORANGAUW	WONX	AKITE	
SANGAMP	-	GUMENGEI		
GUNTS	PFUN	BANKA		
FOGAIKUMPF	SINGIRL	GAKA		
SINGAKAI	MINTS	YINGNAI		
BANK	KUK	SIMANG		
TSUNGUP	YINGIN	FASIK	AMARAI	
AMBISIBA	TAIYA	NOBEREI		
KOMARAGA	YIGUMP	ASIMI	WAREIPO	
KUAK	KAINDU			
AINGDAI	YIPEMP	AIRIGINT		
KOMPUNGEARA	WAIMIN			
KANAINJ	FUMBONDUPA	BOM		
SANGUVAK	KUMBANGAN	GURENJ		
MIAMI	ABIU	KAMINGINT		
KUIB	YABAPAN			
KAMPANYING	BOWUNG	MEMEI		
GABAN	SIMAI	GONGAI		
NUGENT	YIMISEK	SIMBAI	KE LABI	YIRAR

All are probationary. Some were previously appointed but I had no opportunity to observe whether they deserved recommendation.

APPENDIX "B"

Bank 'Airstrip Site'.

Please find attached a PLAN.

On 14th of August using a compass borrowed from Mr J.C. MacKinnon and a piece of rope measured out to 50' the above site was roughly surveyed (Survey equipment is not held on this station and appears unobtainable).

The centre line was marked out on the course of 294 degrees 30 minutes. A peg to denote 0' was placed and 100' chained off. At 100' a course of 204 degrees 30 minutes was ~~mark~~ set and the distance between the centre peg and where the ridge tapered off was taken. Similarly a course of 24 degrees and 30 minutes was set and the distance between the centre peg and edge noted. This procedure was adopted for the length of the ridge. At each 100' mark the cross section of the previous hundred feet was noted and finally a longitudinal section drawn up against the 100' pegs.

Notes.

(i) Without a great deal of work it would be possible to construct a usable airstrip of 1100'. To extend it to 1400' would require major filling (at 100' width).

(ii) Labour is fairly plentiful. Most of the Maring villages have said that they would be only too willing to ('wok long ples balus bilong mipela').

(iii) This is a very central point in the Lower Simbai within easy reach of (a) The JIMI north wall (b) The Maring, (c) The Lower Simbai Karams, and (d) the Galnj.

(iv) At above sea level is approximately 3800 ft.

.....

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTRE

YEAR 1960/61 SIMBAI VALLEY RESTRICTED AREA - INITIAL CENSUS.

Govt. Print - 7498/19 55

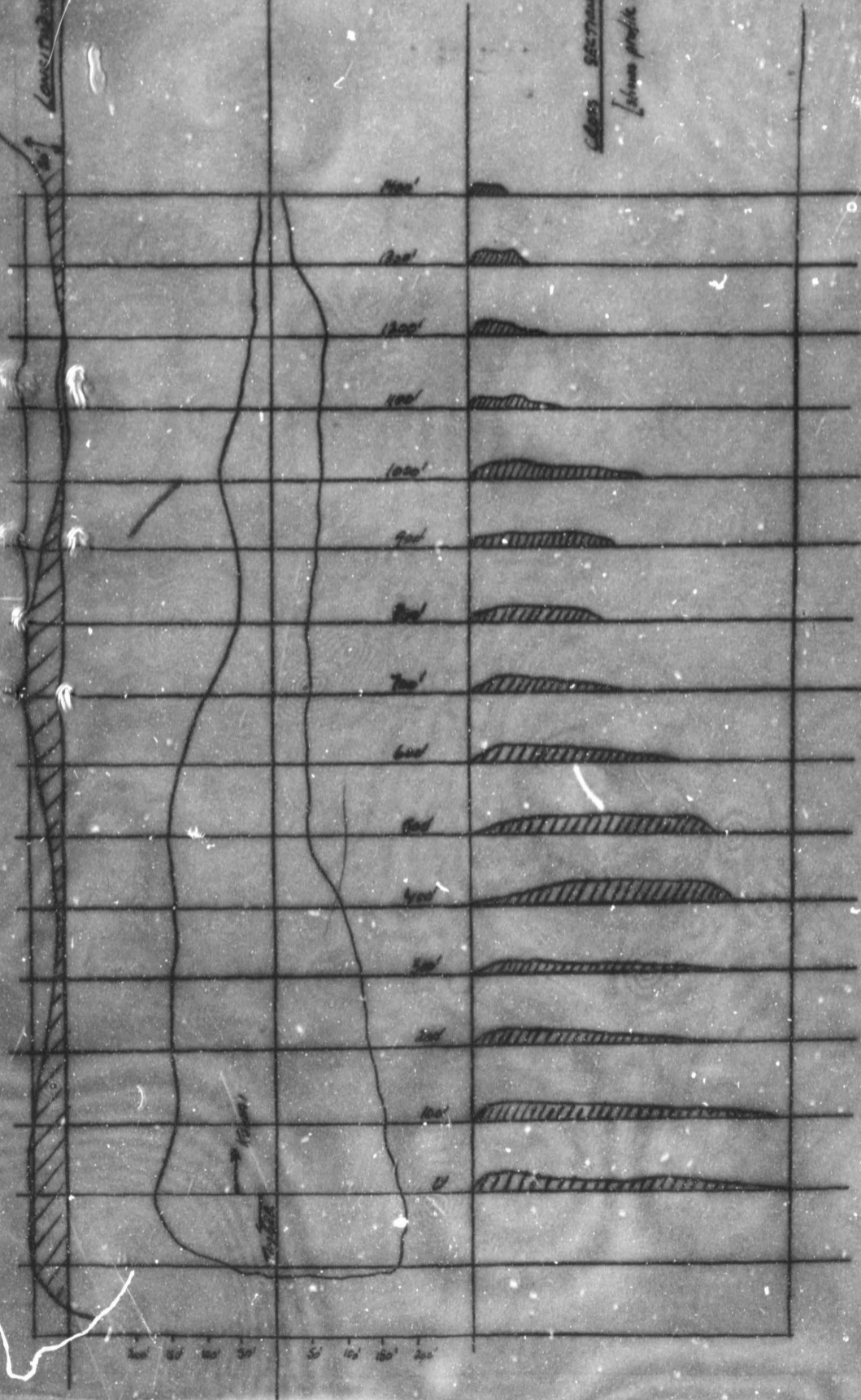
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS				DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES 2 years or Pregnant	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)						GRAND TOTAL M-F														
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4	5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Child		Adults																
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F															
LAKOPI	16/9/60																														62	21	77	52	212													
KUMERUF	17th																																		76	39	115	84	305									
BABAIMP	19th																																				75	36	73	56	240							
TUMBIUMP	21st																																					34	18	56	40	148						
KINIMBONG	23rd																																						20	15	37	21	93					
TSAMBAGA	25th																																							32	20	49	36	137				
TUGUMA	26th																																							32	24	47	37	140				
QAI	27th																																							66	63	96	87	312				
NIMERA	4/9/60																																								63	57	73	65	258			
SANGAMP	5th																																								19	5	25	16	65			
GUNES	6th																																								28	19	40	37	124			
FOGALKUMPF	11th																																									27	13	28	24	92		
SINGANAI	12th																																									44	18	51	43	156		
BANK	14th																																										51	29	61	61	207	
TSUNGUP	15th																																										45	30	64	57	196	
AMBIEIRA	17th																																											30	19	36	32	117
XOMABAGA	18th																																											45	27	44	48	164

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
[of main]

300' 20' ENTIRE RISE FROM
[main]

CLASS SECTIONS
[shown profile only - no section & longitudinal section]

Parish Canal
SURVEY I - 1964
Approx. 8'
BANK BRIDGE SITE
Surveyed by G. J. [unclear]
11-8-60



PATROL REPORT NO. SIM 1-60/61.

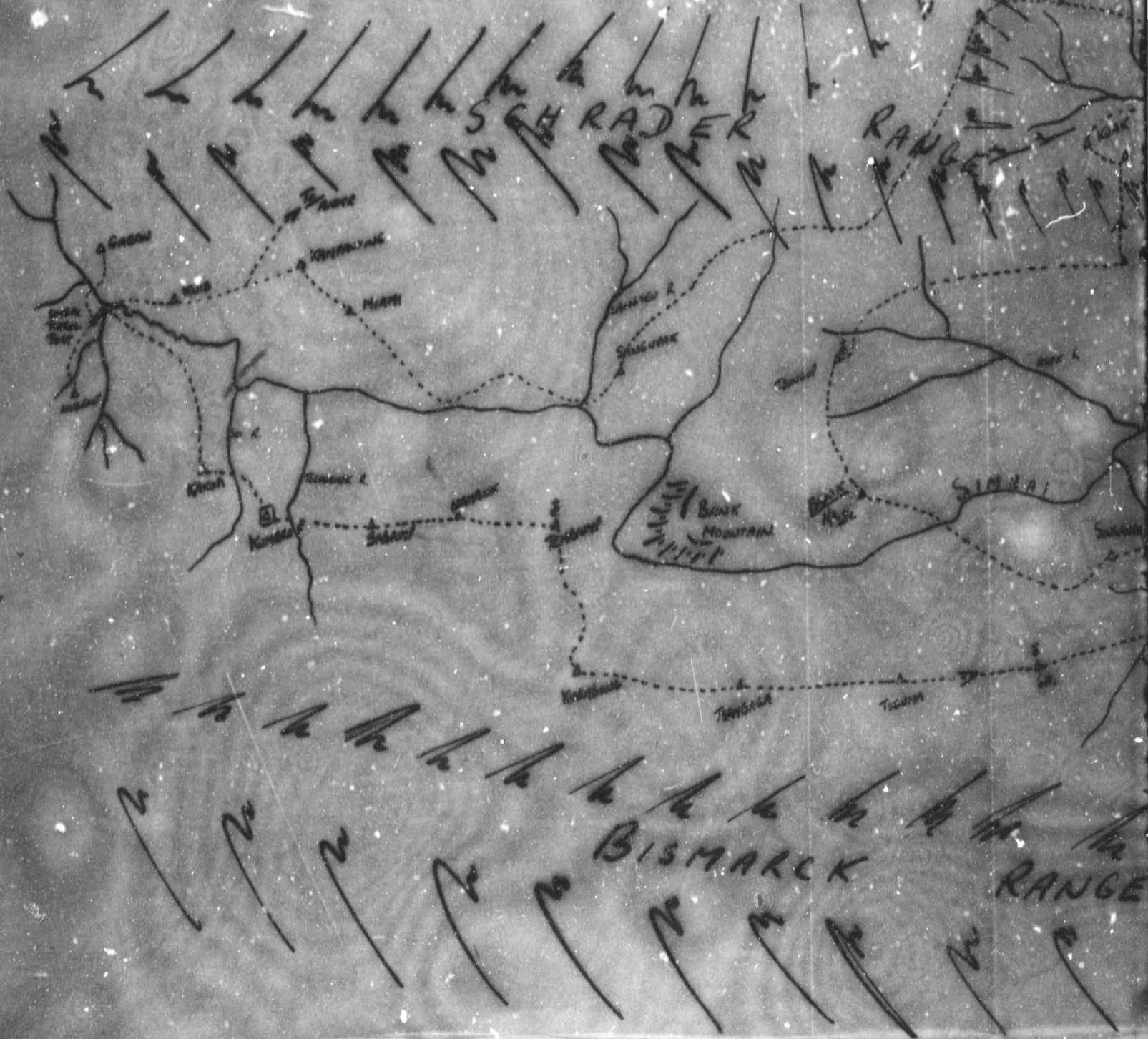
SIMBAI VALLEY

Accuracy - fair

Route - ----

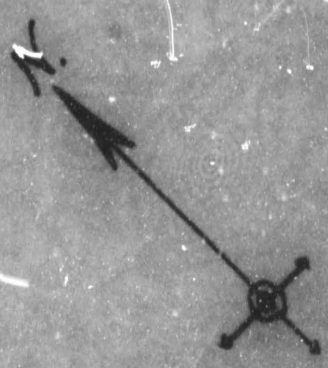
Scale - approx 3 miles to inch.

9-9-60
Schradler No.



ANICAPAM

Rento



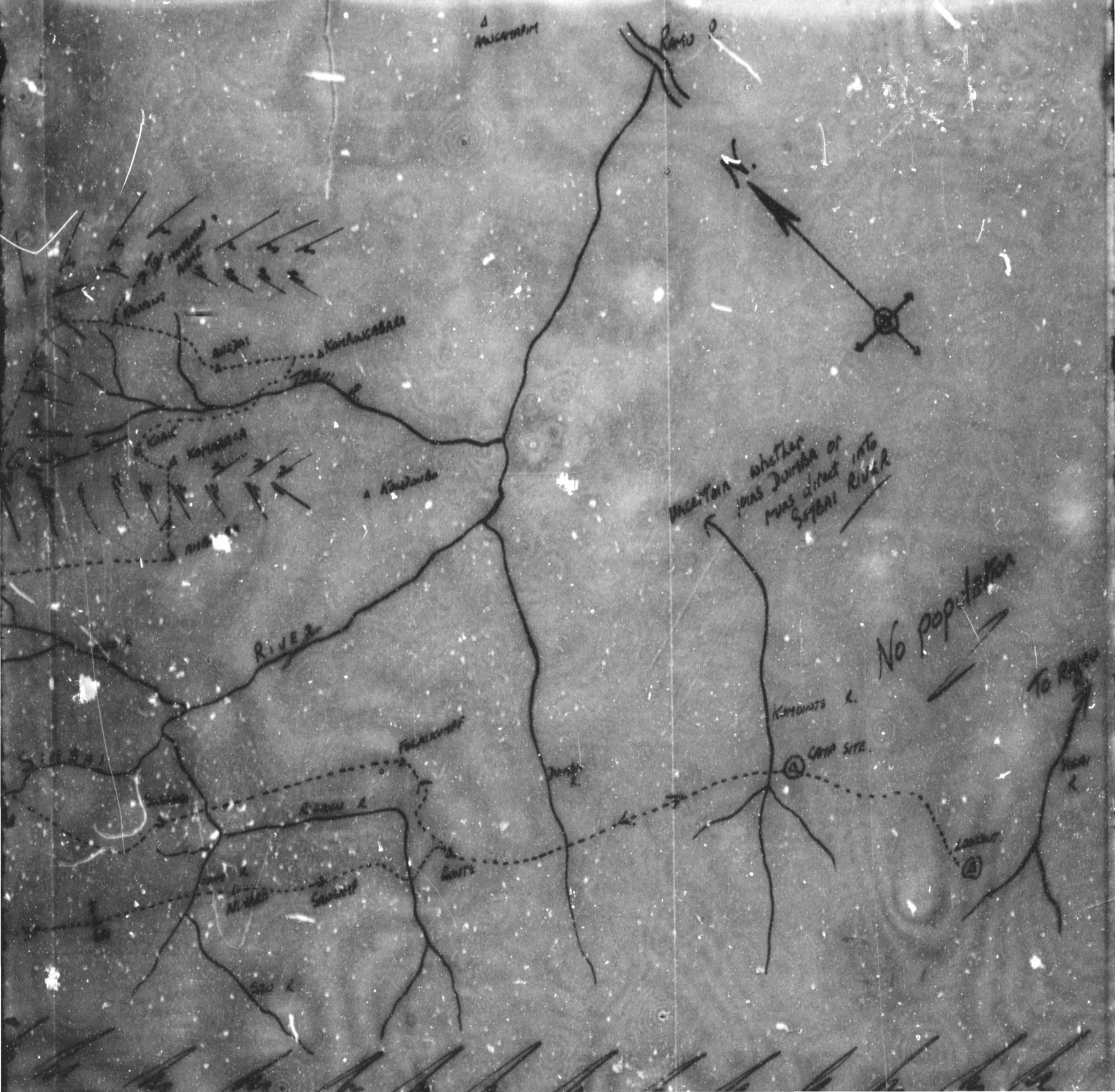
uncertain whether joins Jumbah or runs direct into SETBAI RIVER

No population

KEMOHATS

CAMP SITE

To Rento



D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. SIMBAI 2/60-61

Patrol Conducted by G.B. O'FARRELL, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KAIRONK Valley: Headwaters of WULAMER River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 7; PHD. 1; D.N.A. 1 Interpreter,
44 carriers.

Duration—From 30/9/1960 to 18/10/1960

Number of Days 19 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services December 19 59.

Medical —/—/19—

Duplicate held

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Initial Census; Extension of administration influence;
contact with groups along SCHRADER Range.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Filed away in Madang by mistake.
Forwarded, please.

[Signature]

District Commissioner *Officer*

27/2/1961

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

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

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

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

67-7-11

Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

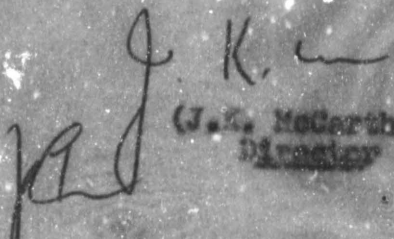
26th March, 1941.

The District Officer,
Maitani District,
Maitani.

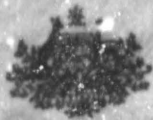
Patrol Report No. 2/60-41, Maitani.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately
covered in the Assistant District Officer's memorandum
to you. In his comments I concur.


(J. K. McCarthy)
Director

GRK. RB.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/7/11 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67.3.8

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

30th December, 1960.

The District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL No. 2/60-61.

Submitted herewith in quadruplicate is the report of the above-numbered patrol which was conducted to the KAIRONK Valley by Patrol Officer G.E. O'Farrell. It would be appreciated if you would forward one copy of the report to the District Officer, Western Highlands District, for his information. Census figures are submitted on Village Population Register forms in quadruplicate. Camping allowance claim has been processed.

A sketch map of the area visited by this patrol has been submitted by Mr. O'Farrell and it would be appreciated if you would forward it to Department of Native Affairs, headquarters with a request that twenty (20) sun-prints be made and forwarded to this office for distribution.

My comments on the report are as follows :-

Native Affairs. It is pleasing to see that the people of the KAIRONK Valley are settling down well and that the native situation is steadily improving. It is obvious that the people have a steadily increasing confidence in the Administration and its aims and appear to be prepared to accept the new rule of law and order which is being imposed.

The GOINJIR natives seem to have abandoned their original truculent attitude (see SIMBAI Patrol report No. 3/59-60) and appear to be prepared to give all reasonable co-operation and assistance to the Administration and its projects.

I am rather at a loss to work out precisely what the matter is on which the patrolling officer intends to seek Mr. Balmer's opinion.

I am pleased that good contact was made with the people in the WULAMER River area. The contact made here will be of assistance to the next patrol which seeks to extend the limits of contact further along the Schrader Range.

Roads and Bridges. Extension of the road construction programme through the KAIRONK Valley has played a major part in settling down these people. Constables GEGU and NUGAE are to be commended for the good work they have done on roads in this area.

In my comments on the report of SIMBAI Patrol No. 1/60-61, I made reference to our hope that success will attend the efforts being made to have a motor-cycle allocated to SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Census. The Census of the North Wall villages was very successful. Attendances were good and show that the people accept the census even though they may not understand completely the reasons for it.

Patrol Equipment. I agree with the patrolling officer's criticisms of the one-man and two-man/.....

one-man and two-man patrol boxes. The latter boxes especially are particularly heavy and cumbersome and are quite useless for patrols operating in such rugged country as comes under Simbai administrative patrol. Webbing or canvas packs, particularly if waterproofed, are much more suitable for carriers in these areas.

Village Officials. Recommendations for the appointment of village officials will be dealt with by separate memoranda.

Conclusion. Mr. O'Farrell has conducted a very good patrol and has submitted a good, comprehensive report. This patrol has served to better the good relations which have existed between the Administration and many of the KAIRONK people. In those instances where relations in the past have not been so good, this patrol has led to the establishment of good relations and I feel that these good relations will be maintained in the future.



(G. R. KEENAN)
Assistant District Officer.

GRK.RB.

67.3.8

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

30th December, 1960.

The District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL No. 2/60-61.

Submitted herewith in quadruplicate is the report of the above-numbered patrol which was conducted to the KAIRONK Valley by Patrol Officer G.B. O'Farrell. It would be appreciated if you would forward one copy of the report to the District Officer, Western Highlands District, for his information. Census figures are submitted on Village Population Register forms in quadruplicate. Camping allowance claim has been processed.

A sketch map of the area visited by this patrol has been submitted by Mr. O'Farrell and it would be appreciated if you would forward it to Department of Native Affairs, headquarters with a request that twenty (20) sun-prints be made and forwarded to this office for distribution.

My comments on the report are as follows :-

Native Affairs. It is pleasing to see that the people of the KAIRONK Valley are settling down well and that the native situation is steadily improving. It is obvious that the people have a steadily increasing confidence in the Administration and its aims and appear to be prepared to accept the new rule of law and order which is being imposed.

The GOINJIR natives seem to have abandoned their original truculent attitude (see SIMBAI Patrol report No. 3/59-60) and appear to be prepared to give all reasonable co-operation and assistance to the Administration and its projects.

I am rather at a loss to work out precisely what the matter is on which the patrolling officer intends to seek Mr. Balmer's opinion.

I am pleased that good contact was made with the people in the WULAMER River area. The contact made here will be of assistance to the next patrol which seeks to extend the limits of contact further along the Schrader Range.

Roads and Bridges. Extension of the road construction programme through the KAIRONK Valley has played a major part in settling down these people. Constables GEGU and NUGAN are to be commended for the good work they have done on roads in this area.

In my comments on the report of SIMBAI Patrol No. 1/60-61, I made reference to our hope that success will attend the efforts being made to have a motor-cycle allocated to SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Census. The Census of the North Wall villages was very successful. Attendances were good and show that the people accept the census even though they may not understand completely the reasons for it.

Patrol Equipment. I agree with the patrolling officer's criticisms of the

one-man and two-man/.....

one-man and two-man patrol boxes. The latter boxes especially are particularly heavy and cumbersome and are quite useless for patrols operating in such rugged country as comes under Simba administrative patrol. Webbing or canvas packs, particularly if waterproofed, are much more suitable for carriers in these areas.

Village Officials. Recommendations for the appointment of village officials will be dealt with by separate memoranda.

Conclusion. Mr. O'Farrell has conducted a very good patrol and has submitted a good, comprehensive report. This patrol has served to better the good relations which have existed between the Administration and many of the KAJRONK people. In those instances where relations in the past have not been so good, this patrol has led to the establishment of good relations and I feel that these good relations will be maintained in the future.



(G.R. KEENAN)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67 - 3 - 8K.

Patrol Post,
S I M B A I,
Madang District.

19th October 1960.

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Madang District,
M A D A N G.

PATROL REPORT NO. SIM 2 - 60/61.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting Patrol.....Mr G.B.O'Farrell P/O.
Area patrolled.....North & South Wall of Kaironk
Valley. Headwaters of WULAMER
River.
Duration of Patrol.....30/9/60 to 18/10/60
19 days in all.
Objects of Patrol.....(i) Initial Census of North
Wall of Kaironk
(ii) Visit the South Wall.
(iii) Contact of groups along
the Schrader Range.
Personnel accompanying.....Reg No 1983 Sen Const MAPARI
Reg No 7763 1st CI " APE
Reg No 8704 Const NUGAE
Reg No 8709 Const KONG
Reg No 8779 Const GUGU
Reg No 9620B Const ARATA
Reg No 10212 Const/Builer BAKAIA.
A.P.O. YONMERU
Interpreter SIEP.
44 Permanent Carriers.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The KAIRONK river runs approximately NW/SE in the general direction of the Schrader Range. After travelling for about fifteen miles in this direction it turns abruptly through 50 odd degrees to flow almost due West and break through the Bismarck/Schrader. It is at this point that the Bismarck Range terminates. The Schrader Range continues on until it is stopped by the Sepik River or its tributaries - possibly the JIMI/YUAT system. Flowing off the Schraders, west of the Kaironk are a number of rivers feeding both the JIMI/YUAT and the KERAM/SEPIK. It was the intention of the patrol to investigate population groups, sighted during an aerial survey (my 67-I of 10/6/60) that lived in the headwaters of these rivers.

This intention was only partially fulfilled; the patrol visited the headwaters of the WULAMER River only. After examining this river I decided that it was impractical to go any further for the following reasons:-

(a) Native foods were very short and the people were really just foraging around themselves until their new gardens commenced to bear. It became a problem to feed the carriers and patrol personnel. An airdrop was considered.

(b) The terrain beyond the WULAMER meant at least one night in the bush. Food was insufficient. The weather had turned and the rainy season set in and I didn't consider it advisable to take Ramu carriers, for two or more days walk at 7000ft in wet weather without food.

However knowledge gained on this patrol should make the next trip quite a simple matter.

DIARY.

September 1960 30th.. Departed Simbai Patrol Post at 9.30 to arrive at FUNDUM Rest House in one hour of easy walking over a graded track. Purchased foods and slept. Ht 6550ftASL

October 1960 1st.. Censused FUNDUM. Departed 11.00 crossed the Kaironk Headwaters to arrive ARAPAN Rest House at 11.50 Purchased foods and slept Ht 6500

2nd.. Censused ARAPAN and departed 11.40 to cross ITSEN and TSAU creeks and arrive at FUNGOI Rest House at 12.15. Censused FUNGOI as some members wished to attend a dance at KAMPASWAG on the south wall Census was interrupted by heavy bone chilling rain but people were co-operative and 6.00 saw its completion.

Ht 6100

DIARY (cont).

October 1960

- 3rd.. Departed 8.30 and arrived at Kaironk Rest House after crossing the Tsoram Creek, at 9.00. This Rest House which was built before my last visit and used by the anthropologists Bulmer & Biggs was still in fair condition although neither of the above had made any attempt to improve upon it despite their two month stay.
Ht 5800 ft
- 4th.. Censused Kaironk Village. Departed 2.03 and arrived WOMUK Rest House at 2.35. Ht 5850.
- 5th.. Censused WOMUK. Departed 2.10 to arrive AINONK Rest House at 2.40. Ht 6000 ft.
- 6th.. Attempted to census AINONK on a very miserable day - unceasing drizzle, but was forced to discontinue as children were getting cold. At this stage the barometer altimeter read 5800ft and I think that from now on there is a 200ft difference with those readings already taken; the following readings differ by 200ft with readings taken on previous patrols.
- 7th.. Rained the whole day. Contacted KOMPIAM Patrol Post in the afternoon, which is not too far away.
- 8th.. Censused AINONK on a better day and departed 12.35 to arrive at the SANGUVAK Rest House at 1.35 after crossing the WAMPAR River. 5450ft
- 9th.. Censused SANGUVAK and departed 3.07. The short section in this road to SALEMP was not completed and this slowed the patrol down somewhat. Arrived at SALEMP at 3.38 - probably only a 20 min walk for the next patrol. Ht 5200 ft.
- 10th.. Censused SALEMP after waiting some time for them to arrive. Quite a few missing from this village. Departed 2.10 and set out on a bush track to cross the AMBOINEK River and arrive at GOINJIR Camp at 3.00. No Rest House here and for the first time tents had to be used. Cloudburst and gale winds nearly took the tent for a trip down the KAIRONK.
- 11th.. Remained at GOINJIR. Not a large population here and not a great deal of food was available. However locals came into the camp without any fear - a difference from the last episode.

DIARY (cont).

October 1960

- 12th.. Departed from GOINJIR at 7.25 and climbed steadily upwards for about 1500 ft through the forest line. At this point the track sloped gently up until we reached the ridge at 7500ft at 8.45. This point was a few miles below the place I stood upon during my last trip - at about 8500ft. We crossed the range and descended into the headwaters of the WULAMER River which, I am told, runs into the KERAM (and not into the AUN AUNCA as I thought in my aerial survey report). A number of GIONJIR natives were employed running ahead and calling out to their relations that we were a friendly party. We followed the Wulamer itself down into the centre of the valley and climbed onto a kunai ridge in pouring rain to set up camp at 6000ft - very wet and very cold night.
- 13th.. Left camp at 9.00 to have a look at the river system and send talk out for food. Returned at 3.30. Large number of natives - men, women and children - bringing food.
- 14th.. Departed BARABIEN - the name of the hamlets - and climbed up the camp ridge to the main WULAMER/ARAMI (ie Keram/Jimi - Schrader Ridge) divide. The ARAMI is the river which flows in the TONGOBI West area - known to these people as SANGAVI. My guides wanted to take me into the TONGOBI but as it had been decided that this was TABIBUGA area I cut the ridge to descend back into the KAIROK. Camped at WULIM 6000ft. Small amount of food purchased.
- 15th.. Departed at 8.35 from WULIM (altimeter now reading 5800ft) and descended down to the WARABUNG camp, at the junction of the KAIROK and MUNDUNBERU rivers.
- 16th.. Departed 8.50 the carriers going direct to FIRAP on the Bismarck Divide. I climbed the Timbam ridge to get a few more points regarding the sketch map. Arrived at FIRAP at 2.30. FIRAP lies in a saddle at 6300ft and was where Mr Griffin crossed into the Kaironk this day three years ago.
- 17th.. Spent day looking at Kaironk and Womuk hamlets at the head of the

DIARY (cont).

October 1960

17th.. cont.. SAR River on the JIMI North Wall. Gave talks to those of FIRAP and BILUM hamlets who turned up. Sufficient foods purchased.

18th.. Departed 9.00 after waiting for the rain to stop. Crossed the Kaironk Valley in one hours fast walking to WOMUK. From WOMUK in three hours speedy going (the carriers kept up well) we arrived on the Station. Very cold blustery winds especially on the Simbai/Kaironk divide at 7000ft left one no alternative but to go fast if one wanted to keep reasonably warm. One of the coldest days I have spent in the Territory.

.....

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Kaironk

In respect to this subject the patrol was uneventful. No complaints were brought and nothing undesirable recorded. The area is settling down well and by the time the other six rest houses with linking roads have been built the Kaironk should be ready for de-restricting. I estimate this to be in early 1962.

Where the rest houses and roads had been completed, is on the north wall, I found that there was almost a 100% attendance for census. It was as if the people had accepted the fact that we were here now, that we didn't do any harm but even helped, so they might as well co-operate. Individual shyness noted on early patrols has fallen right away. Women just step to side of the track when they meet the patrol or policemen. SALEMP village, the last to be censused, showed the first large amount of absentees and from here on I decided not to census. This leaves the villages of GOINJIR, WULIM WIMUKJUNGAR, BILUM, FIRAP & KAMPASWAG with an estimated total population of about 800, giving a total population for the Kaironk at over 3000.

The patrol spent two days camped in the centre of GIONJIR. There was little or no activity the first day but that could have been due to thunderstorm which just about took the tents away. However on the second day quite a number of people came up and brought food. The 'bigman' himself arrived and I indicated to the assembled populace that he would have government support. He said that as soon as they had finished building their gardens they would bring the road around the AMBQINEK re-entrant and build a rest house. They supplied a number of guides for the trip into BARABIEN and, in all, relations were most amicable.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

Kaironk

Anthropological.

During the early months of this year Messrs Bulmer and Biggs, two New Zealand (Auckland University) anthropologists stayed at the Kaironk Rest House and worked on the social anthropology and language of the Kaironk-Karama in that area. They produced a short article called 'Preliminary Ethnographic Notes of the Karam People of the Upper Kaironk Valley in the Western Highlands District.' This article proved most useful in village official appointments. Mr Bulmer estimated a total of 219 in the Kaironk area whereas I had an attendance of 335 excluding the hamlet of Weegup which went to FUNGOI. These people live in fairly close proximity to the rest house and I doubt if there were many living up on the range which Mr Bulmer might have missed. I hope to write to him on the matter to ask his opinion.

Bulmer.

Contact in this area was successful, the people being friendly. A considerable number attended the camp, and brought food, including many women and old men. The people are KORBEN speaking and exist in the same manner as their relations in the Lower Kaironk. Most of the young men have the typical park hats and the women a net hair covering. Houses are turtle shaped with pandanus leaf rooves as in the rest of the area under Simbai. I was told that the people in the next valley called the TAMI River (?) had the same customs but spoke a different dialect - the WIABUK language.

A bigman JANGO was appointed probationary Luluai of the two hamlets BARAB and IEN (Known collectively as BARABIEN) and given trade presents. He was told that another patrol would be coming through shortly to visit the rivers further along the range.

From a study of gardens and secondary growth I consider the population in these headwaters would be about 6-700 people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Over the last six months or so there have been two policemen (Const NUGAE and GEGU) working off and on marking out a graded road which eventually will cross the Kaironk below WULIM and return to Simbai P.P. via NUJENT. The people have been quite keen about this road as they have seen the JIMI roads whilst attending dances in that area. To date the road head is at Salemp and as mentioned under NATIVE AFFAIRS it is expected to have the roads and rest houses completed by early 1962.

MISSION & EDUCATION.

The Anglican Mission have opened up a school at Kaironk. However the native staff were in AIOME when the patrol arrived at the village and no figures are available. On the way back I called in to see the staff who had, by then, returned. They reported enthusiastic co-operation with the erection of buildings and school attendance.

CENSUS.

Initial census procedure was adopted whilst censusing the villages on the north wall. In some cases the family groups were so large and compact that up to 60 and 70 people were gathered around the table.

Absentees totalled 64 so that 1984 people were actually seen. I believe that for all villages save SALEMP and SANGUVAK attendance was over 90%.

TRADE.

Money is being incorporated into their system of currency. For example the 20/- silver has become an established unit in bridal payment. Thus for all portorage I paid out money whilst in the purchase of foodstuffs the women were more interested in trade. In the matter of trade I have found that white beads are the best with matches salt and razorblades also desired.

PATROL EQUIPMENT.

After several patrols through these mountains some comments on the new patrol boxes may be of interest.

The two man box.

This weighs 35 lbs when empty and 35 lbs is as much as one man can carry in this area - thus with two men, one is carrying the empty box. The two man box was rejected as useless after my first patrol and instead the one man boxes were requisitioned for and supplied.

The one man box.

This weighs 12½ lbs leaving room for only 20 odd lbs of gear. I personally carried one of these and found that;

(a) the lock, being for some unknown reason on the inside, articulates uncomfortably with the spinous process of approximately the 7th thoracic vertebra,

(b) the bottom inside edge wears away the skin and also bruises the ilia of the pelvis.

In short the carrier is assured of maximum discomfort

PATROL EQUIPMENT (cont).

and the box b... yet small, makes for expensive patrolling.

Unsuccessful requisitions have been made for the army rucksack which would be an improvement but I feel, what really would be the answer, is a cross between a hikers pack (too expensive) and the army pack but made out of nylon webbing to stand up to the rough treatment and rain soaking.

CONCLUSION.

The weather changed at the beginning of the patrol and the rainy season commenced. At the Patrol Post over 11 inches were recorded and as the clouds came from the JIMI the Kaironk, no doubt, had its share. However, the patrol was lucky with its walking and only once were we caught by the rain - at BARABIEN.

Generally food was just sufficient and on this point I was misled as I was told that the Kaironk gardens were still fairly well stocked. It would pay my successor to make certain that food is plentiful before departing for BARABIEN and beyond.

G.B. O'Farrell
.....
G.B. O'Farrell.
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDICESVILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>
FUNDUM	YOBUNG	AU-JR	
ARAPAN	SUNDUNDAI	KIMBANG	
FUNGOI	KITSEK	YANGOIN	
KAIROK	TSCRUMP	FIYAU	
WOMUK	KAINUMP	YIBU	
AINONK	ANGAUWUN	ANDIMAI	AMUNK
SANGUVAK	AMAMP	MON	NIMEINEB
SALEMP	BAIYAMP	WOK	
BARBISN	JANGO		
BILUM	TURIMIE	WONGYIP	
FIRAP	YANGNUMP		

Recommendations for appointment are being forwarded.

HEALTH.

General health is very good. A.P.O. YONMERU accompanied the patrol and gave treatment for a few minor sores. No disease was observed and, of ASAI, no yaws seen.

POLICE

Reg No 1983 Sen Constable NAPARI

His first patrol but seems to have picked up the idea. Watched APE handle the erection of camp, etc for the first week and then took over himself.

Reg No 7763 IstCl Const APE

Good.

Reg No 8704 Const NUGAE

With GEGU has worked in the Kaironk and knows the people well.

Reg No 8709 Const KONO

Reliable

Reg No 8779 Const GEGU

Ref NUGAE.

Reg No 9620B Const WARATA

Satis

Reg No 10212 Const/Bug BAKALA

Young policeman - a little hard but will ease off in due course.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KAIROK VALLEY - North Wall.

Year: 1960 - 1961

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (excluding absentee)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	TOTALS (excluding absentee)	POPULATION											
		0-1 Mth.		1-4 Year		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT		GOVT.		MISSION						MALES		FEMALES		Number of Children bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F							
FUNDUM	I/10																																							
ARAPAN	2nd																																							
FUNGOI	3rd																																							
KAIROK	4th																																							
WOMUK	5th																																							
AINOK	8th																																							
SANGUVAK	9th																																							
SALEMP	10th																																							

$125 + 923 = 2048.$

581
370
84
533

20

AINOK., SANGUVAK & SALEMP are KAIROK-KORREN villages.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MADANG** Report No. **SIM 3 - 60/61**

Patrol Conducted by **Mr G.B.O'Farrell, Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled **AUNJA HEADWATERS**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr J.A. Johnston P/O**

Natives **6**

Duration—From **21 2 61** to **25 2 61**

Number of Days **5**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **56/57**

Medical **NIL**

Map Reference **Partly Acastra Aerial Survey**

Objects of Patrol **(1) Conduct Initial Census**

(11) Introduce Mr Johnston to restricted area patrolling

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND 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 £.....

Duplicate held

ou
Ma
In
M



67-7-17

14th April, 1961.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No.3 1960-61

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The Patrol has established information such as we require, and permits proper evaluation of the area to be made.

Mr. O'Farrell has done his usual good job.

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

67.7.17



DJP/DC

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-8

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG

27th March, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI No. 3 - 60/61.

Enclosed herewith please find two copies of
the abovenamed report.

It will be seen from the report that there is
no reasonably large population in the Aunja River area, as
was thought at one time. The Patrol Report and Patrol require
little comment.

(D.J. Parrish)
DISTRICT OFFICER



DJP/D

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-8

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG

27th March, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI No. 3 - 60/61.

Enclosed herewith please find two copies of
the abovenamed report.

It will be seen from the report that there is
no reasonably large population in the Aunja River area, as
was thought at one time. The Patrol Report and Patrol require
little comment.


(D.J. Parrish)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 67-3-8K

Patrol Post,
SIMBAI.

1st March 1961

MEMORANDUM TO:

District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. SIM 3 - 60/61

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol.....Mr G.B.O'Farrell P/O

Area patrolled.....(1) AUNJA headwaters.
(11) KAIROK - KANAM area
of KAIROK Valley.

Duration of patrol.....21/2/61 to 25/2/61
five days in all.

Objects of patrol.....(1) Conduct initial census
in AUNJA headwaters.
(11) Introduce Mr Johnston
to restricted area
patrolling.

Personnel accompanying.....Reg No 7763 1st Cl APE
Reg No 8563 Const WAINRU
Reg No 8709 Const KONO
Reg No 8768 Const GENSH.

A.P.O. ASUMKAI

Interpreter CIBP.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

Travelling down the Ramu River towards and past ATEMBLE Mission station one passes on the south side the river mouths of the SIMBAI, ASAI, JIGINANTS and some twelve miles further down; the entrance of the AUNJA River. This patrol investigated the population concentration at the headwaters of this river which rises in the Schrader Ranges at around 9000 ft.

Previous patrols into this area were conducted by:

Mr Jordan 1952/53
Mr Worcester 1953/54
Mr McBride 1956/57.

Leaving the AUNJA headwaters the patrol crossed the Schraders at 9000 ft to ~~then~~ descend down into the KAIRONK Valley at Kaironk Rest House, and one further day was spent looking at the lower Kaironk Valley from the TIMBAM Ridge.

The relieving Patrol Officer, Mr A.J. Johnston accompanied the patrol.

DIARY.

February 1961

Tuesday 21st.....Departed from the Patrol Post at 8.41 (5700ft) to climb through GABAN village area and reached the ridge top (8700ft) at 10.55. Descended into the main eastern tributary of the AUNJA - the TUL River - (7350 ft) at 1.30. Lunched and departed at 2.15. Climbed the MCNEK Ridge (8400ft), descended and crossed a few gullies before dropping further to reach the GURAKUM river - a head of the AUNJA - (7500ft) at 4.10. Climbed to the rest house (8000ft) which was reached at 4.30.

Slept at GURAKUM.

Wednesday 22nd.....Remained at GURAKUM. Conducted census. I had hoped to cross over to the next ridge to see what would have probably been on of the hands of the WULANER but the weather was very wet and cold and we were lucky to get a dry period in which to carry out the census.

Slept at GURAKUM.

DIARY (cont).

February 1961

Thursday 23rd.....Departed from GURAKUM at 8.10 and after walking up the KWIUM ridge the patrol reached the main Schrader ridge (9000ft) at 9.35. Descending the KUNENG ridge the Kaironk Rest House was reached at 1.00 after crossing the TSIENT River. Rest House was only in a fair state of repair but people said that they were not expecting a patrol which was considered quite reasonable.

Slept at KAIRONK.

Friday 24th.....Departed at 9.10 and crossed the TSIENT and GOJIMER Rivers to travel down the WOMUK Ridge onto the TIMBAM razorback. The cargo remained at KAIRONK resthouse. TIMBAM Bluff was reached at 11.40. One and a half hours were spent here whilst I took the opportunity to point out the main landmarks and general topography of the lower Kaironk Valley to Mr Johnston. The view from this point is superb - it dominates the whole of the lower Kaironk (being some 1500 ft above the river, a sheer drop below) and where the river breaks past the end of the Bismarck range, the lower JIMI valley and the Sepik/Wahgi divide near Baiyer River can also be observed.

Departed at 1.00 and arrived back at the rest house at 2.20.

Slept at KAIRONK.

Saturday 25th.....The patrol departed from KAIRONK at 8.00 and travelled up the Kaironk Valley to the divide. Arrived at Simbai Patrol Post at 10.45.

PATROL COMPLETED.NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The peoples inhabiting the Aunja area are the Karam speaking people that are to be found in the Asai, the Simbai and in the head of the Kaironk. As mentioned in previous patrol reports covering patrols in Karam areas these people are in the nature of being agricultural nomads. They seem to move around from area to area to build gardens and, possibly, an examination of their system of land tenure would prove interesting.

In 1952/53 Mr J. Jordan visited GURAKUM and recorded 125 natives. In 1953/54 Mr J Worcester

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

.....visited this area and recorded 131. Whilst travelling down the AUNJA river to WUNDABAGU this patrol contacted a further three areas (ANGINJE, FAINDIR and SARINYINK) with a total of 153.

I found, this time, that GURAKUM was rather an unstable village composed of three different factions, all of whom turned up to the census line.

(i) The NAGARL group which was originally driven out of its old grounds in the ranges above KANDUM/KURUMDEK/YOMNIGI in the Asai valley. These people said that they had not attended census before (although I note that the name is mentioned in previous reports of the Siome patrols) and claimed that they intended to move back into the Asai now that fighting had been prohibited. They were incorporated in the Gurakum book and amendment can be made later at such time as they do move.

(ii) The Kaironk groups. These are small family groups who attended census in the Kaironk (SIM 2-60/61) and who say that on census revision next year they will return to their respective villages.

(iii) The GURAKUM peoples. These appear to be the offspring of a native who came over from WOMUK in the Kaironk many years ago to have a look at this area. Whilst he was there he threw away a piece of sweet potato that he had brought with him. He returned next year and noticed that the potato had thrown forth vines and was growing extremely well. So this man, his name was KAINJUR, brought his family over. The present headman, WAIREP, now selected to be recommended to the position of Luluai is one of KAINJUR's close relations.

The actual census of NAGARL and GURAKUM gives a total of only forty-eight and with about another thirty or forty means that at present there are some ninety odd natives living in these headwaters, if With reference to previous census figures one could deduce that the area is not a settled one and that the population is shifting. The next set of figures may give proof to this.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

Opportunity was taken on this patrol to look at the KAIRONK Anglican Mission School. Details are as follows:→

St George School

Simon Peter of AFA (Northern Dist) Standard 3.
Melly Vivien (wife) of PAPAKI (Northern Dist) wife

Lucien of AMBENI (Northern District) Standard 5.

Attendance varies between 40 and 55. Progress seems good and already many of the children can speak pidgin although for the main part English is being taught. Lucien speaks quite passable English. The contrast between this school in the Kaironk and the others in the Simbai and the Asai is the regular attendance. The average regular attendance for this year is about 49 and both teachers assure me that ninety percent of their pupils have attended every day since the school was opened early last year.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Aid Post Orderly ASUMFAI (formerly of TSINGRIBU on the Rama) accompanied the patrol. He reported 17 cases at GURAKUM which included three cases of yaws. The rest appeared to be sores. This is unusual for people living around the eight thousand feet mark. In the Kaironk the people seem to be far more healthy and very few people were treated.

CONCLUSION.

A short patrol of only five days over rough terrain and under poor weather conditions fulfilled its terms of reference. The GURAKUM people were visited, censused and given a village book and the new officer-in-charge at Simbai was shown the ins and outs of this type of patrolling.

~~Stanell~~
.....
G.B.O'Farrell
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX

POLICE

Reg No 7763 Ist Cl Const APE

N.C.O. in charge
satisfactory.

Reg No 8563 Const WAINORU

Satis

Reg No 8709 KONO

A quiet policeman - good.

Reg No 8768 GENRH

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

AUNJA HEADWATERS.

Govt. Form-113/A. 12-16-60

Year.....**1960/61**.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS			DEATHS						MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES (excl. absentees)	Average % of Family	GRAND TOTAL				
		0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Female's in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Child	Adults	M				F	M	F	
GURAKUN	22/2/61	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M	F
																					11	12	11	14	22
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	M	F

48

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

AUNJA HEADMATTERS *

Year.....1960/61

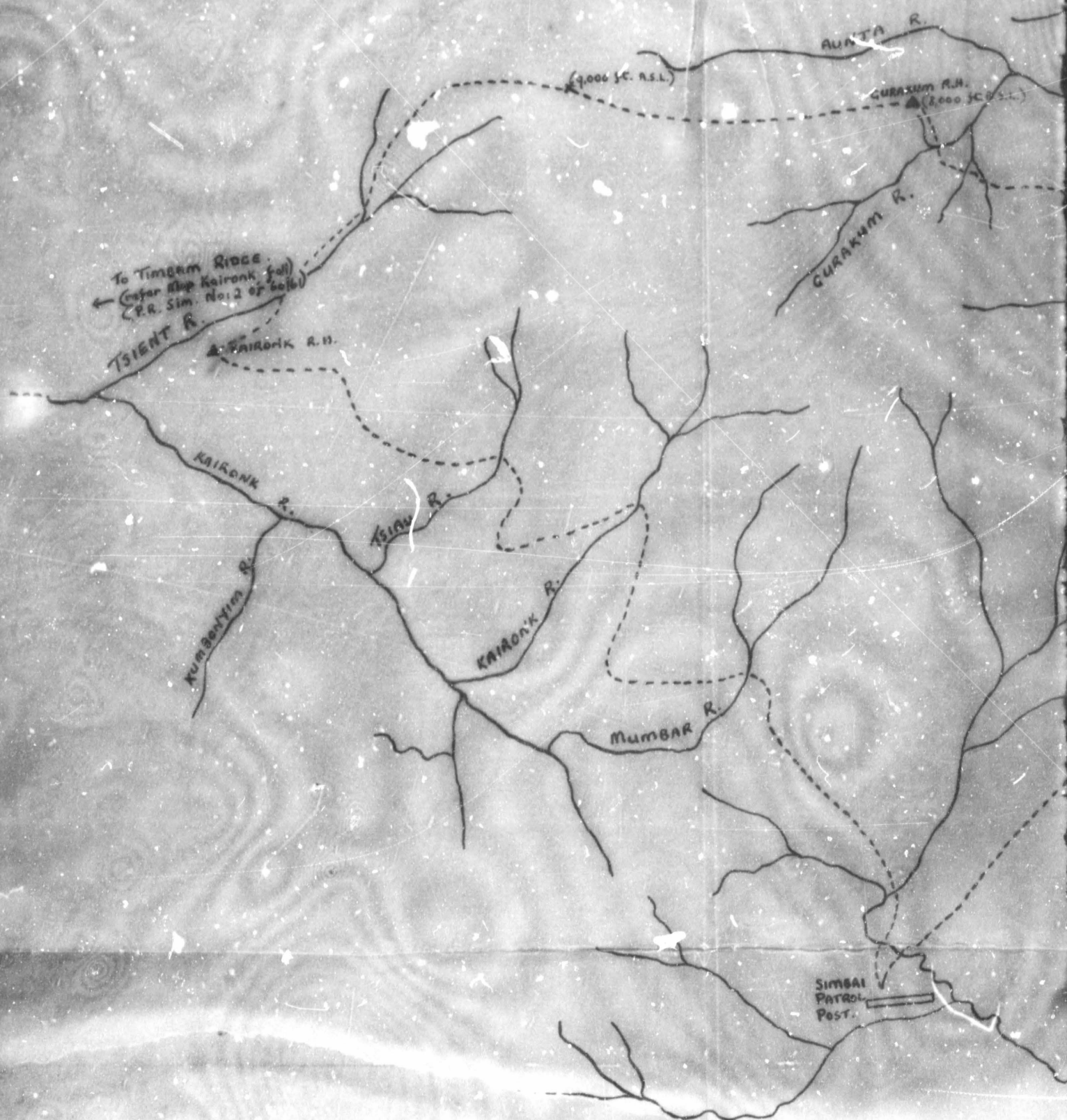
Govt. Print. - 445/A. 55. - 10,000

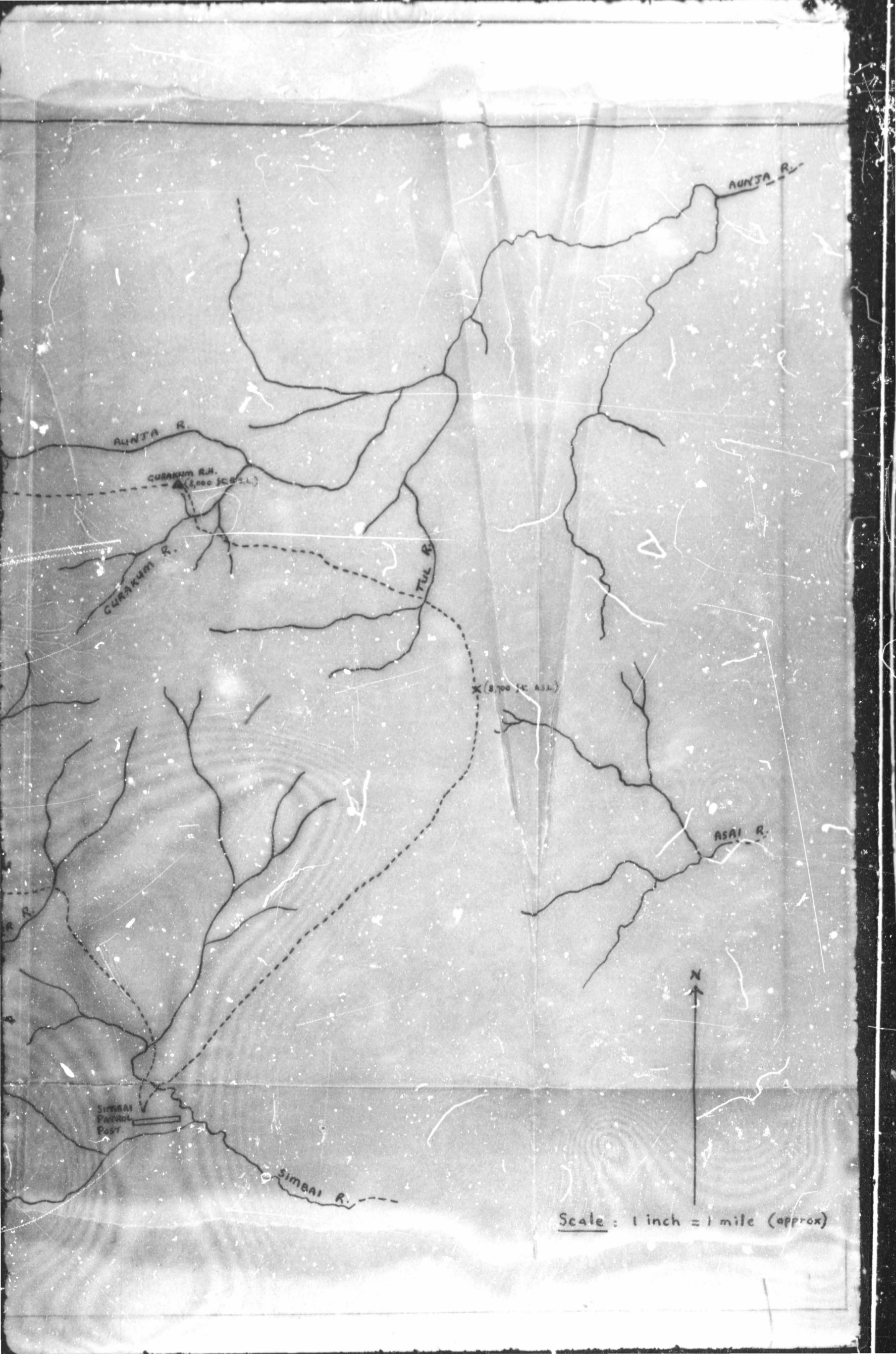
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS				DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Number of Pregnant Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	0-1 M's	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males 0-15	Males 16-45	Females 10-15	Females 16-45	M	F	M	F	Child	Adults	M	F	M	F									
612 AKUN	22/2/61	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	11	12	11	14	43	22826

MAP TO ACCOMPANY

SIMBAI PARADOL REPORT

No: 3 of 1960/61.





AUNTA R.

AUNTA R.

CURAKUM R.H.
(8,000 ft. ASL.)

CURAKUM R.

TUL R.

X (8,700 ft. ASL.)

ASAI R.

Simbai Post

SIMBAI R.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile (approx)

67/7/24 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PJQ/PP

In Reply
Please Quote

No. C.L.O. 5-1-3-114

Crown Law Office,
Konedobu, Papua,

6th April, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

I return herewith Patrol Report No. 4-60/61 which was forwarded under cover of your minute 67-7-24. I have now taken a note of the references to TIMAM, and I thank you for letting us have the report.

(P. J. QUINLIVAN)
Asst. Secretary for Law (Executive)

Secretary for Law,
KONEDOBU

Please see attached at ...



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-24

PJQ/PP



In Reply
Please Quote

No. C.L.O. 5-1-3-114

Crown Law Office,
Konedobu, Papua.

30th March, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

On the 2nd November, 1961, by your 67-7-24,
you forwarded a copy of the SIMBAI Patrol Report No. 4 of
1960/61, and drew my attention to some remarks regarding
"Tinam".

Unfortunately, when I replied on 6th November,
I omitted to take a note of what Tinam was about and,
therefore, I would be glad if you could let me have the
Patrol Report again so that I can take a copy of the
relevant part.

(P. J. QUINLIVAN)

Asst. Secretary for Law (Executive)

Secretary for Law,
KONEDOBU.

67-7-24
4.4.62

File as requested at underlying folio herewith.

Records
file of
Mr. Quinlivan
4.4.
4.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-24 ✓

CFMcL/PP



In Reply
Please Quote

No. C.L.O. 5-1-3-114

Crown Law Office,
Konedobu, Papua,
6th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

SIMBAI Patrol : Alleged Murderer TINAM
Your Reference: 67-7-24

I refer to your memorandum dated 2nd November, 1961.

2. It is not my function to signify my approval or disapproval of a decision which is proposed to be given by a Magistrate in a particular case before the decision is pronounced in Court. For this reason, I shall confine my comments to a general explanation of the law involved in the queries made by Mr. Jackson.

3. A native may be summarily convicted of an assault either before the District Court, by virtue of the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Criminal Code, or before the Court for Native Affairs for an offence against Regulation 83 of the Native Administration Regulations. However, an assault is primarily an indictable offence and section 342 of the Code requires justices to abstain from dealing with a case summarily, where they are of the opinion that the charge is a fit subject for an indictment. Similarly, it is considered that proceedings under the Native Administration Regulations should only be instituted where the assault is not of a sufficiently serious nature to warrant prosecution on indictment. Any assault known to have resulted in the death of the victim is a matter for proceedings on indictment, whether or not evidence is available to prove that death resulted from the assault. In such a case, it is considered that a Magistrate, whether he is sitting in the District Court or Court for Native Affairs should decline to deal with the matter summarily, and direct that proceedings for committal for trial on indictment be instituted.

4. In conclusion, I might add that a charge should only be laid against a suspected person when the prosecutor has available sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case in support of the charge. Suspicion alone is insufficient grounds for laying a complaint, and proceedings should not be instituted where the only means whereby a conviction can be obtained is an admission of guilt by the accused when charged before the Court.

5. Your Patrol Report is returned.

minutes to

Madang.

[Signature]
Secretary for Law

Yam 67-3.89 20.9.61
ad 511800: Patrol No. 4/60-61 Papua.

[Signature]

Duplicate only.



67-24

485/103

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply, Please Quote

No. 2-3-4

Department of Native Affairs, HADRAMUT

20th September, 1961

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KOROBOBU

SIGNAL PATROL No. 4-60/61

Please find enclosed two copies of the report by Patrol Officer Johnston of a patrol of the Asai Valley and the eastern slopes of the Schrader Range.

Throughout this report one can see that ever more has been taken to win the confidence of these recently contacted people, and greatly improved attendance at census taking indicates the success of this policy.

Mention is made of the appointment of Iulusis - these of course are probationary appointments only, and recommendations will be forwarded under separate cover.

Concerning the apprehension and later release, of the alleged murderer, MGOI, I appreciate there are special circumstances with primitive people but consider some deterrent action should be taken. I would be very interested to hear an opinion from the Secretary for Law as to whether conviction for assault or a plea of guilty could be taken. I see no reason why not, when other evidence is not available, but consider no officer should take the risk of this action unless the Secretary for Law approves the principle.

Handwritten note: See page 10

Health -

The patrolling officer will be asked to discuss the siting of an Aid Post with the local Medical Assistant.

Education -

I feel the District Education Officer is well aware of the position.

Mr. Johnston has carried out an excellent patrol.

Secretary's notes:

*Para. 4 of 22.0 comments
see to return entire report
+ insert pages report.
Director must comment also.*

W.K.M.C.

Handwritten signature: P. Johnston
P. JOHNSTON
District Officer

AKJ/JPW

67-3-8

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG

20th September, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOFEDOBU

SIMBAY PATROL No. 5-60/61

Please find enclosed two copies of the report by Patrol Officer Johnston on a patrol of the Asai Valley and the eastern slopes of the Schrader Range.

Throughout this report one can see that every care has been taken to win the confidence of these recently-contacted people, and greatly improved attendance at census taking indicates the success of this policy.

Mention is made of the appointment of luluais - these of course are probationary appointments only, and recommendations will be forwarded under separate cover.

Concerning the apprehension and later release, of the alleged murderer, ANGOI, I appreciate there are special circumstances with primitive people but consider some deterrent action should be taken. I would be very interested to hear an opinion from the Secretary for Law as to whether conviction for assault on a plea of guilty could be taken. I see no reason why not, when other evidence is not available, but consider no officer should take the risk of this action unless the Secretary for Law approves the principle.

Health -

The patrolling officer will be asked to discuss the siting of an Aid Post with the local Medical Assistant.

Education -

I feel the District Education Officer is well aware of the position.

Mr. Johnston has carried out an excellent patrol.

(A.K. JACKSON)
District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DNA.

PATROL REPORT NO: 31M 4 - 60/61.

Officer Conducting Patrol: J. A. Johnston. P/O.

Area Patrolled: (i) Asai Valley.
(ii) The eastern section of the Ramu fall of the Schrader Range.

Duration of Patrol: 28/4/61 to 3/6/61.
30 days in all.

Objects of Patrol: (i) To conduct as complete a census as possible.
(ii) To explore area and make contact with people of eastern section of Ramu fall of Schrader Range.
(iii) To strengthen and consolidate Administration influence in all areas visited.

European Accompanying Patrol: Nil.

Native Personnel Accompanying: 1 Police Constable I/G.
5 Police Constables.
Medical Orderly.
Interpreter.

PATROL REPORT NO: SIM 4 - 60/61.

DIARY.

April 1961:

Friday 28th

- Departed Simbai Patrol Post at 9.5 am. To Kuib crossing the Windirimp and Ainjip rivers. Inspected rest house etc at Kuib and gave some instructions re same. Climbed to ridge-top at 6,500 feet. Down to Manpai river (5600 ft) at 11.45 am. Up and down 2 more mountains; across Minjinap river and up to Kandum at 4650 ft, arriving 1.45 pm. Tracks shocking in some places; others partly cut and graded. - Talked to officials. Looked over Anglican Mission school and discussed attendances etc with teachers. Some food brought in by women was bought. Talks with locals re census for next day. Rain during the afternoon. Spert the night.

Saturday 29th

- Census of Kandum people - many absent. Talks with officials and people re roads, houses etc, and appearance for census. Departed 12.5 pm. Back along the Kandum-Kuib road over the Minjinap river, then branched off along quite good road with fair grading. Across Kamok 1 and 2 rivers at 4700 ft. Arrived Kurumdek at 1.35 pm, 4900 ft. Good welcome given by people. Plenty of food available for purchase. Talks with people re census. Spent the night.

Sunday 30th

- Brought paper work up to date. Some time spent with locals on nearby ridge top getting layout of area, names of rivers etc. - Rested. - Rain commenced at mid-day and fell steadily for some 15 hours. During the night thunderous noises were heard every 10-15 minutes as landslides occurred in the area. Approximately 6 1/2 inches of rain - measured in bucket.

May

Monday 1st

- Census of Kurumdek people. Quite a good crowd. Discussions re site for new rest house etc. Departed 11.10 am. Along semi-graded road - across Kuminap, Manduwun and Kondop rivers, all at about 5000 ft. The cause of some of the noise heard last night was found at this latter stream. Bridge and quite a large section of the road had disappeared. Scrambled over the face of the slide with only one slight mishap to the cargo. Arrived Yomnigi at 12.10 pm, 5150 ft. Good houses and area. Food bought, talk given to locals and down came the rain again. Spent the night.

Tuesday 2nd

- Censused Yomnigi people. A few absent mourning a recent death. Along semi-graded road, but with many large stones on it. Across Gamar river and then down and across Konyuk river - both roaring, tumbling torrents with quite high waterfalls upstream. To new rest house in Muriki area just above latter river at 4700 ft. Arrived 12.10pm. Fair quantity of food brought in. New rest house area clean, but houses only fair. Discussions re

D I A R Y (cont).

May

census etc for next day. Rain commenced falling at 4.15 pm and still falling at midnight. Spent the night.

- Wednesday 3rd - Rained all night and continued until about 3 pm in the afternoon. Useless trying to do any census work etc. Went out to people round the surrounding hills to come in tomorrow morning. Showers continued in evening and during the night. Spent the night.
- Thursday 4th - A better day - in the morning anyway. People of Muriki censused. Departed 11 am. Along fair road, but steep in places to Kareiven at 5,600 ft - arrived 11.35 am. Food bought. Talks re census etc. Discussions re people living on Ramu side of range from here. - Houses and area fair. Showers began about 4.15 pm. Spent the night.
- Friday 5th - Rain until nearly 8 am. Censused people of Kareiven and Marengar. Only a handful of the latter group present - majority have shifted elsewhere. Intended to cross over to Marengar ridge and inspect small house erected there. However road from there to Yabunglin follows river a lot of the way and river in high flood. There is another road but this reported to be badly overgrown. - Proceeded direct to Yabunglin leaving Kareiven 11.35 am. Rain commenced 12 noon. On to horror stretches as constructed road, to date, finishes at Kareiven. Down and across Mok and then Asai river. Latter very swollen. Two tall policemen and self carried cargo across and helped carriers over. During proceedings a young lad slipped on the edge while still clutching a kitbag. This vanished downstream, but no harm came to the boy luckily. On quick stocktake found kitbag had contained my bedding and pair of boots. Climbed from Asai river and skirted along precarious ledges high above same. Over a ridge and down over Kesenden river to Yabunglin rest house at 5450 ft; arrived 1.35 pm with rain still pouring down. Later in afternoon purchased food and explained census etc to officials. Some ~~xxx~~ police and locals out to search for lost kitbag along river, but to no avail, and can only presume that, if it has remained intact and floating, is well on its way to the Ramu river. Rain still falling at midnight and nearby Asai river making an almost deafening roar. Spent the night.
- Saturday 6th - A beautiful day, so decided to remain and wash everything and get it dry after yesterday. Rest houses further on are some distance from good water also and here we are right on the river. Rested. Spent the night.
- Sunday 7th - Light rain during the night. Censused people of Yabunglin. Quite good crowd. Instructions re roads given. Departed 11.15 am. Across Suak river and up and along ridge above Asai river. Down and across Kulanka river at 5450 ft. Up and down again to Dingemp river. Up and around to Gumbendel at 3670 ft, arriving 12.35 pm. Road was clean but very little grading. - Arrived to find luluai, tultui and 2 small boys present. No sign of anyone else. All houses in a bad state of disrepair despite instructions by previous officer and more recently by police corporal. Hell and thunder raised to stir things up. After an hour or so got a few men in - put to making houses reasonable enough to camp in for the night. A few women with meagre food supplies also arrived - put to generally cleaning site up a bit. Everything fairly ship-shape by 5.30 pm and all present sent off to round up the rest of the mob and turn up next morning. Spent the night.
- Monday 8th - Everyone did not show up by any means this morning. Decided to spend another day here and attempt to brighten the attitudes and ideas of this group. Those present out to further repairing of houses, cleaning roads and area. A few more personnel

DIARY (cont).

May

census etc for next day. Rain commenced falling at 4.15 pm and still falling at midnight. Spent the night.

- Wednesday 3rd - Rained all night and continued until about 3 pm in the afternoon. Useless trying to do any census work etc. Sang out to people round the surrounding hills to come in tomorrow morning. Showers continued in evening and during the night. Spent the night.
- Thursday 4th - A better day - in the morning anyway. People of Muriki censused. Departed 11 am. Along fair road, but steep in places to Kareiven at 5,600 ft - arrived 11.35 am. Food bought. Talks re census etc. Discussions re people living on Rama side of range from here. - Houses and area fair. Showers began about 4.15 pm. Spent the night.
- Friday 5th - Rain until nearly 8 am. Censused people of Kareiven and Marengar. Only a handful of the latter group present - majority have shifted elsewhere. Intended to cross over to Marengar ridge and inspect small house erected there. However road from there to Yabunglin follows river a lot of the way and river in high flood. There is another road but this reported to be badly overgrown. - Proceeded direct to Yabunglin leaving Kareiven 11.55 am. Rain commenced 12 noon. On to horror stretches as constructed road, to date, finishes at Kareiven. Down and across Mok and then Asai river. Latter very swollen. Two tall policemen and self carried cargo across and helped carriers over. During proceedings a young lad slipped on the edge while still clutching a kitbag. This vanished downstream, but no harm came to the boy luckily. On quick stocktake found kitbag had contained my bedding and pair of boots. Climbed from Asai river and skirted along precarious ledges high above same. Over a ridge and down over Kesendem river to Yabunglin rest house at 3450 ft; arrived 1.35 pm with rain still pouring down. Later in afternoon purchased food and explained census etc to officials. Some ~~xxx~~ police and locals out to search for lost kitbag along river, but to no avail, and can only presume that, if it has remained intact and floating, is well on its way to the Rama river. Rain still falling at midnight and nearby Asai river making an almost deafening roar. Spent the night.
- Saturday 6th - A beautiful day, so decided to remain and wash everything and get it dry after yesterday. Rest houses further on are some distance from good water also and here we are right on the river. Rested. Spent the night.
- Sunday 7th - Light rain during the night. Censused people of Yabunglin. Quite good crowd. Instructions re roads given. Departed 11.15 am. Across Suak river and up and along ridge above Asai river. Down and across Kulanka river at 3450 ft. Up and down again to Dingemp river. Up and around to Gumbendol at 3670 ft, arriving 12.35 pm. Road was clean but very little grading. - Arrived to find luluai, tultul and 2 small boys present. No sign of anyone else. All houses in a bad state of disrepair despite instructions by previous officer and more recently by police corporal. Hell and thunder raised to stir things up. After an hour or so got a few men in - put to making houses reasonable enough to camp in for the night. A few women with meagre food supplies also arrived - put to generally cleaning site up a bit. Everything fairly ship-shape by 5.30 pm and all present sent off to round up the rest of the mob and turn up next morning. Spent the night.
- Monday 8th - Everyone did not show up by any means this morning. Decided to spend another day here and attempt to brighten the attitudes and ideas of this group. Those present put to further repairing of houses, cleaning roads and area. A few more personnel

DIARY (cont).

May

- were rounded up in the bush. Was quite disconcerting to see their fires burning on the surrounding hillsides etc, when they knew they should have been here. Work finished at 3 pm and an hour was spent explaining the reasons for the patrol's presence and what was expected of them at this stage. Hope the day's work and talking has some desirable effects. - A little extra food arrived on request. Spent the night.
- Tuesday 9th - Censused Gumbendol people. A few new faces appeared after yesterday's haranguing, but not a good roll up. Another long talk given re appearing for census etc etc. Departed 12.15 pm. Along ridge and down to ~~Jindomp~~ Jindomp river at 2850 ft - up and down to Angen river, then up to Kuiberau at 3740 ft, arriving 1 pm. Track fair but rather steep. Houses and area were cleaned up satisfactorily. Plentiful supplies of food purchased. Arrangements for census explained. - Some time spent in bringing map details up to date. Spent the night.
- Wednesday 10th - Censused people of Kuiberau. Good line up. - Some discussion re a woman and the luluai of Gumbendol heard and Const. Silas sent to apprehend. Departed 12.15 pm. Along rather bad, steep and at times hair-raising track - crossing Aurump river at 3400 ft, Sukoi river at 3100 ft, Aljinp river at 2580 ft, then the Meinyink and Surukam rivers and 4 other minor streams. A series of descents and ascents. Arrived Golmante 2.30 pm at 3500 ft. Carriers $\frac{1}{2}$ hour later. Some minor repairs made to houses. -- Food purchased. Census programme explained. Few showers of rain about 4 pm - first since Saturday night. Doctor-boy ISASEI arrived from Warabung Aid Post with a report on current events in the area. These discussed. Spent the night.
- Thursday 11th - Const. Silas arrived at 1 am. He found the people wanted, but they managed to escape while coming along the track. Will try and round them up on my return trip through Giringiri. - Censused Golmante line. Good roll up. Departed 11.35 am. Rather a steep ascent to Bogal river at 3850 ft and again to top of divide at 4550 ft. Arrived at top 12.15 pm. Waited for cargo to catch up and went on at 12.35 pm. A long gradual descent to Togom at 1660 ft, arriving 2.5 pm. - Simbai chaps accompanying patrol agog at great expanse of Ramu Valley and far off mountains. Also at a DC3 landing at Aiome. Food purchased. Some discussions with locals. Spent the night.
- Friday 12th - Censused Togom people which includes hamlet of Animink. Only a small population. Discussions re appointment of new luluai and tultul - former luluai deceased. -- A 'quake, about strength 4, occurred about 11.45 am and shook everything rather well. -- Departed 1.30 pm - down to Animink hamlet and inspected houses. Over Jiginants river and on to Aiome at 350 ft. Arrived 3 pm. Spent the night.
- Saturday 13th - Discussions with OIC Aiome. Rested.
- Sunday 14th - At Aiome.
- Monday 15th - Departed 8.15 am for Apop. To the Biebin river and a hard climb up to garden areas at 1650 ft, overlooking Aiome station. Arrived 10.30 am. Rounded up the handful of people and carried out a census. Some matters discussed. Returned to Aiome station at 4.40 pm. Spent the night.
- Tuesday 16th - Finally departed Aiome at 12.35 pm after carriers failed to turn up and police were also unable to round anyone up in nearby villages. A few labourers were kindly loaned by OIC. Proceeded to Ambai-at village (Rao-Breri Census Area) over very swampy country with many minor streams; the major one the

DIARY (cont).

May

- Aringying river. Arrived 3.10 pm. Luluai only one present. Unable to purchase any food. Word sent on in an endeavour to obtain carriers for the morning. - Spent the night amongst hundreds of mosquitoes - nobody got much sleep.
- Wednesday 17th - No carriers turned up. Cargo reduced to enable patrol's permanent carriers to cope with it. Departed 8.5 am heading west. Across the Amwan river and soon after turned south-west. Track went on to the west. Broke through kunai at first and then had to cut through the bush until reaching the Anjinam river. Very swift and about 40 yards wide, but all crossed safely by 10.30 am. A track found after leaving the river, but this soon petered out. Cut through the bush again and gained the top of a razorback ridge and found the Anja river on our right. Continued climbing the ridge and passed through several kunai areas which proved easier going. Reached the end of this ridge in pouring rain, but found a formidable valley in front of us. Retraced our tracks some distance and detoured round to reach another steep ridge and soon after came across an overgrown track running mainly through kunai. Followed this and eventually reached the Kurumbon area at 2.25 pm - at 2460 ft. Carriers rather weary. Some people turned up from nearby gardens with a little food after we called out. - Plans discussed with locals. - Rain continued right through until about 2 am. Spent the night.
- Thursday 18th - Const. Silas sent off to round up what people he can find at a place called Arinink, farther along the range towards Aiome. A luluai showed up here and some men were sent out to call up any people that could be found. - Several hours spent proceeding towards both Gurakum and Marengar for compilation of mapping information etc. - Some people arrived in late afternoon with information that more were on their way. Rain during afternoon and night. Spent the night.
- Friday 19th - People of Kurumbon area censused. Quite a good roll up. Departed 11.15 am and returned to Ramu flats and to Jamenke village, arriving 4.45 pm. Set up camp and spent another night amongst the mosquitoes. Terrific rain, thunder and lightning commenced about 9.30 pm and continued for several hours. Tent did not collapse, but rain was so severe that a few seams parted slightly.
- Saturday 20th - Departed 7.30 am and headed into the mountains again. Came to the Aringying river - about 25 yards wide and a torrent after last night's storm. Got a bridge? across after half an hour, when suddenly something collapsed and it all floated off downstream. Set to again, got across and then a long climb into the Anyungoin area and then the Wanambar area at 2750 ft. (Also known by others as Arinink area). Arrived 10.25 am and raining again. Lined the people present - only a small group. Appointed a luluai, discussions re site for rest house etc. Departed 2.30 pm and arrived back at Jamenke at 4.45 pm. Heavy rain again during the night. Spent the night.
- Sunday 21st - Departed 9.10 am for Aiome station, arriving 10.25 am. Rested - spent the night.
- Monday 22nd - Collected rations for return trip to Simbai. - Discussions with Mr. M. Plane, geologist, who had been working in the lower Simbai Valley. -- Discussions also with OIC Aiome re Hangamapim village (refer report). -- Departed Aiome 1.55 pm for Apinam. Crossed Jiginants river and then the Asai river - 40 yards wide, flooded and had to be bridged. Arrived Apinam 3.40 pm - 740 ft - as heavy rain began falling. Spent night.

DIARY (cont).

May

Tuesday 23rd

- Departed 7.45 am for Hangamapa, arriving 9 am. Talks re new site for village and whether to be in Simbai or Aicome area. Census carried out. Returned to Apinam arriving 3.20 pm. Spent the night.

Wednesday 24th

- Lined Apinam group - only a handful. Some discussion with people re their association with the Mombasop group. Departed 11.25 am. Fairly steep climb on fair track to Mombasop at 2450 ft, arriving 12.25 pm. Arrangements etc made for census tomorrow. Food purchased. Looked over mission school and discussed some matters with teacher. Spent the night.

Thursday 25th

- Census of Mombasop group. Good roll up. People from nearby hamlet of Kasinaga showed up for first time. Some discussion re moving to new site - also how it may effect mission school etc. Departed 1.0 pm. Down and across Silaul river and another stream at 1760 ft. Then a long steep climb on poor track to top of ridge at 4050 ft. Followed ridge along and down to Mundungoi area at 3100 ft. Arrived 2.50 pm and carriers about 30-40 minutes later. Set up camp and purchased food. Light rain started falling soon after arriving. Spent the night.

Friday 26th

- Lined people of Mundungoi - only a small group. A couple of minor disputes settled. Departed 12.30 pm. Down an almost sheer track to the Aiyau river at 1625 ft. Then a steep climb to Karap rest house at 2820 ft, arriving 1.55 pm. Carriers 40-45 minutes late. Good reception and abundant food brought in. The usual light rain began soon after 2 pm. All told to turn up for census in the morning. Spent the night. - Quite a scare occurred during the night. Awoke to loud yelling and shouting, but the cause, thankfully, was only a 4 ft brown snake crawling through the quarters of the police and carriers.

Saturday 27th

- Census of the Karap group. Enquiries into death of a man said to have been killed by a pig. Departed 1.15 pm. Along a partially cut track but without grading to Galai at 2975 ft, arriving 2.5 pm, with carriers 15-20 minutes later. Food purchased and talk given re census etc for tomorrow. Rain again during afternoon and night. Spent the night.

Sunday 28th

- Lined the Galai crowd. Good roll up. A couple of minor occurrences discussed. Departed 11.55 am. Steep climb to top of ridge, then skirted along mountain side to a sudden drop to the Aiyau river, then up to Aigram rest house at 3700 ft, arriving 1.15 pm. Carriers 10 minutes later. This track the worst encountered to date and it was very lucky that no mishaps occurred amongst the carriers (the OIG had several falls) - Some work carried out on some of the houses and latrines. Food purchased etc. Lengthy talk given to locals re rounding up everyone for census tomorrow. Heavy rain during night. Spent the night.

Monday 29th

- Censused Aigram people. The talk yesterday had the desired effect as a very good roll up. Departed 12.50 pm. Down and across the Aiyau river at 3340 ft. Fairly long but gradual climb on a fair track to top of the Asai-Aiyau divide at 4050 ft. Then a gradual drop down to Giringiri rest house above the Asai river at 3240 ft. Arrived 1.55 pm; carriers another 10 minutes. Food brought. Talk given. Spent the night.

Tuesday 30th

- Giringiri mob censused. Departed 12.25 pm. Cargo sent

DIARY (cont)

May

- straight over to Tinam. Self descended ridge to Warabung Aid Post on the banks of the Asai river. Inspected area and buildings and checked on patients present. Also looked over a nearby area which could be used in the distant future for expansion purposes if necessary. -- A long climb on another ridge to Tinam rest house at 3550 ft, arriving 2.30 pm in heavy rain. Purchased food etc. - Discussions with officials and locals went on for a couple of hours re whereabouts of a man wanted for a murder several months ago. Rain continued falling well into the night. Spent the night.

Wednesd. 31st

- Lined the Tinam people. Spent the whole day here sitting down questioning locals re wanted man. Not until 4.30 pm that somebody let a piece of information slip out, which gave us a lead. At 7.15 pm police returned with the man, his wife and children, without any trouble. (refer report). Spent the night.

June

Thursday 1st

- Considerable time spent in going into details re court case. Departed 10.40 am. Along a partly cut and graded track to Arunk at 4720 ft, arriving 11.50 am. Purchased food etc. Rounded up 9 people from here in connection with the murder court case. All afternoon spent hearing details of this from the various boys. Spent the night.

Friday 2nd

- Census of Arunk people. Departed 12.25 pm - along a fairly well graded track to Kandun, arriving 1 pm. Checked names of persons not present for census on previous visit - quite a good result. Heard several minor disputes etc. including the one from Kaiberau and Gumbedel (refer 10th and 11th May). Officials and woman turned up here after word had been sent to them. All finished by 6.30 pm. Spent the night.

Saturday 3rd

- Departed Kandun 7.15 am. Arrived at Simbai Patrol Post at 11.5 am. Paid off carriers etc. End of patrol.

))))))))) **END OF DIARY** ((((((((((((((

...the girls were taken forward for census... because of the remarks stated by the previous... of 50/50. This is because these young girls have been... at night times as when police have been working in the... of road houses and roads, and they have been seen bringing... for purchase of the patrol's arrival, but have then failed to... as the next morning... In areas where police knew of the presence of young girls, and where they have been based on the day of the patrol's... deal, the respective parents were said to go and bring them... this... That must require a further number of... girls, but... forward post, but at least... by the results... Overall... of each group... A total of... recorded in the books... people... The... asking the...)

PATROL REPORT NO@ 4 of 1960/61.

Introduction:

This patrol was undertaken with the view of consolidating influence in the Asai Valley and to carry out as complete a census as possible there. Also to explore along the eastern section of the Ramu fall of the Schrader Mountains in order to determine what groups of people are living there.

A set pattern was developed and followed throughout the patrol. This was to census a group in the morning, then move on to the next area; purchase food; discuss matters re census etc with officials and people; spend the night there and line the next people the next morning, and so on.

This way the rain, which almost inevitably fell in the afternoon, was dodged and didn't interrupt work unduly.

Also with departure following on after the completion of the census work, it was generally ensured that the men were present to help in carrying the cargo.

Native Affairs:

This patrol was received quite well by the people throughout the area patrolled.

As shown by the census figures a large measure of success was achieved in rounding up people who had not appeared during previous patrols.

A total of 727 new names were recorded, bringing the total population of the Asai Valley and the portion of the Ramu fall of the Schraders that was patrolled to 2820.

It is thought that a separate census area may be formed in the future for the Ramu fall of the Schraders from Aiome towards the Sepik border.

The absence of young girls from the scene changed considerably from previous patrols as 145 females in the 10-16 age group were sighted. Some of these came forward with their parents voluntarily, while some parents were asked to bring their daughters in.

It is hard to ascertain the actual reason behind the girls not coming forward for census. I do not think it is entirely because of the reasons stated by the previous officer in Patrol Report No: 4 of 59/60. This is because these young girls have come forward at such times as when police have been working in the area on rest houses and roads. Also they have been seen bringing food for purchase on the patrol's arrival, but have then failed to show up the next morning for census.

In areas where police knew of the presence of young girls, and where they have been seen on the day of the patrol's arrival, the respective parents were told to go and bring them in, this being done without any trouble or argument.

There must be quite a further number of these young girls, just to even the law of averages up a bit, who have not come forward yet, but at least the previous barrier has been lowered as shown by the results.

Overall, there was an average of 93.3% of the people seen of each group. That is of the people who have their names recorded.

A total of 181 people were not seen who had their names recorded in the books. These comprised old, infirm and sick, and people away visiting relations in other areas.

The percentages seen were considered quite good, considering the nomadic ways of these people.

A couple of places are worthy of specific comment.

KANDUM - One of the best areas and most co-operative and progressive people. 77 people were absent at the first census. This was partly due to comments made by the mission teacher (refer Missions and Education) and partly because a large number had gone to the Miami area to build a "house sing-sing". Instructions were given for the absentees to be present when I returned to Kandum again and 63 of them did show up. The balance were the old and the sick.

MARENGAR - Only 47.1% of people were seen here. The balance were said to be in the Gurakum and Kurumbon areas over the divide around the headwaters of the Aunja River. They were not in the Kurumbon area, but the luluai here pointed out some of their gardens to the west. It will have to remain until a more extensive patrol is undertaken through all this area, to ascertain where people are going to report for census etc.

GUMBENDOL - This was the only group that didn't appear to welcome the patrol or show any inclination to come forward at all. The luluai and tultul were the only ones present on arrival at the rest house, which had not been replaced or repaired as instructed by the previous officer and more recently by the police. An extra day was spent here and slowly the people came in, and it is hoped that all the talking and instructions will bear a better attitude and feeling by the people towards the patrol.

It was discovered here that the idea existed amongst most of the people that the patrol's only object was to come round and obtain food supplies, because there were none at Simbai. This thought was quickly ridiculed and the true purposes of the patrol thoroughly explained; also as to why we asked for some food to purchase was explained.

ASOP - This is only a small group of people, but they were first visited in 1952(?) and given a book and luluai. Their area has not been visited since, but apparently they have been to Aiome a couple of times for census purposes. They are Asai/Karam speaking people and they were told that the Simbai patrol would be visiting them regularly.

KURUMBON - This area was visited after receiving reports from people on the Asai side of the range. The group comprise approximately half of the former WUNDUBAGU group, who lived down on the Ramu flats and who have now split up, and people living in the region between Marengar and Gurakum. The former luluai of Wurdubagu is now in charge of this group.

Further to the west from here can be seen garden areas and houses. The luluai states that the people have never been lined before. Thus it is the intention that later in the year when carrying out a patrol in the Korben area (and further west) of the Kaironk Valley, to cross over the divide and work along the range on the Ramu fall in an endeavour to contact these people.

ANYUNGOIM - Also known by the Asai people as ARININK.

These also are a group not visited before, although they have frequently been to Aiome etc. They were censused, given a book, and a luluai was appointed.

These 3 latter groups all speak the Asai/Karam language and a related Ramu language.

HANGAMAPIM - This village has formerly been included in Aiome census figures. However, it is now recommended that it be included in the Simbai area. This has formally been agreed to by the OIC's of Aiome and Simbai. These people speak both the Gainj and Hangim (Ramu) language. They intend moving from their present habitat to the IMBAUGAL area, which is below the main Gainj area towards the Ramu River. This will place them even further from Aiome than now. It is intended to locate this new area while patrolling through the Gainj in a short while to determine whether to visit during the Asai or Gainj patrol.

APINAM - Only a small group originally intended to be included with Mombasap. However, as the people state that they don't have relations with the Mombasaps to any great degree, and as the Mombasaps are moving to a new area further away, the Apinam people will now have their own book and the tultul was promoted to luluai.

MOMBASAP - These people requested permission to go back to their old ground for reasons ranging from men dying of "sanguma" to the mission teacher shooting their pigs. The permission was granted and the latter matter was settled, and The Priest in Charge of this school was asked to instruct his teachers carefully re such matters.

AIGRAM - A total of 95 new names were recorded here. The nearby Uwamp group have disintegrated; some coming to here and some going to the Kanainj area. The number of new names recorded is regarded as a good sign that the people in this area are now losing their fear of the patrol.

TINAM - As reported in the Diary (31/5/61) a murderer was apprehended her. The previous OIC Simbai had also endeavoured to apprehend this man, but he had been too well hidden. It took a lot of patience and talking to obtain any results.

As throughout all the Asai, thoughts of "poison and ranguma" are very high indeed and are even responsible for governing, to a large extent, the people's everyday lives. The people who appeared at census were all too afraid of the man to reveal his whereabouts. It was only luck that a young boy dropped a clue that eventually led to the apprehension of the man. The man stated that he was too afraid to come forward to the patrol himself, but when the police arrested him, he was only too pleased to come along.

The man, ANGOI, apparently killed a woman late last year, but there were no witnesses and what evidence there was, was somewhat conflicting. Thus the case was dismissed under the Q.C.C.

A total of 173 men were reported to be absent working in Madang. However as most of these people know very little geography outside their own areas, and only know of Madang as a place which one goes to by plane from Aiome, it is considered that a large percentage of these workers would have been sent to plantations outside the district.

Some officials of groups where quite a number of men are absent - Kuiberau, Galai, Giringiri, Togom - stated that they wanted their men sent back to help with the work on the roads etc. It was explained that the men would return, but not before they had completed their contracts.

Census and Statistics:

The lining and census of groups was always carried out of a morning, so that the inevitable rain would not interfere with operations.

Generally, the census work was carried out without too much of the usual frustrating things occurring as is usual with new people. They now appear to comprehend the intricacies of lining and answering to their names.

As mentioned under "Native Affairs" considerable success was enjoyed in the rounding up and recording of new people, who hadn't lined before.

For reference purposes following is a list of villages with the number of new names recorded in each.

AIGRAM	95	GALAI	61	KARAP	18
APINAM	6	GIRINGIRI	35	KAREIVEN	44
ANYUNGOIM	35	GOLMANTE	17	KUIBERAU	46
ARUNK	44	GUMBENDOL	22	KURUMBEON	38
ASOP	5	KANDUM	24	KURUMDEK	36

MARENGAR	4	MOMEASAP	44
MUNDUNGOI	15	MURIKI	35
TINAM	43	TOGOM	7
YAMBUNGLIN	24	YOMNIGI	29

Carriers:

Ten young chaps from the Simbai area were engaged to accompany the patrol permanently, at their request, and their presence was welcomed on a few occasions when the local men were few, because of many of the young men being absent at work. Also, they became quite useful in helping to set up camp etc, once they became accustomed to the general procedures.

No refusals were met to carry cargo from the locals. They were generally quite eager and sang and stamped their way along the tracks.

However it will be interesting to see whether these people are just going through a transitional period, and as in other areas, will become sullen and reluctant carriers.

Health:

Considering the nomadic type of life the majority of the people lead, in a climate which is generally cool turning to very cold at night, their health overall is quite good.

The majority of treatments given were mainly confined to small cuts and sores, although several cases of yaws and scabies were seen. It can probably be fairly safely predicted that an anti yaws campaign will be conducted here in the near future.

The major treatments given totalled 138. They included malaria 4, tropical ulcers 17, sores 52, yaws 19, minor wounds 6, scabies 33, and abscesses 7.

The area patrolled is served by the Aid Post at Simbai, the Hospital at Aiome and the Aid Post at Warabung on the Asai River.

It is only rarely that anyone comes from this area to Simbai Aid Post. The closest group is approximately 4 hours walk away and their main aversion to coming in is the lack of food. Considerable difficulties are experienced in growing food at Simbai in any large quantity or of good quality. A small amount of money has now been made available for the purchase of rations for patients and if some patients do arrive for treatment, it is hoped that they can be induced to succumb to a supplementary diet of meat and rice. If so, they may remain for treatment until their ills are cured, instead of disappearing during the dawn hours after only a day or so.

Very few of the people from the Asai Valley attend the Aiome Hospital. People from the Ramu fall of the Schraders state that they have been there on odd occasions, generally depending on how close they are situated to Aiome.

People from Togom and Golmante villages stated that since the European doctor left Aiome, and the Hospital which they helped to build was demolished, they have been reluctant to visit Aiome for medical treatment. Coupled with this is a certain amount of fear of "poison", as apparently 2 or 3 of their men and women have died at Aiome in the past year or so.

The Aid Post at Warabung on the Asai River has proved to be an almost complete failure, as the A.P.O. reports that only on rare occasions does anyone ever turn up for treatment. The present A.P.O. ISEISE has undertaken small patrols through the surrounding areas, but with little result as the co-operation from the locals has been practically nil.

In my opinion this Aid Post is not in a position which lends itself to patronage by the people. From what can be ascertained, it was placed here as it was on the main road from the Simbai/Asai area to Aiome and the Ramu. It is not, actually, in an easily attainable position, for any large population group, and it is doubtful if there would be many people who would wish to halt

at the Aid Post whilst journeying from one place to another.

As has been suggested previously, Kandum is considered a more suitable site. This place is convenient to areas in both the Asai and Simbai Valleys, with access along quite reasonable roads to most of the groups.

If this suggestion is ever put into practice, I would like to mention that I think it necessary to question and test thoroughly the people of the Kandum and surrounding areas, in order to obtain the people's ideas on where and whether they want an Aid Post, before anything concrete is carried out.

Another point is that an A.P.O. with the right outlook on the position here is needed. That is one who can quietly convince the people that medicine etc is helpful to their needs; not one who assumes an overbearing attitude and tries to convince them somewhat forcefully, that medicine is an absolute necessity to life. (Since this patrol was completed, the Aid Post at Warabung has been closed).

Missions and Education:

At the time of the patrol there were still the three original mission schools operating in the Asai Valley.

Kandum - Teachers Greyson and Kevin.
Pupils - 31 males, 6 females.

Giringiri - Teacher Auburn.
Pupils - 14 males, 7 females.

Mombasap - Teacher Mika.
Pupils - 15 males, 3 females.

These schools appear to be making only very slow progress and attendance figures are practically the same as a year ago. As for the first matter, the calibre of the teachers running the schools is not of a very high educational standard and so the spreading of knowledge in the area is not expected to go ahead in actual leaps and bounds. - The second matter is not enhanced to any great degree by the general attitude of the people towards education. The school is only a place to send the children because they have been told to do so, rather than a knowledge that the school may provide some measure of advancement.

The policies of teacher Greyson at Kandum were found to be somewhat deplorable. Several days before the patrol's arrival, he had informed all the parents and children that if the children didn't come to school, then everybody would be gaoled by me. This resulted in not only no further increases in school attendances and even some of the regulars not coming, but also the absence of quite a number of families from the census. Greyson was reprimanded re his actions and the locals were informed of the correct principles regarding these matters.

The school at Mombasap has been closed down and the teacher Mika is now helping Auburn at Giringiri. This school was closed as the Mombasap people have moved to a new area and it is too far for the children to travel each-day. (Also refer to Native Affairs).

I feel that these schools, or more particularly the teachers, require closer supervision from the local priest in charge. The most glaring facts which come to light tend to be concerned with the teacher's handling of the people and their affairs. These matters, which probably stem from the teacher's overzealousness to obtain pupils, need to be guided along the correct channels, as otherwise, they only tend to frighten and confuse these still primitive people. (Further reference re these schools could be made to the inspection reports by the D.E.O. in April 61).

Economic Development and Agriculture:

These people could be easily classed as agricultural nomads. However, although they are all living in the one basic area, they do not follow exactly the same basic pattern of eking out a livelihood from their gardens.

It was ascertained that some groups in the Asai Valley make their gardens there, but they also have "off-season" gardens over the range towards the Ramu. These are only small gardens, but the people bring their goods and chattels and pigs with them for the period they spend there.

Other groups only have the one garden in their area in the Asai Valley.

The reason for these "off-season" gardens, made mainly by the people around the headwaters of the Asai River, could be that sufficient arable ground is becoming a little scarce in the area.

There is no economic development in the area patrolled and it is rather hard to try and visualise exactly what might be given to these people in the future. The terrain alone prohibits anything ~~anything~~ of any great consequence taking place.

However, as we are still trying to get these people to come forward for census etc and they are little removed from the primitive, it is not considered that great steps will be taken in the immediate future at least.

Roads:

Graded walking tracks have been constructed under police supervision through a considerable portion of the Asai Valley. Quite a reasonable track runs from Kandum through Kurumdek, Yomnigi and Muriki to Kareiwen. Also from Kandum through Brunk and Tinam to Giringiri.

This road work will be pushed forward again as soon as the patrolling work is completed and police can be spared for the work.

Through other parts of the valley, native tracks have been cleared, while a lot are still in their natural state, causing some quite hair-raising trips at times.

Only very poor and sometimes non-existent tracks are in evidence in the Kurumbon, Anyungoin and Asop areas.

A road suitable for a motor-cycle is envisaged in the coming year from Simbai to Aiome and a large portion of this will run through the Asai Valley.

In perhaps another year one will be able to travel completely round the valley on graded tracks, thus relieving the drudgery of scrambling up and down the ridges etc, sometimes not without a little risk.

Village Officials:

Officials throughout the area are a varied lot - good, bad, old, young, bright and outspoken, dull and quiet.

Nevertheless, judging on comments by the previous officer, it would appear that several officials, at least, have improved. They are showing a better understanding of the work that is required from them, and so, with considerable patience, they may become quite good officials.

A tultal from near Simbai accompanied the patrol throughout. This was his first trip out of his own area and he was suitably impressed. He also obtained a clear knowledge of patrol procedure and patrol's aims, and this should prove beneficial to his own people.

At all villages throughout the area, the hats of luluais and tultuis were exchanged for the brass badge. It is now the policy in the entire administrative area of Simbai Patrol Post for officials to be designated by the brass badge. It was pointed out to officials and people that the brass badge was just as much an emblem of their office as the hat was.

Separate appendix is attached re officials.

(7)

Map:

A map of the area patrolled is attached.

It should be noted that some minor changes have been made from the map of the Asai Valley prepared by P/O O'Farrell in 1960. Also the placing of the rest house areas on the Ramu fall of the Schradlers are approximate only.

Conclusion:

The result of this patrol could only be described as successful. The number of new faces seen; the number of young girls now appearing; and the general attitude of the people as a whole, indicates that progress is slowly being made.

At times the patrol was tiring and frustrating, but it was full of incidents, both good and bad, and thus interest was maintained.

Although rain fell on nearly every afternoon and night, only on one occasion, at Miriki, did it actually hinder and hold up the work of the patrol from being carried out.

J. A. Johnston

(J. A. Johnston)
Patrol Officer.

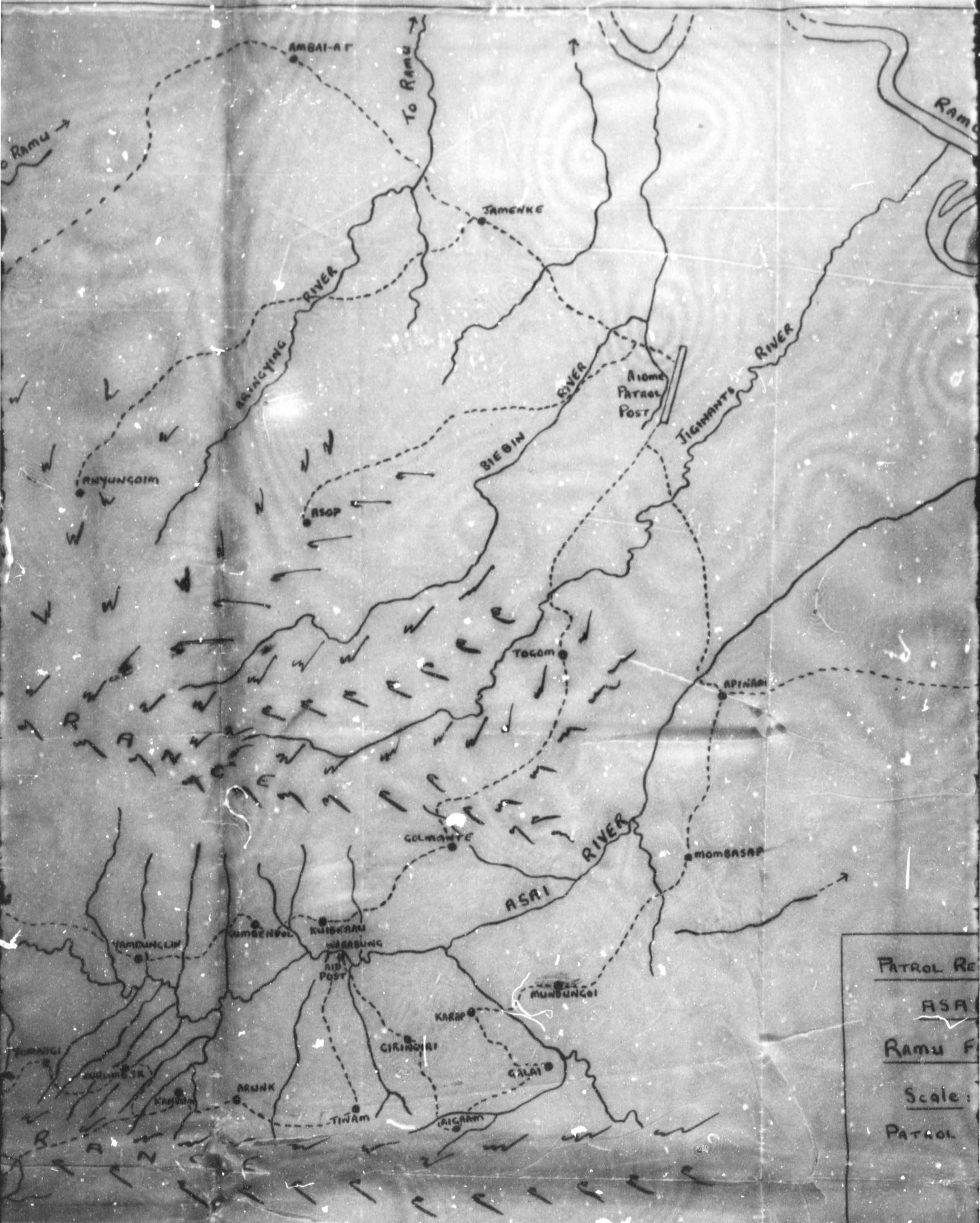
APPENDIX

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

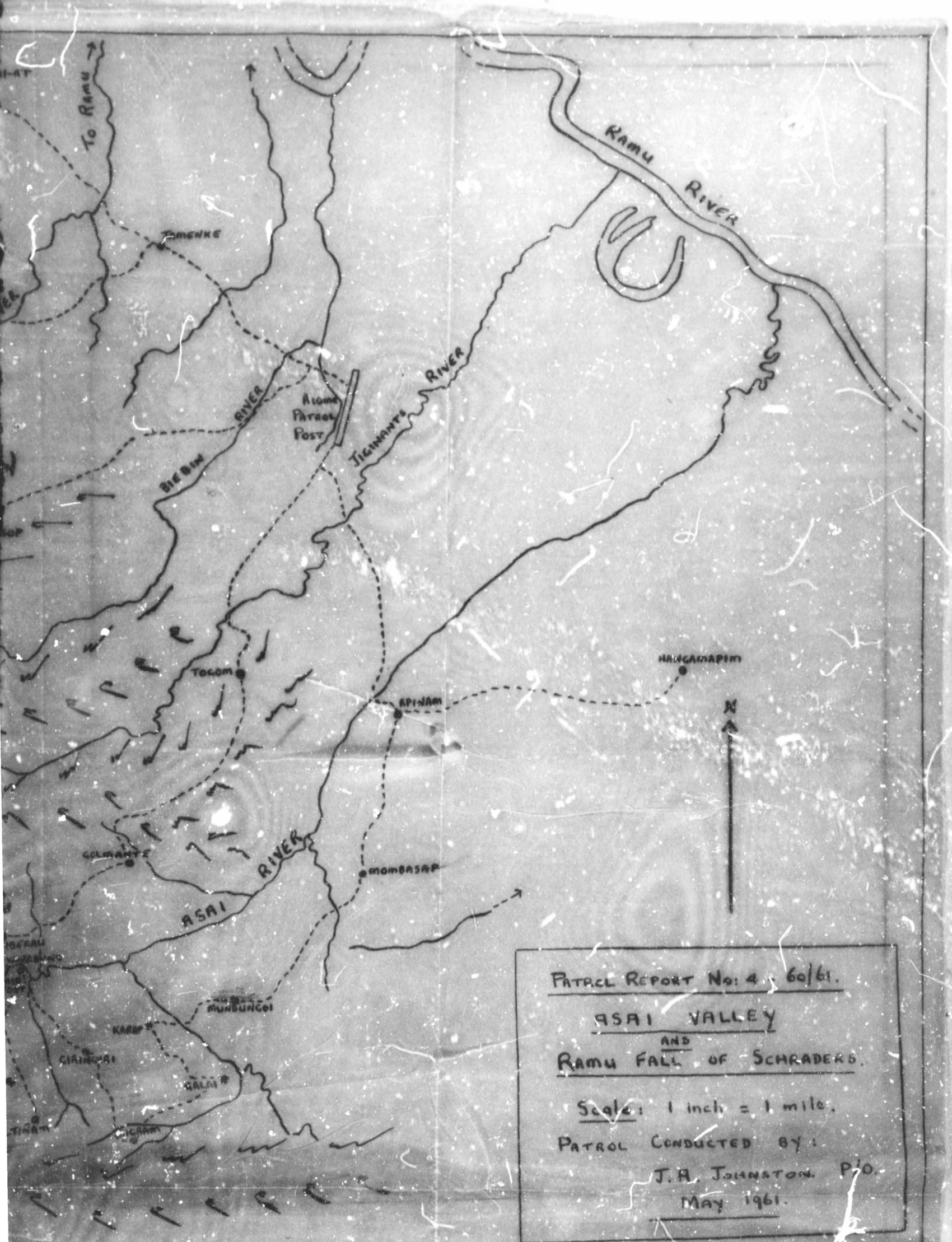
Village

MURIKI - AGARAP to tultul.
TOGOM - luluai KAUWUR deceased.
former tultul DIMBEIN to luluai.
GORINYEP to tultul.
ANYUNGOIM - SIMARAM to luluai.
APINAM - former tultul YIMAU to luluai.
MOMBASAP - KEREINIVI to tultul.





PATROL RE
 ASAI
 Ramu F
 Scale:
 PATROL



PATROL REPORT No: 4, 60/61.

ASAI VALLEY
AND
RAMU FALL OF SCHRADERS.

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

J. A. JOHNSON, P/O.

May 1961.